

FILED

MAY 14 2012

COURT OF APPEALS
DIVISION III
STATE OF WASHINGTON
By _____

NO. 301605-III

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON

DIVISION III

In re the Marriage of:

**NORMAN LESLIE,
Respondent,**

v.

**JANELLE LESLIE,
Appellant,**

BRIEF OF RESPONDENT

Douglas D. Lambarth
WSBA No. 1200
Lambarth Law Office
102 S. Union, PO Box 366
Newport, Washington 99156
(509) 447-3036

Counsel for Norman Leslie, Respondent

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I.

INTRODUCTION

In this case now on appeal, the Superior Court was confronted by the mother being an habitual liar about material issues.

The lies consisted of intentional deception and included:

1. A rather considerable lie that she (Janelle) was not already married to another at the time Norman Leslie married her on September 27, 2008.
2. A fabrication to a health care provider that she was a registered nurse so as to obtain employment in that capacity.
3. A lie to Harborview Hospital in Seattle, Washington, on August 5, 2010, that she was a certified health care professional qualified to take charge of the young child, Duane (16 months) after he was dropped and cracked his head rather than the child remaining in the hospital for observation.
4. Her false representation that she had a history of higher education and experience, that particularly qualified her as the caretaker for the child.
5. Major untrue health complaints were made by Janelle, all of which turned out to be baseless.

The case turned on the trial court's evaluation of the mother as being an inveterate liar which had placed the infant at risk and therefore required a final restricted parenting plan.

II.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Norman Leslie ("Norman") was forty-one at trial. RP 67. He had three children, daughters aged twenty and twenty-one, and a son, Duane, age sixteen months RP 67 – 68.

The child who is the subject of the parenting plan in the present case is Duane, whose birth date is February 15, 2010. RP 71; see App. PP.

Since June 28, 2010, Norman had the sole care and control of his son after he discovered his wife's fraud (RP 68) and separated from her to prevent the mother ("Janelle") from "turning the tables on him". RP 68 – 69.

Norman and Janelle had attended a school in Deer Park in the 1980s; Norman graduated from Deer Park High School in 1989. RP 75. Thereafter, they had no contact until 2007. RP 75 – 76.

Norman started receiving hang up phone calls from someone in 2007. It turned out to be Janelle. RP 75 - 76. He subsequently had long conversations with Janelle on the phone wherein she represented to him and others that she was an RN and a flight nurse. RP 76, 77 – 78.

In July, 2008, Janelle proposed to meet Norman in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at a friend's house. They were together a week. RP 76 – 77. They subsequently both returned together to Newport. RP 77. Unbeknownst to Norman at the time, Janelle had lied to her existing husband, Randy Hitchcock, about going to Minneapolis for "business" purposes. RP 243. Norman and Janelle then married on September 27, 2008, Exhibit P-5-B; RP 60.

After Janelle arrived in Newport, problems arose (RP 78 – 79):

1. Claim of glass in the eye – no medical verification. RP 77 – 78, 79.
2. Janelle reported Duane's lips turning blue – never viewed by anyone else – no medical findings. RP 109.
3. Janelle said Duane was having seizures. RP 8 – 9, 103. The purported seizures were on June 28th and July 2nd. Nothing was wrong. RP 50 – 52.

4. She fed Duane things to eat resulting in him losing weight. Exhibit P – 11; RP 109 – 111. He improved after being removed from the family home. Exhibit P - 11; RP 109 – 110.

5. Questions of feeding Duane with sour milk existed. RP 112.

6. There were other concerns about lack of care. RP 113.

Janelle wrote a letter to Norman admitting a number of these things. Exhibit R – 123; RP 123.

Additional unfounded medical complaints by Janelle arose on September 14, 2008. An electrocardiogram was done; nothing was wrong. Exhibit P - 23; RP 60.

Special meningitis, lumbar puncture, pain in legs, burning in lungs, and pneumonia resulted in Janelle going to the Newport Hospital and then being transferred to Sacred Heart in Spokane. RP 80 – 81. Nothing was wrong. RP 80.

Suddenly, Janelle announced that she had MS and had to go to the Mayo Clinic in Minneapolis, Minnesota. RP 61 – 62. Norman and she went to the Mayo Clinic for an evaluation. Nothing was found. RP 62 – 63.

