

Parenting plan guide

Author

Northwest Justice Project

Last Review Date

July 25, 2025

Learn about parenting plan court orders: how to get one, what it covers, what evidence the judge considers, what happens after you have one.

1. Fast facts

Fill out forms online

Parenting Plan

A Parenting Plan is a court order that says who has the right to spend time with and make decisions for a child. It will include:

- Which parent the children will live with most of the time (custody)
- How much time the children will spend with each parent
- Who will make major decisions about the children, including school and medical care



- How the parents will work out major disagreement about the Parenting
 Plan
- If there are serious safety concerns, the Parenting Plan can include restrictions (limitations) on a parent

Washington courts generally don't use the words custody and visitation. They talk about the *residential schedule* and *decision-making authority* for the children.

How can I get a Parenting Plan?

A judge will order a Parenting Plan as part of a family law court case such as:

- Divorce
- <u>Petition for a Parenting Plan</u> (for unmarried parents after parentage is decided)
- Petition to Change Parenting Plan

"Judge" here refers to judges and court commissioners.

Someone who is **not** a legal parent can't get a Parenting Plan.

- If you believe you are a parent but you're not legally recognized as one, you must first establish legal parentage before getting a Parenting Plan.
- If you want custody of a child and you're not the child's parent, you may get a court order called a Residential Schedule as part of a minor



guardianship case. Before 2021, this was called non-parent custody.

• If you're a relative who wants the legal right to visit with a child, you can petition the court for non-parent visitation rights.

When do I file a Parenting Plan?

You can file a Parenting Plan form at different stages of your family law case:

- **Beginning** with your petition or response
- **Middle** with a motion for temporary orders
- **End** with your final orders

You can fill out a Parenting Plan form as a proposal, an order, or an agreement.

- Proposal A Parenting Plan proposal tells the other parent and the judge what you want.
- **Order** A judge signs a Parenting Plan order after making a decision at a temporary orders hearing or trial. If the judge has already made a decision, you must fill out the Parenting Plan order to show the judge's actual decision, even if it is different from what you asked for.
- Agreement If you and the other parent agree, fill out the Parenting
 Plan to show the agreement you made. If you both sign the Proposal and
 Order versions of the plan, the judge will most likely approve it.

Answer a few questions on **Get Family and Safety Forms** to get the right forms for your situation.



You must have a copy of your proposed Parenting Plan and related papers delivered to (served on) every other party in the case. There are different rules for <u>serving papers to start a case</u>, and <u>serving papers after</u> a case has started.

What's the difference between a temporary and a final Parenting Plan?

Family law cases can take many months from start to finish. Temporary orders, including temporary Parenting Plans, put rules in place for the short-term while the case is in progress. The final Parenting Plan, which the judge makes to end your court case, is meant to be permanent, or at least to cover a much longer period. Because of that, it's easier to change temporary orders than it is to change final orders.

()Can I get a Parenting Plan in Washington State?

It depends. Washington may not have the legal authority (jurisdiction) to make a Parenting Plan if:

- Your children live in a different state
- The children haven't been living in Washington for at least 6 months
- Another state has already made an order about the children

If any of these describes your situation, try to <u>talk to a lawyer</u> before trying to file for a Parenting Plan in Washington State.

Will the judge approve my Parenting Plan?



It depends:

- If you and the other parent agree on a proposed Parenting Plan: the judge will usually approve it.
- If you and the other parent disagree: the judge will decide on a Parenting Plan after hearing or trial. The judge will look at many things when deciding, most importantly what's in the children's best interests. See Chapter 2: Who gets custody?

2. Who gets custody?

In Washington, a Parenting Plan doesn't award **custody**. Instead, it has a **Parenting Time Schedule** that says when the children will live with each parent. If the parents don't agree on a schedule, the judge will decide one in the children's best interest.

First the judge must consider if either parent has serious problems that affect the children.

Examples: abandonment, neglect, abuse, domestic violence, sex offense, drug or alcohol abuse, emotional, physical, or other problems.

For certain problems, the judge **must** <u>limit a parent's time with the children</u>. For other problems, the judge **may** set limits. See Chapter 3: Limitations and restrictions.



Next, the judge considers the children's relationship with each parent. This is the most important factor. The judge will probably order that the children live with the parent with whom they're most closely bonded. The judge will also consider:

- Agreements the parents have made
- Each parent's past and future potential for taking care of the children
- Each child's emotional needs and developmental level
- The children's relationships with siblings and other important adults, the children's involvement with school, and the children's activities and community
- The parents' wishes
- A mature child's wishes—usually a teenager
- Each parent's work schedule

The judge **shouldn't** look at which parent earns more or if a parent is going to remarry.

Can I ask for a Parenting Plan that gives us joint custody?

It depends. Washington judges don't automatically make final Parenting Plans that split custody 50/50. Under state law you must meet these requirements:

- There are no legal reasons for the judge to limit either parent's time with the children and
- You've both agreed to the schedule or
- You have a history of cooperation and shared parenting, and live close enough and



• Joint custody is in the children's best interests.

Even if you meet these requirements, you might want to <u>talk to a lawyer</u> (https://wlh.netlify.app/en/get-legal-help) about joint custody before agreeing to it or asking for it in a Parenting Plan. Joint custody requires a real commitment from both parents to work together regularly.

3. Limitations and restrictions

If you believe the other parent may harm the children (or harm you), you can ask the judge to limit the other parent's time with the children. Limitations are covered in **Attachments A and B** of the Parenting Plan form.

Reasons to put limitations on a parent

()Generally, the judge **must** limit a parent's time with their children if that parent has engaged in any of these, or lives with someone who they know has engaged in any of these:

- Long-term willful abandonment of the children or the parent substantially refuses to care for the children.
- Physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of children.
- A history of domestic violence, or an assault or a sexual assault causing serious bodily harm or the fear of it.
- Sex offense or sexual abuse of a child.

The judge **may** limit a parent's time if they find any of these:



- The parent has neglected the children or hasn't cared for them.
- The parent has a long-term emotional or physical problem interfering with their ability to take care of the children.
- The parent has a long-term substance abuse problem interfering with their ability to take care of the children.
- The parent and children have no emotional bond or a seriously damaged emotional bond.
- The parent has engaged in the abusive use of conflict, meaning they've misused conflict in an ongoing and deliberate way. This could include:
 - o Repeated, bad faith violations of court orders
 - Credible threats to harm the other parent, or to harm friends,
 family, or professionals who are helping the other parent
 - Using the child in conflict
 - Abusive use of the court system
- The parent has denied the other parent contact with the children for a long time without good reason.

A parent denying contact because they're trying to protect themselves or the children from the harm the other parent poses is taking **protective action.** This is good reason to deny contact.

()If the judge finds reason to limit a parent's time with the children, in most cases, the judge won't give that parent custody. A judge could order many other restrictions.

Limitations (restrictions)



The Parenting Plan can restrict a parent in any way you could reasonably expect to protect the children and, depending on the situation, the parent who has the children most of the time.

For example, the judge can require the restricted parent to see the children only when **supervised by a professional supervisor**. The judge must include clear written rules for the supervised parent to follow in **Attachment C** of the Parenting Plan. The supervised parent and supervisor must sign an Acknowledgment that they've read and agree to follow the parenting plan and Attachment C.

