

Family Law Handbook



**WASHINGTON
COURTS**

**Understanding the legal implications
of marriage and divorce
in Washington State**

2008

Family Law
Handbook
for
Washington State

2008

Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Marriage in Washington State	7
Marriage defined	7
Obtaining a license	7
Who can perform a marriage?	7
Changing legal documents after marriage	7
Changing names	8
Chapter 2: Prenuptial Agreements	9
What is a prenuptial agreement?	9
What makes the agreement enforceable?	9
Is a lawyer needed?	9
Chapter 3: Ending a Marriage	10
How can a marriage end?	10
What is an annulment?	10
What is a legal separation?	10
What is dissolution of marriage?	11
Are there residency requirements?	11
How does a spouse file for divorce?	11
What happens after the divorce is filed?	11
When does a divorce case end?	12
Is there a waiting period?	12
Can spouses legally change their names during divorce?	12
Are there special court forms to use?	12
How can an attorney help?	13
How can a Courthouse Facilitator help?	13
Chapter 4: Property rights — Dividing Assets and Debts	14
How does a separating couple divide property and debt?	14
What is “community property?”	14
What is “separate property?”	14
How does a court divide property and debts?	14
Does the court divide property and debt 50/50?	15
What if a spouse has misbehaved during the marriage?	15
What about taxes?	15

Chapter 5: Spousal Maintenance (Alimony)	16
What is spousal maintenance?	16
How does the court decide alimony?	16
Chapter 6: The Effects of Divorce on Children	17
How does divorce affect children?	17
What can parents do?	17
Chapter 7: Shared Parenting	19
What is a parenting plan?	19
When do parents need a parenting plan?	19
How does a court decide where the children will live?	19
What if there have been serious parenting problems?	20
Can children decide where they want to live?	20
What does a guardian ad litem do?	20
What if there are disagreements about how to follow the parenting plan?	21
What about contempt of courts?	21
How do parents change a parenting plan?	21
Chapter 8: Moving With Children	22
What is the Relocation Act?	22
How can a parent move with children?	22
How does a parent object to the move?	22
What if the other parent does not object?	23
What if the move is due to violence or the threat of violence?	23
What if a parent doesn't follow the Relocation Act?	23
Chapter 9: Child Support	24
When will a court order a parent to pay child support?	24
What does a child support order do?	24
Can parents agree not to pay child support?	24
Can child support amounts be changed later?	25
When does child support end?	25
How does a parent enforce a child support order?	25
Where can I find more information?	25
Chapter 10: Domestic Violence	26
What is domestic violence?	26
Is domestic violence a crime?	26

How can I protect myself and/or my children?	26
How can I get help if I am an abuser?	26
Chapter 11: Child Abuse and Neglect	27
When will the state step in to protect children from harm?	27
What is Child Protective Services (CPS)?	27
Are there different procedures for youth?	27
What about criminal penalties?	27
Chapter 12: Community Resources	28
Community Health Districts	28
United Way	28
DSHS	28
Support Groups	28
Legal Services	29

Introduction

This handbook has been developed to help you understand family law in Washington State. While getting married or getting divorced may be very personal to individuals, there are laws that govern marriage and divorce.

The Legislature directed the Washington State Administrative Office of the Courts to create this handbook for distribution to individuals getting a marriage license, and to those who are seeking a dissolution of marriage (divorce) or responding to a divorce action. The handbook may help you understand the rights and responsibilities spouses have to each other and any children during and after marriage.

Throughout this handbook, you will find answers to questions often asked about marriage, divorce, moving with children, paternity, court orders, domestic violence, child abuse and neglect, as well as the effects of divorce on children.

While this publication is not designed to give legal advice, it will provide general information about the marriage contract, marital laws, and laws about divorce in Washington State. It is always a good idea to consult with an attorney about your rights and responsibilities regarding any legal issue, including marriage and divorce.

Chapter 1

Marriage in Washington State



The laws that govern marriage are found in Chapter 26.09 of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW). You can find a copy of those laws at the Washington Legislature's Web site at www.leg.wa.gov. Under Washington law, marriage is a civil contract between a woman and a man. If the man and the woman meet certain requirements about age, marital status, consanguinity (whether and how closely two people are related) and competency, they may marry.

