

RULE 6.4 Ex-parte/Temporary “Emergency” Orders

(A) No Ex-Parte/Temporary “Emergency” Orders for the allocation of parental rights and responsibilities or parenting time shall be issued except in extreme emergency situations. The party requesting such orders shall make every good faith effort to provide opposing counsel and unrepresented parties with notice of the application to the Court for such relief.

No case can be opened or re-opened with only a request for an ex-parte/temporary “emergency” order. A Complaint or a Motion requesting final orders must accompany the motion for ex-parte/temporary “emergency” orders.

The Court will consider post-decree motions for ex-parte/temporary “emergency” orders that modify custody or visitation only in situations of extreme emergency. All such motions shall be supported by affidavit(s) that set forth such facts as would be admissible as evidence and that contain sufficient facts to support the claim for relief and establish that an extreme emergency exists. The filing party must be present at the courthouse when the motion, affidavits, and proposed ex-parte/temporary “emergency” order are presented for consideration. The Court, in its discretion, may conduct an ex-parte/temporary “emergency” hearing with the filing party.

The Court considers the following to constitute situations of Extreme Emergency:

1. Attempting to cause, or recklessly causing, bodily injury to the child;
2. Committing any act with respect to the child that would result in the child being an abused child (Rev. Code 2151.031) or a neglected child (Rev. Code 2151.03);
3. Engaging in conduct which causes, or is likely to cause, significant emotional and/or mental stress to the child;
4. Engaging in conduct which creates, or is likely to create, an environment which significantly endangers the child’s physical health, or mental, moral, or emotional development.
5. The residential parent is unavailable due to extended hospitalization, incarceration, or other emergency.
6. The residential parent has abandoned the child.

Third party corroboration of irreparable harm or extreme emergency is required. Such information would include, but is not limited to, statements from law enforcement or a children services agency.

Counsel requesting extraordinary relief shall produce the party seeking the relief to state on the record, under oath, why the relief is sought and why immediate relief is necessary. The moving party shall be subject to examination by the Court.

Hearings under this section may be conducted in camera, however the statement of the movant shall be on the record.

The Court may not consider a proposed ex-parte/temporary “emergency” order that modifies custody and/or visitation unless all of the following points are addressed in the affidavit(s) in support of the proposed order:

1. Whether the other party was provided prior notice of the filing party’s intent to request an ex-parte/temporary “emergency” order, and if prior notice was not provided, the reason(s) for not providing notice. If the filing party knows, or has reason to believe, that the opposing party is represented by counsel, or has been represented by counsel within thirty (30) days immediately preceding the filing of the post-decree motion, then notice of the filing party’s intent to seek an ex-parte/temporary “emergency” order shall be provided to that attorney in writing; and
2. If the filing party does not believe parenting time would be appropriate, or that an order of supervised parenting time would be appropriate, then the affidavit shall include sufficient facts to support a no-parenting time, or supervised parenting time order. (The Court will not consider a proposed ex-parte/temporary “emergency” order that does not address the issue of parenting time, child support, and health care insurance), and
3. If the children are school age, and if the filing party resides in a school district other than the opposing party’s school district, then the affidavit shall recite that fact. If the filing party is unable to maintain the current school placement for the children, he/she shall explain the reason(s) why in the affidavit; and
4. Any party obtaining an ex-parte/temporary “emergency” order of temporary custody shall obtain possession of the child(ren) in the least confrontational manner possible and shall minimize any stress to the child(ren).

A party may submit to the Court a motion, affidavits in support and proposed order requesting ex-parte relief, in the absence of situations of extreme emergency with respect to children where:

1. A child is about to suffer irreparable harm, including but not limited to, physical abuse, bodily injury, or domestic violence in the other party’s household;
2. A residential parent is unavailable due to extended hospitalization or other emergency;

3. A residential parent is about to move out of the jurisdiction of this Court.

Where ex-parte relief is granted, and at the discretion of the Court, a de novo or review hearing shall be scheduled before either the Judge or Magistrate of record. The ex-parte/temporary “emergency” order shall remain in full force and effect until that hearing. Hearings both for Probable Cause to grant requests for ex-parte orders and for review of ex-parte orders shall take preference on the docket as to scheduling. All hearings with respect to probable cause to grant and review of ex-parte orders shall be recorded. The record of the hearing on the ex-parte order shall be provided upon request and the posting of reasonable costs therefore, and the Court shall expedite the production of such record when requested for purposes of the filing of responsive pleadings or preparation for de novo hearing.

(B) The Court may issue temporary orders which restrict the removal of a child from the jurisdiction of the Court upon the filing of an Ex-parte Motion.

(C) If a party wishes to contest an Ex-parte/Temporary Emergency Order granting temporary residential parent status, the party shall file a motion for relief or motion to set aside, as appropriate. Copies of the motion shall be served in accordance with the Rules of Practice and Procedures for Ohio’s Courts and Local Rule 4. Upon filing, the Court shall schedule the matter for hearing.

(D) If, after an immediate hearing has been conducted on an ex-parte order, the Court determines that the filing party’s statements were untrue or inaccurate so as to mislead the Court, that party shall be subject to sanctions, including but not limited to, a dismissal of their action, and/or an award of attorney fees and expenses to the opposing party, and/or a contempt citation.

**IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
JUVENILE DIVISION
COSHOCTON COUNTY, OHIO**

<hr/>	:	Case No.	<hr/>
Plaintiff	:		
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Street Address	:	Judge	JASON W. GIVEN
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City, State and Zip Code	:		
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vs.	:	Magistrate	LISA M. CHRISTENSEN
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Defendant	:		
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Street Address	:		
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City, State and Zip Code	:		
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and	:		
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Defendant	:		
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Street Address	:		
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City, State and Zip Code	:		

VERIFIED MOTION FOR TEMPORARY ORDERS EX PARTE

Now comes _____, and moves this Court for an Order designating him/her as the temporary, residential parent and legal custodian of the minor child:

Child's Name

Date of Birth

ex parte, for the reasons set forth in the Memorandum below.

Memorandum