If the restricted parent can't afford a professional supervisor or can't get a supervisor for other reasons, such as they live too far from such resources, the judge may allow a lay person to supervise visits if they can prove they'll be able to protect the children.

If the supervised parent breaks (violates) the parenting plan or rules in Attachment C, or the supervisor can't or won't supervise that parent anymore, the other parent <u>can get an immediate</u> <u>restraining order to stop (suspend) visits</u> until the judge can review the situation.

Other common restrictions include:

- Be evaluated for domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health, or anger management issues, with input from the other parent.
- Complete domestic violence, substance abuse, or mental health treatment, or anger management.



- Take random drug or alcohol tests.
- Complete a parenting class.
- Get counseling or take any physician-prescribed medication for their mental health condition.
- Complete a sexual deviancy evaluation.
- Stop interfering with the other parent's contact with the children.
- Stop causing conflict or picking fights with the other parent for no good reason.

In some serious cases, if nothing else will protect the children, a judge may order that a parent has no contact with the children.

Sexual abuse

Generally, a judge must order no contact with the children if <u>a parent has</u> been found to be a sexually violent predator

(https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=71.09) or if a judge found the parent sexually abused a child (their own or others). The sexual abuse finding could be a criminal conviction or a civil finding in any family law or dependency case, including the parenting plan case.

If a parent lives with someone who is a sexually violent predator or who sexually abused a child, the court generally must order no contact in the presence of that person.

Once a judge has found sexual abuse, they must follow very strict rules before allowing contact.

If there are sexual abuse issues in your case, talk with a lawyer.



4. Limitations on both parents

The judge may find reasons to put limitations on both parents in a parenting plan. When this happens, the judge must make **detailed written findings** about what's in the children's best interest and issue a parenting plan that best maintains the children's emotional growth, health and stability, and physical care. Normally, this would mean not changing the existing arrangement between each parent and the children.

When comparing the risks each parent poses to the children, generally the judge must take the <u>mandatory reasons for limitations</u> more seriously (abandonment, child abuse, domestic violence, assault, sexual abuse).

5. Decision-making

Either parent can make **emergency decisions** about the children and can make day-to-day decisions when the children are in that parent's care such as what the children will eat, or who will babysit the children.

A Parenting Plan will say if one or both parents can decide **non-emergency decisions**, such as where the children will go to school, which doctors the children see, and when the children get medical care. But the judge must order that **only one parent can make these decisions** if certain limiting factors apply to the other parent, or if neither parent wants joint decision-making.



The judge **must** order sole decision-making to one parent when they find the other has engaged in any of these:

- Long-term willful abandonment of the children or the parent substantially refuses to care for the children.
- Physical, sexual, or a pattern of emotional abuse of children.
- A history of domestic violence, or an assault or a sexual assault causing serious bodily harm or the fear of it.

If any of these are true and the judge wants to order shared decision-making anyway, the judge must make **written findings of the clear and convincing evidence** that persuaded them not to limit decision making.

The judge **may** order sole decision-making to one parent if both parents are against shared decision-making, or one is against it, and the judge finds there are good reasons for this.

You can include other types of decisions in your Parenting Plan that are important to your family. For example: extracurricular activities, international travel, cell phones, driver's licenses, tattoos, or haircuts.

Religious upbringing: Unless the judge decides that exposure to a parent's religious views may harm the children, the judge should let each parent give the children the religious instruction the parent chooses while the children are with that parent. This isn't "joint" decision-making. It's each parent making decisions on that parent's time and not interfering with the other parent's decisions.



6. Disagreements

The Parenting Plan asks you to choose a way to solve future disagreements about what it says or means. You can go back to court or choose "Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)." ADR means alternatives to court, including counseling, mediation, and arbitration. ADR can help you solve disagreements without going back to court.

If your Parenting Plan says ADR is required, you must try ADR before going to back court over a disagreement.

You can always go back to court to solve a disagreement if ADR doesn't work, or if it's not required.

The judge should **not** require ADR if any of these are true:

- A limiting factor applies to a parent.
- The parents can't take part in dispute resolution equally.
- One of you can't afford alternative dispute resolution.

ADR choices

If you choose **counseling**, you'll typically meet with a mental health professional who will use counseling techniques to help resolve your disagreement.

If you choose **mediation**, you'll meet with a mediator. A mediator is a neutral third party who may be a lawyer, retired judge or court commissioner, or



mental health professional. The mediator will try to get you to come to an agreement.

If you choose an arbitrator, you'll meet with a neutral third party (a lawyer, or retired judge or court commissioner) who may try to help you reach agreement, but who will make a decision you both must follow if you cannot.

If the Parenting Plan calls for **arbitration**, you can file a motion with the court asking for a review of the arbitrator's decision.

You must usually pay a counselor, mediator, or arbitrator. It can cost a lot. But ADR can help you avoid the stress, expense, and unpredictability of court.

7. Enforcement

Once the judge signs a Parenting Plan, it becomes a court order. Both parents must follow it. **For example,** you may not refuse to allow the other parent to see the children just because that parent hasn't paid child support.

If the other parent doesn't let you see the children when you have the right to, the judge may find the other parent in "contempt." The judge could order make-up visitation time, jail time, fines, or some other type of punishment. Depending on which part of the parenting plan you don't follow, you might even face criminal charges for custodial interference.

Beware: If you have custody, and a judge finds you in contempt more than once in a 3-year period, the judge might give the other



parent custody.

You might be able to avoid contempt or criminal charges <u>if you have a good</u> <u>excuse for not following the parenting plan</u>. **For example**, if following the order would cause you or the children serious harm, that would be a good excuse. Even then, you can't simply refuse to follow the court order. You must return to court to ask for changes to the order.

If you don't want to follow part of a Parenting Plan, you should get the other parent's written permission not to. If that doesn't work, you should contact a lawyer. You might be able to file a motion or <u>petition to change your parenting</u> plan.

Answer a few questions on **Get Family and Safety Forms** to get the right forms for your situation.

8. Changes

A Parenting Plan can be hard to change after a judge signs it, especially if it's a final Parenting Plan. But it is possible. You must go through a court process to change your Parenting Plan.

- If the parents agree to the change, a judge will usually, but not always,
 change a Parenting Plan, whether it's temporary or final.
- If the parents don't agree to change a temporary Parenting Plan, you
 can usually file a motion for new temporary orders.



• If the parents **don't agree** to change a **final** Parenting Plan, you can <u>file a petition to change parenting plan</u>. A judge may make **major changes** such as custody only if a major change has taken place in the children's or other parent's life since the judge signed the original parenting plan. It's not enough that the parent wanting the change thinks their life has gotten better and should now have custody.

Answer a few questions on **Get Family and Safety Forms** to get the right forms for your situation.

Here are some examples of when a judge will make major changes to a Parenting Plan:

- The children have gone to live with one parent for a long time with the permission of the parent who has custody under the Parenting Plan.
- The parent who doesn't want the change has been held in contempt of court at least twice in 3 years, or has been convicted of interfering with the other parent's custody or visitation.
- The present custody situation is physically or emotionally harmful to the children.

The judge can make smaller (**minor**) changes to a final Parenting Plan more easily. **For example**, a judge can make minor changes to the amount of time or certain days the children spend with either parent if it's in the children's best interests.



