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RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO
RULE 24: STANDARD PARENTING TIME ORDER

All provisions of Local Rule 24 shall apply in each case. Parenting time under Rule 24A shall apply at any time the parties live within 150 miles of each other. Parenting time under Rule 24B shall apply at any time the parties live more than 150 miles from each other. In the event either party moves into or out of the 150 mile radius, no motion to modify parenting time is necessary in order to change from a Rule 24A to a Rule 24B schedule or from a Rule 24B to a Rule 24A schedule.

When parents separate because of family problems, there is often a period of several months to years during which families are under great stress because of loss, conflict and changes. Most studies show, and psychologists uniformly agree, that the children who "do best" following divorce are from families which maintain a low level of conflict. The absence of conflict can be even more critical than the amount of time either parent spends with the children. For these reasons, the Court encourages parents to discuss all matters pertaining to their child, and attempt to resolve those matters amicably. Parents experiencing difficulty resolving issues relating to the child should seek the assistance of the Court Mediation Office or other professional to attempt to reach an agreement on matters relating to the child.

Children need the continuing and regular involvement of both parents in order to feel loved. In order to enhance and foster each parent's relationship with the child, neither parent should suggest, encourage or require a child to refer to any person other than the child's parents as "mom" or "dad," nor permit any other person to do so.

No specific schedule will satisfy the changing needs of both children and parents over the years. Critical to the success of any schedule is that each parent be flexible, based upon the changing needs of a child as the child grows older and becomes involved in different activities. It is the Court's view that a specific parenting time order is in the best interests of children, in most cases. The Court has adopted a "Standard Schedule for Parenting Time" which provides for the minimum amount of parenting time which the Court considers reasonable, in most cases. However, this schedule may or may not be appropriate in any given case. It is recognized that each situation and each child is different, and it is preferred that parents attempt to tailor the parenting schedule to meet the specific needs of their children. Parties may agree to, and the Court may approve, more or less parenting time than that provided for in this standard schedule. However, any agreement regarding parenting time must contain specific times and dates for parenting time.

When exercising parenting time, a child may exhibit a strong emotional reaction when to either parent. Child mental health professionals concur that this emotional response is generally quite normal, especially with young children, and does not mean that the child does not love the other parent or does not want to spend time with the other parent. Both parents need to calmly reassure the child that the child will see the other parent soon. The length of the adjustment will vary. If a child indicates strong opposition to being with the other parent, it is the responsibility of each parent to appropriately deal with the situation. Parents should comfort and calmly talk with the child, and provide reassurance. Confrontation and unpleasant scenes are to be avoided. If the matter is not settled, either parent should seek the immediate assistance of a mental health professional or Court mediator, or file a motion with the Court. As uncomfortable as this issue may be for a parent, this issue should not remain unresolved. **IT IS THE DUTY OF THE RESIDENTIAL PARENT TO TAKE ALL REASONABLE MEASURES TO MAKE SURE THAT THE CHILD GOES FOR THE PARENTING TIME PERIOD.**

**RULE 24 A: PARENTING TIME FOR SHORT DISTANCE TRAVEL
(150 MILES OR LESS, ONE WAY)**

A. SCHEDULE FOR PARENTING TIME: Parenting time SHALL TAKE PLACE AT SUCH TIMES AND PLACES AS THE PARTIES AGREE. Unless modified in advance, by mutual agreement of both parties, parenting time normally shall not be less than the following:

1. **Weekend Parenting Time:** Beginning on a specific date, every other weekend from Thursday night at 6:00 p.m. to Sunday night at 6:00 p.m. Specific parenting time for a holiday, day of special meaning or a vacation overrides weekend parenting time, but the alternating weekend schedule shall not change, even if interrupted and overridden by a holiday, day of special meaning, or vacation parenting time. Weekend time that is lost due to a holiday does not have to be made up.
2. **Mid-week Parenting Time:** In addition, an overnight parenting time period from 6:00 p.m. on Thursday to 6:00 p.m. on Friday (or on such other day or time that the parties agree) during each week that the nonresidential parent does not have parenting time.

The above weekend and mid-week schedule is summarized on the table below, which shows which nights the child will spend with the residential parent (RP) and nonresidential parent (NRP).

