

STANDARD ORDER – PARENTING TIME

Parenting time is an opportunity for the nonresidential parent to spend time with and be involved in the activities of the children. Parents should not involve their children in their disputes with each other, nor use them as a "messenger service." Parenting time should be a rewarding experience for both the children and the parent, and the Court, therefore, encourages liberal parenting time arrangements.

Parents should feel free to modify the Standard Order by mutual agreement, or to make their own arrangements for parenting time which they feel are in the best interests of their children.

Remember, your children make plans for parenting time the same as each of you make your own plans; therefore, if something occurs which will interfere with parenting time, notify each other and your children as soon as possible.

Under this Standard Order, parenting time shall be allowed, except for children under nine months of age, as follows:

Weekends: Alternate weekends, from 7:00 p.m. on Friday, until 7:00 p.m. on Sunday.

Midweek: In addition, the children shall spend a minimum of one weekday parenting time, as follows:

For a child not yet in mandatory education, 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

For a child in grades kindergarten through eighth grade, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

For a high school student, 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

If there is more than one child, the hour of return shall be the hour for the youngest child. If the parents cannot agree on a day, the day for the midweek parenting time is Wednesday. If a child is in a child care arrangement, the nonresidential parent may not pick up the child from the caretaker without the permission of the residential parent, preferably in writing. The nonresidential parent shall make sure any homework is completed before the child's return to the residential parent.

Note: Parenting time for infants under the age of nine months shall be two hours, three times weekly, the times of which will be set to accommodate the work schedules of both parents.

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Holidays: The following holidays shall be alternated between the parents: New Year's Day, Easter, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. The nonresidential parent shall have New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Labor Day and Christmas Eve in the even numbered years, and the remaining holidays in the odd numbered years. Mother's Day and Father's Day shall be spent with the appropriate parent. Hours for holidays shall be from 10:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m.

A holiday that falls on a weekend shall be spent with the parent who has the holiday; however, the rest of the weekend shall be spent with the parent who is entitled to the weekend. If the nonresidential parent is entitled to a holiday which falls on either a Friday or a Monday that is immediately before or after a parenting time weekend, the children will remain with the nonresidential parent for the entire time.

Summers: Four weeks during the summer. The nonresidential parent shall give at least 60 days advance written notice of the preferred weeks. The residential parent shall respond in writing within ten days if the residential parent has objections. If the parties cannot agree, then the nonresidential parent shall have parenting time for the month of July. The residential parent shall be allowed alternate weekend and holiday parenting time during each summer period. Any parenting time either parent misses as the result of the other parent being unavailable due to a vacation trip shall be permitted to be made up within three months. If there is required summer school, the parent in possession of the child shall insure attendance. Furthermore, the parent in possession shall make all reasonable efforts to allow the child to attend extra-curricular, athletic, academic, and other similar events during the summer parenting time period.

Child support shall be reduced to 50% of the regular amount during summer parenting time periods of two weeks or more; and the residential parent shall promptly notify the CSEA in writing of any such parenting time of the nonresidential parent. Failure to do so may result in a contempt citation.

Birthdays: A child's birthday shall always be spent with the mother in the even numbered years, and shall always be spent with the father in the odd numbered years. However, the nonresidential parent shall

provide one week's notice of intent to exercise such birthday parenting time. If the parties cannot agree, the time for such visitation shall be 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., for a child not in school on the birthday, and 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. for a child in school on the birthday. The other parent can celebrate on another date. The child's birthday is to be spent with the designated parent, even if the other parent is entitled to weekend, midweek, holiday or vacation with the child. Brothers and sisters shall attend the birthday event.

Travel: The nonresidential parent shall be responsible for providing transportation for visitation, and must have the necessary car seats for the children.

Waiting: The children and the residential parent are not required to wait for more than thirty (30) minutes beyond the stated time for the nonresidential parent to arrive for visitation; and failure to arrive within such time will result in the parenting time being forfeited.

