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Superior Court of Washington, County of King

In re:	No. 20-3-76543-1 SEA
Petitioner:	Parenting Plan (PPP / PPT / PP)
CHARLES DICKENS	
And Respondent:	[X] Clerk's action required: 1
CATHERINE DICKENS	

Parenting Plan

1. This parenting plan is a **Court Order** signed by a judge or commissioner. This is a Final order (PP).

2. **Children** - This parenting plan is for the following children:

Child's name	Age
Charles Dickens Jr.	13
Kate Perugini	11
Henry F. Dickens	9
Sydney Dickens	7

3. **Reasons for putting limitations on a parent** (under RCW 26.09.191)

a. Abandonment, neglect, child abuse, domestic violence, assault, or sex offense.

Neither parent has any of these problems.

b. Other problems that may harm the children's best interests:

1 Neither parent has any of these problems.
2

3 **4. Limitations on a parent**

4 Does not apply. There are no reasons for limitations checked in **3.a. or 3.b.** above.

5 **5. Decision-making**

6 When the children are with you, you are responsible for them. You can make day-to-day
7 decisions for the children when they are with you, including decisions about safety and
8 emergency health care. Major decisions must be made as follows

8 **a. Who can make major decisions about the children?**

9

Type of Major Decision	Joint <i>(parents make these decisions together)</i>	Limited <i>(only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions)</i>
School / Educational	[X]	
Health care (not emergency)	[X]	
Extracurricular Activities	[X]	

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15 NOTE: mother may make day-to-day decisions, including routine medical appointments,
16 dental appointments, etc., but she will notify the father of the appointments when they are made.
17 Both parties have equal access to any and all medical providers. Either party may make
18 appointments for a therapist to address the relationship between themselves and the children, but
19 such therapy may not deal with the opposing party in the children. Any such therapy must be joint.

17 **b. Reasons for limits on major decision-making, if any:**

18 There are no reasons to limit major decision-making.

19 **6. Dispute Resolution - If you and the other parent disagree:**

20 From time to time, the parents may have disagreements about shared decisions or about
21 what parts of this parenting plan mean. To solve disagreements about this parenting plan,
22 the parents will go to a dispute resolution provider or court. The court may only require a
23 dispute resolution provider if there are no limitations in **3a.**

23 **a. The parents will go to the dispute resolution provider below:**

24 Mediation: King County Family Court Services

1 *If there are domestic violence issues, you may only use mediation if the victim asks*
2 *for mediation, mediation is a good fit for the situation, and the victim can bring a*
3 *support person to mediation.*

- 4
- 5 b. If mediation, arbitration, or counseling is required, one parent must notify the other
6 parent by: email or text.

7 The parents will pay for the mediation, as follows: father will pay 50% and mother will
8 pay 50%.

9 **What to expect in the dispute resolution process**

- 10
- 11 • Preference shall be given to carrying out the parenting plan.
 - 12 • If you reach an agreement, it must be put into writing, signed, and both parents must
13 get a copy.
 - 14 • If the court finds that you have used or frustrated the dispute resolution process
15 without a good reason, the court can order you to pay financial sanctions (penalties)
16 including the other parent's legal fees.
 - 17 • You may go back to court if the dispute resolution process doesn't solve the
18 disagreement or if you disagree with the arbitrator's decision.

19 **7. Custodian**

20 The custodian is the mother in even years and the father in odd years solely for the purpose
21 of all state and federal statutes which require a designation of determination of custody.
22 Even though one parent is called the custodian, this does not change the parenting rights
23 and responsibilities described in this plan.

24 *(Washington law generally refers to parenting time and decision-making, rather than custody. However, some
25 state and federal laws require that one person be named the custodian. The custodian is the person with whom
the children are scheduled to reside a majority of their time.)*

Parenting Time Schedule (Residential Provisions)

8. School Schedule

a. Children under School-Age

The schedule for children under school-age is the same as for school-age children.

b. School-Age Children

This schedule will apply immediately.

Sample Schedules:

Alternating Week Schedule: this is the simplest schedule to implement, and to plan. Most parents that use this schedule will have the children rotate Sunday night at 5:00 PM, because that way the parent getting the children can get them ready for school the next week. But it also means each parent goes a whole week without having the children. Usually, not always, the parents will build in one midweek for the other parent to have dinner with the kids.

