



Northwest Justice Project

3219EN - Dismissing Your Petition for Dissolution of Marriage (Divorce) or Domestic Partnership

**Instructions and Forms
December 2013**

Table of Contents

Section 1: Introduction and Important Information	1
A. Who can use this packet?.....	1
B. What if the other party filed for dissolution but I do not want the dissolution?	2
C. What in this packet?.....	2
D. What happens if you file for dissolution and then do nothing?	2
Section 2: Steps to Dismiss Your Petition for Dissolution	3
Section 3: Instructions for the Motion for Order of Dismissal and Order of Dismissal Forms	4
A. Instructions for Filling Out the Motion for Order of Dismissal	4
B. Instructions for Filling Out the Order of Dismissal	4
Section 4: Asking a Judge to Sign Your Order after All the Other Parties Have Signed the Forms	5
Section 5: Scheduling a Hearing if the Other Party (or any other party) has not Signed the Order of Dismissal	6
A. Forms You will Need.....	6
B. Scheduling a Hearing.....	6
C. Filling out the Note for Motion Form.....	7
D. Filing and Serving Your Motion	7
E. Certificate of Mailing Form and Instructions	8
F. Instructions for the Certificate Form	9
G. Filing the Certificates of Mailing or Personal Delivery	10
H. Preparing for Your Hearing	10
I. Going to the Hearing.....	11
J. Getting Copies of the Order.	12
Section 6: Blank Forms	14

3219EN

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Section 1: Introduction and Important Information

A. Who can use this packet?

This packet can help you dismiss a petition for dissolution of marriage or domestic partnership that you filed, if you change your mind and no longer want the court to sign a decree dissolving your marriage or domestic partnership, dividing your property and debts, and ordering a parenting plan and support for the children of your marriage or domestic partnership. **Not everyone who wants to dismiss their dissolution can use this packet.**

◆ State law about marriage and marital dissolution also applies to marriages between same-sex couples. The Legal Voice's publication called [Questions and Answers: Marriage for Same-Sex Couples in Washington](#) has more information. See www.legalvoice.org.

Before you start, decide which of the following fits your case:

- If the other party has not filed or served a Response to the Petition, and if s/he signs the dismissal forms in this packet, use this packet. (See Sections 2, 3 and 4.)
- If the other party has not filed or served a Response, but also does not sign the dismissal forms in this packet, you can use this packet, if you also schedule a hearing on a Motion to Dismiss, give notice to the other party, and ask the court to dismiss your case at a hearing. (Use Sections 2, 3 and 4.) If the other party will not sign the papers because s/he still wants the dissolution, talk with a lawyer before filing any motion to dismiss.
- If the other party has filed or served a Response, and if s/he signs the dismissal forms and agrees to drop the case, use this packet. (See Sections 2, 3 and 4.)
- If the other party has filed or served a Response and will not sign papers agreeing that the dissolution should be dismissed, **do not** use this packet to dismiss your dissolution case. Talk with a lawyer.
- If you are the respondent and the other party has filed for dissolution, **do not** use this packet. (See the question and answer below.)

There may be other parties to your case, such as the State of Washington. Any instructions we give about the other party also apply to the other parties. Example: if you schedule a hearing, you must give notice to all the other parties in your case the same way that you give notice to the other party.

An Order of Dismissal, signed by the judge, will cancel your dissolution and you will stay married.

◆ If you have any temporary court orders, those court orders will end when the judge signs an order dismissing your dissolution. Example: if you got a temporary court order which stated that the children would live with you,

and you stop the dissolution, each spouse or partner would again have equal rights to have the children in his/her care. Talk with a lawyer if you have questions about whether to dismiss your dissolution.

◆ You will see **footnotes** in this packet. They tell you the law or court case that supports the statement that comes before the footnote, or give you special tips, links to websites, or other information. Use the legal references in the footnotes to look up the law at your local law library, or to tell the court when you are trying to make a legal argument. CR is the [Civil Rules of Washington](#). GR stands for [General Rules](#). RCW stands for [Revised Code of Washington](#), the law of Washington State. Court cases have names, such as In re Custody of Child. The references to the law are up to date as of the date we published this packet. The law sometimes changes before we can update the packet.

