Appendix B - Parenting and Visitation Schedule

The best parenting/ visitation schedule is your own plan. However, if you cannot agree, the Court's Parenting/Visitation Plan is designed to ensure that your child(ren) will have frequent and consistent contact with both parties.

PLEASE NOTE: The Holiday/Days of Special Meaning Schedule shall take precedence over the normal weekly parenting schedule and summer vacation schedule. The Extended Parenting Time/ Vacation Schedule shall take precedence over the normal weekly parenting schedule. Unless otherwise agreed or defined, the effective start date for court ordered parenting time begins after the Judge signs the Judgment Entry adopting the Magistrate's Decision.

A. Weekend and Midweek Companionship

1. For children birth to age 18 months:

Three weekly visits for 2-6 hours, on the days and times the parties can agree. If the parties cannot agree, then the days shall be every Saturday from 2:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. and every Tuesday and Thursday from 4:30 p.m. until 7:00 p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

2. For children age 18 months to three years:

One or two weekly visits for 2-6 hours, plus one overnight, on the days and times the parties can agree. If the parties cannot agree, then the days shall be every Tuesday and Thursday from 4:30 p.m. until 7:00 p.m. and overnight from Friday at 5:30 p.m. until Saturday at 5:30 p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

3. For children age 3 years and older:

Every other weekend from Friday after school (as soon as the non-residential parent can pick up the child) until Sunday at 6:00 p.m. plus one evening a week, as the parties can agree. If the parties cannot agree, the midweek will be Wednesday from 4:30 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. and weekends from 6:00 p.m. Friday until Sunday at 6:00 p.m., unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

B. Extended Parenting Time / Vacation

1. **For children birth to 3 years:**

The parties shall follow the normal weekly parenting time schedule unless extended parenting time or vacation time is otherwise agreed to by the parties.

Extended Parenting Time / Vacation (continued)

2. **For children ages 3 years to 5 years:**
   Each parent may have up to 10 days on town or out of town each year or two one-week periods separated by at least three weeks. At least 60 days before the planned vacation, each parent must give the other parent written notice of the travel dates. At least 7 days before travel, each parent must give detailed information to the other parent, including the places they will be going, times of arrival and departure, method of travel, and how to reach the child or the parent during the vacation. Children may go for extended parenting time throughout the year, provided the parents comply with the 60-day notice requirement.

3. **For children ages 5 years and older:**
   Each year, each parent may take from two to four weeks of vacation time with the child during the child's summer break from school. "Summer break" is defined as beginning at 9:00 a.m. on the day after the last day the child attends school and ending at 8:00 p.m. on the day before school reconvenes.

   Two (2) two-week periods may be best for younger children. If a four-week vacation period is used and the child is in town, the child shall have the opportunity to be with the non-vacationing parent for one weekend during the vacation period. At least 60 days before the planned vacation, each parent must give the other parent written notice of the travel dates.

   At least 7 days before the travel, each parent must give detailed information to the other Parent, including the places they will be going, times of arrival and departure, method of travel, and how to reach the child or the parent during the vacation.

4. **Non-residential parent's schedule:**
   Shall have priority on odd-numbered years over residential parent, unless residential parent's vacation time is mandated by provisions of his/her employment (such as annual plant shut-down). The parties shall give written notice to the other of the vacation schedule at least 60 days in advance.

C. Holidays and Days of Special Meaning

For purposes of this section, the Residential Parent shall be "Parent 1" and Non-Residential Parent shall be "Parent 2".

Appendix B-1 - Birth to Six Months

Appendix B-2 – Six Months to 12 Months

Appendix B-3 – 12 Months to 18 Months

Appendix B-4 – 18 Months to Three Years

Appendix B-5 – Three Years and Older

D. Make-Up Days

Make-up days shall be given if, due to an emergency, the child or non-residential parent cannot visit at the scheduled time. All make-up days shall be rescheduled and exercised within 30 days.

E. Extracurricular Activities

Regardless of where the children are living, their participation in existing and renewed extracurricular activities, school related or otherwise, shall continue uninterrupted. Each party shall ensure the children's attendance at their activities during their respective parenting time. The party with the child at the time of the activity shall provide transportation to these activities. Notice of all extracurricular activities (handwritten , if no formal schedule is provided by the activity) and the name of the activity leader (including address and telephone number if reasonably available) shall be exchanged between the parties.

F. Change of Residence

1. If the residential parent intends to move to a residence other than the residence specified in the parenting time order or decree of the court, the parent shall file a Notice of Intent to Relocate with the court that issued the order or decree.

Change of Residence (continued)

Either parent must file a Notice of Intent to Relocate **30 days in advance** if he or she intends to move to a residence other than the residence specified in the Court Order.

The moving party and the Court shall send a copy of this notice to the other parent, UNLESS the parent has:

a) previously been convicted or plead guilty to a violation of Ohio Revised Code 2919.25 involving a victim who, at the time of the offense, was a member of the family or household that is the subject of the current proceeding;

b) been convicted of an offense involving a victim who, at the time of the offense, was a member of the family or household that is the subject of the current proceeding and caused physical harm to the victim in the commission of the offense; or

c) acted in a manner resulting in an adjudication that a child has been abused or neglected child.

2. Distance: If a parent intends to relocate his or her residence and the relocation will increase the distance from the other parent's home by more than 30 miles, the relocating parent shall first obtain a modified parenting time order that accommodates the increased distance and travel time.

See local rule 7.11 Notice of Intent to Relocate for additional information.

G. Access to Records, Day Care and Activities

Each party is entitled, under the same terms and conditions under which access is provided to the residential parent, to access:

1. any school, health, or agency records or reports that are related to the child(ren);
2. any child day care center which the child attends;
3. any student activity in which the child(ren) participated. R.C. 3109.051(H), (I),(J); and
4. each party shall provide the name and contact information of all providers to the other party.

Statutory Notices are listed in local rule 7.01.

H. Transportation

The party initiating parenting time shall be responsible for transportation unless otherwise agreed. The child(ren) and the residential parent have no duty to wait for the non-residential parent to arrive for more than 30 minutes. The non-residential patent who is more than 30 minutes late for a particular companionship period shall forfeit that visitation with no right to make-up parenting time.

If a party is unavailable to pick up the child(ren), an adult, licensed driver who is well known to the child(ren) may provide transportation. All child restraint laws shall be followed by any individual transporting the child(ren). No person transporting the child(ren) may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

I. Telephone Calls

Each party shall communicate by telephone or other electronic means with the child(ren) as often as the parties agree. If the parties cannot agree, the non-residential parent shall have telephone or electronic communication privileges at least twice per week. In addition, a party may communicate with a child once during a scheduled or agreed visitation period that is missed. Also, each party shall have the right to communicate with the child who is on vacation with the other party as often as the parties agree; absent agreement, each party may communicate with the child at least twice per week.

Phone calls or other electronic communication shall occur during the normal hours a child is awake, and if the child is unavailable for conversation, each party shall be responsible to see that the child timely returns the call or electronic communication.

J. Medication / Illness

If the child(ren) is taking medication (prescription or non-prescription) upon the advice of a physician, the residential parent shall send with the child(ren) sufficient medication to last the entire visitation period; written instructions for the administration of the medication to the child(ren); and the name and telephone number of the physician.

If visitation time is cancelled due to the child(ren)'s illness or injury, then the time shall be made up within sixty (60) days at a time of the non-residential parent's choosing.