

# Friend of the Court

## Handbook



### 4th Judicial Circuit Jackson County

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## **Introduction**

This handbook summarizes the duties and procedures of the friend of the court (FOC), provides information about parties' rights and responsibilities, and describes some basic court procedures.

The family division of the circuit court decides divorce, paternity, custody, and support matters. The FOC is part of the circuit court and is supervised by the chief judge. The FOC assists the court administrator on those types of cases.

## **Parties' Rights and Responsibilities**

### **Each Party Has the Right To:**

- Meet with the FOC employee who is investigating custody or parenting time.
- Ask the FOC to recommend that an order for support or health insurance be modified. See the section entitled, *Party's Motion to Modify the Support Order*.
- Expect the FOC office to perform its duties under Michigan law and court rules.
- File a grievance concerning an FOC employee or an FOC office procedure.
- Hire and consult an attorney.
- If the parties agree and the court approves, decline all FOC assistance ("opt-out").

### **Each Party Has the Responsibility To:**

- Provide the following information *in writing* to every FOC office that is administering a case involving that party, and provide updates to this information as it changes:
  - A current residential address.
  - A single, current mailing address where all notices and papers should be sent.
  - Current employer's (or other source of income) name, address, and telephone number.
  - Current telephone number (residential or mobile).
  - Occupational or driver's licenses held, and license number(s).
  - Social security number, unless exempt by law from disclosing that number.
  - Current address of children.
  - Current information regarding health care coverage that is available to either party as a benefit of employment, or that either party purchases directly from an insurer.
- Provide other information required by law to help the FOC carry out its duties.
- Obey all court orders.

## **Friend of the Court Duties**

The Michigan Legislature created the FOC system in 1919. At least one FOC office serves each circuit court's family division. The FOC performs the following duties:

- When directed by the judge, the FOC investigates and makes recommendations to the court regarding:
  - Custody;
  - Parenting time;
  - Child support, medical support, and sometimes spousal support.
- The FOC offers voluntary alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services to help settle disagreements about custody or parenting time.
- In cooperation with the Michigan State Disbursement Unit (MiSDU), the FOC collects, records, and distributes support payments as ordered by the court.
- The FOC helps the court enforce orders of custody, parenting time, and support.
- The FOC informs the parties that they may decline FOC services.
- The FOC makes available forms that parties may use to file motions and responses regarding custody, parenting time, support, change of domicile, and repayment plans.
- The FOC informs the parties of the availability of joint custody.

The FOC has no authority to:

- Investigate abuse and neglect.
- Change court order.
- Investigate criminal activity.
- Give legal advice.

Together with the Office of Child Support (OCS), local FOC offices administer all aspects of Michigan's child support program. OCS is part of the Michigan Department of Human Services (DHS). OCS administers the child support requirements of the federal Social Security Act, oversees the MiSDU, and oversees Michigan's child support computer system.

This handbook describes the general duties of the FOC. Some specific procedures vary by county. You may discuss any questions regarding local or statewide procedures or requirements with your local FOC office or with your attorney.

To become familiar with some family law and FOC legal terms, please refer to the glossary at the end of this handbook.

### **Opting Out of All Services Offered by the FOC**

Parties who agree that they do not need the FOC's services do not have to use them, unless certain circumstances apply. They may file a joint motion to opt-out and, if the court approves it, the parties then must work with each other directly. Before the court approves a motion to opt-out, the parties must file a document that summarizes FOC services and acknowledges that the parties have chosen not to use those services.

If an opt-out motion is filed at the same time as the complaint that starts the case, the court must order the FOC not to open a case file unless one or more of the following are true:

- A party is eligible for “Title IV-D services,” because the party receives or has received in the past “public assistance.” Please see the glossary for definitions.
- A party has applied for IV-D services.
- A party has asked the FOC to open a case file.
- There is evidence of domestic violence or bargaining inequality, and evidence that the opt-out request is against the best interests of a party or the child.

After a court case has been started and the FOC has opened a file for that case, the parties may file an opt-out motion requesting the court to order the FOC to close its file. The court will issue the order unless one or more of the following are true:

- A party objects to the closure.
- A party is receiving public assistance.
- Within the past 12 months, a support arrearage has existed, a custody or parenting-time violation has occurred, or a party has asked the FOC to reopen its case file.
- There is evidence of domestic violence or bargaining inequality coupled with evidence that the request is against the best interests of a party or the child.

Parties who opt-out are responsible for administering and enforcing the court’s orders. To assure a proper accounting of support payments and their consideration in future proceedings, the parties may make support payments through the MiSDU even after an FOC case file is closed.

If a party applies for public assistance, requests any service from the FOC, or requests that the FOC reopen a case, the FOC must reopen the case file. In such situations, the court may request that a party, or the FOC, prepare a written order to reopen the case.

## **Court Procedures**

### **Starting a Case**

No court can require a party to use an attorney. Anyone, including a party acting without an attorney, who wants to start a court case, must follow Michigan Court Rules and Michigan law. Because domestic relations cases often involve difficult legal and factual questions, most people will want to be represented by an attorney.

### **Plaintiff’s Complaint**

A case begins when the person requesting the court’s assistance (the plaintiff) files a “complaint” that asks the court to decide a dispute between the plaintiff and the other party (the defendant). In a domestic relations case, the plaintiff may ask the court to do any of the following:

- Grant a divorce.
- Order a person to pay child support (including medical support) or spousal support.
- Establish paternity.
- Establish custody of a child with one (or both) parties.
- Establish each party’s parenting time with a child.

## **Service**

The plaintiff must arrange for the defendant to be served with a summons and a copy of the complaint. The summons tells the defendant to answer the complaint. Whenever minor children are involved or spousal support is requested, an informational handbook (this handbook or one like it) must also be given to the defendant.

## **Defendant's Answer to the Complaint**

The defendant is allowed 21 days to answer the complaint. If the defendant does not answer within 21 days, the judge may enter an order granting the plaintiff's requests.

## **Hearings**

After a complaint and an answer have been filed, either party may file a motion asking the court to decide custody, parenting time, and child support issues. The FOC will often conduct an evaluation before the court makes a decision regarding custody, parenting time, or child support.

The court usually holds a hearing to get whatever additional information it needs. At the hearing, the parties can tell the court what they should happen.

## **Court Orders**

When a court makes a decision, it must sign a written order summarizing the decision. Someone must prepare the order; usually, one of the attorneys prepares the order, but sometimes a court employee prepares it. In cases where a party is unrepresented by an attorney (often called "in pro per" or "pro se"), the court may require that a party prepare the order and present it to the court. No matter who prepares the order, it is not enforceable until a judge signs it and the signed order is filed with the county clerk. A referee can only recommend an order and prepare it; the recommended order does not become enforceable until a judge signs it. If a party disagrees with an order and wants to challenge it, the party may file a motion for a rehearing (by the judge who issued the order) or file an appeal (to a higher court). A party cannot change an order by filing a grievance or by complaining to other government agencies.

## **Preliminary Order**

Courts sometimes enter temporary orders that remain in effect only until the parties have an opportunity to present more detailed evidence and arguments at a later hearing. This often happens in divorce cases.

## **Ex Parte Order (temporary orders entered at the request of one party before any formal hearing)**

An ex parte order is an order that is entered without first hearing from all the parties. A judge will enter an ex parte order when the judge believes that serious harm will occur if the judge waits to hear from both parties before issuing the order. Ex parte orders usually are intended to keep the situation stable until the judge can hear from both parties. A party who disagrees with an ex parte order may file a written objection to the order or file a motion asking the court to change or cancel the order, but the ex parte order will remain in effect until it is changed by the court.

When an ex parte order deals with custody, parenting time, or child support, the order will include a notice that a written objection or a motion to change the order may be filed within 14

days. If a party files an objection, the FOC will try to help the parties settle the dispute without going to court. If the parties cannot agree, the FOC will provide the forms and instructions that a party who is not represented by an attorney will need to schedule a court hearing.

Instructions on challenging an ex parte order are available at:

<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/courtforms/domesticrelations/focgeneral/p05.pdf>

### **Temporary and Final Orders**

After a court decides a motion challenging an ex parte order, the court will enter a temporary order with instructions that the parties must follow until a final judgment order (or a modified temporary order) is entered.