Individuals who want to marry must obtain a marriage license from the county auditor. Only qualified individuals may solemnize a marriage. The law also governs marriages that do not meet the legal requirements and that are not valid at all (void) and marriages that may be voidable. If you have any doubts about meeting legal requirements for getting married in Washington, you should consult an attorney.

The fact that a person is married can affect many aspects of life, such as insurance coverage, property ownership, responsibility for debt, inheritance, and rights about that person's children. When you get married, you may need to make changes to insurance policies, your will, financial accounts, benefits (like Social Security) or other arrangements you have regarding your living situation, business, or finances. Sometimes changes to such arrangements become effective just by getting married. You should make sure you know whether you need to inform your bank, government agencies, landlord, employer or others

about your marriage so that they can make any necessary changes to agreements or records.

Sometimes the wife, husband, or both spouses choose to change their last name. This is a social or cultural custom, not a legal requirement. If a name change is made, however, you should be aware that you may need to provide proof of your marriage for financial institutions or government agencies to change their records.

If you or your fiancé have children from a previous relationship, or own a business or other property, or have debt, or have unresolved legal responsibilities, getting legal advice can be very important. An attorney will give you important information about your rights and responsibilities.

Chapter 2

Prenuptial Agreements



What is a prenuptial agreement?

A prenuptial agreement is a contract entered into by two people before their marriage. They decide how their property will be divided if they get a divorce, legal separation, or annulment, or when one of them dies. The contract contains all of these agreements. Sometimes couples wait until they are married to make these agreements – then the contract is a “marital agreement.”

What makes the agreement enforceable?

In general, a prenuptial or marital agreement is more likely to be enforced by a court if the contract is fair and if both spouses are honest and clear about their finances, including salary, other income, possessions and property, and debts. Sometimes a couple will not follow the agreement while they are married, and this can make the agreement unenforceable.

Do you need an attorney to make these kinds of agreements?

Prenuptial and marital agreements are very complicated and are often not enforced by a court unless they are carefully written. Attorneys can help make sure an agreement will be enforced. It is a good idea for both of you to have independent legal advice (that means different attorneys for you and your fiancé or spouse) and help drafting such a contract.

Chapter 3

Ending a Marriage



How can a marriage end?

A marriage ends when one spouse dies. It can also end by a court order, such as a “decree of invalidity “ (annulment) or a “decree of dissolution of marriage” (divorce). A “decree of legal separation” does not end the marriage, but it can affect property, finances, and raising children just like a divorce. An attorney can help you decide what is best for you and give important advice about your rights and responsibilities if your marriage is ending.

What is an annulment?

An annulment is a court order that says a marriage is invalid. In Washington, an annulment is called a "Decree of Invalidity." Annulments are rare, and are only granted in situations where there was some legal defect from the start of the marriage that makes it invalid. Even if the marriage was not valid from the beginning, the court still has the power to divide the property, enter a parenting plan for children, and make financial orders.

What is a legal separation?

A legal separation means that the spouses are separating but not ending their marriage. It means more than living in separate homes. Spouses may file a legal action, known as a Petition for Legal Separation. They also can make a formal legal contract without going to court. Spouses may choose to separate rather than divorce for religious, economic, or other reasons. There is no requirement that a couple be separated before getting a divorce. A legal separation can be converted into a divorce once six months have passed since the Decree of Legal Separation was entered.

What is dissolution of marriage?

A dissolution of marriage is a divorce and legally ends the marriage. In Washington, one or both spouses can file for dissolution if a marriage falls apart. The law uses the term “irretrievably broken” to describe this situation. A marriage is “irretrievably broken” if one of the spouses says it is. The other spouse does not have to agree that the marriage is irretrievably broken in order for one spouse to file for a divorce. In Washington, a spouse does not have to prove wrongdoing (such as cruelty or adultery) to get a divorce. This no-fault system is intended to help spouses settle matters without unnecessary bitterness or resentment. The court will enter orders for parenting arrangements, how children will be supported, dividing the couple’s property and debts, and possibly for spousal support (alimony).