B. What if the other party filed for dissolution but I do not want the dissolution?

In Washington, it is only one spouse or partner needs to be willing to complete the dissolution process. If you have been served with a Petition for Dissolution of Marriage or Domestic Partnership, get the packet appropriate for you called [Responding to a Petition for Dissolution \(of Marriage or Domestic Partnership\)](#), and our publication called [Ending Your Marriage or Domestic Partnership in Washington with Children](#) or [Ending Your Marriage or Domestic Partnership in Washington without Children](#).

C. What in this packet?

This packet has instructions, sample forms, and blank forms. Read the instructions below to decide which forms you need:

- ❖ Motion for Order of Dismissal
- ❖ Order of Dismissal
- ❖ Note for Motion Docket
- ❖ Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery

D. What happens if you file for dissolution and then do nothing?

If you do not want to go through with the dissolution after all, but you do not file a motion to dismiss, it may be that nothing will happen in your case for a while. The court will not finalize your dissolution if neither you nor your spouse or partner makes the request for it to do so. After several months or a year has passed without any court papers being filed, the court clerk **might** automatically dismiss the dissolution case.

But you should not let your case sit around in the court. In counties that have a case schedule, the court may fine you for doing nothing and not obeying the deadlines on the case scheduling

order. Or if your spouse or partner decides to go through with the dissolution, the court may grant your spouse or partner everything s/he asks for, and may enter a default order against you if you fail to take part or if you miss deadlines. **You should file a motion to dismiss if you decide not to file for dissolution.**

Section 2: Steps to Dismiss Your Petition for Dissolution

- 1. Complete the Motion and Order of Dismissal Forms. See Section 3.
- 2. Ask your spouse or partner to sign the dismissal forms.
 - If your spouse or partner (and all other parties) signs the Motion and Order dismissal forms in Section 3, follow the procedures in Section 4 to ask a judge or commissioner to sign your order.
 - If your spouse or partner (or any other party) does not sign the dismissal forms, use the forms above, plus the Note for Motion (or any local form scheduling a hearing), and the Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery. Fill out the Note, Motion, and Order forms. Then follow the procedures in Section 5 to
 - schedule a hearing,
 - give proper notice of the hearing to the court, the other party, and any other parties
 - prove that notice of the hearing has been given,
 - confirm your hearing and deliver working papers (if required in your county), and
 - go to the hearing to ask the judge to dismiss your case.
- 3. Give a copy of the court's order to the other party.

Section 3: Instructions for the Motion for Order of Dismissal and Order of Dismissal Forms

A. Instructions for Filling Out the Motion for Order of Dismissal

- 1) The caption is the name of your case. It appears at the top of the first page of every court form. The caption should be filled out to look exactly like the Petition for Dissolution you originally filed.
 - Write in the name of the county where you filed your case in the blank space where the form reads "Superior Court of Washington County of _____."
 - On the blank after "In re:" write your name.
 - On the next blank below "and," write the other party's name.
 - Write your case number in the blank provided.
- 2) Write your name in the blank provided for [Name of Moving Party].
- 3) Write "Petition for Dissolution of Marriage" or "Petition for Dissolution of Domestic Partnership" (depending which type of relationship you are in) in the blank provided for [Name of Petition].
- 4) Write the reasons that you want to dismiss the Petition for Dissolution in the blank provided. Example: "The parties have reconciled."
- 5) Fill in the date and sign your name on the line above "Signature of Moving Party." Print your name on the line below.
- 6) The other party should sign and date and print his/her name on the lines provided for "Signature of Nonmoving Party" below your signature. Create extra "Signature of Nonmoving Party" lines if there are any other parties in your case.

B. Instructions for Filling Out the Order of Dismissal

- 1) Fill out the caption to look exactly like the Motion for Order of Dismissal.
- 2) Write your name in the space provided for [Name of moving party].
- 3) Write "Dissolution" in the second space provided before the word "action."
- 4) Do not date or sign in the spaces provided for the judge.
- 5) Sign and print your name on the lines below "Presented by."
- 6) The other party should sign and print his/her name on the lines below "Approved as to form: Notice of Presentation waived:" Create more "Approved as to Form and Presentation Waived" lines for any other parties in your case.

Section 4: Asking a Judge to Sign Your Order after All the Other Parties Have Signed the Forms

When you have filled out the Motion and Order for Dismissal, and all other parties have signed the dismissal forms, either you or the other party must go to court to request that a judge or court commissioner sign the order. This is called an *ex parte* motion. You do not need to notify the other party before going to court, and the other party does not need to be there.

