Supervised visits

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If you're involved in a family law case, and you believe the other parent must have visits with your children supervised, you can create guidelines that the other parent and supervisor must follow, and you can probably get professional supervision.

1. Fast facts

If you're involved in a family law case with children in Washington state, the judge may find reasons to order that a parent's time with the children be limited. This might include ordering supervised visits between the parent and children. A judge may order supervised visits:

- To protect the children from physical, sexual, or emotional abuse or harm by a parent
- To protect the parent with custody (the **residential parent**) from harm by the other parent

Supervised visitation should usually be temporary, to allow the supervised parent to address the issues keeping them from more time with the children. Supervised visitation may be permanent only if the issues are more serious, such as long-term homelessness, severe mental illness, or persistent impairment due to substance use.

When and how do I ask for supervised visitation?

You can ask:

- At the start of your family law case, in your petition (if you're filing the case) or response (if you're the respondent)
- Any time before the case ends (before it's final) by asking for or responding to temporary or emergency orders
- As part of the final orders ending your case

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

No matter where you're at in the case, here's how to ask:

- Fill out and file a proposed parenting plan. Check the appropriate boxes in section 3 of your proposed parenting plan to ask for supervised visits.
- Fill out at least one of the Attachments to the parenting plan, with your completed proposed parenting plan handy to refer to. **Don't try to create rules in the Attachments before putting in your parenting plan why you need the rules.**

Do we need a professional supervisor?

Starting June 2025, a judge ordering supervised visits usually must also order that a professional supervisor does it. **But there are exceptions to this.**

You might find a professional supervisor near you through the Supervised Visitation Network (SVN) (https://www.svnworldwide.org/) or a court list of available supervisors. But it can be hard to find one in a rural area or when you're representing yourself. Professional supervisors are usually paid for the time spent supervising the visit. The court will order one or both of the parties to pay the cost.

The judge may allow a non-professional supervisor if the supervised parent can't find a professional due to income or where they live, and they have someone who they can prove can protect the children. The supervised parent can use declarations and other evidence of the supervisor's past interactions with children.

> Whether your supervisor is a professional or not, both they and the supervised parent must sign a Supervised Visitation Acknowledgment, form #FL All Family 141, after the judge enters a parenting plan.

Can we have a backup supervisor?

You can list in Attachment A anyone who agrees to be a back-up or alternate supervisor. A backup supervisor must sign the same guidelines as primary supervisor and supervised parent.

What makes a good supervisor?

The supervisor's most important job is to **intervene if anything happens that might harm the children or residential parent**. For example, if the supervised parent tries to whisper something to the child that the supervisor can't hear, the supervisor should intervene and tell the supervised parent they must speak loudly enough for them to hear. The supervisor shouldn't just observe and pass on information without taking some sort of action.

The supervisor must maintain a professional relationship with the parents and children (not try to act, for example, like an "auntie" or a "gramma"). The supervisor should never write a declaration or make a recommendation in support of the supervised parent or give opinions about changes to the parenting plan. The supervisor shouldn't want or try to "heal" families. A good supervisor is a neutral monitor, not a parenting evaluator.

Some supervisors take lots of notes during the visits. But their focus should be on watching the visit, not note taking. And their notes should be neutral. For example:

- **Okay**: The children sat on their father's lap and watched a movie.
- **Not okay:** The children eagerly snuggled with their dad and happily watched their favorite movie.

> Although the supervisor's notes should be neutral, they should include actions by the supervised parent that raise concerns.

2. Residential parent

Keep safety as your priority when asking for supervised visitation. It's a consequence of the supervised parent's unsafe behavior, not punishment for it. In most cases, visits should be supervised only temporarily, until the supervised parent addresses the issues requiring supervision and makes the changes needed to get unsupervised visits.

The children and supervised parent may react negatively to supervised visits. You might also have mixed feelings about the situation. You should be ready for these possibilities:

- **Your own feelings**: It can seem like the supervised parent gets a pass on all the caretaking obligations and can focus on fun.
- **The supervised parent** might feel you're punishing them or tell the children that you're punishing the children or causing them to miss out because of supervised, limited visits.
- **Your children** might resist visiting or refuse to visit outright. They might pressure you to drop the supervision. Assure them that the court is looking at the situation, and the children don't need to worry about it. If the children are seeing a counselor, they may feel more comfortable talking to the counselor about their worries.

3. Supervised parent

I'm the supervised parent. Do you have tips for me?

Follow the visitation guidelines and enjoy your time with your children. Stay in the moment during visits. Outside of visits, address issues raised by the court and the other parent, such as drug or alcohol abuse, so you can ask for more access to your children in the future.

What if I'm both the abused parent and supervised parent?

Supervised visits can be hard for everyone, but they're still a time for you to connect with your children. If you're concerned about the children's behavior during the visit, talk to them and correct them as you normally would. But you can also keep track of your concerns to bring to the court's attention if needed.

4. Supervisor best practices

You may not be able to get professional supervision. But even if your supervisor isn't a professional, these best practices can help keep you and the children safe.

The supervisor should interview both parents beforehand, not just the supervised parent, to understand what safety concerns the residential parent and children might have.

If the supervisor must enforce a rule against the supervised parent, **the supervisor must explain to the supervised parent the reason for that**

rule.