The clause would say: The children are scheduled to live with each parent on a 50/50 basis. The schedule will be week on/week off, with the transfer being Sunday night at 6:00 PM, unless otherwise agreed. The residential parent will drop the children off at the other parents house not later than 6:00 PM Sunday.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						3:00 PM
[Parent A - Light Purple]						
[Parent B - Light Blue]						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						3:00 PM
[Parent B - Light Blue]						[Parent A - Light Purple]
[Parent A - Light Purple]						
[Parent B - Light Blue]						

2-2-3 Schedule: On a two week schedule, in week one, this has the children spending two overnights of one parent; two overnights for the next parent; and then three overnights with the first parent. The following week it switches. This has the advantage of making sure the children are with each parent fairly often during the week; but it has the disadvantage of conflicting with three-day weekends and Mondays. It also means the parents have to coordinate closely with each other with homework during the coming week.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		3:00 PM			3:00 PM	
[Parent A - Light Blue]		[Parent B - Light Purple]	[Parent A - Light Blue]	[Parent B - Light Purple]	[Parent A - Light Blue]	[Parent B - Light Purple]
[Parent B - Light Blue]		[Parent A - Light Purple]	[Parent B - Light Blue]	[Parent A - Light Purple]	[Parent B - Light Blue]	[Parent A - Light Purple]
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		3:00 PM			3:00 PM	
[Parent B - Light Blue]		[Parent A - Light Purple]	[Parent B - Light Blue]	[Parent A - Light Purple]	[Parent B - Light Blue]	[Parent A - Light Purple]
[Parent A - Light Blue]		[Parent B - Light Purple]	[Parent A - Light Blue]	[Parent B - Light Purple]	[Parent A - Light Blue]	[Parent B - Light Purple]

2-2-5-5 Schedule: This means the children are spending two days with each parent, and then five days with each parent. While this is pretty popular, it means that there is no really stable schedule the kids can count on. If you are using this schedule, you are well advised to lay it out several months in advance on the calendar, so both you can agree on which week who has the kids.

The clause would say: The parties agree to rotate the children on a 2-2-5-5 schedule, with the first day being Monday at 9 AM. The children will be dropped off and picked up from school to the extent possible.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	3:00 PM		3:00 PM		3:00 PM	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			3:00 PM			

9. Summer Schedule

Summer begins and ends according to the school calendar.

The Summer Schedule is the **same** as the School Schedule **except** that each parent shall spend 2 weeks of uninterrupted vacation time with the children each summer. The parents shall confirm their vacation schedules in writing by the end of May each year. The parents agree that the father will have priority for 2 weeks in odd years, and the mother will have priority for 2 weeks in even years. If the parent with priority does not tell the other parent by the end in May, the other parent is free to make plans for the summertime, and the parent with priority will still get there 2 weeks, but will have to do it around the other parents' vacation schedule.

10. Holiday Schedule (includes school breaks)

This is the Holiday Schedule for all children:

Holiday	Children with Father	Children with Mother
MLK Junior Day	Goes with parent that has the Saturday and Sunday before.	
Presidents Day	If a Monday, goes with parent that has the Saturday or Sunday before. If part of midwinter break, then goes with midwinter break.	
Mid – Winter Break	Even with father. Starts Monday at 3 PM, and ends the following Monday at 3 PM PM.	Odd with mother. Starts Monday at 3 PM, and ends the following Monday at 3 PM PM.
Spring Break	Odd with father. Starts Monday at 3 PM and ends the following Monday at 3 PM PM.	Even with mother. Starts Monday at 3 PM, and ends the following Monday at 3 PM PM.
Mother's Day		Every year with mother, from Saturday night at 5 PM, to that Sunday at 8 PM.

