

Superior Court of Washington, County of King

In re Parenting and Support of:
E.L.R., A.W.R., and R.S.R.,
Minors.

No. 20-3-03830-3 SEA

Petitioner:

VERONIKA GOODNIGHT,

Final Parenting Plan

(PPP / PPT / PP)

Clerk's action required: **1**

And Respondent:

MATHEW RALIDAK.

Final Parenting Plan

1. This parenting plan is a:

Court Order signed by a judge. This is a final order entered after a motion to modify the prior final parenting plan. This order replaces all previous parenting plans, including the prior plan entered on 03/07/2022.

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

| Child's name | Age |
|---------------------|-----|
| 1. Elora L. Ralidak | 9 |
| 3. Aidan W. Ralidak | 7 |
| 5. Raina S. Ralidak | 5 |

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

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

[X] Neither parent has any of these problems. (Skip to **3.b.**)

- b. Other problems** that may harm the children's best interests. *(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 these problems.

4. Limitations on a parent

The Court essentially maintains a modified form of the substances provisions from the original parenting plan. The Court does not find it necessary to maintain the mental health related provisions, as they were originally intended for 24 months only.

The modified language is as follows: Neither party may consume marijuana products during their residential time with the children, and must refrain from being under the influence of alcohol, marijuana, or any other controlled substance or non-prescribed medication while in the presence of the children.

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 <i>(parents make these decisions together)</i> | Limited <i>(only the parent named below has authority to make these decisions)</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| School / Educational | [X] – as detailed below | [] (Name): |
| Healthcare (not emergency) | [X] – as detailed below | [] (Name): |
| Name Changes for the children | | [X] Veronika Goodnight, as detailed below |
| Other: Childcare | [X] | [] (Name): |
| Other: Extracurricular activities | [X] | [] (Name): |
| Other: Driving/insurance | [X] | [] (Name): |
| Other: cell phones / phone plan | [X] | [] (Name): |
| Other: Marriage before 18 | [X] | [] (Name): |
| Other: tattoos/piercings | [X] | [] (Name): |

*As detailed below, Mr. Ralidak will have the right to take the children to a pediatrician of his choice if he deems it necessary without Mother's permission but will notify Mother when he does so.

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

The Court incorporates the findings and conclusions detailed in the "Order of the Court: Supplemental Findings and Conclusions" entered separately today.

In summary, the Court finds the parties have had considerable disputes regarding school attendance and the children's healthcare that have resulted in detrimental outcomes for the children and now require detailed provisions in this parenting plan. The parties also require clarity on whether/how they may proceed with

contemplated name changes for the children. See detailed provisions listed below.

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. The court may only require a dispute resolution provider if there are **no** limitations in **3.a.** above. 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:

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

Any mediator or dispute resolution provider agreed upon by the parties, including but not limited to: Dispute Resolution Center of King County.

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 in writing 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.

b. If mediation, arbitration, or counseling is required, one parent must notify the other parent by via the parenting app, Talking Parents.

The parents will pay for the mediation, arbitration, or counseling services as follows: based on each parents' Proportional Share of Income (percentage) from line 6 of the *Child Support Worksheet*.

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.

7. Custodian

The custodian is (*name*): Veronika Goodnight 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.)

➤ **Parenting Time Schedule (Residential Provisions)**

Complete the parenting time schedule in sections **8 – 11**.

8. School Schedule

a. Children under school-age

Does not apply. All children are school-age.

b. School-age children

This schedule will apply immediately.

- The children shall alternate weeks with each parent following a one-week-on/one-week-off schedule.
 - o Exchanges shall occur on Fridays at release from school, or 3pm on days when the children are not in school (such as holiday, snow day, home sick, or for any other reason ... etc.).
 - o Pick up and drop off will be at school.
- Except that to accommodate the children's emotional, academic, and physical health-related needs, each parent will have a mid-week visit, to occur on Wednesday from end of school day or 3pm when school is not in session, until 7pm.
 - o The parents may, by mutual agreement, change the mid-week visit to an alternate day.
 - o Provided that if one parent does not agree in writing, the mid-week visit must occur as stated above.
- Any deviation from this schedule must be agreed upon by both parents in writing.