Janelle herself was forced to admit at trial the following:

1. That her marriage to Randy Hitchcock on February 10, 2007, in Las Vegas, Nevada, had never been dissolved. Exhibit P - 5A; RP 31, 32.

2. Her employment at the Kalispel Tribe of Indians as an RN was based upon her untruthful representation to the tribe. Exhibit P – 22; RP 33. She received income based upon her untrue statements. Exhibit P1 - A; RP 34 – 35.

The State has a cease and desist order dated October 14, 2010, against Janelle to prevent her from working as an RN. Exhibit P - 16, RP 54 – 56. As an employee of the Tribe, Janelle

had done patient assessments and prepared treatment plans. RP 56 – 57. She stated she was appealing the order to reduce the fine of \$10,000.00. RP 57 – 58.

3. Subsequently being employed at Affordable Auto & Truck as an office manager for one week, she made a false claim of assault against her employer and was ordered to repay benefits paid to her on the basis of her untrue representations. Exhibits P1 – B, P1 – C, P1 – D; RP 35 – 41.

4. She prepared a tax return for 2009 using one of her children as an exemption although he did not live with her and was nineteen on June 10, 2009. RP 42.

5. When the Leslie family was visiting on the coast, either Janelle or Janelle's daughter, Taylor, dropped Duane on his head resulting in a head fracture. Exhibit P - 12 and P – 13; RP 47 – 48. Janelle identified herself as an RN and informed the Harborview Hospital where Duane was taken that she was qualified to observe and take care of Duane. Harborview would have admitted Duane for observation overnight had Janelle not convinced the hospital that she could perform this function as a qualified RN. RP 8, 9, 47 - 48.

The unrestricted lying of Janelle meant that nothing Janelle said could be relied upon either with respect to the care of Duane or leaving the state; the “impossibility” of Janelle telling the truth was a major problem that affected the entire process of evaluating the total situation by the GAL. RP 8, 9, 47 – 48.

The further deceptiveness of Janelle was for her to appear initially as a positive person (RP 204 – 205) but to thereafter divide the family by her actions and conduct. RP 205 – 207, 210, 234.

III.
ARGUMENT

A. RESPONSE TO ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR #1

(Opening Brief 10 – 12)

R.C.W. 26.09.191(3)(g) reminds one that any other factors or conduct as the court expressly finds adverse to the best interests of the child allows a preclusion or limitation on any provision of the parenting plan.

In the parenting plan at hand, one finds the following continuing factors/conduct:

1. Long-term and persistent pattern of:
 - dishonesty;
 - fraudulent actions; and
 - financial exploitation.
2. Fraudulent holding out as an RN:
 - when she had not completed even high school;
 - child had a fractured skull; and
 - removal from hospital representing that she could monitor his recovery when she had neither the experience or knowledge of what to observe.
3. Janelle married Norman when she had a prior undissolved marriage.
4. Fabrication of medical problems to get attention and sympathy.
5. “Personal” first impression which is used to manipulate others to get what she wants without regard to what would be in the best interest of the child.

App PP, 2.

Counsel for Janelle argues that there is no nexus between her conduct and the possibility of an adverse effect on Duane. Opening Brief, 11. This proposition seems a bit thin when it is

clear that the mother convinced Harborview Hospital to release Duane to her “practiced” observation as an RN. Exhibit P – 12, and P – 13, RP 47 - 48. How could a nexus between Janelle’s action and actual risk to Duane be more clearly and succinctly demonstrated? The “nexus” is not equivocal, it is clear and straightforward: Janelle’s lying about her status as an RN led to Duane not being kept under required professional observation when he had a cracked skull.

A second example is the fabricated medical problems to get attention and sympathy. See above at pages 2 & 3. The mother could and did fabricate medical problems with respect to Duane and viewed him in a threatened condition which she in turn would provide a response -- all that would probably be completely contrary to professional care and treatment. Is the responsible father and court to await an actual adverse action and risk by Janelle without seeking to protect Duane at the outset?

The finding of a nexus of adversity exists in a clear and unambiguous fashion as a factual matter.

