

PETITIONER/PLAINTIFF:

CASE NUMBER:

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B. Findings of the Court

Based upon the stipulation of the parents (who have signed this stipulation, and initialed this stipulation where indicated to document their agreement), the Court finds that the parents have knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily agreed to the terms of the stipulation, after having had the opportunity to consult with independent counsel.

4. I have had an opportunity to independently consult with a lawyer of my choice before entering into this stipulation. I have read this stipulation, and understand it. I freely and voluntarily enter into this stipulation.

Initials: _____

5. I choose to use the PPC process as an alternate method of dispute resolution to reduce future custody and visitation litigation. I waive the right to formal court litigation over the issues assigned to the PPC by this stipulation and order, subject to the Court's power to review the PPC's decision.

Initials: _____

6. I understand that no California court can appoint a PPC without the consent of the parents, and that no California statute or court rule authorizes the appointment of a PPC.

Initials: _____

7. I understand that the PPC will resolve certain disputes between the parents without a court hearing, and will issue some decisions that will become court orders automatically, and others that are recommendations for court orders.

Initials: _____

8. I understand that we cannot sue the PPC; that the PPC process is a quasi-judicial process; that the participants, including third persons, are protected from civil liability by the Civil Code Section §47 litigation privilege, as well as common law civil immunity from lawsuits to the broadest extent permissible under the law. The procedures set forth in this stipulation and order for addressing grievances about the PPC decision-making process and decisions are the sole remedy for complaints about the PPC available to us.

Initials: _____

9. I understand that the PPC is an officer of the Court, not a professional engaged by the parents by private contract to provide services at our expense. Any legal duty owed by the PPC is only to the Court, not to the parents, child or to third parties, except as expressly ordered by the Court.

Initials: _____

10. I understand that the fees of the PPC are considered an additional child support obligation and that a parent who has advanced the other parent's share of the PPC's fees and costs may offset such payment against any sums owed to him or her by the other parent.

Initials: _____

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C. Order Appointing Parenting Plan Coordinator

Based on the stipulation of the parents and the court findings, the Court makes the following orders, effective upon acceptance by the PPC, and continuing in full force and effect for the term set forth in this stipulation and order.

11. The Court appoints _____ to serve as a Parenting Plan Coordinator (PPC).
12. By entering into this stipulation, the parents give the PPC some of the authority ordinarily reserved to the Court to make decisions clarifying, implementing and adapting the court-ordered parenting plan when the parents disagree.
13. This order defines the decisions that the PPC may make, and reserves major decisions modifying the parenting plan to the Court. The PPC may make recommendations to the parents and the Court about those major decisions to the extent authorized by this order. The PPC has no powers other than those granted by this stipulation.
14. The PPC shall:
 - a. Provide co-parenting coaching to the parents,
 - b. Help the parents make joint parenting decisions,
 - c. At the request of either parent, make decisions that the Court will adopt as court orders clarifying, implementing and adapting the court-ordered parenting plan;
 - d. At the request of either parent, make recommendations to the parents and the court for modification of the parenting plan to the extent this order authorizes such recommendations.
15. The PPC must disclose any conflicts of interest to the parents, counsel and court before accepting this appointment.
16. The PPC may designate a temporary substitute PPC for periods (not to exceed 60 days) in which the PPC is unavailable. The Court has no jurisdiction to select a replacement PPC without the written stipulation of the parents.
17. The PPC's term begins when this order is entered. The PPC's term ends on _____ [date] (usually no more than three years) unless and until any of the following events happens first:
 - a) The PPC resigns with ten days' written notice;
 - b) The parents both sign a written stipulation terminating the appointment;
 - c) The parents extend the appointment to a specific date with a written stipulation and court order; or
 - d) The Court orders the termination of the appointment.
18. The PPC shall submit his or her decisions made under the terms of this order to the Court in writing (with copies to parents and counsel) for entry by the Court as a court order. The PPC shall submit his or her recommendations made under the terms of this order to the Court in writing (with copies to parents and counsel). A decision may take the form of a denial of the result or change requested. The PPC may also submit written findings, opinions and reports to the Court (with copies to parents and counsel) addressing matters that arise in the course of the PPC process.
19. The PPC shall give each parent a reasonable opportunity to be heard before making any

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decision.