9. Moving (Relocation)

Once you have a Final Parenting Plan, you can probably legally move away with the children if you do what the Parenting Plan says. All Parenting Plans have a section on moving with the children that summarizes state law:

- You usually must give the other parent notice beforehand. (There are a few exceptions to this.)
- You usually must give the other parent a chance to object to a move outside the school district.
- The other parent can ask the court to change your Parenting Plan, including who the children live with, if you ask to move the children outside of the school district.

10. Parenting Plan form

The new form reflects <u>changes in the law</u> (https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=26.09.191) for cases where one or both parents have significant problems that affect parenting.

Courts might allow you to use the old Parenting Plan form for the next few weeks in situations like these:

• You're finalizing a case by default and the proposed Parenting Plan you served on the other parent was on the old form.



- You and the other parent have both signed and agree to the Parenting Plan and the case doesn't involve any reasons to limit either parent's contact with the children.
- You're finalizing a divorce by agreement. Your spouse signed a joinder or an agreed Parenting Plan on the old form and you've just been waiting for 90 days to pass, and the case doesn't involve any reasons to limit either parent's contact with the children.

Local practice varies. Check with your court clerk or facilitator.

Form attached:

Parenting Plan (FL All Family 140)

You may need more than just the Parenting Plan form.

Answer a few questions on **Get Family and Safety Forms** to get the right forms for your situation.

WashingtonLawHelp.org gives general information. It is not legal advice. Find organizations that provide free legal help on our <u>Get legal help</u> page.

		Superior Court of Washing	ton. C	ountv of		
In r Pet		er/s (person/s who started this cas	se):	No		-
And	d Res	spondent/s (<i>other party/parties</i>):		(PPP/PPT/		
		Par	entin	g Plan		
1.	Th	is parenting plan is a (check one):			
		Proposal (request) by a parent It is not a signed court order. (P		/s):		·
		Court order signed by a judge	or com	missioner.	This is a (check one):	
		☐ Temporary order. (PPT)				
		☐ Final order. (PP)				
		☐ This final parenting plan	change	es the last	final parenting plan.	
2.	Ch	nildren – This parenting plan is fo	or the fo	ollowing chi	ildren:	
		Child's name	Age		Child's name	Age
	1.			2.		
	3.			4.		
	5.			6.		
3.	Liı	mitations on a parent (under RC	CW 26.	09.191 or .	192)	
	a.	Abandonment by a parent, or parent or a person living with				ault by a
		□ Neither parent (or person livi 3.b.)	ing with	a parent) h	nas any of these problem	ns. (<i>Skip to</i>
		☐ A parent, or person living wi (Complete Attachment A.)	ith a pa	rent, has o	ne or more of these prol	olems.
RCV	V 26.0	9.016, .181, .187, .194	Parentin	g Plan		

	D.	the em	e performance of parenting functions. These problems could include neglect, notional or physical problems, substance abuse, lack of emotional ties, abusive of conflict, withholding the child, or other problems. (<i>Check one.</i>)
			Neither parent has any of these problems. (Skip to 3.c.)
			A parent has one or more of these problems. (Complete Attachment A.)
	C.		x offense or sexual abuse of a child including abuse by a parent or a personing with a parent. (Check one.)
			Neither parent (or person living with a parent) has any of these problems. (<i>Skip to 4.</i>)
			A parent, or person living with a parent, has one or more of these problems. (Complete Attachments A and B.)
	If	no lii	mitations apply in 3.a., 3.b., or 3.c., remove and don't complete Attachments A, B, and C.
4.	Cı	ısto	dian
	Th	е сі	solely for
	the of	e pu cust	rpose of all state and federal statutes which require a designation or determination ody. Even though one parent is called the custodian, this does not change the ing rights and responsibilities described in this plan.
	S	ome .	ington law generally refers to parenting time and decision-making, rather than custody. However, state and federal laws require that one person be named the custodian. The custodian is the n with whom the children are scheduled to reside a majority of their time.
5.	Pa	ren	ting Time Schedule Attachments (Residential Provisions)
	W	here	tant! You must include at least one of Attachments R , A , or B to this plan. The schedule for your children will spend time is in the attachments. The court should not sign a parenting plan t at least one of these attachments.
	Th	e co	ourt orders the parenting time in (check only one):
		Re	sidential Schedule as described in Attachment R.
			contact or limited schedule only. The children live with (name):ntact with the other parent is described in (check one):
			Attachment A.
			Attachment B.
3 .	De	cisi	on-making
	de	cisic	the children are with you, you are responsible for them. You can make day-to-day ons for the children when they are with you, including decisions about safety and ency healthcare.
	Ma	ajor	decisions must be made as follows (<i>check one</i>):
		As	described in Attachment A. (Skip to 7.)
		As	ordered below. (Complete 6.a. and 6.b.)
		a.	Who can make major decisions about the children?

	Type of Major Decision	Joint (parents make these decisions together)	Limited (only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions)
	School/Educational		□ (Name):
	Healthcare (not emergency)		□ (Name):
	Other:		□ (Name):
	Other:		□ (Name):
	Other:		□ (Name):
	decisions that are important	to your family, list them u	any areas. If you believe there are other nder "Other" above. Some examples cell phones, driver's licenses, tattoos, and
b.	Reasons for limits on	major decision-mal	king, if any:
	☐ There are no reason	s to limit major decis	sion-making.
	☐ Major decision-maki	ng should be limited	because (check all that apply):
	□ Both parents are	against shared deci	sion-making.
	☐ One of the parer reasonable beca		share decision-making and this is
	☐ the history	of each parent's part	ticipation in decision-making.
	☐ the parents decision-m		o cooperate with each other in
		e between the paren sions together.	ts' homes makes it hard to make
Dispu	ite Resolution		
disagree dispute the pare	e about shared decisions or wh resolution provider before goin ents may, and sometimes must	nat parts of this plan mean g back to court. If a dispu t, use this provider before	nmissioner, if you and the other parent n, the court may require you to use a te resolution provider is checked below, e filing a Petition to Change a Parenting your county's Local Court Rules.
	te resolution must occur a	· ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
-	s described in <i>Attachmen</i>	•	,
	s ordered below. (Comple	, ,	
a.	The parents will go to (c	heck one):	
	☐ The dispute resolution	on provider below (be	efore they may go to court):
	•	ator or agency name	,
			e):

7.

			☐ Counseling (counselor or agency name):						
			If a dispute resolution provider is not named about no longer available, the parents may agree on a name one.						
			Important! Unless there is an emergency, the padispute resolution process listed above in good fadisagreements about joint decisions or what parts section does not apply to disagreements about m	ith, before going to s of this plan mean.	court for				
			Court (without having to go to mediation, arbitrate (If you check this box, skip to 8 below and do no	• ,					
	b.		mediation, arbitration, or counseling is required, o her parent by (<i>check one</i>): <i>□</i> certified mail □ othe						
			ne parents will pay for the mediation, arbitration, on llows (check one):	counseling service	es as				
			(Name):	will pay	<u></u> %,				
			(Name):	will pay	<u></u> %.				
			based on each parents' Proportional Share of Inco	me (percentage) fro	om line 6 of				
			as decided through the dispute resolution proces	SS.					
		Wł	hat to expect in the dispute resolution process	: :					
		•	Preference shall be given to carrying out the pare	nting plan.					
		•	If you reach an agreement, it must be put into wrimust get a copy.	ting, signed, and bo	oth parents				
		•	If the court finds that you have used or frustrated without a good reason, the court can order you to (penalties) including the other parent's legal fees.	pay financial sanct					
		•	You may go back to court if the dispute resolution disagreement or if you disagree with the arbitrato	•	olve the				
Tra	ans	port	rtation Arrangements						
	Do	es r	not apply. Attachment A or B provides for no res	idential time.					
	Th	e ch	hildren will be exchanged for parenting time (picke	ed up and dropped	off) at:				
		□ each parent's home							
		school or daycare, when in session							
		oth	her location (<i>specify</i>):						
	Wh	no is	s responsible for arranging transportation?						
			ne picking up parent – The parent who is about to nildren must arrange to have the children picked up		ne with the				

8.