B. RESPONSE TO ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR #2

(Opening Brief, 12 – 14)

The Superior Court decided in the Parenting Plan that R.C.W. 26.09.191(3) restrictions apply; therefore, no findings under the statutory factors listed in R.C.W. 26.09.187 are required.

The Parenting Plan provides under ¶II, 2.2: Basis for Restrictions

The mother’s involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect on the child’s best interests because of the existence of the factors which follow:
A long-term and persistent pattern of dishonesty, fraudulent actions, financial exploitation and other such misconduct which not only operates as a poor parental example but which has also endangered this child’s health on at least one occasion. Specifically, the mother fraudulently held herself out as a registered

nurse when she had not completed even high school, and when the child suffered a fractured skull she removed the child from the hospital, representing that she could monitor his recovery, when she had neither the experience or the knowledge of what to observe. Additionally, the mother married the father when she had prior undissolved marriage. She financially exploited both of these husbands. She has fabricated medical problems to get attention and sympathy. She has an ability to make a very “personable” first impression which is used, however, to manipulate others and get what she wants, without regard to whether it would be in the best interests of the child.

App. P-P, 2

R.C.W. 26.09.187(3) in turn provides:

The court shall make residential provisions for each child which encourage each parent to maintain a loving, stable, and nurturing relationship with the child, consistent with the child’s development level and the family’s social and economic circumstances. **The child’s residential schedule shall be consistent with R.C.W. 26.09.191. Where the limitations of R.C.W. 26.09.191 are not dispositive of the child’s residential schedule,** the court shall consider the following factors: (i) The relative strength, nature, and stability of the child’s relationship with each parent, including whether a parent has taken greater responsibility for performing parenting functions relating to the daily needs of the child; (ii) The agreements of the parties, provided they were entered into knowingly and voluntarily; (iii) Each parent’s past and potential for future performance of parenting functions; (iv) The emotional needs and developmental level of the child; (v) The child’s relationship with siblings and with other significant adults, as well as the child’s involvement with his or her physical surroundings, school, or other significant activities; (vi) The wishes of the parents and the wishes of a child who is sufficiently mature to express reasoned and independent preferences as to his or her residential schedule; and (vii) Each parent’s employment schedule, and shall make accommodations consistent with those schedules. (Emphasis supplied)

R.C.W. 26.09.191(3)(g) as applied by the Court takes center place in the Parenting Plan:

(3) A parent’s involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect on the child’s best interests, and the court may preclude or limit any provisions of the parenting plan, if any of the following factors exist:

.....

(g) Such other factors or conduct as the court expressly finds adverse to the best interests of the child.

Instantly, one recognizes that the limitations established by the court were dispositive of the residential schedule based upon R.C.W. 26.09.191 (3)(g). Ergo, the court was not required to consider the factors under R.C.W. 26.09.187(3) since specific limiting factors applied.

The absolute inability of the mother to limit her daily lying for any and all purposes disqualifies herself from any and all normal aspects of a regular parenting plan under R.C.W. 26.09.187; as provided for by R.C.W. 26.09.191(3), these limitations are expressly set forth by the court at the outset of the parenting plan at ¶2.2 and are supported on the record. See above at pages 2 through 4.

C. RESPONSE TO ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR #3

(Opening Brief, 14)

This assignment of error relies exclusively upon the assertion of the wrongful issuance of the Parenting Plan. App. PP Therefore, the responses to the Assignments of Error #1 and #2 are dispositive of this issue.

D. REQUEST FOR STATUTORY ATTORNEYS

FEES AND COSTS

Upon affirmance of the Superior Court Parenting Plan, Norman Leslie would be the prevailing party and entitled to his costs and statutory attorneys fees. R.C.W. 4.84.010, .030, and .080; RAP 14.2 and 14.3.

IV.

CONCLUSION

Based upon the record in this appeal and the argument above stated, the father, Norman Leslie, respectfully requests that this Court of Appeals affirm the decision of the trial court, including the Parenting Plan with the limits imposed to be in the best interests of Duane.

Date: May 11, 2012.

LAMBARTH LAW OFFICE

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. Lambarth", is written over the text "LAMBARTH LAW OFFICE".