20. The PPC shall base all decisions upon the best interests of the child.
21. If the child has a court-appointed minors' counsel, the PPC must consult with minors' counsel, and give notice to minors' counsel in the same manner and under the same circumstances that the PPC consults with and gives notice to the parents.
22. The PPC shall not act as a psychotherapist, child custody evaluator, counselor, attorney, or advocate for the parents, child or family. No psychotherapist-patient or attorney-client relationship arises from this appointment or otherwise exists between the PPC and any of the parents or the child. The PPC must not provide any services or assume any professional relationship to the parents and the child other than the role of PPC as defined by this order during or after the term of the appointment.
23. Each parent must give the PPC his or her contact information (mailing address, email address and/or fax number, and telephone numbers), and the child's addresses and telephone numbers, and to provide advance notice of all changes of contact information. Each parent must give the PPC a method for rapid oral and written communication and notification (such as voicemail, text message, e-mail or fax) that allows prompt transmission of information.
24. The PPC may structure the decision-making process, including directing how the parents are to communicate with each other and with the PPC concerning issues presented to the PPC for decision or recommendation.
25. Each parent must give the PPC copies of all pleadings and documents relating to custody and visitation previously filed with the Court by that parent, and all orders of the Court relating to custody and visitation within five (5) calendar days after the entry of this order, and copies of the reports of any child custody evaluator. Each parent must give the PPC copies of any subsequent pleadings, custody evaluations and any other information requested by the PPC.

D. Limits of PPC's Authority

26. The PPC shall only make decisions or recommendations to the Court upon the request of a parent.
27. The PPC may make informal recommendations to the parents on any topic related to the child's well-being without a parental request, but may not devote more than a brief period of time to investigation or analysis of any issue not presented to the PPC by one of the parents.
28. The Court retains jurisdiction to review decisions of the PPC and over all other issues related to the parenting plan.
29. The Court retains jurisdiction to make specific orders regarding the amount of services to be provided, including the use of consultants and their fees, based upon economic or other factors (including use of the process to unreasonably increase economic costs or require the other parent to devote excessive time and attention to the process).

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E. The Three Levels of Decision-Making

30. This order classifies issues related to the parenting plan into three categories (Levels 1, 2 and 3) set forth in the chart below, and establishes the scope of the PPC's authority and procedures with respect to the issues in each category.

Level 1 Issues

31. Level 1 issues involve short-term practical matters and are often time-sensitive.
32. When one parent requests that the PPC make a Level 1 decision, the PPC shall use the rapid communication methods provided by each parent to give both parents a reasonable opportunity to be heard.
33. The PPC shall initially communicate Level 1 decisions directly to the parents and counsel using rapid oral or written communication. Level 1 decisions are effective when the PPC communicates them to each parent, even though the Court may not enter them until later. Evidence that the PPC communicated a decision to a parent shall suffice to establish that parent's knowledge of the order. Each parent waives notice of the Court's entry of the order.
34. The PPC shall memorialize Level 1 decisions in a written order, transmitted to the parents and counsel, and submitted to the Court for entry, using the Notice of Decision form (Form PPC-2; with stamped, addressed envelopes for delivery of a conformed copy of the entered order to counsel and the PPC). The parents agree that the Court may retroactively (to the time that the parent received rapid notice from the PPC) enforce Level 1 decisions by contempt of court or any other method authorized by law.
35. Either parent may seek review of a Level 1 decision by Order to Show Cause. The parent seeking review must file the OSC with the Court within 30 days after the Court's entry of a Level 1 written order, and serve the OSC by mail within 10 days of its filing. If a parent fails to submit the OSC or to serve the OSC on a timely basis, that parent waives the right to seek review of the decision.
36. The Court may reverse or modify a Level 1 decision where the parent seeking review
- Shows that the decision exceeds the authority of the PPC, exceeds the jurisdiction of the Court, or is erroneous as a matter of law, or
 - Proves by clear and convincing evidence that the PPC's decision is not in the best interests of the child.