The supervisor must **understand confidentiality.** The supervisor shouldn't say or write confidential things in front of the supervised parent, such as where the residential parent is traveling from or what kind of car they're driving, or disclose names that they shouldn't.

The supervisor should tell you what they do **if a child refuses to visit their parent** because the child doesn't feel good, is scared or frustrated, in a bad mood, or has an attitude.

The supervisor must keep a record of safety concerns. The supervisor should note when they had to intervene in the visit. They shouldn't note such things as whether the child loves the parent or the parent was happy to see the child.

Here are other things to discuss with the supervisor. In all cases, **make sure** your forms reflect what you want the supervisor to do.

- If there's a **concern about weapons**, discuss how you want the supervisor to handle it.
- **Discuss how you want the supervisor to handle violations** of visit rules – whether they should actively intervene or just write them down. This may vary, depending on the rule.

5. Visit location

No matter where the visits take place, **the supervisor must be close enough to the supervised parent and children to see and hear every interaction**. This is especially true if the supervised parent is being supervised for things like threats and stalking.

Avoid having supervised visits in crowded public places. It may be too busy to hear and see every interaction between supervised parent and children. If the parent must pay for everyone to get in, like a game at a sports venue, that can affect the supervisor's neutrality. And too many other things could go wrong, like a supervised parent arranging for other people to "accidentally" run into them, or a parent at risk of abducting the kids disappearing into the crowd with them.

> An uncrowded public place, like a park, might be a good alternative.

Supervised parent's home: This is a common location, especially in rural counties and because of weather. But think about whether it will be safe.

Especially if the supervised parent has a history of access to weapons or threatening self-harm and depending on who else lives in the home, **consider other indoor options, such as a McDonald's playground, park, toddler playroom, or library during story time.** If you must have visits at the supervised parent's home, make specific guidelines about weapons and who can be there during visits.

If one is conveniently located and affordable, you should consider a **visitation facility**. These are mostly in urban areas. Ask about:

- Safety measures, including whether they have indoor and outdoor security cameras
- Whether they have separate parking facilities and separate waiting areas
- Whether the supervised parent and children can go outside, or must remain at the facility
- What games and activities are available for the children during visits

6. Zoom visits

If you can't find a visit location that guarantees your or the children's safety, or in-person visits are too expensive or hard, visits can take place over Zoom, Google, or another video platform. It's not the same as the supervised parent and children being in the same place, but it keeps the parent and children connected.

This could make also visits easier for a supervisor. Video visits take less time and effort. But the supervisor must be comfortable using the video platform and agree to advance preparation:

> The supervisor will be the "host" of the "meeting" and set up several virtual "rooms" before the official start of any virtual visit. **The visit supervisor should "admit" the supervised parent to the general meeting space** and give any instructions or reminders before moving them to a breakout room.

Once the supervised parent is in the breakout room, the visit supervisor should "admit" the children. The supervisor can check in with the residential parent and children about any concerns and can establish hand signals for the children to use as needed if they want the supervisor to end a visit.

When the children are ready, the visit supervisor should call the supervised parent back to the main meeting space. The supervisor should be ready to "mute" the supervised parent and/or children at any time and send the supervised parent back to the breakout room if needed. If the supervised parent refuses to respond to instructions, the supervisor should immediately close the meeting and make a record of (document) the reasons for doing so.

Zoom visits aren't perfect. For example, smaller children probably won't talk much. The supervisor should let them play in the Zoom space for the supervised parent to watch them.

If there are safety concerns, try to have the children in someone else's home during the visit, with that person in the physical room with the children during the Zoom call. The protected parent should be nearby, in a different room. The protected parent must resist any urge to intervene in visits.

7. Drug or alcohol abuse

If the parenting plan requires things from you related to drug or alcohol use, such as ordering you to complete an evaluation or treatment, you must

comply before you can ask for more visitation or other changes to your time with the children.

If your visits are supervised because you're struggling with alcohol or drug abuse, make sure you're not impaired on visitation days. If you are, you should call to cancel and reschedule your visit. If you're visibly impaired when you arrive for your visit, the supervisor must note it and cancel the visit if needed. This could lead to further limits on your time with your children.

8. Visit follow up

If something concerning happened at a visit, first email the supervisor for their side of the story. Keep a polite, professional tone that isn't accusing. This creates a written record and gives the supervisor a chance to correct what they did wrong. Some examples:

- "Hello, after the visit, my child said that you weren't there for much of the visit. I'm not sure if that's true, I wanted to check in with you."
- "I'm not sure if you're aware that my ex must always keep 1,000 feet away from me, even when we're exchanging the children. To help you understand, that's about the length of 3 football fields. That's why we're not supposed to see each other at the visits."
- "My son referred to you as 'auntie Kim.' I've explained that you're not his aunt and are there just to make sure visits go smoothly. I've instructed him to call you Kim, or Ms. Smith. If he slips, please correct him."

If the supervisor admits to a mistake, reply politely by confirming what they should do:

- "Because the protection order says he's not allowed to be within 1,000 feet of me, it's especially important that the other parent is inside the building and away from the entrance, parking areas, or drop-off location whenever I'm coming or going."