Douglas D. Lambarth, #1200
Attorney for Norman Leslie

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ORIGINAL FILED

JUL 28 2011

SUPERIOR COURT
PEND OREILLE COUNTY, WA

**Superior Court of Washington
County of Pend Oreille**

In re the Marriage of:

NORMAN D. LESLIE,

Petitioner,

and

JANELLE L. LESLIE,

Respondent.

No. 10-3-00047-0

**Parenting Plan
Final Order (PP)**

This parenting plan is the final parenting plan signed by the court pursuant to a decree of declaration concerning validity signed by the court on this date.

It Is Ordered, Adjudged and Decreed:

I. General Information

This parenting plan applies to the following children:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Age</u> |
|-----------------|------------|
| Duane N. Leslie | 1 |

II. Basis for Restrictions

2.1 Parental Conduct (RCW 26.09.191(1), (2))

Does not apply.

APP. PP

2.2 Other Factors (RCW 26.09.191(3))

The mother's involvement or conduct may have an adverse effect on the child's best interests because of the existence of the factors which follow:

A long-term and persistent pattern of dishonesty, fraudulent actions, financial exploitation and other such misconduct which not only operates as a poor parental example but which has also endangered this child's health on at least one occasion. Specifically, the mother fraudulently held herself out as a registered nurse when she had not completed even high school, and when the child suffered a fractured skull she removed the child from the hospital, representing that she could monitor his recovery, when she had neither the experience or the knowledge of what to observe. Additionally, the mother married the father when she had a prior undissolved marriage. She financially exploited both of these husbands. She has fabricated medical problems to get attention and sympathy. She has an ability to make a very "personable" first impression which is used, however, to manipulate others and get what she wants, without regard to whether it would be in the best interests of the child.

III. Residential Schedule

3.1 Schedule for Children Under School Age

Prior to enrollment in school, the child shall reside with the father, except for the following days and times when the child will reside with or be with the other parent:

From Friday 6:00 p.m. to Sunday 6:00 p.m. every other week.
From 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Thursday every week.

3.2 School Schedule

Upon enrollment in school, the child shall reside with the father, except for the following days and times when the child will reside with or be with the other parent:

From Friday 6:00 p.m. to Sunday, 6:00 p.m. every other week.
From 5:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. ^{on Thursday} every week. RuB

The school schedule will start when each child begins kindergarten.

3.3 Schedule for Winter Vacation

The child shall reside with the father during winter vacation, except for the following days and times when the child will reside with or be with the other parent:

Same as school year schedule; but see also holiday schedule.

3.4 Schedule for Other School Breaks

The child shall reside with the father during other school breaks, except for the following days and times when the child will reside with or be with the other parent:

Same as school year schedule; but see also holiday schedule.

3.5 Summer Schedule

Upon completion of the school year, the child shall reside with the father, except for the following days and times when the child will reside with or be with the other parent:

Same as school year schedule.

3.6 Vacation With Parents

Does not apply.

3.7 Schedule for Holidays

The residential schedule for the child for the holidays listed below is as follows:

| | With Father (Specify Year) | With Mother (Specify Year) |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| New Year's Day | ODD | EVEN |
| Martin Luther King Day | WITH PARENT WHO HAS ADJACENT WEEKEND | |
| Presidents' Day | WITH PARENT WHO HAS ADJACENT WEEKEND | |
| Memorial Day | WITH PARENT WHO HAS ADJACENT WEEKEND | |
| July 4th | EVEN ODD <i>rub</i> | ODD EVEN <i>rub</i> |
| Labor Day | EVERY EVEN <i>rub</i> | ODD <i>rub</i> |
| Veterans' Day | EVERY, UNLESS IT FALLS ON OR ADJACENT TO MOTHER'S WEEKEND | |
| Thanksgiving Day | EVEN | ODD |
| Christmas Eve | EVEN | ODD |
| Christmas Day | ODD | EVEN |
| Easter Sunday | EVEN | ODD |

For purposes of this parenting plan, a holiday shall begin and end as follows:

For holidays ordered attached to the adjacent weekend, the transfer times will simply be extended by 24 hours.