9. Summer Schedule

The Summer Schedule is the **same** as the School Schedule **except** that each parent shall be entitled to two weeks of uninterrupted vacation time with the children each summer. The parents shall confirm their vacation schedules in writing by the end of April each year. *(Skip to 10.)* In the event of a conflict in vacations schedules, the Mother's vacation schedule will have priority in the odd years, and the Father's in the even years. If the parent with the priority does not submit their vacation schedule by April 30, will still be able to exercise their two weeks of uninterrupted time, but will lose their priority in the event of a scheduling conflict.

The parties are encouraged to work together and confirm dates earlier than the schedule requires, particularly if the children intend to participate in summer camps, as doing so is in the best interests of the children.

10. Holiday Schedule (includes school breaks and special occasions)

The children are scheduled to spend holidays, school breaks, and special occasions as follows:

Note any differences for children who have not yet started school.

Martin Luther King Jr. Day –

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

Presidents' Day –

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

Mid-winter Break –

Other plan: Whomever has the child on the attached weekend if it is not a full week. If the school district has a full week for mid-Winter Break it shall begin at end of the last day of school until the day before school resumes at 5:00 pm. Father will have even years and Mother will have odd years.

Spring Break –

Other plan: Spring break is defined as the days out of school for the break beginning at 8:00 a.m. on the first day of the break (defined as the day after school lets out) and ending on the last day of the break (defined as the day before school begins) at 5:00 p.m. plus that parent's normal weekend residential schedule. Father will have spring break in odd years and will have spring break in even years.

Mother's Day – Begins and ends (day/time): 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Every year with Veronika Goodnight

Memorial Day –

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

Father's Day – 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Every year with Mathew Ralidak

Fourth of July – Begins and ends (day/time): 10:00 a.m. on 7/4 to 12:00 p.m. on 7/5

Odd years with Mathew Ralidak. Even years with the other parent.

Labor Day –

With the parent who has the children for the attached weekend and defined as from pick-up from school for the normal residential time and ending at return to school after the holiday weekend.

Thanksgiving Day / Break –

Other plan: Begins after school on the Wednesday before Thanksgiving and ends 5:00 p.m. Sunday after Thanksgiving. Mother will have the odd years and Father will have the even years.

Winter Break –

Other plan: Each parent will have the children for 50% of the Winter Break.

-In odd years, Mathew Ralidak shall have the first half of winter break and Veronika Goodnight shall have the second half of winter break.

-In even years, Veronika Goodnight shall have the first half of winter break and Mathew Ralidak shall have the second half.

-The first half of winter break shall be defined as from release from school until 10:00 a.m. on December 26. The second half of winter break shall be

defined as from 10:00 a.m. on December 26 until 5:00 pm on the day before school resumes.

Christmas Eve / Day –

Follow the Winter Break schedule above.

New Year's Eve / Day –

(odd/even is based on New Year's Eve)

Follow the Winter Break schedule above.

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.

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:

The parties are to follow the ordinary schedule on their children's and the parents' birthdays. The Court is intentionally omitting all special provisions regarding residential time for birthdays for the following reasons.

The Court observes that in the past, Ms. Goodnight has pulled the children out of school in order to celebrate her birthday and/or the child's birthday. This is not in the best interest of the children as it has contributed to an excessive amount of school absences that have hindered at least one child's academic progress. The Court finds that the prior order set special residential provisions for birthdays, and so created an expectation that these dates were to be treated as holidays. The Court now removes these provisions and clarifies that the children should not be pulled out of school for birthday celebrations. The parties are welcome to celebrate birthdays at school (if that is permitted in the classroom) or outside school hours.

11. 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.

12. Transportation Arrangements

The children will be exchanged for parenting time (picked up and dropped off) at their school.

Who is responsible for arranging transportation?

In general, the **dropping off** parent – The parent whose parenting time is **ending** must arrange to have the children dropped off at school (or if school is not in session, then at the other parent's home).

*Exception: However, if a parent's residential time begins from the children's release from school, then the picking up parent must arrange to pick up the children from school.

13. Moving with the Chil/dren (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 themselves 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 is 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 LawHelp: 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.)