If the supervisor gets defensive or denies having made a mistake, stay polite. Reflect their response back to them in your reply. This gives you proof in case problems keep happening during visits and you must ask the judge to appoint a new supervisor. For example:

- "Ok, so per your response, the other parent insists the children refer to you as auntie Kim. As I said, I've explained your role to the children, so please redirect them to call you your proper name from now on."
- "Just to confirm, you're stating that you were present for all of the children's visit with the other parent and my daughter was mistaken when she stated you weren't. Is this correct?"

9. Stop visits

This law is still new. Try to get legal help before trying to do this yourself.

You ought to be able to get an data-entity-type="media" data-entity-uuid="2e8e28ac-5bda-4ce0-b4c6-d2eff068f441" data-entity-substitution="media" title="Motion for Immediate Order Temporarily Suspending Supervised Residential Time (Ex Parte)">emergency (ex parte)

court order pausing visits for **14 days** until the judge can review the situation if any of these is true:

- The supervised parent repeatedly violates the order or guidelines
- The supervised parent threatens or harms the supervisor or children, or violates treatment conditions
- The supervisor can't or won't protect the children or protected parent
- The supervisor no longer wants to supervise

10. Support kids

After visits:

- **Don't ask for details about the visit**. Kids can feel torn between parents. Take care not to make them feel that they're in the middle.
- **Create a visit-day routine**, for example movie or pizza night, stopping for ice cream after the visit, quiet time to de-stress, or prep time for the upcoming school week. Doing something calm or fun after every visit can help children feel less stressed or sad.
- **Help kids know that conflicting feelings are okay**. They love both parents. It's okay to feel sad about the situation.

11. Forms

Form attached:

Parenting Plan (FL All Family 140)

Form attached:

Supervised Visitation Acknowledgment (FL All Family 141)

State law requires clear guidelines for supervised visits. **Detailed guidelines can help a supervisor keep the children safe.** Even a good, experienced supervisor can miss a parent's intentional tactics. Ask yourself what things you're most afraid of happening during visits and build them into the guidelines to

- Help the supervisor look out for and prevent expected behaviors
- Direct the supervisor to document those behaviors when they do happen

If you checked boxes in section 3 of your proposed parenting plan, you should also use Attachment A, preferably with Attachment C. Use Attachment B if a parent or member of their household is a sex offender or has sexually abused a child.

Tips for filling out Parenting Plan - Attachment A (FL All Family 140)

Page 3 – "Dates and times of supervised contact - as arranged by supervisor…"

You can check this box and give the supervisor clear guidelines for scheduling visitation to keep the supervisor from being guided by a manipulative parent's preference. In giving these guidelines, you should provide enough consistency so that the residential parent can make plans.

> **Example**: Visits shall be up to one 4-hour block of time every Saturday between the hours of 10:00AM and 6:00PM, unless otherwise agreed by both parents.

Page 4, Rules for supervised contact

You can use the **Other** section here for rules that don't fit elsewhere. Here are some examples:

- If you have a protection order, the supervisor must at least report protection order violations to you, as soon as possible. It's not enough to just put it in their notes.
- The supervisor should schedule visits by staggering each parent's arrival and departure by 15 – 30 minutes. The supervised parent's location should always be known when the residential parent is coming and going.

> **Example:** The supervised parent arrives at 2:45 for a 3:00 visit. The residential parent and children arrive at 3:00. At the end of the visit (4:00), the residential parent and children leave. The supervisor must make sure the supervised parent waits until 4:15, to ensure the residential parent and children are out of the area.

- If visits are at the supervised parent's home, the visit supervisor should make sure the supervised parent isn't at the door or looking out the windows when the children arrive. The supervisor should greet the children at the door and escort them to the supervised parent.

- Each parent must have their own car seat. This can keep an abusive parent from passing notes or otherwise using a shared car seat to create conflict.
- The supervised parent must not discuss the residential parent or their parenting, or the court case, with the children or supervisor.
- The supervised parent must not send the residential parent any threats or other messages through the children.
- If you're willing to let the supervised parent bring food to the visit, list any dietary limitations here. Put any medical or religious reasons.
- If your parenting plan gives you sole decision making for the **children's religious practices**, you can limit the other parent's behavior here by putting something like, "The supervised parent can't pray with the children."
- **Bathroom and diapers**: The supervised parent must be supervised at all times with the children. This includes bathroom use if the children need help. You should decide if you want the supervisor to go with the children to the bathroom or change diapers if needed, and if the supervisor is willing to do so.

Where there are **sexual abuse allegations or concerns**, or the child is afraid and just doesn't want **physical contact**, here are some suggestions for what to put in the "Other" section:

- The supervised parent must maintain a hula hoop's worth of distance from the child.
- The child must initiate any physical contact. You must also put here why this limitation is needed, to keep the supervised parent from running around chasing the child.

Dates and times of supervised contact: In the **"as follows" section**, put that visits shouldn't interfere with school or regularly scheduled activities such as sports, Scouts, therapy, and so on.

You can also use **as follows** to explain how to schedule make-up visits without having to go back to court. Here are some examples:

- "Jo's visits with the children are scheduled for Saturday. Jo can make up any missed visits the very next Sunday."
- "If Kai misses a visit for anything other than a medical emergency, there's no makeup visit."
- "If the residential parent cancels, that parent probably must provide a makeup visit."

> You don't need to cancel a visit just because a child is sick, unless they interact with others besides the supervised parent at the visit and you want to keep others healthy. It's okay for the supervised parent to spend time with and take care of a sick child. If the supervised parent prefers not to visit with a sick child, the residential parent won't have to provide a makeup visit.