If the other party or any other party has not signed the dismissal forms, skip this section. Go to Section 5.

1. Call the Superior Court Clerk's office. Ask to speak with a clerk assigned to *ex parte* family law matters. Find out when a judge or court commissioner will be available to sign an agreed *ex parte* Order for Dismissal of Dissolution.
2. Make two copies of the completed Motion for Order of Dismissal and Order for Dismissal. Take the originals and the copies to the courthouse when you go.
3. Go to the courthouse at the time and to the courtroom where the clerk told you to go. There will probably be a clerk in the judge or commissioner's courtroom. Give the clerk the Motion for Order of Dismissal and Order of Dismissal. Tell the clerk that you want to dismiss your dissolution. The clerk may ask you to sit down and wait until your name is called.
4. When your name is called, go and stand in front of the judge or commissioner. Tell the judge your name. State that you would like your dissolution dismissed. The judge/commissioner may ask you questions, such as whether the other party filed a response to the petition, or whether the other party agrees with the motion. If the other party is there, the judge may also ask him/her questions. Show respect to the judge/commissioner. Do not interrupt him/her.
5. Tell the judge/commissioner's clerk that you want a copy of the order. Follow the clerk's instructions about filing the order and getting a copy of the order.
6. Mail a copy of the order to the other party and any other parties. Make sure you keep your copy in a safe place.

After the Order of Dismissal is filed with the court, the court case for ending your marriage or domestic partnership is stopped. If either you or the other party later change your mind and decide that you want a dissolution after all, one of you will need to file for dissolution all over again. That includes filing a new summons and petition and paying a new filing fee or getting a new order waiving the fee.

Section 5: Scheduling a Hearing if the Other Party (or any other party) has not Signed the Order of Dismissal

If the other party (or any other party) does not sign the Order of Dismissal, and you still want the case dismissed, this section tells you how to schedule a hearing on your Motion to Dismiss, give proper notice to the other party (and any other parties), and go to the hearing to ask the judge to dismiss your case. You should schedule a hearing and give notice to the other party. We explain below.

If the other party and all other parties have signed the dismissal forms, skip this section.

A. Forms You will Need

Use these forms when you schedule your hearing:

- Motion (use the instructions in Section 3, except you will not have the other party's signature)
- Order of Dismissal (use the instructions for this form in Section 3, except you will not have the other party's signature). Send this form as a proposed order with your motion. Include a copy of it with the working papers you leave for the judge. Take the original with you to your hearing. Ask the judge to sign it there.
- Some counties may have special requirements for the content of your motion. Or they may require you to use a Declaration form with your motion. Local rules will describe any special local requirements. If you need a Declaration, use form WPF DRPSCU 01.0100, available at http://www.courts.wa.gov/forms/documents/DRPSCU1_0100.DOC. Fill out the caption of the Declaration form. Print your name. State that you are the petitioner. Briefly explain the reasons for your motion. Sign and date the form. Fill in the city and state where you sign it.
- Note for Motion (or locally required form)

You will also need the following form before the hearing to show the other party and other parties have been given proper notice:

- Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery

B. Scheduling a Hearing

Let the court and the other parties know the date, time, place, and reason for your hearing.

Many counties require you to use a special form. Check with your Family Law Facilitator's office or court clerk's office to find out if your county uses a special Note for Motion form. If your county has no special form to set up a hearing, use ours.

How to Get a Date for Your Hearing. Check your local court rules (at the law library), your Family Law Facilitator's office (if your county has one), or call the court clerk's office to find out what days and times you may schedule your hearing. Motions are usually scheduled in the family law department or on the family law calendar. In some counties, family law hearings are

scheduled only on certain days. In many others, if the State is a party to your case (example: when the children have received public assistance), you will have to schedule your hearing on a date and time that the prosecutor is there for family law motions.

How Much Notice Do You Need to Give? Under the Washington civil rules, you must give your motion and other legal papers to the other parties and the court at least **five court days** (business days that are not court holidays) **before the hearing date**.¹ Some counties require more than five court days' notice for family law hearings. Check with your local court rules, your Family Law Facilitator's office, or the court clerk to find out how many days' notice to give. Make sure to count Day One as the day after you will mail or deliver your motion papers to the other party.