1	Memorial Day	Goes with parent that has the Saturday and Sunday before.	
2	Father's Day	Every year with father, from Saturday night at 5 PM, to that Sunday at 8 PM.	
3	4th of July	With father in even years, and runs from 9 AM July 4-9 a.m. July 5.	With mother in odd years, and runs from 9 AM July 4-9 a.m. July 5.
4	Labor Day	Goes with parent that has the Saturday and Sunday before.	
5	Thanksgiving Vacation	With father in odd years, and runs from after school Thursday, to Sunday night at 5 PM.	With mother in even years, and runs from after school Thursday, to Sunday night at 5 PM.
6	Winter Break	Father has first half in even years, and 2nd half in odd years. First half of winter break runs from the day school lets out, to 10 AM on December 25. 2nd half of winter break runs from 10 AM on December 25, to 5 PM the day before school starts.	Mother has second half in even years, and first half in odd years. First half of winter break runs from the day school lets out, to 10 AM on December 25. 2nd half of winter break runs from 10 AM on December 25, to 5 PM the day before school starts.
7	Christmas Eve	See Winter Break above.	
8	Christmas Day	See Winter Break above.	
9	New Year's Eve/Day	See Winter Break above.	
10	Children's Birthdays	Runs from 5 PM on the child's birthday, to 9 AM the next day. Father has odd years.	Runs from 5 PM on the child's birthday, to 9 AM the next day. Mother has even years.
11	School In-service Days	Goes with the parent that has that day.	
12	Note on Holidays:	Holiday schedule (midwinter break, spring break, summer vacation) overrides the regular visitation schedule. When the vacation is over, the regular visitation schedule continues as if the holiday never happened.	

11. Conflicts in Scheduling

The Holiday Schedule must be observed over all other schedules. If there are conflicts within the Holiday Schedule:

Named holidays shall be followed before school breaks.

Children's birthdays shall be followed before named holidays and school breaks.

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12. Transportation Arrangements

The children will be exchanged for parenting time (picked up and dropped off) at each parent's home.

Who is responsible for arranging transportation?

The **dropping off** parent - The parent who is about to **end** parenting time with the children must arrange to have the children dropped off at the other parents house.

For all non-overnight visits: the parent with the children, must provide all transportation, including pickup and drop-off.

Neither parent is required to have all four children with them at any one time. Depending on the needs of the children, and agreement of the parents, the parents may agree to have one or more children stay with the other parent, in contradiction to the formal parenting plan. This variation from the formal schedule, does not, and never will, constitute the basis for a modification of the parenting plan. This is intended to give the parents flexibility in dealing with the children's needs, without risking the other parent taking advantage.

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13. Moving with the Children (Relocation)

Anyone with majority or substantially equal residential time (at least 45 percent) who wants to move with the children **must notify** every other person who has court-ordered time with the children.

Move to a different school district

If the move is to a different school district, the relocating person must complete the form *Notice of Intent to Move with Children* (FL Relocate 701) and deliver it at least **60 days** before the intended move.

Exceptions:

- If the relocating person could not reasonably have known enough information to complete the form in time to give 60 days' notice, s/he must give notice within **5 days** after learning the information.
- If the relocating person is relocating to a domestic violence shelter or moving to avoid a clear, immediate and unreasonable risk to health or safety, notice may be delayed **21 days**.
- If information is protected under a court order or the address confidentiality program, it may be withheld from the notice.
- A relocating person who believes that giving notice would put her/himself or a child at unreasonable risk of harm, may ask the court for permission to leave things out of the notice or to be allowed to move without giving notice. Use form *Motion to Limit Notice of Intent to Move with Children (Ex Parte)* (FL Relocate 702).

1 The *Notice of Intent to Move with Children* can be delivered by having someone
2 personally serve the other party or by any form of mail that requires a return receipt.

3 If the relocating person wants to change the *Parenting Plan* because of the move, s/he
4 must deliver a proposed *Parenting Plan* together with the *Notice*.

4 ***Move within the same school district***

5 If the move is within the *same* school district, the relocating person still has to let the
6 other parent know. However, the notice does not have to be served personally or by
7 mail with a return receipt. Notice to the other party can be made in any reasonable way.
8 No specific form is required.

7 ***Warning! If you do not notify...***

8 A relocating person who does not give the required notice may be found in contempt of
9 court. If that happens the court can impose sanctions. Sanctions can include requiring
10 the relocating person to bring the children back if the move has already happened, and
11 ordering the relocating person to pay the other side's costs and lawyer's fees.

10 ***Right to object***

11 A person who has court-ordered time with the children can object to a move to a
12 different school district and/or to the relocating person's proposed *Parenting Plan*. If the
13 move is within the same school district, the other party doesn't have the right to object to
14 the move but s/he may ask to change the *Parenting Plan* if there are adequate reasons
15 under the modification law (RCW 26.09.260).