Orders (including judgment orders that deal with custody, parenting time, and child support) can be changed, but only a court can change an order; the FOC does not have the authority to do so. Normally, a court will change an order if both parties have agreed to the change. Otherwise, a court will change an order only after one party (or the FOC) files a motion and the court holds a hearing on the motion.

Even if the parties agree to change a previous court order, the court and the FOC cannot follow the new agreement until the judge signs and enters a new order that approves the agreement.

Sometimes, the law requires the FOC to ask the court to change an order. (See *Parenting Time Enforcement and Modification of a Child Support Order* later in this handbook).

### **Referee Decisions**

A referee is not a judge, but performs some tasks on behalf of the judge who is presiding over the case. A referee may hold hearings, examine witnesses, and make recommendations to a judge.

A referee's decision is only a recommendation to the judge. A referee's recommendation will become a court order only if neither party files an objection within specific time limits, or (if a party does object) only after the court holds a hearing and the judge then signs an order approving the referee's recommendation. The court may make the referee's recommended order effective temporarily until either the time to object to the recommended order expires or the judge hears an objection at a de novo, or new, hearing.

A party who disagrees with a referee's recommendation may request a de novo hearing before the judge. The objection and a request for a hearing must be in writing and must be filed with the circuit court clerk within 21 days after the referee's recommendation is mailed or delivered.

Consult an attorney for more information on how to object to a referee's recommendation and how to request a hearing before a judge. Some FOC offices will provide written instructions that explain how to file an objection.

### **Reconciliations and Dismissals**

Not every domestic relations case ends with the parties divorced or separated. If the parties are trying to work out their differences and no longer wish to have an order in their case enforced, they may file a motion asking the court not to enforce the order.

If the parties wish to stop all further action in a case, they must file a proposed order of dismissal with the court and provide a copy to the FOC. In that situation, when the state of Michigan has provided financial assistance to the parties' children or spouse while the case was pending, the support payer must reimburse any previously ordered child or spousal support to the state of Michigan. This reimbursement amount may be less than the amount of assistance, but it cannot be more. Before the case may be dismissed, the support payer must pay any amounts owed to the court or the county. If those requirements are met, the court will sign an order dismissing the case.

## **Enforcing Orders When One Parent Leaves Michigan**

The obligation to pay child support does not end when a party leaves Michigan. Both parents must tell the FOC whenever they move. The support payer must continue to pay support and the friend of the court must continue to enforce the court order.

If a support payer leaves Michigan and stops paying as ordered, there are laws that allow Michigan courts to have their support orders enforced in other states. For example, every state has passed a law that allows a court in another state to withhold the payer's income, enforce the order, set or modify a support order, or assist with finding the payer's assets. For more information, see *The Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) (PSA 29)* located at: <http://www.courts.mi.gov/scao/resources/publications/pamphlets/focb/psa29.pdf>

## **Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**

Parties involved in a domestic relations case are encouraged to participate in ADR, which may allow them to settle a case without further court proceedings. In addition to parents, ADR may sometimes involve grandparents and other third parties.

ADR allows the parties to settle the issues without the court's direct involvement. Parties often find this rewarding because they make the decisions, instead of the court. The court must still enter an order, but the court order will usually reflect the agreement reached by the parties. The next few sections summarize the kinds of ADR that might be available in domestic relations cases. You should check with your local FOC office to find out what types of ADR services might be available in your area.

### **Friend of the Court Formal Domestic Relations Mediation**

The FOC offers formal mediation services to help parents resolve custody and parenting-time disputes, which are the only two issues that the FOC is allowed to mediate.

FOC mediation is voluntary, meaning that both parties must be willing to participate. If the parties reach an agreement during mediation, the mediator can prepare a written document outlining the agreement. The parties may review this agreement with their attorneys. The agreement can be made part of a court order.

Matters discussed during mediation are confidential. An FOC employee who acts as a mediator may not share information about what happened during mediation, except for what is stated in the parties' signed agreement. The mediator cannot later, in the same case, enforce an order, investigate an allegation, or serve as a referee regarding any other issues in that case.

### **Court Rule Domestic Relations Mediation**

The court may refer family matters to nonbinding mediation under the Michigan Court Rules, specifically MCR 3.216. This may happen by agreement of the parties, on the motion of one party granted by the judge, or on the court's own initiative.

Unlike the FOC mediation summarized above, court rule mediation is not necessarily voluntary and is not limited to custody or parenting-time issues. The court may order mediation for any disputed issue. The parties may agree to have the case mediated by any person who has the qualifications specified in the court rule. If the parties cannot agree on a mediator, the court's ADR clerk will assign one from a list of qualified mediators. The person who performs court rule mediation is entitled to a reasonable fee. The parties usually share that expense equally.

If ordered by the court, court rule mediation is mandatory. The parties must attend the mediation sessions. They may be accompanied by their attorneys. Any information shared with the

mediator is considered confidential. The mediator may not disclose this information to anyone. If the parties reach agreement during mediation, the agreement must be put in writing and be signed by the parties. The parties must then take the necessary steps to have the mediation agreement entered as a court order.

If the parties do not reach agreement, the mediator may prepare a report for the parties setting forth the mediator's own recommendations on the issues. If both parties accept the mediator's recommendations, the parties must then take the necessary steps to have the recommendations entered as a court order. If either party rejects the mediator's recommendation in any part, then all issues in the case must go to trial. The judge who conducts the trial will not know what the mediator recommended or which party rejected the mediator's recommendation.

### **Conciliation**

Conciliation is a process in which an FOC employee assists the parties in reaching agreement about custody and/or parenting-time arrangements. In the absence of agreement, the FOC employee will prepare a recommended custody or parenting-time court order. The court will sign this order and it will be binding. However, either party may file a written objection within 21 days with the county clerk (copy to Friend of the Court). This will result in a court hearing with the court upholding the Conciliator's recommended order or with the court entering a new or modified order. Information about the case gathered during conciliation may be used by the court later in other proceedings.

### **Joint Meeting**

The Friend of the Court Act allows the FOC to use joint meetings to assist parties in resolving custody and parenting-time disputes and support recommendations. Joint meetings are similar to conciliation.

## **Information about Custody, Parenting Time, and Support Payments**

### **Custody**

There are many different kinds of custody arrangements. For any arrangement, the court must decide who will make the major decisions about each child. The court also must decide how much time the child will spend with each parent.

Parents are encouraged to reach their own agreements regarding custody. When parents cannot agree, the judge will decide by analyzing the "best interests of the child" factors listed in the Michigan Child Custody Act. Those factors will be analyzed at a hearing, during which the parents may present evidence and arguments about each factor.

At either parent's request, the court must consider ordering "joint custody," an arrangement in which both parents participate in making the major decisions that affect their child. If both parents agree to a joint custody arrangement, the court must order it unless the court determines that joint custody is not in the "best interests of the child." The court must state its reasons for granting or denying the request for joint custody. The court may also consider ordering joint custody even if neither parent has requested it. A judge who is considering ordering joint custody must consider both the "best interests" factors and also whether the parents will be able to cooperate and usually agree on important decisions affecting their child's welfare.

If the court determines that a child's interests are not adequately represented in the custody proceedings, the court may appoint a lawyer guardian ad litem to represent the child. The court may require the parties to pay the lawyer guardian ad litem's fees.

For more information about child custody issues, see *Michigan Custody Guidelines* at: <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/manuals/focb/custodyguideline.pdf>

## Custody Questions and Answers

*Can a custody order be changed if both parents agree?*

Both parents may sign an agreement and present an order to the court. If the judge approves and signs the order, it will then become the new custody order. It is not a change until approved by the judge. It is not a change until approved by the judge.

*Do I need an attorney to file a motion to change custody?*

No. You may file the motion on your own, and the FOC will provide the forms and instructions that you will need. The court will expect you to follow the same rules that an attorney must follow. There are many complex issues in a custody case and most people prefer to have an attorney represent them. The FOC cannot file a motion for you, nor can that office provide you with an attorney or tell you what to write in the motion.

*If a motion for custody has been filed, and the parents cannot reach an agreement on their own, what will the friend of the court do?*

The FOC must:

- Offer ADR services to the parties, depending on which types of services are available in that FOC office. Jackson County has mediation service in our office or it may contract this out to another agency at its discretion.
- If there has been a change in circumstances and the judge directs, investigate the custody issues and file a written report and recommendation based upon the “best interests of the child” factors listed in the Michigan Child Custody Act. Parties should work to resolve their issues before filing a motion. Michigan statute permits either parent to ask the court for a custody investigation on their own. Local policy dictates the costs of this option.

