

Parenting Time-Plan Instructions

Each parent must fill out a proposed parenting-time plan. Your proposed plan should allow your child to spend as much time with each parent as possible but should not be difficult for your child. The plan has three sections for stating:

1. The values and goals you and the child's other parent will use to raise your child.
2. How each of you will spend time with your child.
3. How you will handle any parenting-time disagreements with the other parent.

Please read the following important facts about the parenting-time plan.

- If you are the parent who filed for divorce, you must complete the parenting-time plan within *28 days* from the date you filed.
- If you are served with a request for divorce, you must complete the parenting-time plan within *28 days* from the date you were served.
- Give a copy of your parenting-time plan to the other parent's attorney (or the other parent if the parent does not have an attorney), and the friend of the court, and then file the parenting time plan with the court.
- If you do not complete the parenting-time plan file it with the court and provide copies as required, the court may approve the other parent's parenting-time plan even if you disagree with it. If you agree with the other parent's proposed parenting-time plan, you do not need to do your own plan but you should file a written statement stating that you agree with the other parent's parenting-time plan with the court and provide a copy of that statement to the friend of the court and other parent's attorney (or the other parent).
- If after discussing the proposed plans with one another or with your attorneys, you cannot agree to a single parenting-time plan, you and your attorneys should discuss what options are available to help you reach an agreement. If you are not represented by an attorney you may contact the Legal Assistance Center in selecting a process for reaching an agreement.

If you decide to contact the Legal Assistance Center, be sure to tell the Center about any of the following:

- Child abuse and neglect issues.
- Domestic abuse issues.
- Inability of one or both parties to negotiate for themselves.
- Health or safety of one or both of the parents would be endangered by attending mediation or a joint meeting.
- Other concerns about your or your child's safety and welfare (the court may hear motions without the parties attempting ADR if extraordinary circumstances exist).

The court may order you and the other parent to participate in an ADR process if one of you ask the court to change your parenting time before going through ADR.