For New Year's Day, 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

For July 4th, 10:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

For Labor Day, 10 AM to 6 PM RUB

For Thanksgiving Day, 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., *unless her regular RUB*
follows, in which case she will pick up child 10 AM

For Christmas Eve, 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

on Thurs. and
return 6 pm
Sun. RUB

For Christmas Day, 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

For Easter Sunday, 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

3.8 Schedule for Special Occasions

The residential schedule for the child for the following special occasions is as follows:

| | With Father (Specify Year) | With Mother (Specify Year) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mother's Day | | EVERY |
| Father's Day | EVERY | |
| Child's birthday | EVEN | ODD |
| June Leslie Family Picnic | EVERY | |

For purposes of this parenting plan, a special occasion day shall begin and end as follows:

For Mother's/Father's Day, from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

For Child's Birthday, from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

For June Leslie Family Picnic, from 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

3.9 Priorities Under the Residential Schedule

Paragraphs 3.3 - 3.8, have priority over paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, in the following order:

The order of priority, with 1 being given the highest priority, is as follows:

 3 winter vacation (3.3) 2 holidays (3.7)
 3 school breaks (3.4) 1 special occasions (3.8)
 3 summer schedule (3.5) n/a vacation with parents (3.6)

3.10 Restrictions

The mother's residential time with the child shall be limited because there are limiting factors in paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2. The following restrictions shall apply when the children spend time with this parent:

The mother shall not travel out of Stevens, Pend Oreille and Spokane Counties in Washington, except to Bonner^{or Kootenai} County, Idaho, for day trips (no overnights allowed in Idaho), without advance written permission from the father. No such travel shall ever be permitted by the father without prepaid, round trip plane tickets, round-the-clock telephone contact capability with the father having unlimited phone contact throughout, and a physical address provided for each day and night of the trip. *pub*

3.11 Transportation Arrangements

Transportation costs are included in the Child Support Worksheets and/or the Order of Child Support and should not be included here.

Transportation arrangements for the child, between parents shall be as follows:

Father will pick up the child at the mother's residence at the end of mother's contact time. Mother will pick up the child at father's residence or daycare or paternal grandmother's at beginning of her contact time. If mother moves away from Pend Oreille County, she will be responsible for transportation to and from the father's.

3.12 Designation of Custodian

The child named in this parenting plan are scheduled to reside the majority of the time with the father. This parent is designated the custodian of the child solely for purposes of all other state and federal statutes which require a designation or determination of custody. This designation shall not affect either parent's rights and responsibilities under this parenting plan.

3.13 Other

The mother has been chronically late for return of the child to the father. Thus, any deviation from the established dates and times for the exchange time of the child requires at least 24 hours' advance notice. If the mother deviates from the specified time on any given day without this prior notice, then there shall be a penalty to her for make-up times at the next scheduled contact time. That penalty will be the same amount of time that lapsed from the established time on any given day and will be subtracted from the beginning time of the next contact by the mother.

3.14 Summary of RCW 26.09.430 - .480, Regarding Relocation of a Child

This is a summary only. For the full text, please see RCW 26.09.430 through 26.09.480.

If the person with whom the child resides a majority of the time plans to move, that person shall give notice to every person entitled to court ordered time with the child.

If the move is outside the child's school district, the relocating person must give notice by personal service or by mail requiring a return receipt. This notice must be at least 60 days before the intended move. If the relocating person could not have known about the move in time to give 60 days' notice, that person must give notice within 5 days after learning of the move. The notice must contain the information required in RCW 26.09.440. See also form DRPSCU 07.0500, (Notice of Intended Relocation of A Child).

If the move is within the same school district, the relocating person must provide actual notice by any reasonable means. A person entitled to time with the child may not object to the move but may ask for modification under RCW 26.09.260.

Notice may be delayed for 21 days if the relocating person is entering a domestic violence shelter or is moving to avoid a clear, immediate and unreasonable risk to health and safety.

If information is protected under a court order or the address confidentiality program, it may be withheld from the notice.

A relocating person may ask the court to waive any notice requirements that may put the health and safety of a person or a child at risk.

Failure to give the required notice may be grounds for sanctions, including contempt.