*May I receive a copy of the FOC’s custody report and recommendation?*

Yes. Upon request, and before the court acts on the recommendation, the FOC must give each party or that party’s attorney a copy of the report, including the custody recommendation and a summary of the information used in making the recommendation.

*Is there a cost for the custody investigation?*

There could be a cost to the parties if the parties request the investigation.

*What happens if I have custody according to the court’s order, but the other parent does not return the child to me as required by the order?*

- You may contact the FOC office and request that it initiate enforcement.
- You may file a motion, with or without an attorney, and ask the court to enforce the order.
- If you believe the other parent will refuse to return the child, you may contact the police or the prosecuting attorney and ask either to file a parental kidnapping charge.

*How do I enforce the custody order if the other parent takes our child to another country?*

When a child who is a United States citizen is illegally kept outside of this country, the United States State Department’s Office of Children’s Issues will work with the local U.S. embassy and the other country’s government to assist the child and the lawful custodial parent. However, because child custody disputes are private legal disputes between the two parents, the State Department has no jurisdiction to force the other parent to obey a court order. If the parents

cannot reach an agreement, this kind of child custody dispute often must be resolved by judicial proceedings in the country where the child and the other parent are living. The State Department will help the lawful custodial parent file the appropriate documents with the foreign authorities. It also will monitor and report on the foreign judicial or administrative proceedings.

A parent may contact the Office of Children's Issues at the United States Department of State, in writing, at the following address: Department of State, Office of Children's Issues, SA-29, 2201 C Street, NW; U.S. Department of State, Washington, DC 20520-2818.

The Office of Children's Issues can be reached by phone at 1-888-407-4747, by fax 202-736-9080, or at the state department's website for foreign travel at [http://travel.state.gov/family/family\\_1732.html](http://travel.state.gov/family/family_1732.html)

*Is the FOC allowed to investigate child abuse or neglect?*

The FOC does not have authority to investigate abuse or neglect. Abuse or neglect should be reported to the Child Protective Services (CPS) division of the Department of Human Services (DHS) in the county where the children live.

A judge may consider allegations of abuse or neglect when making a decision regarding custody or parenting time. A party should inform the FOC of any concerns about abuse or neglect if the FOC is doing a custody or parenting-time investigation. Both the judge and the FOC will rely on Child Protective Services to investigate and evaluate the abuse or neglect allegations.

*May my child enroll in my local school, even though the child lives in another school district with the other parent most of the time?*

When the parents live in different school districts, Michigan law allows a child to attend a school in either district, regardless of which parent has custody.

## **Parenting-Time**

A parenting-time order specifies when a child will spend time with each parent. A parent is responsible for all routine decisions that affect the child during his or her parenting time. The Michigan Child Custody Act states:

Parenting time shall be granted to a parent in a frequency, duration, and type reasonably calculated to promote a strong relationship between the child and the parent granted parenting time. If the parents of a child agree on parenting time terms, the court shall order the parenting time terms . . . [unless it is shown] that the parenting time terms are not in the best interests of the child. A child has a right to parenting time with a parent unless it is shown on the record by clear and convincing evidence that it would endanger the child's physical, mental, or emotional health. [MCL 722.27a(1)-(3).]

The statute also lists factors that the judge may consider when determining the frequency, duration, and type of parenting time. (MCL 722.27a[6].)

## Jackson County Parenting Time

Parenting time is the right of a child to spend specified time with each parent. In some cases, parenting time may also be granted to people other than parents. The purpose of this handbook is to ensure that parenting time will be conducted with the best interests of the child.

### ***Regular and Consistent Parenting Time Cannot be Stressed Enough.***

Some court orders provide for “Reasonable Rights of Parenting Time.” This allows the parents the flexibility of working out schedules as they might agree. However, if there is disagreement by the parents as to the actual intent of “Reasonable Rights of Parenting Time,” then the parents need to refer to the minimum definition of this schedule as provided by the Friend of the Court (FOC) office (*see Reasonable Rights section in this Handbook*).

Some court orders provide for very specific parenting time schedules. A fixed schedule will not afford the parties flexibility. This type of parenting time schedule may be the best arrangement for the minor child.

Parenting time is typically designated in court orders after all aspects of a case have been reviewed. Consideration is given to the age, maturity and needs of the child, length of time between parenting times, relationship between the child and the parent, physical distance between the parties, and any other relevant issues. Consistent, regular parenting time is highly encouraged whenever possible.

Each parent will undoubtedly have schedule conflicts at some point in time; therefore, it is important to work with each other as soon as a conflict occurs. Always work together toward the emotional well-being, health, happiness, and safety of your child. To do otherwise could potentially have negative effect on your child’s emotional development and health.

Communication, cooperation, and mutual respect are essential for parents to make a parenting time schedule work and to avoid conflict and frustration. Parenting time should be a happy time for parents and the child.



Parenting time should be scheduled at times and places convenient and agreed to by both parties, or as outlined in the court order. Children should be ready, both physically and emotionally, at the appointed times. Parents should be on time to commence the parenting time schedule. However, it is very important that parents work with each other around requested adjustments to parenting time schedules.

Telephone contact should be made with the other parent the moment a schedule conflict has arisen. A Parent should never leave a child waiting for a scheduled parenting time.

Parents are encouraged to maintain access between the children and grandparents as often as is reasonable. Although there are usually no provisions for this contact in your court orders, it is beneficial for children to maintain such contact with the family.



*Sometimes our grandpas and grandmas  
are like grand-angels ... ..Lexie Saige*

## **Parenting Time Guidelines**

The following guidelines apply to all parents involved in parenting time schedules;

### **Transportation**

- A. Parents, or anyone transporting the child, should never arrive for scheduled parenting time under the influence of drugs or alcohol. This requirement is for your safety and for the safety of your child. If a parent appears to be “under the influence” at the time of the parenting time pick-up, parenting time may be denied by the other parent.

If you do not have a valid driver’s license, someone else must do the driving. Both parents need to understand that there are circumstances that might require someone else to pick up your child for parenting time. This person should be someone known by your child.

Your child needs to be transported in a car seat if appropriate for his or her age and weight. It is the responsibility of each parent to have an appropriate car seat for the transportation of your child.

Both parents are responsible for transporting the child to and from parenting time. However, if parties are unable to agree as to the transportation arrangements for the child, the non-custodial parent will be responsible for the transportation of the child.

During parenting time exchanges, the parties may elect to remain in his or her homes and/or vehicles in order to avoid any altercations occurring between them in front of the minor child.

### **Travel Plans**

- B. A general itinerary and emergency telephone number should be provided to the other parent if an out-of-town vacation is scheduled.



### **Clothing**

- C. Before the child leaves for scheduled parenting time, please make certain that appropriate clothing is provided for the entire period. This may include winter coats, mittens, hats, raincoats, etc..., depending on the weather. Both parents are encouraged to maintain some clothing of their own for the child. Remember to return all clothing, medications, especially prescription medications, that are sent with the child.

### **Medications**

- D. Make certain your child is given all medications at the appropriate times. If your child is ill, make certain that medications are provided, along with a written statement as to what medication is to be taken, in what quantities, and at what schedule. Do not rely on the child to remember information regarding his or her medication. If other restrictions have been given by the child’s doctor, those should also be passed on to the other parent at the time of the child’s transfer. Consequently, if a child becomes ill during a scheduled parenting time, make certain the other parent is informed of the illness, and what medical actions may have been taken.



### **Child Support and Parenting Time**

- E. Neither parent has the right to stop paying child support because parenting time is being denied, nor to stop parenting time because child support is not being paid. These are two distinctly different issues, and are not linked together in any way. If you have problems with child support or parenting time, contact the Friend of the Court for assistance. Never

take actions against the other parent that violates your Court order or negatively impacts your child.

### **Child Support And Parenting Time Are Not Dependent Upon Each Other.**

#### **Discipline**

- F. Both parents need to work together regarding decisions surrounding discipline. It is not uncommon for a child to play one parent against the other when discipline is being assigned. Communication is imperative in order to ensure neither parent is being manipulated or undermined.