14 An objection is made by filing the *Objection about Moving with children and Petition
15 about Changing a Parenting/Custody Order (Relocation)* (form FL Relocate 721). File
16 your *Objection* with the court and serve a copy on the relocating person and anyone
17 else who has court-ordered time with the children. Service of the *Objection* must be by
18 personal service or by mailing a copy to each person by any form of mail that requires a
19 return receipt. The *Objection* must be filed and served no later than **30 days** after the
20 *Notice of intent to Move with Children* was received.

18 ***Right to move***

19 During the 30 days after the *Notice* was served, the relocating person may not move to
20 a different school district with the children unless s/he has a court order allowing the
21 move.

20 After the 30 days, if no *Objection* is filed, the relocating person may move with the
21 children without getting a court order allowing the move.

22 After the 30 days, if an *Objection* has been filed, the relocating person may move with
23 the children **pending** the final hearing on the *Objection* **unless**:

- 23 • The other party gets a court order saying the children cannot move, or
- 24 • The other party has scheduled a hearing to take place no more than 15 days after
25 the date the *Objection* was served on the relocating person. (However, the
relocating person may ask the court for an order allowing the move even though a
hearing is pending if the relocating person believes that s/he or a child is at

- 1 unreasonable risk of harm.)
- 2 • the court may make a different decision about the move at a final hearing on the *Objection*.

3 **Parenting Plan after move**

4 If the relocating person served a proposed *Parenting Plan* with the *Notice*, and if no *Objection* is filed within 30 days after the *Notice* was served (or if the parties agree):

- 5 • Both parties may follow that proposed plan without being held in contempt of the *Parenting Plan* that was in place before the move. However, the proposed plan cannot be enforced by contempt unless it has been approved by a court.
- 6 • Either party may ask the court to approve the proposed plan. Use form *Ex Parte Motion for Final Order Changing Parenting Plan – No Objection to Moving with Children* (FL Relocate 706).

8 **Forms**

9 You can find forms about moving with children at:

- 10 •The Washington State Courts' website: www.courts.wa.gov/forms,
- 11 •The Administrative Office of the Courts - call: (360) 705-5328,
- 12 •Washington LawHelp: www.washingtonlawhelp.org, or
- 13 •The Superior Court Clerk's office or county law library (for a fee).

14 *(This is a summary of the law. The complete law is in RCW 26.09.430 through 26.09.480.)*

15 **14. Other**

- 16 a. Either parent may vary the parenting plan by written or text agreement. Parents expect and agree that the schedule with each parent will vary depending on the children's needs and their schedule.
- 17 b. Both parents shall refrain from obstructing or otherwise interfering with the other's relationship with both children, including without limitation plans for vacations and holidays.
- 18 c. Each parent desires to remain responsible and active in the growth and development of the children consistent with the best interests of the children. The parents shall make mutual efforts to maintain open, ongoing communication concerning the development, needs and interests of the children and discuss together the major decisions which have to be made about or for the children.
- 19 d. Each parent shall have equal and independent authority to confer with school, day care, and other programs with regard to the children's progress, and each shall have free access to school, daycare, and other records. Each parent shall have authority to give parental consent or permission, as may be required, concerning school, daycare, or other programs for the children while the children are in his or her care.

1 e. Each parent shall exert every reasonable effort to maintain free access and
2 unhampered contact and communication between the children and the other parent, and
3 promote the affections of affection, love, and respect between the children and the other
4 parent. Neither parent shall make derogatory comments about the other parent or allow
5 anyone else to do the same in the children's presence. Neither parent shall allow or
6 encourage the children to make derogatory comments about the other parent.

7 f. Each parent shall be empowered to obtain emergency health care for the children
8 without the consent of the other parent. Each parent is to notify the other parent as soon as
9 reasonably possible of any illness requiring medical attention or of any emergency involving
10 the children.

11 g. Each parent shall have equal and independent authority to arrange routine and
12 emergency medical and dental services for the children while the children are in his or her
13 care and residence.

14 h. If one parent needs child care while they have the child, they will first offer the time to
15 the other parent.