Level 2 Issues

37. Level 2 issues typically have long-term effect, but do not make major changes to the roles of the parents as decision-makers, or significantly change the percentage of time that the child is in each parent's care.
38. When one parent requests that the PPC decide a Level 2 issue, the PPC must give the other parent a reasonable opportunity to state his or her views about the issue, and to provide information relating to the issue, before the PPC makes a decision.

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39. The PPC shall make a written decision on any Level 2 issue presented by a parent and transmit the decision to the parents. Level 2 decisions are effective when transmitted to the parents, even though the Court may not enter them until later. Evidence that the PPC communicated a decision to a parent shall suffice to establish that parent's knowledge of the order. Each parent waives notice of the Court's entry of the order.
40. The PPC shall memorialize Level 2 decisions in a written order, transmitted to the parents and counsel, and submitted to the Court for entry, using the Notice of Decision form (Form PPC-2; with stamped, addressed envelopes for delivery of a conformed copy of the entered order to counsel and the PPC).
41. The Court may enforce Level 2 decisions retroactively to the date of the PPC's decision by contempt of court or any other method authorized by law.
42. Either parent may seek review of a Level 2 decision by Order to Show Cause. The parent must file the OSC to the Court within 30 days after entry of a Level 2 order, and serve the OSC by mail within 10 days of its filing. If a parent fails to submit the OSC or to serve the OSC on a timely basis, that parent waives the right to seek review of the decision.
43. The Court may reverse or modify a Level 2 decision where the parent seeking review:
 - c) Shows that the decision exceeds the authority of the PPC, exceeds the jurisdiction of the Court, or is erroneous as a matter of law, or
 - d) Proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the PPC's decision is not in the best interests of the child.

Level 3 Issues

44. Level 3 issues involve major changes to the parenting plan that may only be made based upon stipulation of the parents or an order of the Court made at a trial or a hearing initiated by an OSC or motion. The PPC may make recommendations concerning Level 3 issues, but can make no orders, other than to transmit a stipulation of the parents to the Court for entry as an order.
45. When one parent requests that the PPC make a recommendation about a Level 3 issue, the PPC must give the other parent a reasonable opportunity to state his or her views, and to provide information before the PPC makes a recommendation.
46. The PPC may make written recommendations about Level 3 issues upon the request of either parent or may decline to do so. The PPC should not make recommendations if the PPC does not have sufficient information upon which to base a recommendation. If the PPC decides to make recommendations, the PPC shall prepare written recommendations (which may include findings), provide copies to the parents and counsel, and submit them to the Court, using the Notice of Decision form (Form PPC-2).
47. The Court shall admit the written findings and recommendations of the PPC into evidence as expert opinion testimony subject to the right of cross-examination. The parents waive the right to object to the PPC's report itself as being hearsay and the right to object to hearsay statements contained therein, but retain the right to attack the weight, sufficiency and reliability of such evidence. The PPC's recommendations do not carry the same weight as those of a child custody evaluator because the procedures followed by the PPC do not comply with the requirements of California Rules of Court.

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F. Scope of Authority for Specific Issues

48. The parents agree to categorize the types of decisions to be made by the Parenting Plan Coordinator as **follows** [*The pre-printed X's are suggestions only; parents should carefully consider these choices*]:

ISSUE	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
1. Clarification of ambiguous or uncertain provisions in the court-ordered parenting plan.			
2. Establish times, places and conditions for exchanges of the child under the court-ordered parenting plan.			
3. Changes to the schedule for child's opportunities to spend holidays, vacations, and special days in each household.			
4. Temporary or one-time variation from the parenting time schedule for a special event or particular circumstance.			
5. Child's participation in recreation, enrichment and extracurricular activities and programs, including, but not limited to, activity selection, transportation, whether parents may attend during the other parent's parenting time and coaching.			
6. Specific orders governing the use and movement of items between households, including but not limited to, clothing, toys, equipment, health care items, personal care items and school materials.			
7. Orders governing information exchange between the parents.			
8. Allocation of responsibility for transporting the child between homes, schools, activities, childcare, etc.			