	The dropping off parent – The parent whose parenting time is ending must arrange to have the children dropped off.
Ot	her details (if any):
	· · · · ·

9. 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, they 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 themself 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).

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

If the relocating person wants to change the *Parenting Plan* because of the move, they must deliver a proposed *Parenting Plan* together with the *Notice*.

Move within the <u>same</u> school district

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

Warning! If you do not notify...

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

Right to object

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

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

Right to move

During the 30 days after the *Notice* was served, the relocating person may not move to a different school district with the children unless they have a court order allowing the move.

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

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

- The other party gets a court order saying the children cannot move, or
- The other party has scheduled a hearing to take place no more than 15 days after 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 they or a child are at unreasonable risk of harm.)

The court may make a different decision about the move at a final hearing on the *Objection*.

Parenting Plan after move

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):

- 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.
- 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).

Forms

You can find forms about moving with children at:

- The Washington State Courts' website: www.courts.wa.gov/forms,
- Washington Law Help: www.washingtonlawhelp.org, or

Proposa	I	
□ Does	not apply. This is a court order.	
	s a proposed (requested) paren read and sign below.)	ting plan. (<i>The parent/s requesting this p</i>
plan v		er the laws of the State of Washington that the information in <i>Attachment A</i> and
Parent i	requesting plan signs here	Signed at (city and state)
<u> </u>		
Other pa	arent requesting plan (if agreed) sigr	ns here Signed at (city and state)
Caust Os	ral a u	
Court Or		
	not apply. This is a proposal.	l
	s a court order (if signed by a jud	,
		dings and any other evidence considered
	The Court adopts as its finding	s the statements in:
	□ Attachment A	
	☐ Attachment A	
_	☐ Attachment B	dingo which are:
	☐ <i>Attachment B</i> I The Court makes additional fin	
_	☐ <i>Attachment B</i> I The Court makes additional fin	
_	 ☐ Attachment B I The Court makes additional fin ☐ contained in an order or fin Parenting Plan. 	ndings of fact entered at the same time a
	 □ Attachment B I The Court makes additional fin □ contained in an order or fin Parenting Plan. □ other: 	ndings of fact entered at the same time a
Cond	 ☐ Attachment B I The Court makes additional fin ☐ contained in an order or fin Parenting Plan. ☐ other: ☐ clusions of Law – This Parenting 	ndings of fact entered at the same time a
Cond	☐ Attachment B I The Court makes additional fin ☐ contained in an order or fin Parenting Plan. ☐ other: ☐ thusions of Law – This Parenting ☐ Other: ☐ Other:	ndings of fact entered at the same time a

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.

If this is a court order, the partie	s and/or the	eir lawyers (and any GA	L) sign below.
This order (<i>check any that apply</i>): ☐ is an agreement of the parties. ☐ is presented by me. ☐ may be signed by the court without	notice to me.	This order (<i>check any that</i> ☐ is an agreement of the ☐ ☐ is presented by me. ☐ may be signed by the continuous conti	parties.
>)	
Petitioner or lawyer signs here + WSE	3A #	Respondent or lawyer sign	ns here + WSBA #
Print Name	Date	Print Name	Date
This order (<i>check any that apply</i>): ☐ is an agreement of the parties. ☐ is presented by me. ☐ may be signed by the court without	notice to me.	This order (<i>check any that</i> ☐ is an agreement of the p ☐ is presented by me. ☐ may be signed by the co	parties.
>		•	
Other party or lawyer signs here + WS	SBA #	Other party or Guardian a	d Litem signs here
Print Name	 Date	Print Name	Date

Attachment A: Limitations

Only complete this attachment if your Parenting Plan involves limitations on a parent under RCW 26.09.191 or .192. **If not**, remove this attachment.

- 1. Reasons for putting limitations on a parent (under RCW 26.09.191 or .192)
 - a. Abandonment by a parent, or child abuse, domestic violence, assault, sex offense, or sexual abuse of a child by a parent or a person living with a parent.

If a parent has any of these problems, the court must limit that parent's contact with the children

and that parent's right to make decisions for the children, and may not require dispute resolution other than court unless the court makes the required findings in 3. See definitions at the end of this attachment. ☐ Neither parent has any of these problems. ☐ A parent has one or more of these problems as follows (*check all that apply*): ☐ **Abandonment** – (*Parent's name*): intentionally abandoned a child in this case for an extended time. ☐ Child Abuse – (Parent's name): (or someone living in that parent's home) abused or threatened to abuse a child. The abuse was (check all that apply): □ physical □ repeated emotional abuse. □ **Domestic Violence** – (*Parent's name*): (or someone living in that parent's home) has a history of domestic violence as defined in RCW 7.105.010. \square Assault – (Parent's name): (or someone living in that parent's home) has assaulted someone causing grievous physical harm or causing fear of such harm, or sexually assaulted someone. ☐ Sex offense or sexual abuse of a child by a parent or a person living with a parent. (Also complete Attachment B.) b. Other problems that may harm the children's best interests or interfere with the performance of parenting functions. These problems could include neglect, emotional or physical problems, substance abuse, lack of emotional ties, abusive use of conflict, withholding the child, or other problems. If a parent has any of these problems, the court may limit that parent's contact with the children and that parent's right to make decisions for the children. ☐ Neither parent has any of these problems. ☐ A parent has one or more of these problems as follows (*check all that apply*): □ **Neglect** – (*Parent's name*): neglected their parental duties towards a child in this case. ☐ Emotional or physical problem – (*Parent's name*):

performance of parenting functions.

has a long-term emotional or physical problem that interferes with their

Ц	has a long-term problem with drugs, alcohol, or other substances that interferes with their performance of parenting functions.
	Lack of emotional ties – (Parent's name):has few or no emotional ties with a child in this case.
	Abusive use of conflict – (Parent's name):has engaged in ongoing and deliberate actions to misuse conflict.
	Withholding the child – (<i>Parent's name</i>): has kept the other parent away from a child in this case for a long time, without a good reason. Withholding does not include protective actions taken by a parent in good faith for the legitimate and lawful purpose of protecting themselves or the parent's child from the risk of harm posed by the other parent.
	Other (specify):
2. If limitation	ons apply to both parents
in applying ma one parent an mandatory lim the court does	ons apply to both parents, the court must compare the risks and may make an exception and atory limitations based on 1.a. When reasons for mandatory limitations in 1.a. apply to d discretionary limitations in 1.b. apply to another parent, the court must prioritize the vitations when limiting the residential schedule, decision making, and dispute resolution. If a not prioritize the mandatory limitations, the court must make detailed written findings (26.09.191(7)).
□ Does r	not apply.
finding includi	are reasons for putting limitations on both parents. The court makes the following is about the comparative risk of harm to the children posed by each parent, ing any decision not to impose limitations or not to prioritize mandatory limitations ed written findings required):
3. Limitation	ns on a parent
Limitations sh	all be reasonably calculated to protect the children and the other parent from the eat, or emotional abuse or harm that could result from contact with the limited parent.
	ollowing limits or conditions apply to (parent's name):(check all that apply):
_	e Attachment B if the court found sex offense or sexual abuse of a child <i>tip to 4.</i>).