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
RP	RP	RP	NRP	NRP	NRP	RP
RP	RP	RP	NRP	RP	RP	RP
RP	RP	RP	NRP	NRP	NRP	RP
RP	RP	RP	NRP	RP	RP	RP

3. Parenting Time on Days of Special Meaning:

- a. **Mother’s and Father’s Day:** Mother's Day shall always be spent with the mother and Father's Day shall always be spent with the father, regardless of which parent is entitled to the weekend. If the parties cannot agree on times, the times are 9:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. The child shall spend the remainder of the Mother’s or Father’s Day weekend with the parent who has regularly scheduled parenting time for that weekend.
- b. **Child’s Birthday:** 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. If the parties cannot agree, the time is 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., if the child does not have school on the birthday, and 5:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. if the child’s birthday falls on a school day. Birthday parenting time takes priority over weekend, mid-week, or vacation parenting time. In the event of a conflict between the child’s birthday and holiday parenting time, the parent having holiday time with the child shall also have parenting time on the child’s birthday. The designated parent is entitled to have all of the parties’ children during this parenting time.

4. **Holiday Parenting Time:** Parents may wish to change, by agreement, a holiday to observe family or religious traditions. Unless changed by agreement, holiday parenting times are as follows:

Holiday	Even Years	Odd Years	Times unless otherwise agreed
Martin Luther King Day	Mother	Father	Sun. 6:00 p.m. – Mon. 6:00 p.m.
Spring Break	Father	Mother	9:00 a.m. on the day after school is released for Spring Break until 6:00 p.m. of the day before school resumes.
Easter	Father	Mother	Sun. 9:00 a.m. – Sun. 6:00 p.m.
Memorial Day Weekend	Mother	Father	Fri. 6:00 p.m. – Mon. 6:00 p.m.
July 4th	Father	Mother	7/3 at 6:00 p.m. – 7/5 at 6:00 p.m.
Labor Day Weekend	Mother	Father	Fri. 6:00 p.m. – Mon. 6:00 p.m.
Halloween – if in the year preceding the order, the child participated in Trick or Treat	Father	Mother	5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. of the night Trick-or-Treat is scheduled in that parent’s neighborhood
Thanksgiving	Mother	Father	Wed. 6:00 p.m. - Sun. 6:00 p.m.
1 st Half of Winter Vacation, including Christmas Eve	Mother	Father	6:00 p.m. on the day that school is out for Christmas vacation to 9:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve
2 nd Half of Winter Vacation, including Christmas Day & New Year’s Eve/Day	Father	Mother	9:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve until 6:00 p.m. on the day before school is scheduled to restart after the school break

All references to “school” in the holiday section above, refer to the schedule of the school where the child attends. If the child is not yet attending school, the public school schedule for the district where the child resides shall apply.

5. **Vacation Parenting Time:**

- a. **Length:** The nonresidential parent shall have twenty-eight days of vacation parenting time each year. Vacation parenting time shall be exercised in a block of not less than one (1) week (seven days), and the nonresidential parent has the right to determine the duration of the block of vacation parenting time. In no event shall the nonresidential parent utilize more than two (2) of the residential parent’s weekends when scheduling vacation parenting time.
- b. **When Exercised:** With regard to any child of school age, the nonresidential parent's vacation parenting time shall be exercised between the last day of the school year and the seventh day before commencement of the child’s new school year, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the Court. With regard to a child who is not of school

age, vacation parenting time may be exercised any time of the year, except during holiday time or days of special meaning allocated to the residential parent.