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ISSUE	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
9. Communication with the child when the child is in the other parent's care.			
10. Minor changes in the base parenting time schedule that do not increase or decrease the child's time with either parent by more than two twenty-four hour periods per 28-days.			
11. Major changes in the base parenting time schedule that increase or decrease the child's time with either parent by more than two twenty-four hour periods per 28-days.			
12. Orders permitting or limiting travel by the child within the United States, including orders governing travel as an unaccompanied minor.			
13. Temporary orders restraining either parent from relocating the child's residence until the matter can be heard by the Court.			
14. Geographic restrictions on location of the child's residence while in the care of either or both parents reasonably necessary to make existing parenting schedule practical.			
15. Child's relocation that would require modification of the parenting schedule.			
16. Orders prohibiting removal of a child from the State of California and/or specific geographic area within California until the matter can be heard by the Court.			
17. Temporary travel by the child outside of the area currently restricted by court orders.			

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ISSUE	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
18. Travel by the child to nations that are signatory to the Hague Convention, conditions of such travel, including but not limited to bonds, mirror orders, and other abduction prevention orders.			
19. Travel by the child to nations that are not signatory to The Hague Abduction Convention, including conditions of such travel.			
20. Orders governing use of corporal punishment or other forms of discipline.			
21. Childcare decisions, including but not limited to selection of child care providers, and hours of attendance.			
22. Resolution of conflicts between parents concerning the child's day-to-day health care management, including medical, dental, orthodontic, mental health and vision care.			
23. Resolution of conflicts about major medical decisions for the child such as non-emergency surgery/major medical procedures (or emergency surgery/procedures once both parents have been contacted and are available to participate in decision-making); child's admission to an in-patient psychiatric program (other than in cases of acute emergency).			
24. Resolution of conflicts between parents concerning education, including choice of public schools, tutoring, participation in gifted or special education programs, skipping or repeating a grade, and other major educational decisions.			
25. Resolution of conflicts between parents concerning moving from public school to private school, from private school to public school, selection of private schools, or use of home schooling.			

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ISSUE	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3
26. Resolution of conflicts for decisions relating to temporary changes in child’s appearance such as haircuts, hair-coloring, etc.			
27. Resolution of conflicts between joint legal custodians concerning other issues, including but not limited to consent for issuance or possession of a driver’s license, passport, work permit or marriage license; service as a child’s guardian ad litem; management and control of child’s assets; consent to child’s employment; consent for child to participate in risky activities; consent for tattoos, body piercing or other permanent alterations to appearance.			
28. Limiting the right of the parents to obtain unilateral evaluations of the child (mental, psychiatric, psychological, social, educational, physical) other than by mutual agreement or order of the court.			
29. Orders for parents to participate in parent-education or other parenting skills or co-parenting skills programs.			
30. Orders for counseling pursuant to Family Code §3190 <i>et.seq.</i>			
31. Requiring the parents and child to participate in psychological evaluation and testing for purposes of generating recommendations for the Parenting Plan Coordinator regarding modification or implementation of the parenting plan.			
32. Requiring the parents and child to participate in a full or focused child custody evaluation for purposes of generating recommendations for the Court regarding modification or implementation of the parenting plan.			
33. Appointment of minor’s counsel.			

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G. Decision-making Process

49. The parents must participate in the dispute resolution process as requested by the PPC. In the event of refusal or failure of one parent to participate in the process, the PPC may make decisions based upon the available information.
50. The PPC shall work informally with the parents and family, shall receive information by means of telephone, correspondence, fax, e-mail, videoconferencing and other forms of communication. The PPC may meet with family members individually or jointly, in any combination chosen by the PPC.
51. The parents shall use their best efforts to ensure that the PPC can confer with others upon request, including but not limited to counsel, stepparents, significant others, step siblings, children of significant others, extended family members, household members, school and educational personnel, care providers, health care providers for the children, and therapists for the children.
52. Counsel may be excluded from meetings with the PPC, except that a parent may invite counsel to participate in individual sessions with the PPC, and, if there is a court-appointed minors' counsel, that lawyer may participate in sessions with the PPC and his or her child client. The PPC shall permit parents (and children who have court-appointed counsel) to caucus privately with their lawyers upon request.
53. The PPC may employ consultants to assist him/her in the performance of his/her duties, at a cost not to exceed the equivalent of two hours per month at the PPC's hourly rate. The PPC shall provide the parents reasonable advance notice before incurring consultation charges for outside consultants in an amount exceeding the equivalent of two hours at the PPC's hourly rate.
54. The PPC shall maintain records, including copies of documents (hard copies or electronic files) submitted, summaries of conversations with parents and others concerning each decision or recommendation, decisions and recommendations of the PPC and the methods by which the PPC communicated decisions and recommendations to the parents and the Court. Each parent may obtain copies of the PPC's records at his or her own expense.