	ntact with the children. Limitations on the residential time with the children will equately protect the children from the harm or abuse that could result from ct.
Limite	ed contact as shown in the Parenting Time Schedule (Attachment R).
	ed contact as follows (specify schedule, list all contact here instead of in the ential Schedule):
	vised contact. All parenting time shall be supervised. Any costs of supervision be paid by (name):
Superv	vision shall be (<i>check one</i>):
	Professional, by (name or agency):
	Non-professional. A non-professional supervisor is allowed because they have shown through sworn testimony and evidence of past interactions with children that they are capable and committed to protecting the children from physical or emotional abuse or harm; and
	The parent cannot use professional supervision because (check all that apply):
	 Geographic isolation or other factors make professionally supervised visitation inaccessible.
	□ They cannot pay for professional supervision. The parent has a GR 34 fee waiver or shown other evidence of financial indigency.
	The non-professional supervisor/s shall be (name/s):
Dates	and times of supervised contact (check one):
	As shown in the Parenting Time Schedule (Attachment R).
	As arranged by the supervisor for up to hour/s per visit, up to visits per (frequency):
	As follows (specify):
Locati	on – The supervised contact will occur (<i>check all that apply</i>):
	in public location/s (specify):
	in the supervised parent's home
	at the supervised visitation facility
	other (specify):
(In	portant! Put transportation arrangements in Parenting Plan section 8.)

		Specific rules for supervised contact:
		☐ Follow the rules in <i>Attachment C</i> .
		□ Other:
		Important! No visits shall take place until the supervised parent and supervisor (or professional supervision program representative) have signed the Supervised Visitation Acknowledgment, FL All Family 141, confirming that they have read the court orders and the rules for supervised visitation and agree to follow them.
		Other limitations or conditions during parenting time (specify):
7	No	limitations despite reasons
_	The	ere is clear and convincing evidence for no limitations on a parent even though there reasons for limitations checked in 1.a. above, considering the following factors:
	•	Any current risk posed by the parent to the physical or psychological well-being of the child or other parent; (Express findings):
	•	Whether a parent has demonstrated that they can and will prioritize the child's physica and psychological well-being; (Express findings):
	•	Whether a parent has followed and is likely to follow court orders; (Express findings):
	•	Whether a parent has genuinely acknowledged past harm and is committed to avoiding harm in the future; and (Express findings):
	•	A parent's compliance with previously court-ordered treatment. A parent's compliance with the requirements for participation in a treatment program does not, by itself, constitute evidence that the parent has made the requisite changes. (Express findings):

4.	Evaluation or treatment							
		No	t required.					
		(Na	ame):		must (<i>check all that apply</i>):			
				ny evaluation report that does not include y and attempts made to obtain collateral				
			start (or continue) and o	comply with treatmen	t:			
			□ as recommended by	y the evaluation.				
			□ as follows (<i>specify k</i>	kind of treatment and	any other details):			
			provide a copy of the ev	/aluation and complia	ance reports (<i>specify details</i>):			
			his parent does not followopens):					
5.	Wh ded em	cisioner Wh	opens): on-making the children are with you	you are responsible they are with you, in lecisions must be ma isions about the child Joint (parents make these	e for them. You can make day-to-day cluding decisions about safety and de as follows: ildren? Limited (only the parent named below has			
5.	Wh ded em	haj	on-making the children are with you ons for the children when ency healthcare. Major on on can make major dec	you are responsible they are with you, in lecisions must be maisions about the child Joint (parents make these decisions together)	e for them. You can make day-to-day cluding decisions about safety and de as follows: ildren? Limited (only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions)			
5.	Wh ded em	cisionen cisiconerg	on-making the children are with you ons for the children when ency healthcare. Major do can make major dec	you are responsible they are with you, in lecisions must be ma isions about the child Joint (parents make these decisions together)	e for them. You can make day-to-day cluding decisions about safety and de as follows: ildren? Limited (only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions) □ (Name):			
5.	Wh ded em	hap cisi nen cisici nerg Wr	chool/Educational	you are responsible they are with you, in lecisions must be maisions about the child Joint (parents make these decisions together)	e for them. You can make day-to-day cluding decisions about safety and de as follows: ildren? Limited (only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions) □ (Name):			
5.	Wh ded em	cisionen cisionerg	chool/Educational ealthcare (not emergency)	you are responsible they are with you, in lecisions must be ma isions about the child Joint (parents make these decisions together)	e for them. You can make day-to-day cluding decisions about safety and de as follows: ildren? Limited (only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions) □ (Name): □ (Name):			
5.	Wh ded em	cisionen cisionerg	chool/Educational	you are responsible they are with you, in lecisions must be maisions about the child Joint (parents make these decisions together)	e for them. You can make day-to-day cluding decisions about safety and de as follows: ildren? Limited (only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions) □ (Name): □ (Name): □ (Name):			
5.	Wh ded em	cisionen cisionerg	chool/Educational ealthcare (not emergency)	you are responsible they are with you, in lecisions must be ma isions about the child Joint (parents make these decisions together)	e for them. You can make day-to-day cluding decisions about safety and de as follows: ildren? Limited (only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions) □ (Name): □ (Name):			

					r parent has any of the problems described in 1.a. above, and the court or reason to limit major decision-making.
			det		hough a parent has problems as described in 1.a. above, the court made d findings of clear and convincing evidence not to impose limitations in e.
		Lir	nits	(ch	eck all that apply):
			Ма	jor	decision-making must be limited because of the problems in 1.a. above.
			Ма	jor	decision-making should be limited because (<i>check all that apply</i>):
				Во	th parents are against shared decision-making.
					e of the parents does not want to share decision-making and this is asonable because of:
					problems as described in 1.b. above.
					the history of each parent's participation in decision-making.
					the parents' ability and desire to cooperate with each other in decision-making.
					the distance between the parents' homes makes it hard to make timely decisions together.
					reasons to limit both parents' decision-making. The court made detailed bout the comparative risk in 2 above.
Dis	put	te R	esc	luti	on
disa resc resc che	gre olutio olutio ckeo	e ab on pi on oi d bei	out s rovid ther t low, t	hare er be han the p	parenting plan is signed by a judge or commissioner, if you and the other parent and decisions or what parts of this plan mean, the court may require you to use a dispute afore going back to court. If there are limitations in 1.a., the court may only require dispute court if the court makes the required findings in 3. If a dispute resolution provider is arents may, and sometimes must, use this provider before filing a Petition to Change a Motion for Contempt for not following the plan. Check your county's Local Court Rules.
a.	Th	e pa	aren	ts w	vill go to (check one):
		Th	e di	spu	e resolution provider below (before they may go to court):
			Ме	dia	ion (<i>mediator or agency name</i>):
			Ark	oitra	tion (arbitrator or agency name):
			wit for	hou n F	e is a domestic violence finding in 1.a. above, arbitration may proceed t an additional <i>Order Allowing or Terminating Arbitration-At Risk Party,</i> L All Family 193, as long as reasonable procedures are in place to protect rty from risk of harm, harassment, or intimidation. RCW 26.14.110.
			Со	uns	eling (counselor or agency name):
				•	e resolution provider is not named above or if the named provider is no illable, the parents may agree on a provider or ask the court to name one.
		res ab	olut out j	ion oint	! Unless there is an emergency, the parents must participate in the dispute process listed above in good faith, before going to court for disagreements decisions or what parts of this plan mean. This section does not apply to ents about money or support.