14. Other

Co-Parenting App. Both parents will utilize a co-parenting app, currently Talking Parents, for all communication regarding the children. Each parent will cover their own costs for

the app. The parents may choose to change the co-parenting app, upon agreement of the parties in writing. If they cannot agree, then they will continue use of Talking Parents.

- Parents must use TalkingParents or another mutually agreed upon parenting app for all communications regarding the children (medical, school related, scheduling ...etc.), unless truly urgent.

Decision-Making Protocol Via App.

- If a parent has a question for another parent, they must first read all pending messages in the app before sending an urgent query via text message.
 - o Parents must refrain from involving the other parents' partner in any communications, absent an emergency situation (such as potential imminent hospitalization of the child).
- Both parents are responsible for checking the communication app at least once every 48 hours, and for remaining current on all communications.
- Parents must abide by the following protocol with respect to any decision that is joint decision-making:
 - o A parent who proposes a course of action must communicate the proposed decision via the App.
 - o A parent has 48 hours to agree, object, or request additional information.
 - If the parent has access to the additional information, they must respond within 24 hours to either (a) provide the information, if they have it, (b) provide the contact information of the party who does have the information, if it is known, or (c) explain that they do not have the information and do not know who has the information.
 - The other parent then has 24 hours to respond with an agreement, objection, or alternative proposal.
 - o If one party fails to respond within 48 hours, the other parent may proceed with their proposed course of action.
 - o While one party is waiting for another party's response, they may book an appointment or take action to secure a child's place, but may not commit to any course of action or obligate the other parent regarding their time or financial responsibilities.
 - o **However, where the protocol stated above is inconsistent with the specific healthcare provisions detailed below, the specific healthcare provisions control.

Decision-Making Healthcare Provisions.

- Mr. Ralidak may select a medical doctor / pediatrician for the children to see for annual exams, and pursue any course of action recommended by the pediatrician.
 - o Mr. Ralidak may raise any general concerns he has about the children's mental or physical health at these appointments.
 - o If Ms. Goodnight wishes to attend these appointments, she may do so, and Mr. Ralidak must coordinate with her schedule to enable her to do so (provided that she must make herself reasonably available so as not to delay the appointment more than 2 weeks).
 - o Mr. Ralidak may pursue and schedule any evaluations which the pediatrician recommends at these appointments. (For example, if after

- Mr. Ralidak raises his concerns, the pediatrician recommends evaluations for ADHD, Mr. Ralidak may pursue assessments for the children.)
- Mr. Ralidak may have the children receive all vaccinations recommended by the pediatrician (even over Ms. Goodnight's objection), provided the following is adhered to:
 - o The pediatrician must be provided with, and must consider, any information Ms. Goodnight wishes to present, including but not limited to information regarding any family medical history of allergies, medical conditions, or adverse reactions to any vaccinations or medications.
 - o If after such information is presented, the pediatrician continues to recommend the vaccinations, Mr. Ralidak's consent to those vaccinations will be legally sufficient, even over Ms. Goodnight's objections.
 - o Mr. Ralidak must work with the pediatrician to spread out the vaccinations to a reasonable degree. Ms. Goodnight must be consulted in this regard. (For example, Ms. Goodnight stated that she and the naturopathic doctor previously discussed a schedule to get the children caught up on vaccinations. If she has such a schedule, it must be presented to the pediatrician and considered, and adopted if the pediatrician finds it is reasonable.)
 - o Mr. Ralidak must inform Ms. Goodnight of the final vaccination schedule so that she can take steps to mitigate any side effects, and plan vacations, extracurriculars, and other events accordingly.

Decision-Making re: Name Change.