#### **Children as Messengers**

- G. Parents should not use a child as a source of information. This can be emotionally upsetting to the child, and can create major problems between the parents. Children may learn to play one parent against the other, which then causes the parents to face periods of great conflict. Communication directly between the parents can often overcome these types of problems and stop unfavorable behavior on the part of the child.



#### **Arguments**

- H. Parents should never have confrontations or arguments in front of the child. Utilizing the help of a neutral party to assist with exchanges, remaining in the car during the exchange, or finding a neutral location to conduct the exchange may be appropriate alternatives if necessary. It is important to keep your child out of the middle of any potential custody or parenting time disputes. These are adult issues and should never be discussed with your child. Children should never be threatened with loss of time with the other parent under any circumstances. Never discuss your perceived shortcomings of the other parent in front of your child. It is the responsibility of the parents to put individual differences aside to see to it that parenting time is encouraged.

#### **Abuse and Neglect**

- I. Allegations of abuse, neglect, alcohol and drug involvement, or anything else of a detrimental nature to your child should be immediately reported to the Department of Human Services Children's Protective Services (CPS) or to your local police. The FOC is not authorized to investigate abuse and neglect issues.

***Child Protective Services: 517-780-7600***

#### **Using a Babysitter**

- J. Spending time with your child is beneficial to both you and your child. Although there may be times it is necessary to utilize babysitters, family members, or friends for child care, parents are encouraged to schedule personal activities outside of the times that they will be with their child. Strive to make the most of your time with your child.

## Infants and Toddlers

- K.** Parenting time for infants and toddlers should consider the developmental needs of the child and the child/parent relationships. Initial parenting time may generally be more frequent but of shorter duration than that of an older child. Parenting time may need to be gradually increased as the child matures.



## Modification of Your Parenting Time Order

- L.** Either parent may petition the Court to establish and/or modify a parenting time schedule at any time. For more information regarding modifying your order, please see “Modification of Your Order”.

## **Reasonable Rights of Parenting Time**

Reasonable Rights of Parenting Time is defined by the Jackson County Friend of the Court as follows:

**\*Special Note:** Your parenting time order should reflect the needs of your child. This parenting time schedule may not fit the needs of some infants, toddlers, or children with special needs. If you feel that this schedule is not appropriate for your child, you may wish to seek a modification of your order.

- Every other weekend, from Friday night at 6:00 p.m. until Sunday night at 6:00 p.m.
- Midweek parenting time from immediately after work and/or school until 8:00 p.m., each and every week, except those weeks that are designated to the other parent.
- Every other spring break, with the mother having odd numbered years, and the father having even numbered years. This parenting time shall commence at 6:00 p.m. on the last day of school, and end at 6:00 p.m. on the day prior to the child’s commencement of school, following spring vacation.
- Christmas / Holiday Break: The parents shall share the minor child’s Christmas school break equally with the parent who has Christmas day having the first half of the break. The Christmas break shall be considered to begin at 6:00 p.m. on the evening school is dismissed and end at 6:00 p.m. the evening before school is to resume. The transfer of custody shall occur at 6:00 p.m. on the midpoint day of the break, excluding the holiday days.
- All holiday, spring break, and Christmas break parenting time shall take precedence over the regular weekly parenting time schedule.

**Every Other Holiday to include:**

Mother (Even Numbered Years)

New Year's Day  
Memorial Day  
Labor Day  
Halloween  
Christmas Eve

Mother (Odd Numbered Years)

Easter  
Fourth of July  
Thanksgiving  
Christmas Day  
Child's Birthday

Father (Even Numbered Years)

Easter  
Fourth of July  
Thanksgiving  
Christmas Day  
Child's Birthday

Father (Odd Numbered Years)

New Year's Day  
Memorial Day  
Labor Day  
Halloween  
Christmas Eve



- All holidays shall be from 9:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m., except for Halloween and the child's birthday, which shall be 9:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m., when Halloween or the child's birthday falls on a weekend day, (Saturday or Sunday) or during summer vacation. When Halloween or the child's birthday is on a weekday (Monday—Friday), the parent will have the child from immediately after work and/or school, until 8:00 p.m.
- The Thanksgiving Holiday will always be a four-day weekend from Thursday through Sunday. Parenting time shall commence Thursday at 9:00 a.m. and conclude on Sunday at 6:00 p.m.
- Mother's Day shall be afforded to the mother, each and every year, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.
- Father's Day shall be afforded to the father, each and every year, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

Whichever parent is to have the child(ren) for the holidays of Memorial Day and Labor Day, will also have the entire preceding weekend from Friday evening through the Monday holiday. The exchange times will be as normally exchanged on Friday and normally returned at the end of a holiday.



**Summer Parenting Time**

The non-custodial parent shall be afforded four weeks of summer vacation, to be taken in one or two week increments, with a minimum of one full week in between these increments.

The custodial parent shall be afforded two weeks of summer vacation, to be taken in one or two week increments.

Any other times that might be mutually agreeable between the parties.



**One week consists of 7 days, which includes that parent’s regularly scheduled weekend.**

All summer parenting time takes precedence over regularly scheduled parenting time. Resumption of the alternating weekends and mid-week visits begins at the end of summer vacation increments.

Notification by the non-custodial parent as to which weeks of summer parenting times have been chosen by him or her must be submitted in writing to the custodial parent and the Friend of the Court by April 15<sup>th</sup>, of the calendar year during which the parenting times will be conducted.

Notification by the custodial parent as to which weeks of summer parenting times have been chosen by him or her must be made in writing to the non-custodial parent and the Friend of the Court between April 16<sup>th</sup> and by May 1<sup>st</sup>, of the calendar year during which the parenting times will be conducted. The custodial parent will be required to choose summer parenting time dates that do not conflict with the dates provided by the non-custodial parent.

Failure to provide notification during your required time frame does not result in forfeiture of parenting time. However, the custodial parent’s selected dates, if submitted by May 1st, will take precedence over any dates selected after April 16<sup>th</sup> by the non-custodial parent.

## **Parenting Time Complaint Process**

The Family Court strongly believes that it is important for a child to have a good relationship with both parents. Denial of parenting time can be detrimental not only to the parent denied the parenting time, but to the child as well. Parenting time is every child’s right.

The parenting time complaint process outlines the steps parents must take if they wish to have their parenting time complaints enforced by the Friend of the Court. The following conditions must exist to file a valid parenting time complaint:

1. Your complaint must be enforceable by the Friend of the Court. There are certain provisions that are not enforceable by the Friend of the Court. Please refer to “Enforceable vs. Non-Enforceable Provisions of Parenting Time”.
2. You must exercise parenting time as specified in the parenting time provision of your court order. Agreements made outside of what is specified in the court order are not enforceable by the Friend of the Court.
3. You must make a physical attempt to pick up your child for your court ordered parenting time.

If these conditions exist, and you wish to pursue enforcement of your parenting time order, you must give written notice of the alleged denial of parenting time to the Friend of the Court within 56 days of the alleged denial. You can submit this notice via the *Parenting Time Complaint Form* provided by the Friend of the Court Office.

The Friend of the Court will review your complaint. If found to be a valid denial of parenting time, the Friend of the Court may apply make-up parenting time pursuant to the Make Up Parenting Time Policy. Should the complaint be found invalid, you will be notified by the Friend of the Court.

If make-up parenting time is not appropriate, the Friend of the Court may require the parties to meet with a mediator to allow parties an opportunity to meet with a neutral third party in an attempt to resolve the issues surrounding the parenting time complaint. Mediation may not be appropriate if there is a current personal protection order or a history of domestic violence.



In certain cases, the Friend of the Court may schedule a Parenting Time Order to Show Cause proceeding against the parent who has been accused of denying the court ordered parenting time.

At the hearing, if the Court finds that either parent has violated the parenting time order, the Court may find that parent in contempt, and may order one or more of the following:

1. Require additional terms and conditions consistent with the court's order for parenting time.
2. Modify the parenting time order in keeping with the best interests of the child.
3. Order make up parenting time for the parent who was wrongfully denied his or her scheduled parenting time.
4. Order the parent found in contempt to pay a fine of not more than \$100.00.
5. Commit the parent found in contempt to a term in the county jail. A commitment under subsection (5) or (6) shall not exceed 45 days for the first finding of contempt, or 90 days for any subsequent finding of contempt.
6. Modify the custody provisions of the court order.