- c. **Residential Parent Notification:** So as to facilitate scheduling and minimize conflicts, the residential parent shall deliver to the nonresidential parent, in writing, and no later than March 1st of each year, all information (including schedules, if available) concerning potential summer activities for the parties' minor child. Scheduling of summer activities shall be discussed by the parties, which discussions shall consider the desires of the child, family traditions, work schedules of the parents and the child, etc.
- d. **Nonresidential Parent Notification:** The nonresidential parent shall, no later than April 1st of each year (or 60 days prior to the start of the vacation parenting time if the child is not in school), deliver to the residential parent, in writing, the dates he/she wishes to exercise vacation parenting time. If the nonresidential parent does not give notice as set forth above, he/she does not forfeit vacation parenting time. His/her vacation parenting time simply loses priority over the residential parent's vacation parenting time to the extent that the residential parent delivers written notice to the nonresidential parent of the dates he/she wishes to exercise vacation parenting time prior to the time the nonresidential parent delivers such notice to the residential parent. This notice, and the notice of potential summer activities, shall be delivered by one party directly to the other, and shall not be sent through the child.
- e. **Priority of Parent's Schedules:** The nonresidential parent's choice of vacation parenting time has priority over the residential parent's choice, unless the residential parent's vacation is an annual mandatory shut-down of the place of employment, or unless the residential parent is required by an employer to give more than 60 days notice of intent to take a vacation and the nonresidential parent has no similar requirement.
- f. **Summer School:** Required summer school of a child does not bar or otherwise alter the parenting time schedule set forth herein. If the child must attend summer school during the nonresidential parent's parenting time, the nonresidential parent shall make sure that the child meets all attendance requirements for summer school.
- g. **Contact Information:** If either parent takes the child outside the county in which that parent resides, for a period of 24 hours or more, that parent must provide the other parent with the destination, times of arrival and departure, method of travel, and a telephone number where the child can be reached in case of emergency.
- h. **Residential Parent's Interim Parenting Time:** In the event that the vacation parenting time of the nonresidential parent lasts 28 consecutive days or more, the residential parent shall be entitled to spend two (2) consecutive days (forty-eight hours), with the child at the approximate midpoint of the vacation parenting time. The nonresidential parent's vacation parenting time shall be extended accordingly, to constitute the full twenty-eight days of vacation parenting time. The interruption of the nonresidential parent's vacation parenting time shall not apply if it interferes with his or her vacation travel plans, or if the parents reside more than 150 miles from each other.
- i. **Residential Parent's Out-of-Town Vacation:** The residential parent shall be entitled to take two (2) weeks of out-of-town vacation per year which is uninterrupted by midweek or weekend parenting time. This vacation may be exercised in minimum increments of one (1) week. The residential parent shall not be required to make-up any missed

weekend or midweek parenting time associated with his or her out-of-town vacation. The residential parent shall give thirty (30) days advance notice of any out-of-town vacation time exercised under this provision.

- j. Resumption of Weekend Schedule:** The alternating of weekends shall not be affected by intervening vacation parenting time periods of either parent, and the rotation shall continue as initially established, unless the parties agree otherwise.
- k. Priority of Other Parenting Time Periods:** Neither party shall schedule vacation with the child during the other parent's designated time for a holiday or day of special meaning.

B. MISCELLANEOUS PARENTING TIME ISSUES:

- 1. Priority of Parenting Time Periods:** In the event of any conflict between parenting time allocated to each parent under this Rule, the following order of priority shall govern, with (a) being the highest priority and (d) being the lowest priority:
 - a.** Holidays and Days of Special Meaning;
 - b.** Vacation Time;
 - c.** Weekends;
 - d.** Midweek parenting time.
- 2. Cancellation of Parenting Time by Nonresidential Parent:** Except in case of emergency, the nonresidential parent shall give the residential parent 24-hours advance notice of any cancellation of parenting time. A parent who does not give timely notice of cancellation of parenting time forfeits that period of parenting time. Nothing in this provision prevents a nonresidential parent from scheduling make-up parenting time, when parenting time must be canceled by the nonresidential parent because of an emergency or other unforeseen circumstance.
- 3. Keeping the Children Together:** All brothers and sisters subject to the same parenting time order shall participate in parenting time together, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, or unless one child is too ill to leave home for parenting time.
- 4. Ending Parenting Time Early:** The nonresidential parent shall not return the child, prior to the end of the parenting time period, unless the parties agree in advance. The residential parent shall not attempt to terminate parenting time prematurely, without agreement, by arriving early to pick up the child.
- 5. Transportation:** The nonresidential parent shall transport the child at the start of the parenting time period. The residential parent shall transport the child at the end of the parenting time period. This means that the parents, unless otherwise agreed to by both parents or unless ordered by the Court shall share the transportation of the child equally. A parent, if unavailable for the pick-up of the child, shall have a responsible adult, well known to the child, provide substitute transportation for the child. All child restraint laws must be complied with by any person driving with the child. No person transporting the child may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Only licensed drivers may transport the child. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court or agreed to by the parties, the child shall be dropped off/picked up at the parents' homes. If the child is to be picked up from a daycare or school facility which requires written consent for the pick-up, the residential parent shall sign such written consent prior to the commencement of any parenting time period.