- The Court finds Ms. Goodnight's efforts to change her children's name to include both her and Mr. Ralidak's last names, is reasonable, in good faith, and in the children's best interests.
- As discussed in the Supplemental findings, Mr. Ralidak's objections are without merit. He has no valid interest that will be harmed by the hyphenation of his children's last names to include both his name and Ms. Goodnight's name.
- The Court assigns to Ms. Goodnight sole decision-making authority to petition to change the children's last names to "Goodnight-Ralidak."
 - o Any other name-change petition initiated by either parent must be jointly agreed upon or made according to the joint decision-making protocol (unless a legal exception to notice requirements applies as a result of gender expression, domestic violence, or other safety-related concern).
 - o If either parent changes the children's names, the must provide notice to the other party both before the hearing, so that the other parent may attend, and after the hearing so that the other parent may know the result (again, unless a legal exception to notice requirements applies as a result of gender expression, domestic violence, or other safety-related concern).
 - o Nothing in this provision eliminates the ability of the children to initiate any name change petition on their own behalf when they are old enough under the law to do so.

Values and Beliefs: The Court recognizes that the parents have very different values and beliefs from one another. Either parent may involve their children during their residential time in activities that are in line with the parent's own values and beliefs (including religious, political, ... etc.), either for or against. A parent may not object to the child's attendance at any events with the other parent (or with that parent's approval), merely on the basis of the activity being inconsistent with the first parent's beliefs or values.

Consistency. The residential arrangements defined above are provided for in the best interests of the child. The child's interests are best served by a full and regular pattern of contact with both parents, responsiveness and cooperation by both parents, involvement by both parents in all aspects of the child's needs and a reasonably consistent routine of activities, values, and discipline throughout both homes. Absence, inconsistency, and conflict are opposed to the best interests of the child.

Communication with Parents.

- Parents must make their child reasonably available to the other parent for texts, phone, and video calls.
- Reasonably available means, at a minimum, the following:
 - o The children must be available for a brief (5 minute) video call before any important event (such as testing, sporting events, performances ... etc.) and before bedtime each night. This is particularly important for the youngest child, but is a requirement for all three children.
 - o The children must each be available for a 20-minute video call (separately or together, at the residential parents' preference) at least twice per week with the non-residential parent. One call must occur prior to the scheduled date of the mid-week visit, and one must occur after (regardless of whether the mid-week visit is cancelled).
 - o All communications must be unmonitored, meaning the residential parent may not listen in, and must leave the room, or if outside must walk out of hearing distance from the phone, for the duration of the call.
- However, there is an exception for if the children are traveling and do not have access to communications. In such case, the residential parent must make an effort to make the children available for a 20-minute call or communication at least once per week. If that will not be possible (due to camping or in an area that is not accessible to internet), the parent is required to notify the other parent at least one week in advance. Being busy or merely traveling is not sufficient to cancel the required calls; there must be a genuine lack of access to communications.
- The children must be available to receive text messages from the non-residential parent at all times, and must be permitted to initiate texts, phone calls, or video calls with the other parent at any time, except that a parent may reasonably restrict the child's access to a communication device when the child is engaged in meals, bedtime, school, scheduled extracurricular activities, or other organized activity (i.e. religious functions, organized family functions ...etc.).

Activities. Each parent shall have the right and responsibility to ensure that the child attends school and other scheduled activities while in that parent's care. Activities shall not be scheduled to unreasonably interfere with the other parent's residential time with the child without prior agreement of the parent. Activities that fall solely on one parent's time may be scheduled without the other parent's agreement, but both parents shall have the right to participate.

Change of Address. Each parent shall provide the other with the address and phone number of his or her residence, and email, and shall update such information promptly whenever it changes.

Affections. Each parent agrees to exert every reasonable effort to maintain free access and unhampered contact and communication between the child and the other parent,

and to promote the emotions of affection, love and respect between them and the other parent.

Enrichment Activities. Each parent shall be responsible for keeping themselves advised of athletic and social events in which the child participates. Both parents may participate in school and extracurricular activities for the child regardless of the residential schedule.

Children's Welfare. Each parent shall provide the other parent promptly with receipt of any significant information regarding the welfare of the child including physical and mental health, performance in school, extracurricular activities, etc.

Residential Absence. Each parent shall inform the other when that parent plans to be away from his or her residence with the child for more than two nights. The information to be provided shall include duration of the time away, the destination address(es), and contact phone numbers.

Child's Involvement. Neither parent shall ask the child to make decisions or requests involving the residential schedule. Neither parent shall discuss the residential schedule with the child except for plans, which have already been agreed to by both parents in advance, except to ascertain the child's general interest in the activity/proposed event. Neither parent shall advise the child of the status of child support payments or other legal matters regarding the parents' relationship, parenting, or other issues. Neither parent shall use the child, directly or indirectly, to gather information about the other parent or take verbal messages to the other parent.