Are there residency requirements for filing a divorce in Washington?

You need only to reside in Washington on the date that your petition for dissolution of marriage is filed. There is no requirement that you reside in Washington for any specific amount of time.

How does a spouse file for divorce?

To start a divorce, one spouse (called the "petitioner") must file with the court a summons and petition for dissolution of marriage. Sometimes additional documents, such as a proposed parenting plan, or proposed child support worksheets may also be filed. These documents are filed in the County Clerk’s office. Information about filing fees and other filing requirements is available at the Clerk’s office.

These documents must be served on the other spouse (known as the "respondent"), usually by having copies delivered to him or her. The legal term for delivery of legal documents is called “service of process.” It is important to carefully follow the laws and rules about service of process.

The purpose of the summons is to command the responding spouse to reply to the petition. The petition sets out basic facts about the marriage, such as ages of children, date of the marriage, and date of separation. It also explains what the petitioning spouse wants in the way of a parenting plan, property division, and support. Once served, and depending on the recipient’s location (whether in Washington or elsewhere), the responding spouse has from 20 to 60 days to reply in writing to the petition. This reply, called a "response," may include a "counter-petition," and states the respondent’s position on children, property, and support.

What happens after the divorce is filed?

In many situations, the next step is to arrange temporary court orders to guide the conduct of the parties. Either spouse may obtain temporary orders.

Typically, temporary orders cover such subjects as residential arrangements for the children and child support, spousal maintenance (commonly known as alimony), occupancy of the family home, payment of bills, and other concerns for protecting people or preserving property. If the spouses cannot agree, a judge or court commissioner will decide temporary orders at a hearing.

When does a divorce case end?

All of the issues, such as property division and arrangements for children, must be settled in order to finish a case. If spouses cannot agree to everything, a trial will be held to settle any disputes. If spouses agree on everything in a settlement, there is no need for a trial.

The final stage occurs when the court signs a "Decree of Dissolution of Marriage." This happens after the spouses agree to everything, after a trial, or after the waiting period has passed and there has been no response from the other spouse. If there are children of the marriage, a final parenting plan and final order of child support must also be signed by the judge. A marriage is not ended until a judge signs the final orders.

Is there a waiting period before a divorce can be final?

The waiting period to finalize a divorce in Washington is 90 days. This means the summons and petition must be filed with the court and served upon the other spouse for more than 90 days before the judge signs the decree. This is a minimum period and is intended to allow time for reconciliation between parties, or for the parties to "cool down," because often emotions are highest at the beginning of a dissolution action. The process could take much longer if the parties have difficulty reaching an agreement. Sometimes a spouse will not respond at all to a petition after it is served. In that case, the decree of dissolution can be entered after the waiting period.

Can spouses legally change their names during a divorce?

Yes, if either party requests a name change. This most commonly occurs when the wife requests to change her name back to her former or maiden name. At the court's discretion, the court may order a change to another name for either party.

Are there special court forms to use in a divorce?

Yes. You must use the proper forms in legal separation cases, annulments, and dissolutions. These forms can often be purchased at your county courthouse. They can also be found on the Washington Courts Web site at www.courts.wa.gov/forms/. Some stores and online services sell form kits that say they can be used in all states, but Washington has its own forms that **MUST** be used in most family law court actions.

How can an attorney help with a divorce?

Only attorneys can give legal advice. Although an individual has the right to get a divorce without being represented by an attorney, sometimes the help of an attorney is essential. Not knowing the right procedures, which paperwork to file, how to present evidence, or what is best in your situation can have serious and sometimes lasting consequences. It is always a good idea to at least consult with an attorney before you start any legal action, including a divorce, legal separation, or annulment proceeding.

How can courthouse facilitators help with a divorce?

Washington's superior courts handle family law matters, and most of them have "courthouse facilitators." Courthouse facilitators cannot give you legal advice, but they can tell you which forms you need and explain court procedures. The facilitator is not your attorney. Additional information about the facilitator in your county (office hours, appointments, fees, etc.) is available at the County Clerk's office, superior court, or the Washington Courts Web site at www.courts.wa.gov under the heading "Programs & Orgs." Most facilitators charge a nominal fee for their services.