6. **Promptness:** Each parent shall be prompt for pick-up of the child. Neither parent shall be more than thirty (30) minutes late to pick up the child. A nonresidential parent who is more than thirty (30) minutes late loses that particular parenting time period, unless the tardiness is for good cause, and the nonresidential parent gives notice of the tardiness and a reasonable estimated time of arrival. In order to avoid forfeiture of that parenting time period, the notice of tardiness must be given no later than 30 minutes after the scheduled start of parenting time.
7. **Make-up Parenting Time:** The nonresidential parent shall be entitled to make-up parenting time if, due to an emergency or other unforeseen circumstance, the nonresidential parent is not available at the scheduled time for parenting time and has given required notice of that fact to the residential parent. The nonresidential parent shall also be entitled to make-up parenting time if the residential parent denies parenting time without just cause. All make-up parenting time shall be rescheduled by the nonresidential parent and exercised within sixty (60) days of the missed parenting time, or it is forfeited. The residential parent shall make the child available for all make-up parenting time.
8. **Clothing and the Child's Appearance:** The residential parent is responsible for providing sufficient appropriate clean clothing for every parenting time period. If the planned parenting time activities require special or unusual clothing needs, the nonresidential parent must notify the residential parent in advance. If the child does not own the type of clothing requested, the residential parent is under no obligation to comply with the request. All clothing sent by the residential parent **MUST** be returned immediately after the parenting time period, in good condition, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

Absent an agreement by both parents, the child's physical appearance shall not be altered during parenting time periods. Examples of this include, but are not limited to, cutting/coloring of hair, tattoos and body piercings.
9. **Schoolwork:** A parent must provide time for any child to study and complete homework assignments, papers or other school assigned projects, even if the completion of this work interferes with a parent's plans with the child. If schoolwork is assigned by the school prior to the parenting time, the residential parent must inform the nonresidential parent of the school work to be done, so that it may be timely completed.
10. **Address and Telephone Numbers:** Unless the Court orders otherwise, each parent shall keep the other parent informed of his/her current address and telephone/cell phone/pager number, and an alternate telephone number in the event of an emergency. Absent an order of the Court, no parent shall put a block on his/her phone prohibiting the other parent from calling. Answering machines for both parents are encouraged, in order to facilitate communication. If either parent takes the child outside the county in which that parent resides, for a period of 24-hours or more, that parent must provide the other parent with the destination, times of arrival and departure, method of travel and a telephone number where the child can be reached in an emergency.
11. **Illness or Injury of a Child:** If a child is too ill to leave home for parenting time, the residential parent shall give the nonresidential parent notice of that fact at the earliest available time. The nonresidential parent shall be entitled to make-up parenting time with the child under the provisions in Paragraph 7 above.

The residential parent shall keep the nonresidential parent informed of any health condition of the child which necessitates medication or treatment. The residential parent shall provide the

nonresidential parent with any necessary prescription medication or treatment instructions prior to the start of the parenting time period.

12. **Communication between Parents:** Parents, whenever possible, shall communicate directly with one another concerning parenting time issues. In the event parents cannot communicate effectively with one another, the parents shall utilize alternative methods for communication such as: (1) communicating in writing only; (2) engaging a third party to assist in their communications; or (3) seeking professional assistance, including but not limited to the Court's mediation services.
13. **Child's Activities:** Regardless of where the child is living, the child's participation in extracurricular activities, whether school-related or otherwise, shall not be interrupted because of parenting time. The parent with whom the child is residing at the time of an activity shall transport the child to the activity, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, in advance of the parenting time period. Each parent shall fully inform the other parent of any organized activities of the child, in advance, complete with a schedule and the name and contact information for any activity leader, if available.
14. **Child's Records and Activities:**
 - a. **Name:** The residential parent shall use the child's birth or adopted name only, on the child's records.
 - b. **Records:** The residential parent must list the nonresidential parent as the mother or father of the child on all formal records of the child. The residential parent must also authorize the school to release to the nonresidential parent any and all information concerning the child, if such release is required for the nonresidential parent to obtain information concerning the child.
 - c. **Access:** The nonresidential parent shall have the same access to the same records, same school activities and any daycare center attended by the child, on the same basis as said records or access is legally permitted to the residential parent, unless a restrictive order has been journalized by the Court.
15. **Telephone Calls:** Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, each parent shall be permitted regular telephone contact with the child. At a minimum, each parent has the right to talk with the child no less than twice a week for no more than one-half (½) hour during each contact. Phone calls should be made during the child's normal waking hours. If the child is unavailable for conversation, each parent shall require the child to timely return the call.

In addition to any telephone calls received from a parent, a child is permitted and shall be encouraged to call a parent no less than twice a week. However, the decision to call shall ultimately be left to the child. The child's telephone privileges are not to be used by either parent to convey messages to the other parent. Parents shall not discipline a child by restricting telephone contact with the other parent.

16. **Noncompliance with Court Order:** The duties and rights of parents outlined in this schedule may be enforced by the Court upon the filing of the appropriate motion by either party. Under Ohio law, a parent may not withhold parenting time because the other parent does not obey another Court order (for instance, to pay support, medical bills, etc.). A parent may seek enforcement of a periodic child support or spousal support order by contacting the Richland

County Child Support Enforcement Agency. The failure of any party to obey a Court Order may subject the violating parent to Court imposed sanctions or penalties, including fines, jail, payment of attorney fees and costs and other appropriate relief.

17. Relocation:

- a. Notice of Intent to Relocate:** The residential parent must notify the nonresidential parent, in writing, any time he or she changes his or her residence from that of the county in which he or she resides. Said notice must be given in writing, at least forty-five (45) days in advance of the relocation. This Court has designed forms to be used by the residential parent to make the relocation notification (Forms 6.00 and 13.00 through 13.30). The procedure for making the notification and the forms are available from the Court upon request.
- b. Reallocation of Parental Rights and Responsibilities:** If the proposed relocation makes the existing allocation of parental rights and responsibilities or parenting time order impracticable, the parents shall attempt, in good faith, to reach an agreement on any modification of the allocation of parental rights and responsibilities or parenting time order. Any agreed modification shall be reduced to a Judgment Entry, and shall be submitted to the Court for approval and filing. If the parties cannot reach an agreement, either party may file a motion to reallocate parental rights and responsibilities or to modify parenting time with the Court. In addition, the non-residential parent may file a motion to enjoin the residential parent for relocating.

18. Implementation of New Schedule: Rule 24, as set forth above, constitutes the standard schedule of parenting time of the Court. The Court reserves the right to modify the parenting time schedule upon the filing of a motion by either party. The current version is intended to be prospective in application only. However, the Court, in addressing any motion for modification of parenting time, would generally adopt this schedule of parenting time, upon the request of either party, unless any party proves by a preponderance of the evidence that another schedule would serve the best interests of a child. If adoption of this schedule of parenting time expands the nonresidential parent's parenting time, a modification of parenting time standing alone shall not constitute sufficient evidence for a deviation of the nonresidential parent's child support obligation. Evidence of a specific monetary amount associated with the expanded parenting time is required for a deviation from child support computed pursuant to O.R.C. Chapter 3119.

19. Attachment of Rule to Judgment Entries: Any time a Judgment Entry orders parenting time in accordance with this Rule, a copy of this Rule shall be attached to and incorporated into the Judgment Entry.

**RULE 24 B: PARENTING TIME FOR LONG DISTANCE TRAVEL
(OVER 150 MILES, ONE WAY)**

A. SCHEDULE FOR PARENTING TIME: Parenting time SHALL TAKE PLACE AT SUCH TIMES AND PLACES AS THE PARTIES AGREE. Unless modified in advance, by mutual agreement of both parties, parenting time normally shall not be less than the following:

- 1.** The first half of winter vacation, including Christmas Eve, shall be spent with the Mother in even years and the Father in odd years. The first half of winter vacation is defined as 6:00 p.m. on the day that school is out for Christmas vacation to 9:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve.

2. The second half of winter vacation, including Christmas Day and New Year's Eve/Day, shall be spent with the Father in even years and the Mother in odd years. The second half of winter vacation is defined as 9:00 p.m. on Christmas Eve until 6:00 p.m. on the day before school is scheduled to restart after the school break.
3. Spring break shall be spent with the Father in even years, and the mother in odd years. Spring break is defined as 9:00 a.m. on the day after school is released for Spring Break until 6:00 p.m. of the day before school resumes.
4. One-half of the school summer vacation. The first half of the school summer vacation shall be spent with the Father in odd years, and with Mother in even years. The second half of the school summer vacation shall be spent with Father in even years, and with Mother in odd years. The residential parent shall notify the non-residential parent by March 15 of when the summer vacation begins and ends. The parties shall decide and provide in the plan the time and place where the child shall be picked up and dropped off for school summer vacation.

If summer school is necessary for the child to pass to the next grade, it must be attended. If the summer school schedule interferes with summer parenting time, the parties must adjust summer parenting time, if possible, so as to ensure that the nonresidential parent has at least six weeks of the school summer vacation.

Each parent shall deliver to the other, in writing, and no later than May 1st of each year, all information (including schedules, if available) concerning potential summer activities for the parties' minor child.

5. A once-a-month weekend visit to the non-residential parent's home shall be permitted if the child's traveling time does not exceed three and one-half hours one way. The residential parent must be notified at least one week in advance.
6. All references to "school" in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, refer to the schedule of the school where the child attends. If the child is not yet attending school, the public school schedule for the district where the child resides shall apply.
7. The non-residential parent shall notify the residential parent at least two days in advance of any time the nonresidential parent will be in the area and wants to exercise parenting time. Absent extraordinary circumstances, this parenting time shall occur.

The residential parent must notify the nonresidential parent at least two days in advance when the residential parent and child will be in the area of the non-residential parent. Absent extraordinary circumstances, parenting time shall occur.

8. If either parent takes the child outside the county in which that parent resides, for a period of 24 hours or more, that parent must provide the other parent with the destination(s), time(s) of arrival and departure, method(s) of travel, and telephone number(s) where the child can be reached in case of emergency.

B. MISCELLANEOUS PARENTING TIME ISSUES:

1. **Keeping the Children Together:** All brothers and sisters subject to the same parenting time order shall participate in parenting time together, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, or unless one child is too ill to leave home for parenting time.

- 2. Transportation:** The relocating party shall be responsible for the costs of transportation. The costs of transportation may be a basis for deviation from the child support schedule.

Parties shall decide and provide in the plan where the child(ren) shall be picked up and dropped off for parenting time. A parent, if unavailable to transport the child, shall have a responsible adult, well known to the child, provide substitute transportation for the child. All child restraint laws must be complied with by any person driving with the child. No person transporting the child may be under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Only licensed drivers may transport the child.

- 3. Clothing and the Child's Appearance:** The residential parent is responsible for providing sufficient appropriate clean clothing for every parenting time period. If the planned parenting time activities require special or unusual clothing needs, the nonresidential parent must notify the residential parent in advance. If the child does not own the type of clothing requested, the residential parent is under no obligation to comply with the request. All clothing sent by the residential parent **MUST** be returned immediately after the parenting time period, in good condition, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

Absent an agreement by both parents, the child's physical appearance shall not be altered during parenting time periods. Examples of this include, but are not limited to, cutting/coloring of hair, tattoos and body piercings.

- 4. Schoolwork:** A parent must provide time for any child to study and complete homework assignments, papers or other school assigned projects, even if the completion of this work interferes with a parent's plans with the child. If schoolwork is assigned by the school prior to the parenting time period, the residential parent must inform the nonresidential parent of the school work to be done, so that it may be timely completed.
- 5. Address and Telephone Numbers:** Unless the Court orders otherwise, each parent shall keep the other parent informed of his/her current address and telephone/cell phone/pager number, and an alternate telephone number in the event of an emergency. Absent an order of the Court, no parent shall put a block on his/her phone prohibiting the other parent from calling. Answering machines for both parents are encouraged, in order to facilitate communication.

If either parent takes the child outside the county in which that parent resides, for a period of 24 hours or more, that parent must provide the other parent with the destination(s), time(s) of arrival and departure, method(s) of travel and telephone number(s) where the child can be reached in an emergency.

- 6. Illness or Injury of a Child:** If a child is too ill to leave home for parenting time, the residential parent shall give the nonresidential parent notice of that fact at the earliest available time, and the nonresidential parent shall be entitled to make-up parenting time with the child. All make-up parenting time shall be rescheduled by the nonresidential parent and exercised within six (6) months of the missed parenting time, or it is forfeited. The residential parent shall make the child available for all make-up parenting time.

The residential parent shall keep the nonresidential parent informed of any health condition of the child which necessitates medication or treatment. The residential parent shall provide the nonresidential parent with any necessary prescription medication or treatment instructions prior to the start of the parenting time period.