Tips for filling out Parenting Plan - Attachment B (FL All Family 140)

Use this form only if there's a criminal finding of sex abuse or actual findings by judge. You should fill it out as part of your proposed orders if you're asking for findings of sexual assault.

Tips for filling out Parenting Plan - Attachment C (FL All Family 140)

You can make up your own form or edit this one. Even if you don't use this form, it's a good idea to at least read it and think about the things it covers.

"Other" section:

The supervisor must be able to observe what the supervised parent says to and does with the children. You can put something here like "If you speak softly or turn your back to us, the supervisor will move closer to you."

If the supervised parent can bring guests to the visit, the supervisor must also agree to other adults being there. Use this section to list rules about guests. You can limit who can be a guest, and how many guests can come and how often. You should put that guests must agree to and sign the same visit guidelines as the supervised parent.

Games or activities with writing or art: In some abuse situations, the supervised parent may try creative ways to pass notes to the child or residential parent, or to bring up prohibited subjects. Use this section to forbid games like Pictionary, or activities like drawing or painting, if you have safety concerns about the parent trying to pass secret messages. Be specific about what behavior you're trying to prevent and why.

> **Example:** When the supervised parent was angry, he would put on a particular red shirt. The residential parent and children are traumatized when he wears the color red. You should put this

> information in any declaration you file accompanying your proposed parenting plan. Then you can put here that the supervised parent may not color everything in red.

Here are some other things you can forbid at visits in this section, depending on your concerns:

- No phone or camera during visits
- The supervised parent can't give the child money
- All gifts from the supervised parent should be approved by the visit supervisor and residential parent **before** they're given to the children. The supervised parent should bring any gifts to the supervisor at least one week before the intended gift day.
- You can forbid the supervised parent and/or children from bringing pets to the visit.
- The supervised parent shall not tell the kids what they're missing out on because of the visitation circumstances. For example, "I was planning to take you the State Fair this weekend, but now I can't."

Tips for filling out Supervised Visitation Acknowledgment (FL All Family 141)

Both the visit supervisor and supervised parent must sign this and give a copy to the residential parent (or their lawyer), before visits can start.

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

Superior Court of Washington, County of _____

In re: Petitioner/s (*person/s who started this case*): _____ And Respondent/s (*other party/parties*): _____	No. _____ **Parenting Plan** (PPP/PPT/PP) **Clerk's Action Required: 1**

Parenting Plan

1. This parenting plan is a (*check one*):

☐ **Proposal** (request) by a parent (*name/s*): _____. It is not a signed court order. (PPP)

☐ **Court order** signed by a judge or commissioner. This is a (*check one*):

☐ Temporary order. (PPT)

☐ Final order. (PP)

☐ This final parenting plan changes the last final parenting plan.

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

Child's name	Age	Child's name	Age
1.		2.	
3.		4.	
5.		6.	

3. **Limitations on a parent** (under RCW 26.09.191 or .192)

a. Abandonment by a parent, or child abuse, domestic violence, or assault by a parent or a person living with a parent. (*Check one.*)

☐ Neither parent (or person living with a parent) has any of these problems. (*Skip to **3.b.***)

☐ A parent, or person living with a parent, has one or more of these problems. (*Complete **Attachment A.***)

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. (*Check one.*)

☐ Neither parent has any of these problems. (*Skip to **3.c.***)

☐ A parent has one or more of these problems. (*Complete **Attachment A.***)

c. Sex offense or sexual abuse of a child including abuse by a parent or a person living with a parent. (*Check one.*)

☐ Neither parent (or person living with a parent) has any of these problems. (*Skip to **4.***)

☐ A parent, or person living with a parent, has one or more of these problems. (*Complete **Attachments A and B.***)

*If **no** limitations apply in 3.a., 3.b., or 3.c., **remove and don't complete** Attachments A, B, and C.*

4. Custodian

The custodian is (*name*)*:* _____ solely for the purpose of all state and federal statutes which require a designation or determination of custody. Even though one parent is called the custodian, this does not change the parenting rights and responsibilities described in this plan.

Washington law generally refers to parenting time and decision-making, rather than custody. However, some 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.

5. Parenting Time Schedule Attachments *(Residential Provisions)*

***Important!** You must include at least one of **Attachments R**, **A**, or **B** to this plan. The schedule for where your children will spend time is in the attachments. The court should **not** sign a parenting plan without at least one of these attachments.*

The court orders the parenting time in (*check only one*):

☐ **Residential Schedule** as described in ***Attachment R*.**

☐ **No contact or limited schedule only.** The children live with (*name*): _____. Contact with the other parent is described in (*check one*):

☐ ***Attachment A*.**

☐ ***Attachment B*.**

6. Decision-making

When the children are with you, you are responsible for them. You can make day-to-day decisions for the children when they are with you, including decisions about safety and emergency healthcare.

Major decisions must be made as follows (*check one*):

☐ 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*):

Important! *Parenting involves decision-making in many areas. If you believe there are other decisions that are important to your family, list them under "Other" above. Some examples include: extracurricular activities, international travel, cell phones, driver's licenses, tattoos, and haircuts.*

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

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

☐ Major decision-making **should** be limited because (*check all that apply*):

☐ Both parents are against shared decision-making.