16 i. Each child shall have reasonable telephone privileges with the parent with whom the
17 children are not then residing without interference by the residential parent. Either parent
18 may buy the children a cell phone for the express purpose of communicating with the
19 children. The parent that buys the child a cell phone, will pay for the cell phone, including
20 data charges. The other parent will not unreasonably withhold the cell phone from the child,
21 although they may withhold a cell phone for disciplinary purposes, or at bedtime. Both
22 parents will have the children's passwords to the children's smart phone, and have authority
23 to look through the smart phone to make sure all apps and content are age-appropriate.
24 Both parents have authority to take whatever action they deem necessary with respect to
25 the child's smart phone applications, or social media. If a parent does affect the child's smart
phone applications or social media, they will notify the other parent, so the both parents will
be on the same page.

j. Each child shall be accompanied by the parent with whom the child is residing at the
time of a given social event. The other parent shall not limited from attendance at that event,
providing such attendance by the non-residential parent is not disruptive to the other
parties. Both parents will make sure the other parent is notified of children's birthday
parties, and both parents have the right to attend the children's birthday parties, as long as
they are not in the other parent's home.

k. All coordination with regard to children's schedules, visitation, extra curricular
activities, medical or dental care, shall be done directly between the parents, and not by
third parties. Parents shall coordinate directly with each other with regard to the children's
activities and medical care.

1 l. Each parent shall make every effort to keep themselves apprised of school, athletic,
2 and social events in which the children participate. Both parents may participate in school
3 activities for the children, such as open houses, attendance at athletic events, etc.

4 m. Each parent shall provide the other parent promptly with receipt of any significant
5 information regarding the welfare of the children, including physical and mental health,
6 performance in school, extracurricular activities, etc.

7 n. Each parent agrees to honor the other parent's parenting style, privacy, and authority.
8 Neither will interfere in the parenting style of the other, nor will either parent make plans and
9 arrangements which impinge on the other parent's authority or time with the children without
10 the express agreement of the other parent. Each parent agrees to encourage the children to
11 discuss his or her grievance with a parent, directly with that parent. It is the intent of both
12 parents to encourage a direct parent-child bond.

13 o. Each parent shall be encouraged to have the children participate in their religious
14 activities. Neither parent shall disparage the other parent's religious activities or attempt to
15 sway the children to his or her respective religious or philosophical viewpoint.

16 p. Neither parent shall advise the children of the status of child support payments or other
17 legal matters regarding the parent's relationship. Neither parent will encourage the children
18 to change their residence.

19 q. Neither parent shall use the children directly or indirectly to gather information about
20 the other parent or take messages to the other parent.

21 r. The parents will notify each other at least 48 hours before any travel outside of the
22 country. The mother will hold the passports, and will not unreasonably withhold it from the
23 father if that he needs it for travel. Either parent may take the children for vacation
24 internationally to any country that is a signatory to the Hague convention on the civil aspects
25 of international Child abduction. Neither parent will take the children to a non-Hague
convention country.

15. Proposal

Does not apply. This is a court order.

1 **16. Court Order**

2 This is a court order (if signed by a judge or commissioner below).

3 **Findings of Fact** - Based on the pleadings and any other evidence considered:

4 The Court adopts the statements in section 3 (Reasons for putting limitations on a
5 parent) as its findings.

6 **Conclusions of Law** - This *Parenting Plan* is in the best interest of the children.

7 **Order** - The parties must follow this *Parenting Plan*.

8 _____
Date

_____ *Judge or Commissioner signs here*

9 **Warning!** If you don't follow this *Parenting Plan*, the court may find you in contempt
10 (RCW 26.09.160). You still have to follow this *Parenting Plan* even if the other parent
11 doesn't.

12 Violation of **residential** provisions of this order with actual knowledge of its terms is
punishable by contempt of court and may be a criminal offense under RCW
9A.40.060(2) or 9A.40.070(2). Violation of this order may subject a violator to arrest.

13 **If this is a court order, the parties and/or their lawyers (and any GAL) sign below.**

14 This document:
15 Is an agreement of the parties
Is presented by me

This document:
Is an agreement of the parties
Is presented by me
May be signed by the court without notice to me

18 _____
19 Craig Jonathan Hansen/ WSB 24060
Attorney for Petitioner

Catherine Dickens
Respondent

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22 Charles Dickens/ Petitioner

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Sample