6.

	(If you check this box, don't fill out 6.b.)	counseling).				
b.	If mediation, arbitration, or counseling is required, one parent must notify the other parent by (<i>check one</i>): ☐certified mail ☐ other (<i>specify</i>):					
	The parents will pay for the mediation, arbitration, or couns (check one):	eling services as follows				
	□ (Name):	will pay%,				
	(Name):	will pay%.				
	□ based on each parents' Proportional Share of Income (pe Child Support Worksheet.	rcentage) from line 6 of the				
	☐ as decided through the dispute resolution process.					
	What to expect in the dispute resolution process:					

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

Definitions For Limitations in Parenting Plans (RCW 26.09.191):

"Abusive Use of Conflict" refers to a party engaging in ongoing and deliberate actions to misuse conflict. This includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) Repeated bad faith violations of court orders regarding the child or the protection of the child or other parent;
- (b) credible threats of physical, emotional, or financial harm to the other parent or to family, friends, or professionals providing support to the child or other parent;
- (c) intentional use of the child in conflict; or
- (d) abusive litigation as defined in RCW 26.51.020.

Litigation that is aggressive or improper but does not meet the definition of abusive litigation shall not constitute a basis for finding abusive use of conflict. Protective actions, as defined below, shall not constitute a basis for a finding of abusive use of conflict.

"Child" shall also mean "children."

"Knowingly" means knows or reasonably should know.

"Parenting functions" means those aspects of the parent-child relationship in which the parent makes

decisions and performs functions necessary for the care and growth of the child. Parenting functions include:

- (a) Maintaining a loving, stable, consistent, and nurturing relationship with the child;
- (b) Attending to the daily needs of the child, such as feeding, clothing, physical care and grooming, supervision, health care, and day care, and engaging in other activities which are appropriate to the developmental level of the child and that are within the social and economic circumstances of the particular family;
- (c) Attending to adequate education for the child, including remedial or other education essential to the best interests of the child:
- (d) Assisting the child in developing and maintaining appropriate interpersonal relationships;
- (e) Exercising appropriate judgment regarding the child's welfare, consistent with the child's developmental level and the family's social and economic circumstances; and
- (f) Providing for the financial support of the child.

- "Protective actions" are actions taken by a parent in good faith for the purpose of protecting themselves or the parent's child from the risk of harm posed by the other parent. "Protective actions" can include, but are not limited to:
- (a) Reports or complaints regarding physical, sexual, or mental abuse of a child or child neglect to an individual or entity connected to the provision of care or safety of the child such as law enforcement, medical professionals, therapists, schools, day cares, or child protective services;
- (b) seeking court orders changing residential time; or
- (c) petitions for protection or restraining orders.
- "Sex offense against a child" means any of the following offenses involving a child victim:
- (a) Any sex offense as defined in RCW 9.94A.030;
- (b) any offense with a finding of sexual motivation;
- (c) any offense in violation of chapter 9A.44 RCW other than RCW 9A.44.132;
- (d) any offense involving the sexual abuse of a minor, including any offense under chapter 9.68A RCW; or
- (e) any federal or out-of-state offense comparable to any offense under (a) through (d).
- "Willful abandonment" has occurred when the child's parent has expressed, either by statement or conduct, an intent to forego, for an extended period, parental rights or responsibilities despite an ability to exercise such rights and responsibilities. "Willful abandonment" does not include a parent who has been unable to see the child due to circumstances that include, but are not limited to: incarceration, deportation, inpatient treatment, medical emergency, fleeing to an emergency shelter or domestic violence shelter, or withholding of the child by the other parent.

Attachment B: Sex Offense or Sexual Abuse of a Child

Only complete this attachment if your Parenting Plan involves these limitations in RCW 26.09.192. **If not**, remove this attachment.

1.	Se	xually	viol	lent predator (RCW 26.09.192(*))	
		Does	not	apply.	
		(<i>Parei</i> has be the ch	een	name):	contact with
		lives in has be	n (<i>p</i> a een	person (name):	who is home
2.	Ch	ild sex	cual	abuse by a parent (RCW 26.09.192(*))	
		Does	not	apply.	
		(Parei	nt's i	name):	
		has se	exua	ally abused a child.	
				nal conviction – This parent has been convicted as an adult of a set a child (their own or others). (<i>Check one</i> .)	sex offense
			Th	ne court must order no contact with the children.	
			on	nis parent has rebutted the presumption of no contact. The court for clear and convincing evidence : (Check all that apply. Provide windings below per RCW 26.09.192(*).)	
				 (Children's names): were not the victim/s of the sex offense committed by this parent these are true: Contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate poses minimal risk to the child. The offending parent has provided documentation that they have successfully completed treatment for sex offenders or are en making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a complete of the sex offense committed by this parent and are true:	oriate and have gaged in and court. d all these oriate and buse, the d the

making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court.

	Pla	vil finding – The parent has sexually abused a child covered by this an as found by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency or tion, including this one (<i>check one</i>).	
		☐ The court must order no contact with the child.	
		☐ This parent has rebutted the presumption of no contact. An evaluation child's therapist recommends that the child is ready for contact a harmed by the contact. (<i>Provide written findings per RCW 26.09</i>)	and will not be
Wri	itten 1	findings:	
_			
		res with someone who has sexually abused a child (RCW 26.09.1	92(*))
		not apply.	
liv	es in	er person (name):	who 's home
	Cri aga	exually abused a child. (<i>Check all that apply</i>): iminal conviction – This person has been convicted as an adult of a ainst a child or as a juvenile adjudicated of a sex offense against a cl pht years younger. (<i>Check one</i> .)	
		The court must order no contact except contact that occurs outside offender's presence.	e the
		This parent has rebutted the presumption of no contact in the offen presence. The court finds based on clear and convincing evidence that apply. Provide written findings below per RCW 26.09.192(*).)	
		 (Children's names):	person is presence of cessfully
		 □ (Children's names): were the victim/s of the sex offense committed by this person are true: ■ Contact between the child and the parent in the presence of appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child. 	