Chapter 4

Property Rights – Dividing Assets and Debt



How does a separating couple divide property and debt?

When a married couple divorces, legally separates, or their marriage is declared invalid (commonly known as an annulment), legal responsibility for property and debts must be divided. Property means more than land – it can also mean possessions, bank accounts, retirement funds, and business and contract rights. The couple can agree on the division, or if they cannot agree, the court must divide the respective rights spouses have in their property and their debts.

What is “community property”?

Washington is a “community property” state. Generally all property acquired during marriage is presumed to be community property belonging to both spouses. Community property laws can be complicated. Couples who have been married a long time, who have significant property, or who own a business will probably need legal advice.

What is “separate property”?

Sometimes one or both spouses may have separate property. “Separate property” means possessions or real estate that was owned before the marriage, or that was received during the marriage as a gift or as an inheritance, or that was bought with separate property.

How does a court divide property and debts?

In Washington, a court is required to determine what is separate property, what

is community property, and then divide the property and debts between the spouses justly and equitably. To do this, the court uses a series of factors under Washington law, such as how long the couple was married, employment history, how much property the couple has, and other factors. The court must also consider whether a parent should be allowed to continue living in the family home so the children do not have to be moved.

Does the court divide property and debts 50/50?

When a court divides property and debts fairly and equitably, this does not necessarily mean that the property will be divided 50/50. This is because an “equitable” division is not always an “equal” division. The court may divide property and debts unequally for a number of reasons. For example, the court might give one spouse less than 50 percent of the assets if that spouse can recover from the economic setback of the divorce faster than the other.

What if a spouse has misbehaved during the marriage?

Bad behavior does not usually affect how property and debts are divided. This means that the court will not award one spouse more of the property just because the other spouse misbehaved or was at fault. An exception to this general rule is when the misbehavior was intended to and resulted in the destruction of property. A court may give one spouse more property when the other spouse did something to waste or destroy their community property.

What about taxes?

Property division, property settlements, and family support arrangements can have serious tax consequences to one or both spouses. Tax-filing status will be affected by a decree of dissolution, annulment, or legal separation. It is a good idea to get legal advice to learn if your tax situation will be affected by a divorce, separation, or annulment.

Chapter 5

Spousal Maintenance (Alimony)



What is spousal maintenance?

Spousal maintenance (commonly known as alimony) is financial support provided by one spouse to the other during or after a divorce, separation, or invalidity proceeding.

How does the court decide about alimony?

If you file for divorce, legal separation, or request that your marriage be declared invalid, you have a right to ask for alimony. Alimony is generally based on financial and economic factors, not whether one of the spouses is at fault. Instead, if there is a big economic difference between the spouses, alimony may be ordered to help achieve financial independence.

The court has a great deal of discretion to decide how much and for how long alimony will be paid. The court considers many factors (such as the length of the marriage, health and ages of the spouses, and employment history), but there is not a formula like there is for child support. If alimony has been ordered, a spouse can later ask that the order be changed under certain situations. Alimony can greatly affect your tax situation. Getting advice from a tax attorney or qualified financial planner is important.

Chapter 6

Effects of Divorce on Children



How does divorce affect children?

How divorce affects children is a complicated issue. Divorce puts adults and children under a great deal of stress. Some experts believe because of the stress and changes that come with divorce, parenting skills can decline. Some studies report children of divorce may be more likely to have poorer physical health, perform poorly in school, and abuse alcohol and drugs. Not all children suffer such adverse affects, and about 75 percent of children of divorce are reasonably well adjusted after an initial period of discomfort.

Two books which reach some differing conclusions about the effects of divorce on children are “The Unexpected Legacy of Divorce,” by Judith Wallerstein and “For Better or Worse,” by Mavis Hetherington. The authors of these books are psychologists who have conducted 25-year studies of children whose parents divorce. These and many other books on marriage, divorce, and parenting are available at the public library.

What can parents do about the effects of divorce and conflict on children?