Add Three Days for Mailing. If notice of the hearing is mailed rather than personally delivered, add three extra days for mailing. If the third day after you mailed the papers is a weekend or holiday, add days so that the papers arrive on a business day that is not a legal holiday or weekend.² Give yourself more than the minimum number of days for notice of your hearing. If for some reason the other party does not get enough notice of your hearing, reschedule your hearing – even if the other party does not show up and object.

C. Filling out the Note for Motion Form

Caption. Fill in the caption as explained in Section 3.

To the Clerk of the Court and to. In this section, fill out the names of all the other parties. The other parties in your case include the other party and any other parties.³ If there is a GAL already appointed in your case, s/he must also receive notice of your motion.

- 1. Hearing Date/Time:** Fill in the date and the time of your hearing.
- 2. Location:** Fill in the name of the courthouse (example: Thurston County Superior Court).
- 3. Courthouse Room:** Fill in the Room Number where your hearing is scheduled.
- 4. Address:** Fill in the address of the courthouse.
- 5. Nature of Motion:** Fill in Motion to Dismiss.
- 6. Signature:** Sign and print your name, and your address.

D. Filing and Serving Your Motion

You may file your motion before or after it is served.

Check Your Deadlines. You must file your motion with the court far enough before your hearing date. It is best to file your motion a few days before the last date for serving the other parties.

¹ [Civil Rule \(CR\) 6\(d\)](#).

² [CR 6\(a\) & \(e\)](#); [CR 5\(b\)\(2\)](#).

³Our packet [How to Serve Papers on the State](#) has more information about serving the State of Washington

1. Copy and File Your Papers.

- Make at least two copies of every paper listed in Section 5 A above.** One copy is for the other party. One is for you. If there is more than one other party to your case, or you will need Working Papers for the judge, make more copies.
- Make three (or more) full sets of your papers (one set of originals, two sets of copies).** Compare each set with the list of forms in Section 5 A to make sure you have the forms you need.
- Take the originals and the copies to the county court clerk's office** in the superior courthouse where you are filing your motion. (If you do not live in that county, ask a friend in that county to file the case for you. Or call the clerk's office for information about filing your motion by mail.) Give the clerk the original of all of your forms, **except** do not file the originals of the Order of Dismissal. In most cases, you will keep this original and bring it to the hearing for the judge to sign then. Ask the clerk if you should file the originals of the proposed order, too. If working papers are required in your county, you must provide the judge copies of the proposed order as part of the working papers.
- Ask the clerk to stamp your copies** to show the date that you filed the originals of your other forms. Take the stamped copies back from the clerk. The clerk will keep the originals.

2. Service, or "Giving Notice."

Arrange to serve the other party with every paper you want the court to consider, including the Note for Motion Docket, your Motion for Dismissal, your Declaration, and your proposed order, well before the hearing. Include all the forms you need. The amount of time between the date you have the other party served and the date you have set for the hearing is the number of days of notice you are giving the other party. Check the local rules again to make sure you have the other party served with enough notice.

Use the following Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery form and instructions:

E. Certificate of Mailing Form and Instructions

While the case is going on, if the party you are serving has given an address for receiving legal papers in the case, send the papers to him/her there. (The other party's address may be, for example, at the end of the Response form, a Notice of Appearance, a Summons, an Amended Notice of Appearance, or any updated notice changing the address for service.) If the party has a lawyer in the case, serve the lawyer.

Not all county courts allow a party to serve his/her own papers after the Summons and Petition have been served. To be safe, ask an adult friend or relative to do it for you.

When your friend has mailed or delivered the papers to a party, have him/her fill out the Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery the same day. Your friend should fill out a separate form for each person s/he mails or delivers the papers to. Then file the original certificates with the court clerk. Keep a conformed copy for your records.

Make sure that papers are mailed or delivered before your deadline. When counting, do not count the day of delivery or mailing, weekends, or court holidays.

Add Days for Mailing.

Mailing. If your friend mails the papers, rather than personally delivering them, add at least three days⁴ to the number of days' notice required by your county's rules. Example: if you mail a document on a Monday, it will be presumed to have been served on Thursday. If the third day after the papers are mailed is a weekend or holiday, add days so that the papers arrive on a business day that is not a legal holiday or weekend.⁵ Try to give more than the minimum number of days for notice of your hearing. If for some reason the other party does not get enough notice of your hearing, you must reschedule your hearing – even if the other party does not show up and object.