☐ One of the parents does not want to share decision-making and this is reasonable because of:

☐ 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.

7. Dispute Resolution

Important! *After this parenting plan is signed by a judge or commissioner, if you and the other parent disagree about shared decisions or what parts of this plan mean, the court may require you to use a dispute resolution provider before going back to court. If a dispute resolution provider is checked below, the parents may, and sometimes must, use this provider before filing a Petition to Change a Parenting Plan or a Motion for Contempt for not following the plan. Check your county's Local Court Rules.*

Dispute resolution must occur as follows (*check one*):

☐ As described in ***Attachment A.*** (*Skip to **8.***)

☐ As ordered below. (*Complete **7.a.** and **7.b.***)

a. The parents will go to (*check one*):

☐ The dispute resolution provider below (before they may go to court):

☐ Mediation (*mediator or agency name*): _____

☐ Arbitration (*arbitrator or agency name*): _____

☐ Counseling (*counselor or agency name*): _____

If a dispute resolution provider is not named above or if the named provider is no longer available, the parents may agree on a provider or ask the court to name one.

Important! Unless there is an emergency, the parents must participate in the dispute resolution process listed above in good faith, before going to court for disagreements about joint decisions or what parts of this plan mean. This section does **not** apply to disagreements about money or support.

☐ Court (without having to go to mediation, arbitration, or counseling). (*If you check this box, skip to **8** below and do not fill out **7.b.***)

b. If mediation, arbitration, or counseling is required, one parent must notify the other parent by (*check one*): ☐certified mail ☐ other (*specify*): _____.

The parents will pay for the mediation, arbitration, or counseling services as follows (*check one*):

☐ (*Name*): _____ will pay _____%,

(*Name*): _____ will pay _____%.

☐ based on each parents' Proportional Share of Income (percentage) from line 6 of the *Child Support Worksheet*.

☐ 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.

8. Transportation Arrangements

☐ Does not apply. ***Attachment A*** or ***B*** provides for no residential time.

☐ The children will be exchanged for parenting time (picked up and dropped off) at:

☐ each parent's home

☐ school or daycare, when in session

☐ other location (*specify*): _____

_____

Who is responsible for arranging transportation?

☐ The **picking up** parent – The parent who is about to **start** parenting time with the children must arrange to have the children picked up.

☐ The **dropping off** parent – The parent whose parenting time is **ending** must arrange to have the children dropped off.

Other 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 same 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

- The Superior Court Clerk's office or county law library (for a fee).

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

10. Other

_____

_____

_____

11. Proposal

☐ Does not apply. This is a court order.

☐ This is a **proposed** (requested) parenting plan. (*The parent/s requesting this plan must read and sign below.*)

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that this plan was proposed in good faith and that the information in ***Attachment A*** and ***B*** (if any) is true.

▶ _____ _____

Parent requesting plan signs here Signed at (*city and state*)

▶ _____ _____

Other parent requesting plan (if agreed) signs here Signed at (*city and state*)

12. Court Order

☐ Does not apply. This is a proposal.

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

Findings of Fact – Based on the pleadings and any other evidence considered:

☐ The Court adopts as its findings the statements in:

☐ ***Attachment A***

☐ ***Attachment B***

☐ The Court makes additional findings which are:

☐ contained in an order or findings of fact entered at the same time as this *Parenting Plan*.

☐ other: _____

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

☐ Other: _____

Order – The parties must follow this *Parenting Plan* including any attachments.

_____ ▶ _____

Date ***Judge or Commissioner signs here***

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

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 parties and/or their lawyers (and any GAL) sign below.

This order (*check any that apply*):
☐ is an agreement of the parties.
☐ is presented by me.
☐ may be signed by the court without notice to me.

▶ _____
*Petitioner **or** lawyer signs here + WSBA #*

_____
Print Name *Date*

This order (*check any that apply*):
☐ is an agreement of the parties.
☐ is presented by me.
☐ may be signed by the court without notice to me.

▶ _____
*Respondent **or** lawyer signs here + WSBA #*

_____
Print Name *Date*

This order (*check any that apply*):
☐ is an agreement of the parties.
☐ is presented by me.
☐ may be signed by the court without notice to me.

▶ _____
*Other party **or** lawyer signs here + WSBA #*

_____
Print Name *Date*

This order (*check any that apply*):
☐ is an agreement of the parties.
☐ is presented by me.
☐ may be signed by the court without notice to me.

▶ _____
*Other party **or** Guardian ad Litem signs here*

_____
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.

☐ **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*): _____ has a long-term emotional or physical problem that interferes with their performance of parenting functions.

☐ **Substance Abuse** – (*Parent's name*):_____ 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** – (*Parent's name*): _____ 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 limitations apply to both parents

*When limitations apply to both parents, the court must compare the risks and may make an exception in applying mandatory limitations based on **1.a.** When reasons for mandatory limitations in **1.a.** apply to one parent and discretionary limitations in **1.b.** apply to another parent, the court **must prioritize** the mandatory limitations when limiting the residential schedule, decision making, and dispute resolution. If the court does not prioritize the mandatory limitations, the court must make detailed written findings why not. RCW 26.09.191(7).*

☐ Does not apply.

☐ There are reasons for putting limitations on both parents. The court makes the following findings about the comparative risk of harm to the children posed by each parent, including any decision not to impose limitations or not to prioritize mandatory limitations (*detailed written findings required*):

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Limitations on a parent

Limitations shall be reasonably calculated 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.