- If the child is in or has been in therapy for victims of sexual abuse, the child's counselor believes such contact between the child and the parent in the presence of this person is in the child's best interest.
- This person has provided documentation that they have successfully completed treatment for sex offenders or are engaged in and making progress in such treatment, if any was ordered by a court.

		pre	vil finding – This person has been found to have sexually abused a child by a eponderance of the evidence in a dependency or family law action, including this e. (<i>Check one.</i>)
			The court must order no contact.
			This parent has rebutted the presumption. They accept that the person engaged in the harmful conduct and the parent is willing to and capable of protecting the child from harm from the person. (<i>Provide written findings below per RCW 26.09.192(*).</i>)
	Writ	ten	findings:
l. Li	imita	tior	ns on a parent
			ring limits or conditions apply to (parent's name):that apply):
	l No	СО	ntact with (children's names):
			ed contact that must occur outside the presence of n named in 3 above):
	Da	tes	and times of this limited contact (check one):
			As shown in the Parenting Time Schedule (<i>Attachment R</i>).
			As follows (specify):
] Su	per	vised contact (check one):
			All parenting time shall be supervised.
			Parenting time in the presence of a person who sexually abused a child, (name from 3 above):, shall be supervised.
	Su	per	vision shall be (check one):
			Professional, by (name or agency):
			Non-professional. A non-professional supervisor is allowed because they have shown through sworn testimony and evidence of past interactions with children that

	they are capable and committed to protecting the children from physical or emotional abuse or harm; and
	The parent cannot use professional supervision because (check all that apply):
	☐ Geographic isolation or other factors make professionally supervised visitation inaccessible.
	☐ They cannot pay for professional supervision. The parent has a GR 34 fee waiver or shown other evidence of financial indigency.
	The non-professional supervisor/s shall be (name/s):
	If supervision is only for contact in the presence of the person named in 3 above, the supervisor
	may be the parent if the court finds, based on the evidence, that the parent is willing and capable of protecting the child from harm.
Dates	and times of supervised contact (check one):
	As shown in the Parenting Time Schedule (Attachment R).
	As arranged by the supervisor for up to hour/s per visit, up to visits per (frequency):
	As follows (specify):
Loooti	The supervised centest will easy (shock all that apply):
	on – The supervised contact will occur (check all that apply):
Ш	in public location/s (specify):
	in the supervised parent's home
	at the supervised visitation facility
	other (specify):
(Im	portant! Put transportation arrangements in Parenting Plan section 8.)
Specif	ic rules for supervised contact:
. 🗆	Follow the rules in Attachment C .
	Other:
superv Family	tant! No visits shall take place until the supervised parent and supervisor (or professional ision program representative) have signed the Supervised Visitation Acknowledgement, FL All 141, confirming that they have read the court orders and the rules for supervised visitation and to follow them.
Unsup	ervised contact (RCW 26.09.192(*))
This pa	arent may have unsupervised contact with (<i>children's names</i>):

- The offending parent has rebutted the presumption against no contact and has exercised supervised residential time for at least 2 years with no further arrests or convictions of sex offenses involving children.
- The sex offense of the offending parent was not committed against a child of the offending parent.
- Unsupervised contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child, after consideration of the testimony of a state-certified therapist, mental health counselor, or social worker with expertise in treating child sexual abuse victims who has supervised at least one period of residential time between the parent and the child, and after consideration of evidence of the offending parent's compliance with community supervision requirements, if any.
- If the offending parent was not ordered by a court to participate in treatment for sex offenders, then the parent shall obtain a psychosexual evaluation conducted by a certified sex offender treatment provider or a certified affiliate sex offender treatment provider indicating that the offender has the lowest likelihood of risk to reoffend before the court grants unsupervised contact between the parent and a child.

Other findings:				
Dates	and times of unsupervised contact (check one):			
	As shown in the Parenting Time Schedule (Attachment R).			
	As follows (specify):			

5. Evaluation or treatment, decision-making, dispute resolution

These issues are covered in **Attachment A**.

Attachment C: Supervised Visitation Rules

Only complete this attachment if the court orders supervised contact and has selected these specific rules. If not, remove this attachment.

Supervised visitation is to protect the children and the other parent from the physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm that could result from contact with the limited parent.

- 1. The supervisor must be willing and able to (optional provisions check all that apply):
 - ✓ Intervene and document any violations of these visitation rules

	✓	End the visit if the children's physical or emotional safety is at risk or the parent will not follow the court order
	✓	Be present for the entire visit and provide (check one):
		strict supervision, where the supervisor is within the line of sight and range of hearing during the entire visit (including trips to the bathroom if adult assistance is needed).
		monitoring supervision, where the supervisor is in the vicinity and immediately available, close enough to hear any raised voices and respond quickly and provide frequent (not necessarily constant) visual oversight.
		Transport the children to and from the visitation
		Prevent parents from coming into visual or audio contact with each other
		Keep parents' contact information confidential
		Other:
2.	Th	e supervised parent must (optional provisions check all that apply):
	\checkmark	Arrive and depart as requested by the supervisor
	✓	Stay within the supervisor's line of sight and range of hearing at all times during court- ordered visits (unless the court orders otherwise)
	\checkmark	Ensure the visitation supervisor is able to hear all conversation with the children
	✓	Not communicate with the children in a manner that the supervisor cannot understand or hear (such as whispering, using a foreign language, passing notes or pictures, texting)
	\checkmark	Not endanger or harm the children's physical, mental, or emotional health in any manner
	✓	Not physically discipline the children
	✓	Not make any derogatory, threatening, or disparaging remark to the children about any family member of the children
	✓	Not discuss the legal proceedings with the children
	✓	Not make any promises to the children about what the judge will decide
		Not visit while under the influence of alcohol or any non-prescribed drug
		Not bring any other person to the visit without the written agreement of the other parent and the visit supervisor
		Not question the children about any family member of the children
		Not change the children's diapers
		Not bring any gifts unless approved in advance by the other parent and the visit supervisor
		Not come within feet of the following person/s during visitation exchanges:

☐ Other: _____

Attachment R: **Parenting Time Schedule** (Residential Provisions)

Complete this attachment **unless** all residential time is covered by **Attachment A** or **B**, or no contact is ordered. Otherwise, remove this attachment.

1. School Schedule

a.	Ch	ildr	ren under school-age					
		Does not apply. All children are school-age.						
		Th	e schedule for children under school-age is the same as for school-age child	ren.				
		Ch	nildren under school-age are scheduled to live with (name):	_				
			cept when they are scheduled to live with (<i>name</i>):heck all that apply):	, on				
			WEEKENDS: □ every week □ every other week □ other (specify):					
			from (<i>day</i>) at:m. to (<i>day</i>) at:	m.				
			from (<i>day</i>) at:m. to (<i>day</i>) at:	m.				
			WEEKDAYS: □ every week □ every other week □ other (specify):					
			from (<i>day</i>) at:m. to (<i>day</i>) at:	m.				
			from (<i>day</i>) at:m. to (<i>day</i>) at:	m.				
			OTHER (specify):					
		Ot	her (<i>specify</i>):					
b.	School-age children							
	Thi	is s	chedule will apply (<i>check one</i>):					
		□ immediately.						
		when the youngest child enters (<i>check one</i>): ☐ Kindergarten ☐ 1st grade						
		when the oldest child enters (<i>check one</i>): ☐ Kindergarten ☐ 1st grade						
		Other:						
	exc	cept	nildren are scheduled to live with (<i>name</i>):t when they are scheduled to live with (<i>name</i>):k all that apply):					
			WEEKENDS: □ every week □ every other week □ other (specify):					
			from (day) at : m to (day) at :	m				