If a document is sent by regular first class mail, and if you think another party will not show up at a hearing, have an extra copy sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, for more proof of mailing. Staple the green return receipt card to the Certificate.

Personal Delivery. Your friend may deliver the papers to the other party, rather than mail them. “Delivering” the packet of papers to another party (or the other party's lawyer) means:

- handing it to the lawyer or to the party; or
- leaving it at his office with his/her clerk or other person in charge of the office⁶; or,
- if there is no one in charge, leaving it in a place in the office where someone can easily find it (example: on top of the front desk); or,
- if the office is closed or the person to be served has no office, leaving it at his/her dwelling house or usual place of abode (home) with some person of suitable age and discretion who lives there.⁷

F. Instructions for the Certificate Form

Caption. Fill in the caption.

In the first paragraph, write the date the papers were mailed or delivered in the first blank. Write in the name of the party served in the second blank. (If you are serving a lawyer for a party, write in the party's name here, and information about the lawyer in the paragraphs below.) After “*with the following documents:*” write the name of every form sent/delivered to that person. If the papers were served by mail, check the first box and add the name and address of the person the papers were mailed to. If the papers were hand delivered, check the second box and fill in the time and address of delivery in the blanks provided, and the name of the person to whom the papers were delivered.

⁴ Three days are clearly required under [CR 5](#). There is a legal argument that, reading [CR 5](#) and [CR 6](#) together, you must give at least six days.

⁵ [CR 6\(a\) & \(e\)](#); [CR 5\(b\)\(2\)](#).

⁶ DO NOT serve other parties at their offices, unless they have used that as their service address in a Notice of Appearance, Petition, or Response form.

⁷ [CR 5\(b\)\(1\)](#). A person of suitable age and discretion means someone who is an adult (or an older teenager) who has no mental impairment that would keep him/her from understanding that the legal papers should be given to the other party.

Signature. The person who delivered or mailed the papers should sign and date the form and state the place signed (city and state) and print his/her name in the places indicated.

G. Filing the Certificates of Mailing or Personal Delivery

1. **Make one copy of each completed Certificate.** Do not give copies of this form to the other parties.
2. **Take the originals and the copies to the superior court clerk's office** in the courthouse where your case was filed. Give the clerk the originals of the Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery forms.
3. **Ask the clerk to stamp your copies** to show the date that you filed the Certificates. Take each stamped copy back from the clerk. The clerk will keep the originals.
4. **Keep your copies of the Certificates in a safe place.** You may need them.

H. Preparing for Your Hearing

1. Judge's Working Papers/Confirmation

In some counties, you may have to give the judge an extra copy of all of the motion papers and your proposed orders for the judge to read. This set of copies is called Working Papers. Call and confirm the hearing a few days before the hearing date.

◆ If you do not give the judge working papers and do not confirm your hearing in a county where that is required, your hearing may be cancelled or the judge might not consider any of your papers.

If you need working papers for the judge, make one copy of your papers (including the orders and all attachments to the financial declaration) for the judge. Make sure you have one copy for yourself. (Look at the form checklist. Make sure that you have a copy of each form for each party and the judge.) Try to make an index for the judge that lists the title of each paper you submitted for working papers and numbers them.

Write the date, time and room number of the hearing, and “family law motion” in the upper-right hand corner of the first paper. Deliver it to the correct place. Ask the clerk's office where to deliver the papers. In some counties, family law motions papers are delivered to a judge. In others, family law motions are heard before special family law commissioners.

◆ **How do I confirm my hearing?** Check with the Family Law Facilitator or court clerk's office in your county.

2. Reading the Other Party's Response

The other party must respond in writing to your motion before the hearing. In most counties, the other party must deliver their response to you and the court no later than one court day before the hearing.⁸

If the other party sends no response, go to the hearing anyway. If the other party does not show up, ask the judge to sign your proposed order. (See *Going to the Hearing*, below.) If the other party comes to the hearing, tell the judge that the other party did not send you a written response on time. The judge may decide not to consider the other party's papers, or may reschedule the hearing to a later date.