H. Ex Parte Communication with the Court

55. Ex parte communication with the court or with Minor's Counsel shall be prohibited unless the PPC determines that ex parte communication is needed to inform the court of his or her belief that a restraining order is necessary to prevent an imminent risk to the physical safety of the child or the party (FC 216.c.3). (The PPC may also make temporary protective orders if so authorized in this stipulation.)

I. Privilege, Privacy and Confidentiality

56. No information, observations of the PPC, or communications made to the PPC are protected by any legal privilege. The Court finds that such communications are not confidential within the meaning of the Evidence Code since all communications shall be made with the expectation that they may be disclosed in the decision-making process, in findings, decisions and recommendations of the PPC or testimony in this proceeding. Court orders resulting from decisions of the PPC shall be part of the public record to the same extent as any other child custody-visitation order.

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57. All participants, including the PPC, the parents, counsel and consultants are ordered to use their best efforts to preserve the privacy of the family and, most particularly, of the child and restrict dissemination of information related to the decisions to the Court, the parents, and the professionals working with the family who need to know the information to carry out the objectives of the parenting plan.
58. The PPC may condition making decisions related to issues such as health care and education upon the parents providing releases permitting access to information from schools, physicians and other relevant service providers.
59. If the PPC is a mandatory reporter of suspected child abuse or neglect, the PPC must follow the laws for reporting suspected abuse or neglect to law enforcement or child protective services. If the PPC is not a mandated reporter of suspected abuse or neglect, the PPC may report suspected child abuse or neglect to law enforcement or child protective services.
60. The PPC may disclose information to others where disclosure is necessary to prevent a criminal act that the PPC reasonably believes is likely to result in death of, or substantial bodily harm to, an individual.

J. Compensation of the Parenting Plan Coordinator

61. The PPC’s fee schedule is attached as Appendix A. That schedule sets forth the PPC’s
 - a) Hourly rate for regular PPC services.
 - b) Rates, notice and payment requirements for appearances and testimony (court and deposition).
 - c) Administrative fees.
 - d) Amount of initial deposit, retainer, and method of billing.
62. Responsibility for payment of the PPC’s fees and costs is allocated as follows between the parents:

Parent name	% of total fees and costs
Parent name	% of total fees and costs
63. Each parent must pay his or her share of the initial deposit and retainer to the PPC within 10 days after the PPC gives notice that he or she has accepted the appointment.
64. **The parents must pay all fees and costs to the PPC in advance.** The PPC shall transmit periodic statements of services and costs, any amounts applied from deposits, and any current balance owed to the parents and counsel. The PPC shall notify the parents and counsel of the amount of the additional payments that must be made to replenish the retainer. The PPC may suspend all services in the event that the parents do not have sufficient funds on deposit to cover costs and services.
65. Each parent must pay his or her share of any additional fees and costs within 10 days of receipt of billing statements from the PPC.
66. The Court retains jurisdiction to determine the reasonableness of the PPC’s fees and costs, to reallocate responsibility for fees and costs between the parents, to order further payment to the PPC, or reimbursement to the parents and to make any other orders reasonably necessary for compensation of the PPC.