☐ **The following limits or conditions apply to** (*parent's name*): _____ _____ (*check all that apply*):

☐ Use ***Attachment B*** if the court found sex offense or sexual abuse of a child (*skip to **4.***).

☐ **No contact** with the children. Limitations on the residential time with the children will not adequately protect the children from the harm or abuse that could result from contact.

☐ **Limited contact** as shown in the Parenting Time Schedule (***Attachment R***).

☐ **Limited contact** as follows (*specify schedule, list all contact **here** instead of in the Residential Schedule*): _____

_____

_____

☐ **Supervised contact.** All parenting time shall be supervised. Any costs of supervision must be paid by (*name*): _____

Supervision 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*): _____

_____

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*): _____

_____

Location – The supervised contact will occur (*check all that apply*):

☐ in public location/s (*specify*): _____

_____

☐ in the supervised parent's home

☐ at the supervised visitation facility

☐ other (*specify*): _____

_____

(***Important!*** *Put transportation arrangements in Parenting Plan section **8**.*)

Specific rules for supervised contact*:*

☐ Follow the rules in ***Attachment C***.

☐ 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*): _____

_____

_____

☐ **No limitations despite reasons**

There is **clear and convincing evidence** for no limitations on a parent even though there are 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 physical 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*): _____

  _____

  _____

(*Other findings, if any*): _____

_____

_____

4. Evaluation or treatment

☐ Not required.

☐ (*Name*): _____ must (*check all that apply*):

☐ be evaluated for: _____ with collateral input from the other parent. Any evaluation report that does not include collateral input must include details as to why and attempts made to obtain collateral input.

☐ start (or continue) and comply with treatment:

☐ as recommended by the evaluation.

☐ as follows (*specify kind of treatment and any other details*): _____

_____

☐ provide a copy of the evaluation and compliance reports (*specify details*): _____

_____

If this parent does not follow the evaluation or treatment requirements above, then (*what happens*): _____

_____

5. Decision-making

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

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*)*:*

Important! *Parenting involves decision-making in many areas. If you believe there are other decisions that are important to your family, list them under "Other" above. Some examples include: extracurricular activities, international travel, cell phones, driver's licenses, tattoos, and haircuts.*

b. Reasons to limit major decision-making, if any

☐ **No limits** (*check one*):

☐ Neither parent has any of the problems described in **1.a.** above, and the court finds no reason to limit major decision-making.

☐ Even though a parent has problems as described in **1.a.** above, the court made detailed findings of **clear and convincing evidence not to impose limitations** in **3** above.

☐ **Limits** (*check all that apply*):

☐ Major decision-making **must** be limited because of the problems in **1.a.** above.

☐ Major decision-making **should** be limited because (*check all that apply*):

☐ Both parents are against shared decision-making.

☐ One of the parents does not want to share decision-making and this is reasonable 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.

☐ There are reasons to limit **both parents'** decision-making. The court made detailed findings about the comparative risk in **2** above.

6. Dispute Resolution

Important! *After this parenting plan is signed by a judge or commissioner, if you and the other parent disagree about shared decisions or what parts of this plan mean, the court may require you to use a dispute resolution provider before going back to court. If there are limitations in **1.a.**, the court may only require dispute resolution other than court if the court makes the required findings in **3**. If a dispute resolution provider is checked below, the parents may, and sometimes must, use this provider before filing a Petition to Change a Parenting Plan or a Motion for Contempt for not following the plan. Check your county's Local Court Rules.*

a. The parents will go to (*check one*):

☐ The dispute resolution provider below (before they may go to court):

☐ Mediation (*mediator or agency name*): _____

☐ Arbitration (*arbitrator or agency name*): _____

If there is a domestic violence finding in **1.a.** above, arbitration may proceed without an additional *Order Allowing or Terminating Arbitration-At Risk Party,* form FL All Family 193, as long as reasonable procedures are in place to protect the party from risk of harm, harassment, or intimidation. RCW 26.14.110.

☐ Counseling (*counselor or agency name*): _____

If a dispute resolution provider is not named above or if the named provider is no longer available, the parents may agree on a provider or ask the court to name one.

Important! Unless there is an emergency, the parents must participate in the dispute resolution process listed above in good faith, before going to court for disagreements about joint decisions or what parts of this plan mean. This section does **not** apply to disagreements about money or support.

☐ Court (without having to go to mediation, arbitration, or counseling). (*If you check this box, don't fill out* ***6.b.***)

b. If mediation, arbitration, or counseling is required, one parent must notify the other parent by (*check one*)*:* ☐certified mail ☐ other (*specify*): _____.

The parents will pay for the mediation, arbitration, or counseling services as follows (*check one*):

☐ (*Name*): _____ will pay _____%,

(*Name*): _____ will pay _____%.

☐ based on each parents' Proportional Share of Income (percentage) from line 6 of the *Child Support Worksheet*.

☐ 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. **Sexually violent predator** (RCW 26.09.192(*))

   ☐ Does not apply.

   ☐ (*Parent's name*): _____ has been found to be a sexually violent predator. The court **must** order no contact with the children.

   ☐ Another person (*name*): _____ who lives in (*parent's name*): _____'s home has been found to be a sexually violent predator. The court **must** order no contact **except** contact that occurs outside the predator's presence.