If the other party sends a response, read the other party's response carefully. If you get no chance to file a reply, then be ready to tell the judge what you disagree with in the other party's response. If the other party wants the dissolution and will not agree to dismiss, talk with a lawyer about whether to cancel your motion.

Filing a Reply. In some counties, you will have a chance to file a written Reply to the other party's response. In most counties (which follow the general Civil Rules), you do not.⁹

If your local court rules give you a chance to reply, use the Declaration of Witness form to write your reply. WPF DRPSCU 01.0100, available at <http://www.courts.wa.gov/forms/?fa=forms.static&staticID=14>. Write *Declaration of (Petitioner or Respondent) In Reply* under the title of the declaration form. In the declaration, state which points in the other party's response you disagree with, and why. Do not bring up new issues in the reply. Respond only to things that the other party talks about in their response. If needed, give the court more papers or declarations from other witnesses.

When you have completed your declaration, make a copy of it (and every other paper that you need to respond to the other party's response) for each of the other parties, yourself, and the judge (if you need working papers).

File the original papers with the court clerk. Have the clerk stamp the copy that you keep, so you can prove when you filed it.

Deliver a set of the papers to each of the other parties (and to the judge if you need working papers – see the instructions for working papers). Use a Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery form in this packet to show that the reply's been properly served.

Make sure that you file and serve the papers by the deadline for your reply. Check with your Family Law Facilitator, court clerk, or local rules for the reply deadline. If you do not serve your reply by the deadline, the judge may not read it.

I. Going to the Hearing

These instructions are written for many types of family law motions. They are more detailed than you may need for a motion to dismiss.

- **If the Other Party Gets a Lawyer.** If at any time before the hearing another party's lawyer contacts you or shows up at a hearing, you may decide to get a lawyer yourself. If so, tell the lawyer and the court that you need to postpone (continue) your hearing. Do

⁸ [CR 6\(d\)](#).

⁹ [CR 6\(d\)](#).

not panic. The lawyer may ask you to sign some documents. Do not sign anything you do not understand.

- **Get Ready for the Hearing.** Try to go to court before the day of your hearing to watch how the hearings are generally done. Try to make some notes to yourself about the main points that you want to make when you have a chance to talk during the hearing.
- **Get to Your Hearing Early.** Try to dress neatly and bring a pad of paper and black pen to write notes with. Bring your set of the papers, as well as your copies of any papers the other parties gave you in response. It is better not to bring your children if you can help it. The judge will usually not let them sit in the courtroom. If you are not there on time, the hearing will be cancelled (or the other party may win).
- **When You Get to the Courtroom.** When you get there, tell the person in charge in the courtroom (often called the clerk or the bailiff) your name and the name and number of your case. Take a seat. When the judge walks in the room, stand. When your case name is called, tell the court that you are present. Stay in court until your case is called for hearing.

Move forward when you are told to do so. Give the court the originals of your proposed order.

- **Getting an Order.** If the other party does not appear, show the judge your Return of Service or Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery. Ask the judge to sign your order. Tell the clerk or bailiff that you need a copy of the order.
- **Presenting Your Case.** If the other party shows up at the hearing, each of you will have a chance to speak. Stand while speaking. Tell the judge briefly what you want and why. Try to keep your argument short. Only outline your main points. In some counties you have only five minutes to speak. In most cases, the judge will have read your papers before the hearing. Do not repeat everything that is in your papers. Try to make notes to use at the hearing.

DO NOT INTERRUPT THE JUDGE.

- **Hearing the Judge's Decision.** After the judge has heard both sides, she will decide on your requests. Listen carefully and make notes. The judge may make changes to the order you prepared, or s/he may direct you, the other party, or the other party's lawyer to do it. **Usually you want to have your court order signed the day of your hearing. Some counties require they be signed before the parties leave the courthouse.**

J. Getting Copies of the Order.

Make sure you get a copy of the order of dismissal as signed by the judge. Ask the clerk how to do this. The clerk may give you the originals and tell you to go make copies in the library or at the clerk's office. **DO NOT LEAVE THE COURTHOUSE WITH OR CHANGE OR DESTROY COURT ORDERS THAT HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY THE JUDGE.** If you do not know what to do with the originals, ask someone at the clerk's office to help you.

Get a copy of the order to the other party and any other parties. Make sure you keep your copy in a safe place. Use the certificate of mailing procedure to show that copies have been provided to the other parties.