Clothing: The residential parent shall send sufficient clothing and personal items for parenting time periods.

Religion: The residential parent shall have the right to determine the religious preference of the minor children.

Personal appearance: The residential parent shall have the right to determine the appearance of the minor children. Therefore, the nonresidential parent shall not make any change in the children's personal appearance, such as the changing of hair style, piercing of ears, etc., without the written consent of the residential parent.

Records: The residential parent shall provide copies of every grade card or notice regarding the children within five days of receipt thereof, and may not use the children to deliver the grade cards or notices. The residential parent must list the nonresidential parent as a parent of the children, and must authorize the school to release to the nonresidential parent any and all information concerning the children. The residential parent must personally inform the other parent of school or special activities, such as parent teacher conferences, school programs, athletic events, honors program, special ceremonies, school pictures, graduation events, and any other school activity in which the children are involved, as soon such notices are received.

Both parties are entitled, by law, to equal access to their children's records, unless limited by court order. The nonresidential parent shall have access to the children's day care center, unless limited by court order.

Relocation Notice: Pursuant to R.C. 3109.051(G), the parties are hereby notified that if either of them intends to relocate their residence, that parent shall file a notice of intent to relocate with the court; and that, except as provided in R.C. 3109.051(G)(2), (3) & (4), a copy of such notice shall be mailed by the court to the other parent. Upon receipt of the notice, the court, on its own motion or the motion of the other party, may schedule a hearing, with notice to both parties, to determine whether it is in the best interests of the children to revise the parenting schedule.

IF THE PARENTS LIVE MORE THAN 150 MILES APART, ALTERNATIVE PARENTING TIME SHALL BE ALLOWED AS FOLLOWS:

The Christmas holiday school vacation period, in alternating years, except that the first two days and the last two days of such vacation period shall be spent with the residential parent; or, in the alternative, the parents may agree to split such vacation period each year, with each parent having Christmas Day in alternating years.

The spring school vacation period (if there is one), in alternating years from the Christmas holiday period, or, in the alternative, the parents may agree to split such vacation period.

One-half of the school summer vacation period each year, excluding any required summer school; however, the last week of such vacation period shall be spent with the residential parent. Summer vacation for pre-school age children shall be on a case-by-case basis. The nonresidential parent shall give 60 days advance written notice of the preferred dates.

The transportation costs shall be shared by the parents in the same ratio as their earnings or imputed earnings; however, the nonresidential parent shall be responsible for making the travel arrangements.

Child support shall be reduced by 50% of the regular amount during the summer parenting periods of two weeks or more, and the residential parent shall promptly notify the CSEA in writing of any such parenting time periods by the nonresidential parent. Failure to do so may result in a contempt citation.

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The children shall be allowed to communicate with the other parent by telephone, at least once a week, at the expense of the parent with whom the children are residing.

Additional parenting time, of a once-a-month weekend, beginning the third Friday of each month, unless agreed upon otherwise, shall be allowed, if the traveling time for the children does not exceed three hours one way from home to home. The residential parent must have at least one week's advance notice. The times are 7:00 p.m. on Friday to 7:00 p.m. on Sunday, unless agreed upon otherwise. Father's or Mother's Day will always be spent with the appropriate parent if the parent chooses to spend the day with the children. One week's advance notice to the residential parent is necessary. A non-residential parent who visits the residential parent's community is entitled to companionship with the children if the nonresidential parent provides two days advance notice to the residential parent. The residential parent must permit the parenting time with the other parent and the children outside the presence of the residential parent. Frequent and regular parenting time is highly recommended for preschool aged children. The residential parent who visits the community where the nonresidential parent lives and brings the children must give at least two days advance notice to the other parent, and must provide parenting time between the other parent and the children outside the presence of the residential parent. Parents are expected to permit the children to visit grandparents or other family members who live in or are traveling in the vicinity.

This extended scheduled may not apply to newborns or very young children whose sense of time differs from an older child or an adult.