2. **Child sexual abuse by a parent** (RCW 26.09.192(*))

   ☐ Does not apply.

   ☐ (*Parent's name*): _____ has sexually abused a child.

   ☐ **Criminal conviction** – This parent has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense against a child (their own or others). (*Check one*.)

   ☐ The court **must** order no contact with the children.

   ☐ This parent has **rebutted** the presumption of no contact. The court finds based on **clear and convincing evidence**: (*Check all that apply. Provide written findings below per RCW 26.09.192(*)*.)

   ☐ (*Children's names*): _____ were **not** the victim/s of the sex offense committed by this parent **and** both these are true:

   - Contact between the child and the offending parent is appropriate and poses minimal risk to the child.
   - The offending parent 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.

   ☐ (*Children's names*): _____ **were** the victim/s of the sex offense committed by this parent and **all** these are true:

   - Contact between the child and the offending parent is 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 offending parent is in the child's best interest.
   - The offending parent 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.

☐ **Civil finding** – The parent has sexually abused a child covered by this Parenting Plan as found by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency or family law action, including this one (*check one*).

☐ The court **must** order no contact with the child.

☐ This parent has **rebutted** the presumption of no contact. An evaluator or the child's therapist recommends that the child is ready for contact and will not be harmed by the contact. (*Provide written findings per RCW 26.09.192(*).*)

Written findings: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Parent lives with someone who has sexually abused a child (RCW 26.09.192(*))

☐ Does not apply.

☐ Another person (*name*): _____ who lives in (*parent's name*): _____'s home has sexually abused a child. (*Check all that apply*):

☐ **Criminal conviction** – This person has been convicted as an adult of a sex offense against a child **or** as a juvenile adjudicated of a sex offense against a child at least eight years younger. (*Check one*.)

☐ The court **must** order no contact **except** contact that occurs outside the offender's presence.

☐ This parent has **rebutted** the presumption of no contact in the offender's presence. The court finds based on **clear and convincing evidence**: (*Check all that apply. Provide written findings below per RCW 26.09.192(*).*)

☐ (*Children's names*): _____ were **not** the victim/s of the sex offense committed by this person **and** both these are true:

- Contact between the child and the parent who lives with this person is appropriate and that parent is able to protect the child in the presence of this person.
- 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.

☐ (*Children's names*): _____ **were** the victim/s of the sex offense committed by this person and **all** these are true:

- Contact between the child and the parent in the presence of this person is 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.

☐ **Civil finding** – This person has been found to have sexually abused a child by a preponderance of the evidence in a dependency or family law action, including this one. (*Check one.*)

☐ 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. (*Provide written findings below per RCW 26.09.192(*).*)

Written findings: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Limitations on a parent

The following limits or conditions apply to (*parent's name*): _____ (*check all that apply*):

☐ **No contact** with (*children's names*): _____.

☐ **Limited contact** that must occur outside the presence of (*person named in **3** above*): _____.

Dates and times of this limited contact (*check one*):

☐ As shown in the Parenting Time Schedule (***Attachment R***).

☐ As follows (*specify*): _____

_____

_____

☐ **Supervised 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.

Supervision 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*): _____

_____

Location – The supervised contact will occur (*check all that apply*):

- ☐ in public location/s (*specify*): _____

_____

- ☐ in the supervised parent's home
- ☐ at the supervised visitation facility
- ☐ other (*specify*): _____

_____

(***Important!*** *Put transportation arrangements in Parenting Plan section **8**.*)

Specific rules for supervised contact:

- ☐ Follow the rules in ***Attachment C***.
- ☐ Other: _____

_____

Important! *No visits shall take place until the supervised parent and supervisor (or professional supervision program representative) have signed the Supervised Visitation Acknowledgement, FL All Family 141, confirming that they have read the court orders and the rules for supervised visitation and agree to follow them.*

☐ **Unsupervised contact** (RCW 26.09.192(*))

This parent may have unsupervised contact with (*children's names*): _____ _____ because the court finds all these are true:

- 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. The supervised parent must (*optional provisions check all that apply*):

- ✓ 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)
- ✓ 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)
- ✓ **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. Children under school-age

☐ Does not apply. All children are school-age.

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

☐ Children under school-age are scheduled to live with (*name*): _____
_____,
except when they are scheduled to live with (*name*): _____ on (*check all that apply*):

☐ WEEKENDS: ☐ every week ☐ every other week ☐ other (*specify*): _____
from (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m.
from (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m.

☐ WEEKDAYS: ☐ every week ☐ every other week ☐ other (*specify*): _____
from (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m.
from (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m.

☐ OTHER (*specify*): _____
_____

☐ Other (*specify*): _____
_____
_____

b. School-age children

This schedule will apply (*check one*):

☐ immediately.

☐ when the youngest child enters (*check one*): ☐ Kindergarten ☐ 1st grade

☐ when the oldest child enters (*check one*): ☐ Kindergarten ☐ 1st grade

☐ Other: _____

The children are scheduled to live with (*name*): _____,
except when they are scheduled to live with (*name*): _____ on (*check all that apply*):

☐ WEEKENDS: ☐ every week ☐ every other week ☐ other (*specify*): _____
from (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ___:___ __.m.

from (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m.