If no objection is filed within 30 days after service of the notice of intended relocation, the relocation will be permitted and the proposed revised residential schedule may be confirmed.

A person entitled to time with a child under a court order can file an objection to the child's relocation whether or not he or she received proper notice.

An objection may be filed by using the mandatory pattern form WPF DRPSCU 07.0700, (Objection to Relocation/Petition for Modification of Custody Decree/Parenting Plan/Residential Schedule). The objection must be served on all persons entitled to time with the child.

The relocating person shall not move the child during the time for objection unless: (a) the delayed notice provisions apply; or (b) a court order allows the move.

If the objecting person schedules a hearing for a date within 15 days of timely service of the objection, the relocating person shall not move the child before the hearing unless there is a clear, immediate and unreasonable risk to the health or safety of a person or a child.

IV. Decision Making

4.1 Day-to-Day Decisions

Each parent shall make decisions regarding the day-to-day care and control of the child while the child is residing with that parent.

4.2 Major Decisions

Major decisions regarding each child shall be made as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Education decisions | father |
| Non-emergency health care | father |
| Religious upbringing | father |
| Medication usage | father |
| Tattoos or piercings before age 18 | father |
| Military service before age 18 | father |
| Marriage before age 18 | father |

SPECIAL NOTE: If there is a medical emergency while the child is in the mother's care, she shall immediately notify the father. He shall make any decisions about emergency health care. Mother must make continued efforts to reach the father until she is successful in doing so. Mother is not to make any health care decisions without the father's permission during a medical emergency.

4.3 Restrictions in Decision Making

Sole decision making shall be ordered to the father for the following reasons:

One parent is opposed to mutual decision making, and such opposition is reasonably based on the following criteria:

- (a) The existence of a limitation under RCW 26.09.191 (see ¶2.2);
- (b) The history of participation of each parent in decision making in each of the areas in RCW 26.09.184(4)(a) (here, mother has abused her unilateral decision-making in the past, endangering the child); and
- (c) Whether the parents have demonstrated ability and desire to cooperate with one another in decision making in each of the areas in RCW 26.09.184(4)(a) (the father cannot trust the mother to make decisions that are based upon the child's best interests because of her inability to be honest with him and with others).

V. Dispute Resolution

No dispute resolution process, except court action is ordered.

VI. Other Provisions

There are no other provisions.

VII. Declaration for Proposed Parenting Plan

Does not apply.

VIII. Order by the Court

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the parenting plan set forth above is adopted and approved as an order of this court.

WARNING: 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.

When mutual decision making is designated but cannot be achieved, the parties shall make a good faith effort to resolve the issue through the dispute resolution process.

If a parent fails to comply with a provision of this plan, the other parent's obligations under the plan are not affected.

Dated: 7/21/11

Rebecca M. Baker

Rebecca M. Baker, **Judge**

Approved as to Form and Notice of Presentation Waived:

See comments on the
record 7/21/11 RuB

Douglas D. Lambarth
WSBA #1200
Attorney for Father

See comments on the
record 7/21/11 RuB

Mark D. Hodgson
WSBA #34176
Attorney for Mother

No objections received RuB

Rebecca M. Coufal
WSBA #16957
Guardian Ad Litem

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2
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4
5 **COURT OF APPEALS, DIVISION THREE**
6 **IN AND FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON**

7
8 **In re:**

9 **NORMAN D. LESLIE,**

10 **Respondent,**

No. 301605-III

11 **and**

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

12 **JANELLE L. LESLIE,**

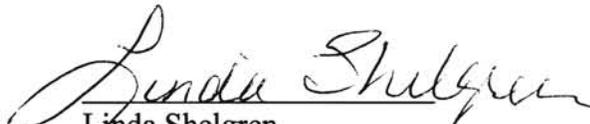
13 **Appellant.**

14
15 **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

16 I, Linda Shelgren, certify that on the 11th day of May, 2012, I caused a true and correct
17 copy of this **Brief of Respondent** to be served on the following in the manner indicated below:

18
19 Counsel for Janelle Leslie
20 Janelle Leslie
21 PO Box 1571
Newport, WA 99156

(X) U.S. Mail
() Hand Delivery
() Facsimile

22
23 
Linda Shelgren