### **Common Reasons Complaints Are Denied**

1. No court order exists that allows for parenting time. A party cannot file a complaint with the Friend of the Court unless the court has granted him or her parenting time rights with the child.
2. The complaint is not filed in a timely manner. If the alleged parenting time order violation occurred more than 56 days before the complaint is submitted, enforcement action will not be taken by the Friend of the Court. The party can, however, file a motion on his or her own or through an attorney.
3. The party exercising parenting time did not make a physical attempt to pick up the child.
4. The complaint is an issue that is not enforceable by the Friend of the Court.

### **Common Reasons for Denials of Parenting Time**

The following represent examples of times that denial of parenting time **MAY BE** considered valid:

1. The parent arrives to pick up the child for parenting time and has been drinking excessively, or is under the influence of drugs.
2. The parent arrives to pick up the child for parenting time more than one half hour (30 minutes) late from the specified time, or one hour (60 minutes) late during the winter months (November, December, January, February, March) in those cases where the parent receiving parenting time must travel more than 30 miles to pick up the child. In those cases where the parent with parenting time must travel more than 100 miles, he or she shall be afforded the opportunity of being up to one hour late, regardless of the time of year.

The following represent examples of times that denial of parenting time **MAY NOT BE** considered valid

1. The child is sick. The only time illness is valid for a denial of parenting time is when a medical doctor has indicated that the child is restricted to bed rest only. In all other cases of illness, the prescribed medications are to be provided to the parent who will be having parenting time with the child, along with appropriate instructions from the doctor.

2. The child had to go somewhere else.
3. The child was not home.
4. The child did not want to go.
5. The custodial parent did not want the child to go.
6. The weather is bad.
7. The child did not have appropriate clothing.
8. The child had other things to do.

## **Make Up Parenting Time Policy**

In the event of a valid denial of parenting time, the Friend of the Court may issue make up parenting time.

The Friend of the Court shall send a notice to both parties, by ordinary mail, to each parent's last known address, advising them that the policy may be applied in their case.

Make-up parenting time shall be the same type and duration as the parenting time that was denied, including but not limited to, weekend parenting time for weekend parenting time, holiday parenting time for holiday parenting time, and weekday parenting time for weekday parenting time.

Make-up parenting time shall be taken within one (1) year after the parenting time was denied. The time of the make-up parenting time shall be chosen by the parent whose parenting time was denied.

If a denial of parenting time is alleged, and the Friend of the Court applies makeup parenting time, the following steps will occur:

- The Friend of the Court will give to the parent who is alleged to have denied the parenting time a notice regarding the complaint of denied parenting time. The notice will contain the following statement:

**FAILURE TO RESPOND TO THE FRIEND OF THE COURT WITHIN 7 DAYS SHALL BE CONSIDERED AN AGREEMENT THAT PARENTING TIME WAS WRONGFULLY DENIED, AND THE FRIEND OF THE COURT WILL TAKE OTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTION.**

- If the parent who is alleged to have denied parenting time fails to respond to the notice, make up parenting time will be applied. The wrongfully-denied parent shall notify both the Friend of the Court and the other parent in writing no less than one week before making use of make up parenting time or no less than 28 days before making use of make up holiday or summer parenting time.
- If the parent who is alleged to have denied parenting time makes a timely reply contesting the allegation of parenting time denial, both parties may be required to appear at the Friend of the Court for mediation regarding parenting time issues with designated Friend of the Court personnel or a designated agency. **Your case may not be appropriate for mediation if you have an active personal protection order against the other party, or a history of domestic violence exists.**
- Should mediation not resolve the parenting time dispute, or your case is not appropriate for mediation, a hearing or contempt show cause action may be scheduled before the Court, with appropriate notice being sent to both parties.

## **Modification of a Parenting Time Order**

Parenting time orders should accurately reflect the parenting time arrangement between the parties. Either party can take action to request a modification of the parenting time provisions, should the need arise. Below are three ways a parenting time order can be modified.

### **Agreement Between the Parents**

If you and the other parent agree that a change in your parenting time order is necessary, and already have outlined the changes you wish to make, the Friend of the Court offers services to allow you the opportunity to meet and develop a new parenting time order.

### **Mediation**

If you and the other party agree that changes need to be made to your parenting time order but have not come to an agreement on the changes, or would like an opportunity to meet with a neutral third party to discuss ongoing issues regarding your parenting time, parties can request mediation. Mediation is an opportunity for you and the other parent to meet with a neutral third party in an effort to resolve conflicts regarding parenting time. Mediation is confidential as outlined by court law. If parties are able to reach an agreement, the mediator will prepare an order based on the agreement which can be submitted to the court. parties are unable to reach an agreement, no change will be made to your court order.

### **Filing a Motion**

If you and the other parent are not in agreement to a change in your parenting time order, either party may file a motion with the Court to request a change in parenting time. can be done through the services of an attorney, or by filing a motion on your own with the court. Motion to Change Parenting Time is available at the Friend of the Court office or online at: [www.jacksoncountyfoc.com](http://www.jacksoncountyfoc.com).

## **Non-Enforceable Provisions of Parenting Time**

While the Friend of the Court does not enforce these issues, parties have the right to file a motion with the Court if they wish to have the Court address these issues. Motions can be filed through an attorney or in pro per (party files motion on his or her own). If a party wants to file an in pro per motion, forms are available at the Friend of the Court office or online at: [www.jacksoncountyfoc.com](http://www.jacksoncountyfoc.com).

The following are parenting time complaints the Friend of the Court does **NOT** enforce;

1. Abuse or Neglect (Call Children's Protective Services 517-780-7600 to report).
2. Complaint alleging parenting time denial for incident that occurred 56 or more days ago.
3. Complaint where the non-custodial parent did not make physical attempt to pick up children.
4. Drinking, smoking, or drug usage, but no court order exists that establishes past history and prohibits future usage.
5. Horror films and/or R-rated movies.
6. Order with no parenting time schedule.
7. Order with flexible/non-specific parenting time schedule.
8. Parental kidnappings (Kidnappings should be reported to the police).
9. Personal protection order violations.

10. Parenting time guideline violations (i.e., Clothing or medication not provided or returned, frequent arguing at parenting time exchanges, problems with new girlfriends, boyfriends, or spouses, etc.).
11. Telephone contact denial, if not specified in the court order.
12. Transportation costs, if not specified in the court order.

## **Enforceable Provisions of Parenting Time**

The following are parenting time complaints the Friend of the Court **WILL** enforce;

1. Alleged violations of court ordered parenting time schedules (i.e., including “reasonable” parenting time).
2. Alleged violations of court ordered telephone contact schedules.
3. Alleged violations of court ordered non-routine transportation schedules.
4. Alleged violations of court orders that prohibit drinking, smoking, and/or drug usage.
5. Any court ordered provision that specifically states that the Friend of the Court must enforce the provision, even if it relates to an unusual issue or an issue listed above.

### **Parenting-Time Enforcement**

The FOC is required to enforce parenting-time orders. The FOC office usually starts enforcement action when it receives a written complaint stating specific facts that show a violation of an order governing custody or parenting time. The FOC may decline to respond if (1) the alleged violation occurred more than 56 days before the complaint is made, (2) the complaining party has previously made two or more similar complaints that were found by the court to be unwarranted and the complaining party has failed to pay the costs assessed in those prior proceedings, or (3) the court order does not include an enforceable parenting-time provision.

The FOC starts enforcement proceedings by sending a copy of the written complaint to the other party within 14 days after the FOC office receives the complaint. If the FOC finds that the court’s order has been violated, the FOC has the following options. The FOC will decide which remedy or remedies to use.

- Suggest “makeup” parenting time.
- Start an action requiring the party to show cause why the court should not find the party in contempt.
- File a motion to modify existing parenting-time provisions.
- Schedule mediation, depending on the type of ADR services available in your county.
- Schedule a joint meeting with the parties.

### **Parenting-Time-Modification Motions**

A party may file a motion to change the parenting-time order, if the party can show proper cause or a change in circumstances. The FOC office has printed forms and instructions for filing this type of motion. Parties may want to hire an attorney to assist with the motion.

If both parents agree to change the parenting-time arrangement, they may sign an agreement to that effect and ask the judge to modify the current order. Even though the parties have agreed to a change, the current order remains in effect until the judge signs a new order and it is filed with the court clerk.