After the judge signs an order dismissing your case and the order's filed with the court, the court case for ending your marriage or domestic partnership stops. If you or the other party later change your mind and decide that you want a dissolution after all, one of you must file for dissolution all over again. That includes filing a new summons and petition and paying a new filing fee, or getting a new order waiving the fee.

Section 6: Blank Forms

This packet has blank forms for you to complete while reading the instructions. You may not need every form. Read the instructions above to identify the forms you need. You may want to make a copy of the forms so that you have an extra in case your first draft needs lots of changes.

- Motion for Order of Dismissal
- Order of Dismissal
- Note for Motion
- Certificate of Mailing or Personal Delivery

**Superior Court of Washington
County of _____**

In re the Marriage of:

Petitioner(s),

and

Respondent(s).

No. _____

**Motion for Order
of Dismissal
(Optional use)
(MTDSM)**

_____ [Name of moving party] moves (asks) the court for an order dismissing this action because the moving party no longer wants the relief requested in the _____ [Name of Petition] for these reasons: _____

Date: _____

Signature of Moving Party or Lawyer/WSBA No.

Print or Type Name

Date: _____

Signature of Nonmoving Party or Lawyer/WSBA No.

Print or Type Name

**Superior Court of Washington
County of _____**

In re:

Petitioner(s),

and

Respondent(s).

No. _____

**Order of Dismissal
(Optional use)
(ORDMS)**

The court received _____ [Name of moving party]'s motion for order of dismissal. Having reviewed the motion and the court file, it is hereby **Ordered** that this _____ action is dismissed.

Dated: _____

Judge/Court Commissioner

Presented by:

Approved as to form:
Notice of Presentation waived:

Signature of Moving Party or Lawyer/WSBA No.
No.

Signature of Nonmoving Party or Lawyer/WSBA

Print or Type Name

Print or type Name

Signature of Moving Party or Lawyer/WSBA No.
No.

Signature of Nonmoving Party or Lawyer/WSBA

Print or Type Name

Print or type Name

**Superior Court of Washington
County of _____**

In re the Marriage of:

Petitioner,

and

Respondent.

No. _____

Note for Motion Docket

TO THE CLERK OF COURT AND TO: _____

Please take notice that this case will be heard on the date below and the clerk is requested to note this issue on the docket for that day.

HEARING DATE: _____

HEARING TIME: _____

LOCATION: _____

COURTHOUSE ROOM: _____

ADDRESS: _____

NATURE OF MOTION: _____

Dated: _____

Signature of Lawyer or Party

Print or Type Name

Notice to party: you may list an address that is not your residential address where you agree to accept legal documents.

Address

Superior Court of Washington
County of _____

In re the Marriage of:

Petitioner,

and

Respondent.

No. _____

**Certificate of Mailing or
Personal Delivery**

I hereby certify that I am over the age of 18 and competent to be a witness.

On _____, I served _____, with the following documents: _____

_____ in the following
manner

- Via first class U.S. Mail, postage prepaid; to
(Name & Address of Party Being Served):

- Hand Delivery

At the following address:

by handing to and leaving with _____ (name) a true and correct copy of said pleadings at ____ a.m./p.m.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that the foregoing is true and correct.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 20_____ at

_____ (city), _____ (state).

Signature

Print or Type Name

Dismissing Your Dissolution of Marriage or Domestic Partnership Packet 12/13
EVALUATION FORM

Your comments are appreciated and will help to make this packet more useful to others. Please take a moment to complete this form and return it to:

LeeAnn Friedman
Northwest Justice Project
500 W. 8th, Suite 275
Vancouver, WA 98660

1. Where did you get this packet? _____
2. What is your primary language? _____
3. Are you a *low-income person? yes no
[*\$1800 per month for household of 1; \$2400 for 2; \$3000 for 3; \$3675 for 4; \$4300 for 5]
4. What is the last grade you completed in school? _____
5. Did you read the instructions? yes no
6. Did you also need the help of an agency, court facilitator, or advocate to complete your case?
 yes no
6a. If yes, what agency or individual helped you? _____
7. Did you use the legal forms? yes no
8. Did you find anything difficult to understand? yes no
8a. If yes, please tell us what. _____

9. Did you find any mistakes? yes no
10. Today's Date: _____
Other Comments or Suggestions: