

**SCHEDULE B  
LONG DISTANCE PARENTING TIME GUIDELINES  
(OVER 150 MILES ONE WAY)**

Liberal parenting time for both parents with their child(ren) is encouraged. The court recognizes that, if at all possible, parents should create their own schedule for parenting their child(ren). Sample parenting schedules are available for your review and consideration to assist you in the creation of your own parenting schedule. These samples may be obtained from the court or the mediation service.

This particular schedule may or may not be appropriate for you and your child(ren). As parents, you are encouraged to review this schedule and the other sample schedules to determine what is in the best interests of your child(ren).

If this schedule is used, specific items in the judgment entry take precedence over this schedule. The court will make changes or modifications to this schedule as it determines in the best interests of your child(ren) and will modify this schedule for infants and as may be necessary for other special circumstances.

If a child(ren) indicates strong opposition to being with the other parent, it is the responsibility of each parent to appropriately deal with the situation, by calmly talking to the child(ren) as to the child(ren)'s reasons, and to work with the other parent to do what is in the child(ren)'s best interests, and particularly to avoid confrontation or unpleasant scenes. If the matter is not settled, either parent should seek the immediate assistance of a counselor/mental health professional or file a motion. As uncomfortable as this issue may be for a parent, this issue should not go unresolved. It is the absolute affirmative duty of the residential parent to make certain that his or her child goes for the parenting time period.

PARENTING TIME FOR THE NON-RESIDENTIAL PARENT IS TO TAKE PLACE AT SUCH TIMES AND PLACES AS THE PARTIES MAY AGREE:

THIS SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN:

1. Christmas: School vacation in the odd numbered years.
2. Spring Break: Spring break vacation in odd-numbered years.
3. Alternative Holiday Plan: Those who wish more frequent contact, and who develop a plan to pay for transportation, may have half of spring break vacation, half the summer, alternate year Thanksgiving, and half of Christmas school vacation each year. The holidays themselves may be alternated, as the parties agree, or spring break and Thanksgiving in the odd-numbered years and Christmas school vacation in the even-numbered years for the non-residential parent. Unless otherwise agreed, the Thanksgiving Holiday shall be from 7 p.m. Wednesday to 7 p.m. Sunday.

4. Summer Parenting Time: Summer parenting time for the non-residential parent, unless otherwise agreed, shall start the first Saturday after school is out, at 12 p.m. and end the first Saturday in August, at 12 p.m. Summer school, necessary for the child(ren) to pass the next grade, must be attended. If this occurs, makeup time may be added in August. The residential parent shall notify the non-residential parent by March 15 of when the summer vacation begins and ends. The non-residential parent must notify the residential parent as to his/her intentions by April 15.

Each parent must provide the other parent with destination, times of arrival and departure, and method of travel for the summer parenting time, if said parent takes a vacation and/or a trip with the child(ren) outside of that parent's community.

5. Additional Parenting Time:

- a.) Weekend: A once-a-month, weekend visit to the non-residential home will be permitted. The residential parent must be notified at least one week in advance. The non-residential parent must bear the transportation costs.

- b.) Father's Day or Mother's Day can always be spent with the appropriate parent subject to the visiting parent bearing travel expenses.

- c.) There may be times, not on the parenting time schedule, when the residential parent and child(ren) are traveling and are in the area where the non-residential parent lives; or times when the non-residential parent is traveling and is the area where the child(ren) live. If either is the case, then the traveling parent shall notify the other parent of the dates and times when said traveling parent will be in the area of the other parent. If the parent, who does not have possession of the child(ren), wishes to have parenting time, both parents should attempt to negotiate a reasonable time for said parenting time. If the parents cannot agree, the parenting time shall be the length of time requested by the parent who does not have possession of the child(ren), or a 48-hour period, whichever is less. Unless the parties agree otherwise, however, these parenting opportunities shall be limited to one (1) per month.

6. Transportation: Unless otherwise agreed or ordered by the Court, the cost of transportation shall be shared equally by the parties. The parties are encouraged to decide in advance how the transportation costs shall be allocated and include the provision for sharing of the transportation costs into an Order of the Court.

7. Waiting: Either parent shall immediately notify the other parent of any delay, as soon as he/she becomes aware of the delay. The residential parent is expected to act in good faith and shall consider all reasonable explanations for any delay in

the pick-up of the minor child(ren) by the non-residential parent. If the non-residential parent has failed to notify the residential parent that he/she is going to be late, the residential parent need not wait longer than thirty (30) minutes past the required pickup time. Under those circumstances, the non-residential parent may, at the discretion of the residential parent, forfeit his/her parenting time. All parties are expected to make reasonable efforts to be prompt in the pickup and return of the child(ren) during parenting time. Being habitually late, and/or not exercising parenting time with the child(ren), may not be in the child(ren)'s best interest. Should a party be habitually late in either picking up the child(ren) for parenting time, and/or picking up the child(ren) at the end of parenting time, or habitually miss entire parenting time periods, appropriate relief may be granted by the Court as provided by law.

8. Cancellations and Illnesses: If a child is ill, the parent with whom the child is then residing should give 24-hour notice of the illness, if possible, to the other parent so that appropriate plans can be made. Loss of parenting times because of sickness of a child and/or family emergencies, weather emergencies or similar problems, may be made up upon the request of the visiting party, in writing, to the other parent within thirty (30) days after the cancelled parenting time. Said makeup time shall be as agreed to by the parties. Each party should cooperate in good faith to assure the makeup time is achieved. All other cancellations result in forfeiture.
9. Intent to Relocate: Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 3109.051(G)(1), if the residential parent intends to move, he/she shall immediately file a Notice of Intent to Relocate with the Court. The Court shall send a copy of the notice to the non-residential parent, unless exempted by Ohio Revised Code Section 3109.05(G)(2-4) The Court may or on the motion of the non-residential parent shall schedule a hearing to determine whether it is in the best interest of the minor child to modify the parenting orders. The non-residential parent shall, at a minimum, be entitled to parenting time in accordance with the Court's parenting time schedules for the applicable. Blank forms for Notice to Relocate shall be available upon request made to the Court. (Form 4)
10. Access to Records: Pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Section 3109(H) or unless otherwise ordered, the non-residential parent shall have the same access as the residential parent does to all records relating to the minor child(ren), including but not limited to medical and school records.
11. Parental Duties and Rights:
  - a.) Health Issues: Each parent shall notify each other of any health problems of the child(ren).
  - b.) Telephone Access: Both parents are encouraged to provide the other parent reasonable and flexible telephone access to the child(ren). The parent with

whom the child(ren) are then residing or staying must provide, at minimum, telephone communication between the child(ren) and the other parent at least one time per week. If the parents do not otherwise agree as to that time, then it shall be 7 p.m. each Thursday night for preschool through third grades and 9 p.m. each Thursday for all others. Unless otherwise agreed or ordered, the calling party shall alternate (one week the call is initiated through Mother's telephone and the next week the call is initiated through Father's telephone).

- c.) Current Address and Telephone Number: Each parent must keep the other parent and the Court informed of their current address and telephone number and any changes in said information.
  - d.) School Activities: The non-residential parent shall have the right to participate in parent-teacher conferences, school trips, school programs, and other school events in which parents are invited to participate. The parent receiving the grade card shall give a copy to the other parent within three (3) days of receipt.
12. Clothing: Unless otherwise agreed, the residential parent is responsible for providing sufficient and appropriate clothing for every parenting time period, based on the lifestyle of the residential parent and child(ren). If the planned activities required special or unusual clothing needs, the non-residential parent must notify the residential parent at least two (2) weeks in advance of the parenting time. If the child(ren) do(es) not have the type of clothing requested, the residential parent is under no obligation to comply with the request. All clothing sent by the residential parent shall be returned at the time the minor child(ren) is returned to the residential parent. Additionally, unless otherwise agreed, any clothing purchased by the non-residential parent, and which the child(ren) are wearing upon their return to the residential parent after parenting time, shall be returned by the residential parent to the non-residential parent at the next parenting time period.
13. Non-Compliance with Court Order: Any of the responsibilities or rights outlined in this schedule may be enforced by the court upon the filing of the appropriate motion by either party. A parent may not withhold the rights of parenting time because the other parent does not obey a court order, for instance, to pay support, or medical bills, etc. Penalties for willful denial of parenting time include jail sentence and/or modification of parental rights. A parent may seek enforcement of periodic child support order by calling the Child Support Enforcement Agency.