Before you get married, make sure you and your fiancé have talked about parenting issues, including whether and when you want to have children, values about raising children, ideas about parenting, and how to divide responsibility for parenting.

If you disagree on those issues, before you get married and have children, decide how you will work out parenting and other conflicts. Are you able to work

them out by sitting down and talking together? Is family counseling helpful? Is there a clergy member who can help you address those issues? [Note: If there is domestic violence involved in your relationship, these methods of resolving conflict may not be appropriate. Please read Chapter 10: Domestic Violence of this handbook to obtain information about how to protect yourself and your children.]

Before you have children, make sure your relationship with your spouse is healthy and stable and you have good skills in place for resolving conflict. Having children means more decisions to be made and more chances for disagreement. If you separate and/or divorce, more decisions must be made at a time when you may have bad feelings about your spouse. Being prepared with good conflict-resolution skills and knowing how to find help if you can't resolve the conflict on your own will make things easier for your children.

Work with your spouse to make sure that both of you have strong, positive relationships with your children and that both of you are involved in parenting while you are together. Make it a priority to maintain the children's relationship with both of you. [Note: Washington law supports children having strong, continued relationships with both parents. However, it also recognizes there may be circumstances where, because of domestic violence, substance abuse, a parent's abusive use of conflict or other parenting problems, a parent's time with a child may need to be limited.]

If you divorce or separate, make sure you have a support system and encourage your spouse to have one, too. You and your spouse should not use your children as a source of support. Remember your children's well-being is tied to the well-being of both of their parents. Anything you do that harms the other parent also harms your children.

Decide how you and your spouse will communicate and resolve conflicts regarding the children after the divorce or separation. Do not use the children as go-betweens or messengers or involve them in adult conflicts about parenting, child support, or other issues related to your divorce.

If you separate or divorce, make sure there is an adequate child support order in place so the children have adequate support in the home(s) where they are residing. And, if you are the parent paying child support, make sure you pay your child support regularly and on time.

Chapter 7

Shared Parenting for Divorcing Parents – Parenting Plans



What is a parenting plan?

A parenting plan is a legal document that explains the basic arrangements for caring for children, including where the children will live, who will make decisions for the children, and how disputes about the parenting arrangements will be resolved. The term “custody” is not used in Washington State. Instead, both parents usually share responsibility for their children.

Typically, the children will live with one parent for the majority of time. Sometimes the children will live with each parent for equal amounts of time. The parenting arrangements depend upon what is best for the children. In Washington, the law requires that parenting arrangements encourage each parent to maintain a loving, stable, and nurturing relationship with the children, taking into account each child's developmental level and the family's social and economic circumstances. There is no one parenting plan that is best for all children.

When do parents need a parenting plan?

If a married couple has children together and then separates, a court orders a parenting plan as part of their divorce, legal separation, or parenting plan modification.

How does a court decide where the children will live?

Most separating parents agree on parenting arrangements for their children. If separating parents voluntarily agree on arrangements, the court will usually approve their agreement. Agreed parenting arrangements still have to be in the

children's best interests. When separating parents cannot agree, a court will make the decision. The general standard the court uses to make that decision is "the best interests of the children."

Other factors include the relationship of the children to each parent, the emotional and developmental needs of the children, the past performance of parenting functions by each parent, the potential for each parent to perform parenting functions in the future, and whether there have been any serious parenting problems. If there are no serious problems, the factor that is given the greatest weight by the court is the relative strength, nature, and stability of the child's relationship with each parent.

What if there have been serious parenting problems?

If one or both parents have serious problems that affect their ability to parent, the court must consider these problems when making parenting arrangements for the children. These problems include child abuse or neglect, domestic violence, substance abuse, impairments that interfere with a parent's ability to care for a child, withholding the child from the other parent without good cause, or abandonment of the children. Sometimes, the court has to restrict a parent's time with the children. These restrictions can include limiting the time a parent can spend with a child, and often include requiring a treatment or educational program to help the parent with the problem. If a parent is a convicted sex offender, the court almost always has to prohibit that parent from having time with the children.

Can children decide where they want to live?