## Parenting-Time Questions and Answers

*My order states I will have “reasonable” parenting time. What does this mean?*

An order that grants “reasonable” parenting time assumes that you and the other parent will agree to a parenting-time schedule that is convenient to both of you and to the child. The Jackson County FOC defines reasonable rights, approved by the Court, for Jackson cases on pages 11-16 of this handbook. The FOC will use this standard in resolving disputes.

If you and the other parent cannot agree on a “reasonable parenting time” schedule, you may:

- Ask the other parent to agree to attend mediation with the FOC.
- Ask the FOC whether the order is specific enough to allow the office to offer assistance.
- File a motion on your own or contact an attorney.

*I would like to change my order’s parenting-time schedule. What can I do?*

First, ask the other parent to agree to a change. If you agree, you should prepare an order containing your agreement and provide proof to the court that both of you agree to the order. The judge will typically sign an order that is based on the parents’ agreement. Remember that the agreement by itself is not enforceable; it must first be converted into a new court order.

If no agreement is possible and you can show proper cause or a change in circumstances, you may file a motion asking the court to order a new parenting-time schedule. You may file the motion on your own, or have an attorney file it for you.

*The other parent is not making the child-support payments required by our court order. Do I have to allow parenting time?*

Yes. You must continue to obey the ordered parenting time provisions. You may ask the FOC to enforce the child support provisions (see *Enforcement Methods* later in this document).

*The other parent is not sending or returning clothing or other personal items that our child uses during parenting time. Can the FOC do something about that?*

The FOC can only enforce the court’s written orders. If your court order does not indicate anything specific about transferring clothing or other personal items, try to work it out with the other parent. If that is unsuccessful, you may file a motion requesting a new court order that will require that clothing or other personal items be transferred along with your child before and after parenting time.

*The other parent is not obeying the parenting time order. What can I do?*

File a written complaint with the FOC (see *Parenting-Time Enforcement*).

*If I believe that the other parent is under the influence of alcohol or drugs, do I have to let the children go with that other parent for scheduled parenting time?*

That is your decision as a parent. If you violate the court order in such a situation, you may have to explain your decision to the court at a “show cause” hearing held to decide whether you should be held in contempt of court for disobeying the parenting time order. The hearing will be your opportunity to explain why your decision was in the best interests of the children. If the judge agrees, you will not be held in contempt or otherwise punished.

*The other parent will not let me telephone my children. What can the FOC do?*

The FOC can only enforce the court’s orders. If your court order does not provide for telephone calls, try to negotiate an agreement with the other parent. In addition, you may file a motion asking the court to modify the order to require that you be allowed to call your children.

*I think that my child is being abused during parenting time that is spent with the other parent. What should I do?*

Report your concerns to the DHS's Children's Protective Service's division in the county where the children live. The FOC does not have authority to investigate abuse or neglect allegations, nor can it remove children from the home of a person who commits or allows mistreatment; only CPS can do that. CPS can be reached at 1-800-942-4357 (statewide) or 517-780-7600 (Jackson County).

*My child does not want to spend time with the other parent. What can I do?*

Parents must obey court orders regardless of the child's age and preferences. Each parent must try to promote a positive relationship between the child and the other parent. You may want to try the following:

- Work out a different arrangement with the other parent.
- Seek counseling for your child, yourself, and/or suggest that the other parent does the same.
- Contact the FOC and request mediation.
- File a motion asking the court to change your parenting time order.

*The other parent refuses to see our children. What can the FOC do?*

The FOC cannot force a parent to see his or her children. To promote a positive relationship with the children and the other parent, you may wish to consider counseling, mediation, or filing a motion to change the parenting time order.

## **Support**

A "support order" in the form of a Uniform Support Order (USO) is any court order that requires a party to pay:

- Child support.
- Spousal support (formerly called "alimony").
- Medical, dental, and other health care expenses for the child(ren).
- Confinement expenses (the mother's childbirth costs and medical bills).
- Child care expenses.
- Educational expenses.

All support orders state an amount that is due on the first day of each month. Support is past due if not paid by the last day of the month. When an order takes effect on a day other than the first day of a month, the support amount must be prorated for the partial month. Unless an order gives a specific end date, support will end on the last day of the month specified by the order. The last month of support will not be prorated to a certain date.

## **Support Reviews**

The FOC is required to periodically review an order's child support provisions, including health care. The FOC will ask the court to modify the order if a change is warranted (see *Modification of a Support Order*). As part of this periodic support review, the FOC may request information, such as a parent's earnings, details of any dependent health care coverage available as a benefit of employment, specifics about a tax refund, and job or education history. The court can also order an evaluation of the current order's support.

## **Child Support Formula**

Michigan law requires a child support formula be used to determine how much child support a parent must pay. That formula considers the parents' incomes and other factors. The court may set a different support amount, but only if the judge explains in writing or during a court hearing why the formula number is unjust or inappropriate. For more information about the child support formula, see *Facts about the Michigan Child Support Formula* (PSA 24) at: <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/pamphlets/focb/psa24.pdf>

More information is available on the Michigan Supreme Court's website at: <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/services/focb/mcsf.htm>

## **Support Payment Procedure**

Unless otherwise ordered, support payers must make their payments to the Michigan State Disbursement Unit (MiSDU). When a payment received by the MiSDU sufficiently identifies the person to whom the support should be paid, the MiSDU must forward the money to the recipient within two business days. Occasionally the judge may order support and/or fees to be paid at the FOC office.

In most cases, support payments are automatically withheld from a payer's wages. A payer who pays the MiSDU directly should clearly identify the case number with the payment. Do not send cash through the mail.

Once a year, upon a written request, the FOC will give the parties a free statement of their support account.

Information regarding a support account is available through the MiSDU or online through MiCase. A party may also call our office that has the support order at (517) 788-4101.

Jackson County does not normally accept personal checks or money orders. A cashier's check or cash is accepted. The customer can pay via credit card only by calling GovPayNet at 888-604-7888 or by accessing the MiSDU website at [www.misdu.com](http://www.misdu.com).

## **Statutory Service Fees**

Michigan law requires the FOC to charge the support payer a service fee, currently \$3.50 per month. Federal law requires the FOC to charge the support recipient a federal service fee, currently \$25.00 per fiscal year.

## **Surcharge on Overdue Support (Arrears)**

Some overdue support cases have surcharges added. A surcharge is fully enforceable as is support. Automatic surcharges were eliminated in 2010. Previously assessed surcharges are not forgiven, and are still enforceable; however there will be no further automatic surcharge amounts. Starting on January 1, 2011, the court may order a surcharge as a sanction for failure to pay support.

## **Automatic Support Enforcement**

When support payments are more than one month past due, the FOC must begin enforcement action without waiting for a request for enforcement. Some enforcement begins immediately following entry of an order, including income withholding and enforcement of health insurance coverage.

## Enforcement Methods

The FOC has several methods of collecting past due support. They include:

- **Immediate Income Withholding**

The FOC can require the support payer's employer (or other income source) to withhold some of the support payer's income and send the money to the MiSDU. The payer will be notified before the income withholding starts by receiving a copy of the income withholding notice. The FOC can administratively adjust (usually by increasing) the income withholding if there is an arrearage on the case, but the FOC office must first send the payer a notice of arrearage. The payer can object to the adjustment after receiving the notice of arrearage. The withheld amount cannot exceed 50 percent of the payer's disposable earnings.

Support orders must provide for income withholding even without a showing that the support payer has missed payments or is likely to do so. A court may not require income withholding only if it finds "good cause" for departing from the general rule. Good cause exists when **all the following exist**:

- The court makes a specific written finding that income withholding is not in the best interests of the child;
- All previously ordered support has been paid on time; and
- The payer agrees to keep the FOC informed of the name, address, and telephone number of his/her current source of income, and about any health care coverage offered by the payer's employer or coverage that the payer purchases directly from a health insurer.

If "good cause" is not found, the parties can still request that an income withholding not be put in place. Both parties and the court can agree that the income withholding will not take effect immediately because a satisfactory alternative payment arrangement has been made. Even in this situation, the payer must keep the FOC informed of the name, address, and telephone number of his/her current source of income, and about any health care coverage offered by the payer's employer or coverage that the payer purchases directly from a health insurer.