Derogatory Comments. Neither parent shall make derogatory comments about the other parent or allow anyone else to do the same in the child's presence. Neither parent shall allow or encourage the child to make derogatory comments about the other parent. Each parent is charged with the duty to protect their children.

Social Media and Allegedly Unsafe Individuals:

- The Court incorporates its oral ruling, as stated at the close of the trial on 06/04/2024 with respect to parents' communications on social media, with other parties, and parents' decisions to involve other individuals in their children's lives.
- The Court finds that many of the restrictions requested tread close to, if not over, the line regarding the parents' freedom of association and freedom of speech and expression.
- In summary, the Court does not find that any particular individual discussed by the parents presents a significant threat of harm to the children. The Court will not, at this time, order the parents to keep any particular individual away from the children, merely because of an alleged history of mental health concerns or instability. Many individuals with a history of, or even presently expressing, mental health concerns are safe, loving, kind individuals who can have an enormously positive influence on children. Other individuals with mental health concerns are emotionally damaging to the children they are around. It is a very fact-specific inquiry, and the Court does not at present have sufficient information to find the individual(s) discussed by the parents are potentially harmful. The Court does however, urge both parents to be thoughtful about who they expose their children to, and to consider the children's best interests.

- Regarding the requested restrictions on the parents' social media communications, the Court finds that ordering the parents not to talk to their social contacts online regarding the other parent amounts to an unconstitutional prior restraint. The parents' communications may cause harm, but they are entitled to express their views. The Court will not restrain the parents from expressing themselves, even if it means that their comments will be in the public view, and at some point, may be viewable by the children. The Court does caution the parents to consider their children's best interests, and consider the impact their remarks may have on the children, once the children inevitably go online and access social media themselves.
- The Court also cautioned the parents that sharing the children's information online comes with considerable risks – both to the children and as regards potential future legal liability for the parents, as laws on this matter are in flux and many jurisdictions are considering imposing fines and other penalties on parents who over-share their minor children's private information on the internet and social media platforms.

Illness of Child. In the event of serious illness of the child, which affects the residential time of the child with a parent, the parent who misses residential time as a result of the illness shall be granted additional time to compensate for any time lost. Make up time shall be taken within 14 days or deemed waived.

First Right of Refusal. Any absence that results in a parent not being able to personally supervise the children for a period of longer than 72 hours shall result in the other parent receiving the first right of refusal for childcare.

Passports. The parent travelling last shall retain possession of the passports. International travel is strictly prohibited absent written agreement of the parties which shall not be unreasonably withheld. If passports are sought, the other parent must complete all necessary paperwork and send the paperwork to the parent applying for the children's passports via certified mail within 14 days of notice via the parenting app.

Monikers for Third Party Adults. The parties are prohibited from encouraging or supporting the use of the terms "father", "daddy", "mother", "mommy" or any other derivative denoting parenthood to any other person besides Veronika and Mathew.

15. Proposal

Does not apply. This is a Court order if signed by a judge or commissioner below.

16. Court Order

This is a final Court order and replaces all other orders (temporary or final) previously entered in this case.

Order of the Court: The Parties are ORDERED to follow the provisions outlined above.

Other: The Court incorporates all findings of fact and conclusions of law as stated orally at the close of the trial, and as written in the "Order of the Court: Supplemental Findings and Conclusions" entered separately today.

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.

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 #



Respondent or lawyer signs here + WSBA #

Veronika Goodnight

Print Name

Date

Mathew Ralidak

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.

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 #



Other party or Guardian ad Litem signs here

Print Name

Date

Print Name

Date

King County Superior Court
Judicial Electronic Signature Page

Case Number: 20-3-03830-3
Case Title: GOODNIGHT ET AL VS RALIDAK
Document Title: ORDER RE FINAL PARENTING PLAN

Signed By: Rania Rampersad
Date: June 25, 2024



Judge: Rania Rampersad

This document is signed in accordance with the provisions in GR 30.

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