In Washington, adults decide where children will live. A court may consider a child's wishes only if the child is old enough and mature enough. There is no magic age for a child to be mature enough to state his or her choice. Generally, courts do not want children to be involved in making these decisions.

What does a guardian ad litem do in a divorce?

A court may appoint a qualified person to represent the children's best interests in a divorce or legal separation. That person, called a guardian ad litem, investigates the situation and makes a recommendation to the court about what would be best for the children. Each court keeps a registry of individuals who are qualified to serve as guardians ad litem in that county.

A court order spells out the duties, responsibilities, and fee arrangements for a guardian ad litem. In most divorces, a guardian ad litem is not needed. Information about guardians ad litem can be found on the Washington Courts Web site at www.courts.wa.gov under the heading "Programs & Orgs" or on the Washington Law Help Web site at www.washingtonlawhelp.org under the heading "Family Law."

What if there is disagreement about how to follow a parenting plan?

Once the court signs a parenting plan, both parents are required to follow it. For example, a parent may not refuse to allow the other parent to see the children just because that parent has not paid child support. A parenting plan usually includes the method parents are to use to resolve disputes about parenting issues. That method may be arbitration, mediation, counseling, or court action. It is often best, and sometimes required, to use the specified dispute resolution method before going to court.

Mediation to resolve parenting plan issues is usually not appropriate if there has been a history of domestic violence. Mediation may be ordered as the dispute resolution method but only if the victim requests it and the court finds it is appropriate under the circumstances. That parent is permitted to have a supporting person present during the mediation session.

What about contempt of court?

If a parent interferes with the other parent's rights to see the children, the parent may be found in contempt of court. If a parent is found in contempt, the court could order jail time, fines, or some other type of punishment. It is important to know that if a parent is found in contempt more than once in a three-year period, the court can use that as grounds to change the parenting arrangements, including which parent the child lives with.

How do parents change a parenting plan?

Sometimes one or both of the parents want to modify (change) the final parenting plan. It is often not easy to make a major change to a parenting plan, especially if both parents do not agree. An example of a major modification is changing where the children live the majority of the time (changing from the father's home to the mother's home, or from the mother's home to the father's home). If both parents agree to the major modification and the court finds that the modification is in the best interest of the children, the court will grant the request. Without such an agreement, the court will allow a major modification only in limited instances.

It is not enough that the parent wanting the change thinks that his or her life has improved so much that the children should now live with him or her. Because major modifications of parenting plans are complicated and difficult, advice from an attorney can be helpful and is often needed.

Minor changes can be made more easily, but only if the court finds it to be in the children's best interests. Parents often agree on minor changes, such as the length of vacations or when the children's time with the other parent will start or end.

Chapter 8

Relocation of Children



What is the Relocation Act?

A parent with whom the children live most of the time must follow laws, called the Relocation Act, when the parent wants to relocate children to a different residence (changing where children live). The Relocation Act can be found by searching for “relocation act” at the Legislature’s Web site www.leg.wa.gov. Adults have a constitutional right to move their place of residence. Courts can, however, order adults not to move their minor children.

This law only applies to parents who are no longer together and have a court-ordered parenting plan. The Relocation Act has many requirements and is complicated. It is important to understand your rights and responsibilities under the Relocation Act. It is a good idea to get legal advice from an attorney before a parent moves with the children.

How can a parent move with children?

If a parent wants to move with the children, that parent must notify the other parent. How and when notice of the move is given depends on many things, including when the move will take place, how long the parent has known about the move, whether domestic violence or other dangerous situations exist, and many other factors. If the move is outside of the children’s current school district, the other parent can object to the move. There is a presumption that the move will be allowed, but the decision is made by the court based on many factors. The court will also decide what changes are needed to the parenting plan if the move is allowed.

How does the other parent object to the move?

If the other parent objects to a move, that parent must file an objection within 30 days of the date the notice is received. That objection is a request for a parenting

plan modification. Then the court will decide whether the move will be allowed. The objecting parent can't simply ask that the move not be allowed. A relocation case is usually also a parenting plan modification if the move is to a different school district.

What if the other parent does not object to the move?