			from (<i>day</i>)	at:_	m. to (<i>day</i>)	at:	m.
			WEEKDAYS: □ ev	very week □ ev	very other week □ oth	er (specify):	
			from (<i>day</i>)	at:_	m. to (<i>day</i>)	at:	m.
			from (<i>day</i>)	at:_	m. to (<i>day</i>)	at:	m.
			OTHER (specify):				
		□ Ot	her (<i>specify</i>):				
,	e		Schedule				
۷.				according to the	school calendar. □ a	e followe:	
	Su	iiiiiiei k	begins and ends in a	according to the	Scriool caleridar. 🗀 a	s 10110WS	
		The S	ummer Schedule is	the same as th	e School Schedule. (S	kip to 3 .)	
		The S	ummer Schedule is	the same as th	e School Schedule ex o	cept that each pa	arent
					pted vacation time with		
			er. The parents shal		acation schedules in v vear. (<i>Skip to 3</i> .)	vriting by the end	OT
		The S will be	ummer Schedule is gin the summer befo	he School Schedule. ī : <i>□</i> the youngest child			
			:h child :/chack.ona):□Kin	dorgorton □ 1	st grade □ Other:		
		_	,	•	duled to live with (<i>nam</i>		
		_			ith (<i>name</i>):		
			k all that apply):				
			WEEKENDS: □ ev	very week □ ev	very other week □ oth	ner (<i>specify</i>):	
			from (<i>day</i>)	at:_	m. to (<i>day</i>)	at:	m.
			from (<i>day</i>)	at:_	m. to (<i>day</i>)	at:	m.
			WEEKDAYS: □ ev	very week □ ev	very other week □ oth	er (specify):	
			from (<i>day</i>)	at:_	m. to (<i>day</i>)	at:	m.
			from (<i>day</i>)	at:_	m. to (<i>day</i>)	at:	m.
			OTHER (specify):				

3. Holiday Schedule (includes school breaks and special occasions) ☐ The Holiday Schedule is the **same** as the School and Summer Schedules above for all holidays, school breaks, and special occasions. (Skip to 4.) ☐ The children are scheduled to spend holidays, school breaks, and special occasions as (Check all that apply. Note any differences for children who have not yet started school.) ☐ Martin Luther King Jr. Day – Begins and ends (day/time): _____ ☐ Odd years with (*name*): ______; Even years with the other parent. ☐ Every year with (*name*): ☐ With the parent who has the children for the attached weekend. ☐ Other plan: ☐ **Presidents' Day** – Begins and ends (*day/time*): ☐ Odd years with (*name*): _______; Even years with the other parent. ☐ Every year with (*name*): ☐ With the parent who has the children for the attached weekend. ☐ Other plan: ☐ Mid-winter Break – Begins and ends (day/time): ______ ☐ Odd years with (*name*): ; Even years with the other parent. ☐ Every year with (name): _____ ☐ Each parent has the children for the half of break attached to their weekend. The children must be exchanged on Wednesday at (time): ☐ Other plan: ☐ Spring Break – Begins and ends (day/time): _____ ☐ Odd years with (*name*): ; Even years with the other parent. ☐ Every year with (name): _____ ☐ Each parent has the children for the half of break attached to their weekend. The children must be exchanged on Wednesday at (time): ☐ Other plan: ☐ **Mother's Day** – Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____ ☐ Odd years with (*name*): ______; Even years with the other parent. ☐ Every year with (*name*): ☐ Other plan: ☐ **Memorial Day** – Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____ □ Odd years with (*name*): ______; Even years with the other parent. RCW 26.09.187, .194 Parenting Plan

□ Every year with (<i>name</i>):						
☐ With the parent who has the children for the attached weekend.						
□ Other plan:						
Father's Day – Begins and ends (day/time):						
□ Odd years with (<i>name</i>):; Even years with the other parent.						
□ Every year with (<i>name</i>):						
□ Other plan:						
Fourth of July – Begins and ends (day/time):						
□ Odd years with (<i>name</i>):; Even years with the other parent.						
□ Every year with (<i>name</i>):						
☐ Follow the Summer Schedule in section 2.						
□ Other plan:						
Labor Day – Begins and ends (day/time):						
□ Odd years with (<i>name</i>):; Even years with the other parent.						
□ Every year with (<i>name</i>):						
☐ With the parent who has the children for the attached weekend.						
□ Other plan:						
Thanksgiving Day/Break – Begins and ends (day/time):						
□ Odd years with (<i>name</i>):; Even years with the other parent.						
□ Every year with (<i>name</i>):						
□ Other plan:						
Winter Break – Begins and ends (day/time):						
☐ Odd years with (name):; Even years with the other parent.						
□ Every year with (<i>name</i>):						
□ Other plan:						
Christmas Eve/Day – Begins and ends (day/time):						
☐ Odd years with (<i>name</i>):; Even years with the other parent.						
□ Every year with (name):						

		☐ Follow the Winter Break schedule above.	
		□ Other plan:	
		New Year's Eve/Day – Begins and ends (day/time): odd/even is based on New Year's Eve)	
		□ Odd years with (<i>name</i>):; Even years witl	n the other parent.
		□ Every year with (<i>name</i>):	
		☐ Follow the Winter Break schedule above.	
		□ Other plan:	
		All three-day weekends not listed elsewhere Federal holidays, school in-service days, etc.)	
		☐ The children shall spend any unspecified holiday or non-schoo parent who has them for the attached weekend.	l day with the
		□ Other plan:	
Pl	an ca	portant! Families in Washington observe a broad range of religions and tradition a can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed.	
PI Ea	an ca aster,	n can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Exampl	les: Eid, Passover,
PI Ea	an ca aster, Otl	n can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed.	les: Eid, Passover,
PI Ea	an caster, Otl	n can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Exampleter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Other occasion important to the family:	les: Eid, Passover,
PI Ea	an caster, Otl	n can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Exampleter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Other occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time):	les: Eid, Passover,
PI Ea	an caster, Otl	can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Other occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time): Odd years with (name): Every year with (name):	h the other parent.
PI Ea	Otl	Can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Other occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time): Odd years with (name): Every year with (name):	n the other parent.
	Otl	Can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Other occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time): Odd years with (name): Every year with (name):	n the other parent.
	Otl	Concerning the can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Concerning the concerning to the family: Description: Odd years with (name): Every year with (name): Other plan: Concerning the family: Description: Descriptio	n the other parent.
	Otli	can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Other occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time): Odd years with (name): Every year with (name): Other plan: Other occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time):	n the other parent.
	Otli	can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Other occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time): Codd years with (name): Other plan: Other occasion important to the family: Description: Other occasion important to the family: Codd years with (name):	n the other parent.
	on caster, Otil	Con provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Counter occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time): Counter year with (name): Counter occasion important to the family: Counter plan: Counter occasion important to the family: Counter occasion important	n the other parent.
	on caster, Otil	Con provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Other occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time): Odd years with (name): Other plan: Other occasion important to the family: Description: Odd years with (name): Segins and ends (day/time): Codd years with (name):	n the other parent.
	on coaster, Otil	Concern provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Example ter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed. Concern occasion important to the family: Begins and ends (day/time): Codd years with (name): Cother plan: Cother occasion important to the family: Codd years with (name): Codd years with (name	n the other parent.

		□ Every year with (<i>name</i>):
		□ Other plan:
4.	Со	nflicts in Scheduling
		e Holiday Schedule must be observed over all other schedules. If there are conflicts hin the Holiday Schedule (<i>check all that apply</i>):
		Named holidays shall be followed before school breaks.
		Children's birthday/s shall be followed before named holidays and school breaks.
		Other (specify):