☐ WEEKDAYS: ☐ every week ☐ every other week ☐ other (*specify*): _____

from (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m.

from (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m.

☐ OTHER (*specify*): _____

_____

☐ Other (*specify*): _____

_____

2. Summer Schedule

Summer begins and ends ☐ according to the school calendar. ☐ as follows: _____

_____

_____.

☐ The Summer Schedule is the **same** as the School Schedule. (*Skip to **3**.*)

☐ The Summer Schedule is the **same** as the School Schedule **except** that each parent shall spend _____ weeks of uninterrupted vacation time with the children each summer. The parents shall confirm their vacation schedules in writing by the end of (*date*) _____ each year. (*Skip to **3**.*)

☐ The Summer Schedule is **different** than the School Schedule. The Summer Schedule will begin the summer before (*check one*): ☐ the youngest child ☐ the oldest child ☐ each child
begins (*check one*): ☐ Kindergarten ☐ 1st grade ☐ Other: _____

During the summer the children are scheduled to live with (*name*): _____, except when they are scheduled to live with (*name*): _____ on (*check all that apply*):

☐ WEEKENDS: ☐ every week ☐ every other week ☐ other (*specify*): _____

from (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m.

from (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m.

☐ WEEKDAYS: ☐ every week ☐ every other week ☐ other (*specify*): _____

from (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m. to (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m.

from (*day*) _____ at ____:____ __.m. to (*day*) _____ 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 follows:
(*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.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ With the parent who has the children for the attached weekend.

☐ Other plan: _____

☐ **Father's Day** – Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____

☐ Odd years with (*name*): _____; Even years with the other parent.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ Other plan: _____

☐ **Fourth of July** – Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____

☐ Odd years with (*name*): _____; Even years with the other parent.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ Follow the Summer Schedule in section **2.**

☐ Other plan: _____

☐ **Labor 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: _____

☐ **Thanksgiving Day/Break** – Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____

☐ Odd years with (*name*): _____; Even years with the other parent.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ Other plan: _____

_____

_____

☐ **Winter Break** – Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____

☐ Odd years with (*name*): _____; Even years with the other parent.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ Other plan: _____

_____

_____

☐ **Christmas Eve/Day** – Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____

☐ Odd years with (*name*): _____; 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 (*name*): _____; Even years with the other parent.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ 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-school day with the parent who has them for the attached weekend.

☐ Other plan: _____

_____

_____

Important! *Families in Washington observe a broad range of religions and traditions. Your Parenting Plan can provide for how children will spend time on other significant days. (Examples: Eid, Passover, Easter, Chinese New Year, birthdays, etc.) Add lines as needed.*

☐ **Other occasion important to the family:** _____

☐ Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____

☐ Odd years with (*name*): _____; Even years with the other parent.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ Other plan: _____

☐ **Other occasion important to the family:** _____

☐ Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____

☐ Odd years with (*name*): _____; Even years with the other parent.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ Other plan: _____

☐ **Other occasion important to the family:** _____

☐ Begins and ends (*day/time*): _____

☐ Odd years with (*name*): _____; Even years with the other parent.

☐ Every year with (*name*): _____

☐ Other plan: _____

4. Conflicts in Scheduling

The Holiday Schedule must be observed over all other schedules. If there are conflicts within the Holiday Schedule (*check all that apply*):

☐ Named holidays shall be followed before school breaks.

☐ Children's birthday/s shall be followed before named holidays and school breaks.

☐ Other (*specify*): _____

_____

_____

_____

Superior Court of Washington, County of _____

In re: Petitioner/s (*person/s who started this case*): _____ And Respondent/s (*other party/parties*): _____	No. _____ **Supervised Visitation Acknowledgement** (Acknowledgement)

Supervised Visitation Acknowledgement

Use this form when the court orders supervised visits.

> ***Important!*** *No visits shall take place until the supervised parent and supervisor (or representative of a professional supervision program) have signed this form* ***and*** *the supervised parent provides a signed copy to the other parent and the supervisor.*

1. Supervised visitation

The court ordered supervised contact between (*parent's name*): _____ and (*check one*):

- ☐ all the children
- ☐ only these children (*name/s*): _____

The dates, times, and rules for supervised contact are in the following **court order** issued on (*date*): _____ (*check one*):

- ☐ Parenting Plan
- ☐ Residential Schedule
- ☐ Other (*specify*): _____

2. Supervisor agrees

I'm committed to protecting the children from any physical or emotional abuse or harm. I will intervene, or if necessary end the visit, to stop behavior that violates the court orders or supervision rules, or puts the children at risk.

I've read the court order described above and agree to follow it. If I don't, the court may remove me as supervisor.

I can withdraw as supervisor at any time by notifying the parties or the court in writing.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the facts I have provided on this form are true.

Signed at (*city and state*)*:* _____ Date: _____

▶ _____ _____

Visitation supervisor signs here *Print name here*

Agency name, if any: _____

3. Supervised parent acknowledges

I understand that my visits may be suspended and the court may find me in contempt if I willfully violate the court order.

I've read the court order described above and know that I'm required to follow it.

No visits will happen until I provide a copy of this Acknowledgment to the other parent (or their lawyer, if any) that both the supervisor and I have signed.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the facts I have provided on this form are true.

Signed at (*city and state*)*:* _____ Date: _____

▶ _____ _____

Supervised parent signs here *Print name here*