If the other parent does not object to the relocation, and both parents agree on a new schedule for visitation, then the issue is resolved and the moving parent can relocate with the children. If the other parent does not object to the move, but the parents disagree on a new visitation schedule, the custodial parent can move with the children and either parent may file a court action to change the parenting plan at any time.

What if the move is due to violence or threat of violence?

The Relocation Act has different requirements for notice if violence or the threat of violence is the reason for the move. The safety of the children is the main concern in these situations, but if the other parent objects, the court will decide if the move will be allowed or if it will be permanent if the move has already taken place.

What if a parent doesn't follow the Relocation Law?

Failure to give proper notice or failure to properly object will usually have very serious consequences. The court may order the return of the children. The other parent can lose the right to object if that parent misses the deadline for objecting. It is very important to get legal advice about relocation or objecting to relocation as soon as you learn about the situation.

Chapter 9

Child Support



When will a court order a parent to pay child support?

Both parents have legal duties under Washington law to financially support their children. In a divorce or legal separation, a court must order one or both parents to pay support for their children. Sometimes parents were not married to each other when the children were born. They may have signed a paternity affidavit naming the father. If not, paternity can be established in court. In these circumstances, the court may order that one or both parents pay child support just as if they had been married.

What does a child support order do?

Payment of child support and other expenses for children is a required part of a divorce, legal separation, or paternity action. A child support order includes which parent will pay support, who will pay other expenses such as day care and transportation, who will provide health insurance for the children, how long child support will be paid, and even arrangements for college expenses, and of course, how much will be paid.

Can separating parents agree not to pay child support?

If parents are involved in a legal action such as divorce, legal separation, or a paternity action, the court is required to set a child support amount. Child support is meant to provide for the needs of children, so parents are not allowed to opt out of paying child support, even if they both agree.

How does a court determine the child support amount?

In Washington, courts use the Washington State Child Support Schedule. The Schedule takes into account each parent's income, the age of the children, and other expenses such as medical insurance and childcare expenses. The Schedule

must be used in every county, in both judicial and administrative proceedings and in all kinds of proceedings where child support is determined, adjusted, or modified.

The basic child support obligation is based on the combined family income after taxes, ages of the children, and the number of children in the family. The actual amount of support required is also based on the special circumstances of each family. In limited situations (such as low income), the amount of child support can be different from the Child Support Schedule, but only with court approval.

Can child support amounts be changed later?

Washington law allows child support amounts to be changed after a set period of time in many situations, including change in a child's age, changes in income, and changes in the needs of the children.

When does child support end?

Child support usually ends when a child turns 18 or graduates from high school, whichever happens later. Sometimes support can be ordered past that time if the child has disabilities. Support for college or vocational education expenses can be ordered.

How does a parent enforce a child support order?

There are different ways to enforce a child support order. A parent who is not receiving court-ordered child support can file a contempt motion in court. The Washington State Division of Child Support can help a parent with child support enforcement, including wage assignment (garnishment) and revoking driver's and other licenses.

Where can information about child support be found?

For more information about child support see the Washington State Division of Child Support Child Support Resource Center at www1.wa.gov/dshs/dcs/ or call your local child support office.

Chapter 10

Domestic Violence



What is domestic violence?

Domestic violence is a pattern of physical and/or emotional abuse used to control another person with whom the abusive person has an intimate or family relationship. Domestic violence is serious and help is available for both victims and those who abuse.

Is domestic violence a crime?

Many forms of domestic violence are against the law in Washington. Domestic violence can be charged as a felony or misdemeanor assault, punishable by confinement in jail or imprisonment.

How can I protect myself and/or my children from domestic violence?

Both the criminal legal system and the civil legal system can help you protect yourself and your children from domestic violence with court orders. If you are a victim of domestic violence, you can also seek help from your local domestic violence shelter. Shelters provide services such as safety planning, temporary shelter, legal advocacy, and counseling. To find the program nearest you, call the Statewide Domestic Violence Hotline 1-800-562-6025.

How can I get help if I am or might be an abuser?