7. **Communication between Parents:** Parents, whenever possible, shall communicate directly with one another concerning parenting time issues. In the event parents cannot communicate effectively with one another, the parents shall utilize alternative methods for communication such as: (1) communicating in writing only; (2) engaging a third party to assist in their communications; or (3) seeking professional assistance, including but not limited to the Court's mediation services.
8. **Children's Activities:** Each party shall fully inform the other parent of any organized activities of the child, in advance, complete with a schedule and the name and contact information for any activity leader, if available.
9. **Child's Records and Access to Child's Activities:**
 - a. **Name:** The residential parent shall use the child's birth or adopted name only, on the child's records.
 - b. **Records:** The residential parent must list the nonresidential parent as the mother or father of the child on all formal records of the child. The residential parent must also authorize the school to release to the nonresidential parent any and all information concerning the child, if such release is required for the nonresidential parent to obtain information concerning the child.
 - c. **Access:** The nonresidential parent shall have the same access to the same records, same school activities and any daycare center attended by the child, on the same basis as said records or access is legally permitted to the residential parent, unless a restrictive order has been journalized by the Court.
 - d. **Child Care Providers:** Each parent shall provide the name, address and phone number of all child care providers to the other parent.
10. **Telephone Calls:** Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, each parent shall be permitted regular telephone contact with the child. At a minimum, each parent has the right to talk with the child no less than twice a week for no more than one-half (½) hour during each contact. Phone calls should be made during the child's normal waking hours. If the child is unavailable for conversation, each parent shall require the child to timely return the call.

In addition to any telephone calls received from a parent, a child is permitted and shall be encouraged to call a parent no less than twice a week. However, the decision to call shall ultimately be left to the child. The child's telephone privileges are not to be used by either parent to convey messages to the other parent. Parents shall not discipline a child by restricting telephone contact with the other parent.

The calling party shall bear the expense of phone calls.

11. **Noncompliance with Court Order:** The duties and rights of parents outlined in this schedule may be enforced by the Court upon the filing of the appropriate motion by either party. Under Ohio law, a parent may not withhold parenting time because the other parent does not obey another Court order (for instance, to pay support, medical bills, etc.). A parent may seek enforcement of a periodic child support or spousal support order by contacting the Richland County Child Support Enforcement Agency. The failure of any party to obey a Court Order may

subject the violating parent to Court imposed sanctions or penalties, including fines, jail, payment of attorney fees and costs and other appropriate relief.

12. Relocation:

- a. Notice of Intent to Relocate:** The residential parent must notify the nonresidential parent, in writing, any time he or she changes his or her residence from that of the county in which he or she resides. Said notice must be given in writing, at least forty-five (45) days in advance of the relocation. This Court has designed forms to be used by the residential parent to make the relocation notification (Forms 6.00 and 13.00 through 13.30 in the Appendix of these Rules). The procedure for making the notification and the forms are available from the Court upon request.
- b. Reallocation of Parental Rights and Responsibilities:** If the proposed relocation makes the existing allocation of parental rights and responsibilities or parenting time order impracticable, the parents shall attempt, in good faith, to reach an agreement on any modification of the allocation of parental rights and responsibilities or parenting time order. Any agreed modification shall be reduced to a Judgment Entry, and shall be submitted to the Court for approval and filing. If the parties cannot reach an agreement, either party may file a motion to reallocate parental rights and responsibilities or to modify parenting time with the Court. In addition, the non-residential parent may file a motion to enjoin the residential parent for relocating.

13. Implementation of New Schedule: Rule 24, as set forth above, constitutes the standard schedule of parenting time of the Court. The Court reserves the right to modify the parenting time schedule upon the filing of a motion by either party. The current version is intended to be prospective in application only. However, the Court, in addressing any motion for modification of parenting time, would generally adopt this schedule of parenting time, upon the request of either party, unless any party proves by a preponderance of the evidence that another schedule would serve the best interests of a child. If adoption of this schedule of parenting time expands the nonresidential parent's parenting time, a modification of parenting time standing alone shall not constitute sufficient evidence for a deviation of the nonresidential parent's child support obligation. Evidence of a specific monetary amount associated with the expanded parenting time is required for a deviation from Guidelines child support pursuant to O.R.C. Chapter 3119.

14. Attachment of Rule to Judgment Entries: Any time a Judgment Entry orders parenting time in accordance with this Rule, a copy of this Rule shall be attached to and incorporated into the Judgment Entry.