- **Contempt of Court (Show-Cause Hearing)**

If support is not paid on time, the FOC or a party may begin a contempt action against the payer. The court will order the payer to appear in court and "show cause" why the court should not find the payer "in contempt of court." If you fail to appear for a show-cause hearing, the court may issue a bench warrant for your arrest. If you are found in contempt of court, the penalties may include a fine up to \$250.00, suspension of licenses, and/or jail time of up to 45 days (90 days for a second offense).

For more information about show-cause proceedings, see *Show Cause Proceedings in Domestic Relations Cases* (PSA 25) at

<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/pamphlets/focb/psa25.pdf>

- **Income Tax Intercept**

If child support is overdue and the case otherwise satisfies federal and state requirements, the FOC must request an income tax "intercept." In such cases, any tax refund to which the support payer is entitled will be paid to pay past due support. For more information about tax intercepts, see *Tax Refund Offset Program* (PSA 13) at <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/pamphlets/focb/psa13.pdf>

- **Other Enforcement Remedies**

If the payer is more than two months behind on the support payments, the FOC must report the arrearage to a consumer credit reporting agency. The court may also suspend the payer's driving, occupational, sporting, and/or recreational licenses. Also, the FOC may place a lien on the payer's real and personal property, which then can be sold to pay the support arrearage.

For more information, see: *Friend of the Court Enforcement of Domestic Relations Orders* (PSA 27) at:

<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/pamphlets/focb/psa27.pdf>

and *Information about Using Liens to Obtain Past Due Support* (PSA 23) at:

<http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/resources/publications/pamphlets/focb/psa23.pdf>

- **Criminal Nonpayment of Support**

Federal and Michigan law make failure to pay child support a criminal offense. The FOC does not bring felony charges. Charges based on Michigan law are filed and prosecuted by county prosecutors or the Attorney General. Federal charges are prosecuted by the United States Attorney's office.

- **Health Care Enforcement**

The court may order one or both parents to provide health insurance coverage for the children. If the court orders a parent to obtain available health insurance coverage from an employer and the parent fails to do so, the FOC will send a medical support notice to the parent's employer. The employer then must enroll the employee's children in the employer's plan and deduct the premiums from the employee's wages. According to the Michigan Child Support Formula, a reasonable cost for providing private health care coverage for the children does not exceed five percent of the providing parent's gross income.

The FOC will help collect the other parent's share of extraordinary medical expenses (the support recipient's out-of-pocket expenses that exceed the children's ordered annual ordinary medical expense amount and any uninsured medical expense paid by the support payer) if the following four conditions are satisfied:

- The amount exceeds the annual ordinary amount in the order, or the requesting parent is the support payer.
- One parent requested payment from the other parent within 28 days after receiving an insurer's determination that an expense was not covered.
- The other parent did not pay within 28 days of the request for payment.
- The FOC's assistance is requested within one year after incurring the expense, or within six months after the insurer has denied coverage, or within six months after the other parent failed to pay as required.

If the FOC receives a parent's request that meets those four requirements, the FOC will notify the other parent that, if no objection is filed within 21 days, the unpaid amount will become a support arrearage and subject to any of the enforcement processes summarized earlier. If an objection is filed, the FOC must schedule a court hearing to decide who is responsible for the amount that the health insurer did not pay.

If health insurance is not provided through the support order, coverage might be available through MI-Child or Medicaid programs. Find more information about Medicaid programs online at: [http://michigan.gov/dhs/0,1607,7-124-5453\\_5530-20591--,00.html](http://michigan.gov/dhs/0,1607,7-124-5453_5530-20591--,00.html)

## **Modification of a Child Support Order**

The FOC will review child support orders automatically once every 36 months if the child or the custodial parent is receiving public assistance. In other cases, the FOC will conduct a review on written request by a party, but not more often than once every 36 months, unless the party proves a substantial change in circumstances. A party who needs an immediate change in the support amount should file a court motion requesting the change. Merely notifying the FOC that one parent's financial situation has changed cannot automatically change the ordered support amount.

## **Threshold for a FOC Motion to Modify the Support Order**

The FOC will ask the court to change the monthly support payment if the difference between the current support amount and the amount determined by the standard child support formula (using the parties' most recent income data) is at least 10 percent or \$50.00 per month, whichever is greater. If the difference between the current support amount and the current formula amount is less than that minimum threshold, the FOC is not required to request a change.

## **Party's Motion to Modify the Support Order**

A party may file a motion to change the support order. The FOC will provide forms and instructions to a party who wishes to file this type of motion without the assistance of an attorney, but will not complete the motion for the party. Alternatively, a party may hire an attorney to file a modification motion.

## **Agreement to Modify the Support Order**

If the parties agree to change the support amount to a different amount determined by the child support formula, they may sign an agreement. That agreement, once put in the form of an order, signed by the judge, and filed with the court clerk, becomes the new support order.

## **Retroactive Modification of Support Generally Not Allowed: Exception**

Once child support is ordered, a later increase or decrease in the support amount generally cannot apply to any time period before the motion for a change was filed. Michigan law recognizes one exception to that rule: a court may modify support retroactively if a party who has been ordered to do so has intentionally failed to report an income change to the FOC or has misrepresented that party's income.

## **Child Support Questions and Answers**

*How do I get an order for child support?*

If no one has commenced a lawsuit that raises the child support issue, a party must first file a complaint that requests that the court enter a child support order. If both parties agree to a support amount determined by the child support formula, they can sign an agreement. Once that agreement is put in the form of a Uniform Support Order, signed by the judge, and filed with the court clerk, it becomes the court's support order. If the parties do not agree to follow the formula, the judge will determine the appropriate support amount.

*Do I need an attorney to get a support order?*

No, but you are expected to understand court rules and state laws if you act on your own.

*May I receive child support after my child reaches age 18?*

Child support can continue up to age 19 1/2 if the child attends high school on a full-time basis with a reasonable expectation of graduation, and the child continues to reside on a full-time basis with the person who receives the support payments. Effective December 28, 2009, support orders have included the specific date when support will end.

*If I have been paying child support as required by the court's order but the other party will not allow me the order's parenting time, do I have to keep paying support?*

Yes. An order's parenting-time and child support provisions are enforced separately (see *Parenting-Time Enforcement*).

*The other parent is not paying child support as ordered. What can I do?*

Contact the FOC for enforcement help if the other parent is more than one month behind on the support payments. You may also hire an attorney to start enforcement proceedings.

*My court order says to pay support through the Michigan State Disbursement Unit. May I pay the other parent directly?*

No, and you might not receive credit for payments made directly to the other parent.

*If I am receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Family Independence Program (FIP) public assistance, may I also receive child support?*

All child support payments must be routed through the MiSDU, which sends the payment to the state. The state may pass through some of that child support directly to you.

*Will FOC make sure that child support money is spent on the children?*

No. The law does not authorize the FOC to investigate how support payees spend child support payments. The court may change the custody arrangements if you can show that the other party has neglected the children's needs.

*Will the court modify the support order if the payer is in jail or prison?*

The support amount is determined by the child support formula, which considers the parties' incomes. The FOC is required to initiate a review within 14 days of receiving notice that a parent has been incarcerated or released from incarceration. The FOC will not be able to modify a support order without notice of the change in circumstance.

*My license was suspended by the FOC. How can I have it reinstated?*

Upon showing you are in compliance with the court's orders (which may include paying off arrearages or setting up a payment plan), you must get a Compliance Certificate for License Reinstatement from the FOC, and pay a \$45.00 clearance fee at the Clerk of the Court. Additional fees must be paid to and at the Secretary of State's office.

## **Miscellaneous Questions and Answers**

### **Change of Domicile/Change of Legal Residence**

*How do I get the court's approval to change the children's residence?*

If a party wishes to relocate over 100 miles away, the parties may agree to change of residence (domicile) by signing an agreement. This agreement must be put in the form of an order. When signed and filed with the court clerk, it becomes an order of the court. If you and the other parent cannot agree on the proposed change of domicile, you may:

- Try the ADR services offered by the FOC; or
- File a motion that asks the court to enter an order approving the change.

Providing notification to the FOC that you intend to move the children (or *filing* a motion requesting the court's approval) does not automatically allow you to move your children. You must obtain a court order approving the move.

## **Enforcement of Judge's Oral Ruling**

*Why won't the FOC enforce what the judge said in court, even if it's not in the written order?*

The FOC enforces *written* orders. If you think a written order does not say what the judge said in court, first speak to the person who prepared the order and request a change. If necessary, you can file a motion that asks the court to correct the order.

## **Property Settlement**

*Can the FOC enforce property settlement provisions in my judgment of divorce?*

No. The FOC has no authority to enforce the court's property division order.

## **Access to Friend of the Court Records**

*May I review the FOC file for my case?*

Parties and their attorneys are entitled to see most of the information in their FOC file. There are exceptions for certain confidential documents. See MCR 3.218. The FOC may charge a reasonable fee for copying records.

If the FOC office will not let you see its file, you may file a motion asking the court to intervene on your behalf to allow access.

*May other persons see my FOC file?*

An FOC file is not public information. However, MCR 3.218 provides access to FOC files for certain individuals or agencies.

## **Access to Other Records**

*May I see my child's school, medical, and other records if my child lives with the other parent?*

Michigan law gives both parents the right to see certain records. These records include medical, dental, school, and day-care records. Both parents are entitled to receive advance notice of meetings that concern their child's education; however, the FOC cannot enforce that law. You may wish to consult an attorney if you are denied any of those rights. You may also file a motion.

## **Adoptions, Marriages, and Military Enlistments; How They Affect Child Support**

*What happens to my child support order if my child is adopted, marries, or enters the military service?*

When any of these occur, the court will grant a motion ending the obligation to pay further child support. Copies of adoption orders, marriage records, or military service records should be provided to the court. Any overdue support must still be paid.

## **Parent Locator**

*Will the FOC help find a missing parent?*

Yes. The state and federal governments have a parent locator service that may be used to locate a parent for any of the following purposes:

- To collect child support.
- To obtain a court order on a child custody or parenting-time matter, or enforce an existing order of either type.
- To enforce state or federal law prohibiting the unlawful taking or restraint of a child.

When using the parent locator service, the following information is very helpful:

- The missing parent’s full name, date of birth, and social security number.
- The missing parent’s last known address.

### **Citizen Advisory Committee**

Jackson County does not have a Citizen’s Advisory Committee

*Who can serve on my county’s Citizen Advisory Committee?*

The county board of commissioners or the county executive appoints the “public” members of the CAC. To be appointed, a person must live in the county. The public appointees include a noncustodial parent, a custodial parent, an attorney who specializes in family law, a mental health professional who provides family counseling, and two members of the public who do not fit into any of those categories. In addition, the CAC must include the county sheriff, the county prosecutor, and the county director of the DHS or their designees.

### **Complaints about Attorneys, Judges, or the FOC**

*How do I file a complaint about the FOC?*

The Friend of the Court Act includes a grievance process. Parties may use it to express concerns about an FOC office’s operations or employees. A grievance may not be used to change the FOC’s recommendation, or to challenge a referee’s recommendation or a judge’s decision. Depending on the subject of the grievance and when it is filed, the response will be from the FOC, the chief judge, or the local CAC.

How do I file a grievance:

- (1) A party may file a grievance about the FOC office’s operations or employees with the local FOC office by writing a letter, using the heading “Grievance” or using a grievance form from the local FOC office or from the Michigan’s One Court of Justice website at: <http://courts.michigan.gov/scao/courtforms/domesticrelations/focgeneral/foc1a.pdf>

Within 30 days, the FOC must investigate the grievance and respond in writing or explain why a response cannot be provided within that time.

If a party is not satisfied with the FOC’s response, the party may file the same grievance with the chief circuit court judge.

Grievances filed with the CAC may only discuss FOC office operations, not individual employees. Since the committee’s role is advisory, it cannot decide the grievance. If the committee or subcommittee is reviewing, investigating, or holding a hearing on a grievance, the meeting will be closed to the public. After the committee or subcommittee meets, it then can report its findings to the chief judge and the county board of commissioners.

*How do I report misconduct of a judge or referee?*

The Judicial Tenure Commission (JTC) reviews allegations of misconduct by judges or referees. The JTC Commission can recommend that the Michigan Supreme Court discipline a judge or referee who has acted unethically. However, the JTC is not a court; that means that it cannot change a court order or a referee’s recommendation. To obtain that relief, a party must either seek rehearing by the same court or file an appeal.

If you wish to file a complaint about misconduct by a judge or referee, contact:

Judicial Tenure Commission  
Cadillac Place, Ste 8-450  
3034 W. Grand Blvd.  
Detroit, Michigan 48202  
(313) 875-5110

*How do I file a complaint about my attorney?*

The Attorney Grievance Commission investigates complaints of misconduct by Michigan attorneys. If you wish to file a complaint (called a “request for investigation”), contact:

Attorney Grievance Commission  
Marquette Building, Suite 256  
243 West Congress Street  
Detroit, Michigan 48226  
(313) 961-6585

## **Other Local Human Services Agencies**

Your local FOC office may be able to provide a list of local human service organizations that can assist you in ways that the FOC cannot. Please review last page for a list.

## **Glossary of Frequently Used Terms**

**Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)** - A process by which the parties are assisted in voluntarily reaching an agreement to resolve a dispute concerning child custody or parenting time that arises from a domestic relations matter.

**Arrearage** - The total amount of support payments that are overdue.

**Bench Warrant** - A court order to arrest a person and bring that person before the court that issued the warrant.

**Domestic Relations Action** - Any litigation involving divorce, paternity, custody, parenting time, or support.

**Domicile** - The permanent home to which a person, even when temporarily living elsewhere, always intends to return.

**Evidence** – Includes such things as the testimony of a witness, documents, or other items presented to a court to prove a fact.

**Extraordinary Health Care Expenses** - the support recipient’s out-of-pocket expenses that exceed the children’s ordered annual ordinary medical expense amount and any uninsured medical expense paid by the support payer.

**Department of Human Services (DHS)** - The state agency that provides public assistance to families. Child Protective Services and the Office of Child Support are divisions of DHS.

**Friend of the Court** - In this handbook, depending on the context, “friend of the court” usually means an office that assists the circuit court’s family division. The office investigates, makes recommendations, and helps enforce court orders that affect minor children. “Friend of the Court” also is the formal title of the person in charge of that office.

**Joint Custody** - There are two types of joint custody that may exist together or be combined with another custody arrangement:

Joint legal custody: The children live primarily with one parent, although both parents participate in major decisions affecting the children.

Joint physical custody: The children live with each parent for extended periods.

**Joint Meeting** – An ADR process used by the FOC to resolve parenting-time complaints.

**Jurisdiction** - The court’s power to decide cases that come before it. Whether a court has jurisdiction over a case depends on the type of case and on the parties’ connections to the county where the court is located.

**Motion** - A formal written request that a court take a specified action. A motion is sometimes called a petition.

**Payee** - The person or agency entitled to receive support payments. Payee is also known as a support recipient.

**Payer** - The person who must pay support. Also known as the payer or obligor.

**Public Assistance** - A party is considered to be on public assistance if the party receives cash assistance provided under the social welfare act, medical assistance, food assistance, or if foster care is being or was provided to a child who is the subject of the case.

**Show-Cause Hearing** - The court hearing at which a person must respond to a charge that he or she violated a court order. Also known as a “Contempt of Court” hearing.

**Spousal Support** - The money paid to support a spouse or former spouse, formerly known as “alimony.”

**Summons** – A notice from the court that someone has initiated a case against you.

**TANF** - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), a joint federal and state program formerly known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC or ADC). In Michigan, the Financial Independence Program (FIP) is the largest program funded by TANF dollars.

**Title IV-D Services** - Activities to establish, enforce, account for, and collect child support in cases where a party to a domestic relations case has requested IV-D services.

**Unrepresented Party** - Also called “in pro per” or “pro se.” A party not represented by an attorney.

## Notes

# Friend of the Court Handbook

## 4th Judicial Circuit Jackson County

This Handbook is a reference volume for your personal use. It is an information guide to the services provided by the Friend of the Court office. Please read the Handbook thoroughly and follow the procedures outlined. It is designed to answer your questions and concerns. If you have a question about your case that has not been answered, our staff will be glad to give you more information.

### **Jackson Friend of the Court**

1697 Lansing Avenue  
Jackson, MI 49202

Phone: (517) 788-4470

Fax: (517) 788-4683

<http://www.jacksoncountyfoc.com>

<http://courts.michigan.gov>

For your convenience

My Case Name \_\_\_\_\_

My Case Number \_\_\_\_\_

My Friend of the Court \_\_\_\_\_

**24 Hour Information Line:**  
**517-788-4101**