A list of certified treatment agencies for domestic violence abusers is available on the Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) Web site at www1.dshs.wa.gov/. Use the A-Z index to find “domestic violence.”

Chapter 11

Child Abuse and Neglect



When will the state step in to protect children from harm?

Generally, the government does not interfere in family matters, but there are laws that allow the government to step in to protect a child from harm within the family. Sometimes this will result in a legal action called a “dependency.” A dependency proceeding is usually, but not always, started by the state after an investigation by a Child Protective Services social worker. The goals of such legal actions are safety of children and reunification and preservation of families.

What is Child Protective Services?

Child Protective Services (CPS) is a division of the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). CPS investigates allegations of abuse and neglect, assigns social workers to help parents overcome problems that are harmful to their children, and participates in certain legal actions regarding children and youth.

Are there different procedures for youth?

While older youth can be the subject of a dependency proceeding, there are two other types of proceedings that can be used. They are “Child in Need of Services” and “At Risk Youth” proceedings. The court, DSHS, the child and the family work together to help families and youth resolve their problems, with services and court orders.

What about criminal penalties?

In addition to the civil legal actions explained above, the state may also file criminal charges against parents for assault or criminal mistreatment. A parent convicted of a crime against a child can face imprisonment, jail, and/or fines, depending on the nature of the crime. It is also criminal to make a false report of alleged abuse or neglect. Such false reports are misdemeanors, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, or by fines, or both.

Chapter 12

Community Resources



Community Health Departments

The health department (sometimes called health district) that serves your community may offer clinics, classes, and other services for you and your children. Some health departments host online bulletin boards on topics such as child care, parenting strategies, and dealing with stress. The Washington State Department of Health's Web site includes a directory of community health departments and districts. For more information, go to www.doh.wa.gov or call the health department or district listed in your local telephone directory.

United Way

The Web site for United Ways of Washington includes a page of statewide resources that will link you to services in your area, including youth services, family and senior services, crisis intervention services, alternate dispute resolution services, and more. For more information, go to www.unitedway-wa.org or call the number for United Way in your community.

DSHS

The Department of Social and Health Services offers an array of services, such as substance abuse treatment, child support enforcement, medical assistance, housing costs, child care financing and many others. For assistance, go to www1.dshs.wa.gov and click "DSHS Services" or call your local DSHS Community Services Office.

Support Groups

Many communities have support groups that can help with many issues, such as dealing with divorce or separation, alcohol or drug addiction, families in crisis, health issues, and many others. A list of local, state, and national resources for

families can be found at <http://parenting.wsu.edu/resources>. Your doctor, counselor, or health department may also be a good resource for finding an appropriate support group. Schools sometimes offer peer counseling or support groups such as “Banana Splits” for children of separating or divorcing parents. Many churches sponsor support groups or ministries that address issues faced by divorcing or separating families.

Legal Services

These tips may help you find legal resources in your community:

- Ask a family member, friend, or co-worker for a referral to an attorney.
- Consult an attorney referral service. A list of attorney referral services can be found on the Access to Justice pages of the Washington State Bar Association’s Web site at: www.wsba.org.
- Northwest Justice Project’s legal education, referral, and advice service is called CLEAR and is available toll-free for those with low income who live outside King County at 1-888-201-1014.
- A list of legal service providers for those with low income who live within King County can be found online at www.nwjustice.org or by calling (206) 464-1519.
- Self-help legal information on a variety of topics is available on the Northwest Justice Project’s Web site at www.nwjustice.org.
- Court forms and instructions can be downloaded at www.courts.wa.gov.
- Courthouse facilitator programs are listed on the Court Directory page of the Washington Courts Web site at www.courts.wa.gov.
- Guardian ad litem information is included on the “Programs and Organizations” page of the Washington Courts Web site at www.courts.wa.gov.
- Domestic violence advocacy groups can help with protection orders and other related matters. For a directory of resources near you, call the Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-562- 6025 or check the Web site for the Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence at www.wscadv.org.
- Forms and instructions for domestic violence protection orders can be found on the Washington Courts Web site at www.courts.wa.gov, and your County Clerk’s office has a domestic violence clerk who can help you apply for a protection order.