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67. The Court finds that appointment of the Parenting Plan Coordinator is a service for the benefit of the child. The fees of the PPC constitute an additional child support obligation of each parent, and are enforceable by wage assignment or any other means for the enforcement of child support obligations. The Court shall have jurisdiction to award reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to the PPC incurred in collection of fees and costs.
68. A parent who advances the other parent's share of the PPC's fees and costs because the other parent has not paid them is entitled to immediate reimbursement. A parent who has advanced the other parent's share of the PPC's fees and costs in this way may offset such payment against any sums owed by him or her to the other parent for support, fees or other orders in this action.
69. Fees for the PPC's services include all time necessary for the performance of the duties set forth herein including, but not limited to meetings and/or conferences (including telephone conversations) with the parents, counsel, the child, and other persons; analysis of other data, research or consultation; correspondence; document review; order preparation; travel time; preparation for PPC testimony; depositions or other discovery; court appearances (including waiting time); and "on-call" or other reserved times.
70. Costs include stenographic services, travel, materials, consultation with other professionals, and all other out of pocket expenses. Such costs will include reasonable attorneys' fees and costs incurred by the PPC in connection with or arising from the case.
71. Notwithstanding any other provision, in the event any person (including the child) fails to appear at the time of a scheduled appointment, the parent responsible for the missed appointment must pay the fee for each missed appointment. The PPC retains discretion to waive this charge for *bona fide* emergencies as determined in the PPC's sole discretion.
72. The PPC may require that the initial payment or any subsequent payment be made by cashier's check or other guaranteed funds.
73. Upon completion of all services rendered hereunder, the PPC shall refund the amount to each parent, if any, by which payments received exceed fees and costs earned.
74. The Court finds that the parents understand that the PPC has made no warranties or guarantees relating to the conclusions or findings. The PPC shall exercise independent judgment in making decisions. The fees and costs paid under this stipulation and order are not contingent on results or outcome.
75. Any objection to the Parenting Plan Coordinator's bills must be made in writing to the Parenting Plan Coordinator within 10 business days of the billing date; otherwise the billing shall not be subject to challenge.
76. The PPC need not undertake any work until the security deposit and advance fees have been paid. The PPC is not required to perform any work if there are outstanding unpaid fees. However, in order to prevent either parent from frustrating the purposes of this order by failing to pay fees, the PPC may elect to continue to provide services despite nonpayment, and shall be entitled to payment for such services under the terms of this order.

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K. Depositions and Court Appearances

77. The parents expressly waive Evidence Code §703.5 and agree that the PPC may be called to testify as an expert witness, notwithstanding any other provision of the law. Such testimony shall not constitute waiver of the PPC's quasi-judicial immunity. All testimony by the PPC in connection with these proceedings, including depositions and hearings, or arising in other proceedings out of this evaluation, or involving the participants in this evaluation is expert rather than percipient testimony, and subject to compensation under the terms of this order.
78. The PPC must bring his or her entire file relating to the case to any deposition or court appearance in connection with this matter where the PPC has been asked to testify.
79. The parents waive any objections to the entry into evidence of any PPC records at a court hearing with the proviso that they are not precluded from rebutting any such evidence.
80. In the event either parent wants the PPC to appear or testify at deposition, court hearings, trial or any other proceeding, that parent must advance (in the form of a cashier's check or other certified funds) the fees and costs to the PPC for the PPC's travel, testimony preparation and appearance for a full day at least ten days in advance of the appearance. If the PPC is expected to keep multiple days open and available for appearance, then the advance must include payment for all reserved days.
81. If the PPC must appear for more than one day, the same parent must advance at the end of the preceding day, fees and costs for another full day.
82. The PPC shall provide, upon request, an estimate of the fees and costs for an appearance, including fees and costs attributable to preparation, travel and waiting time.
83. In the event that the Court requires the PPC's presence or testimony at any court hearings or trial, or that minor's counsel requires the appearance of the PPC for a deposition, the parents must each advance their share of all estimated fees and costs for the appearance using the proportions defined above.
84. If the request for the PPC's appearance at trial or deposition is cancelled 72 hours in advance (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays), the entire deposit shall be credited or refunded with no penalty.
85. If the PPC's appearance at a scheduled deposition or court hearing is cancelled upon less than 72 hours notice to the PPC, the PPC shall retain the deposit. The PPC may, in his or her sole discretion, waive a portion of the payment.

L. Grievances, Disqualification, Termination of Appointment

86. If either parent has a concern about the PPC's behavior in terms of ethics, professionalism, fairness, cost or procedures or any other concern, that parent must make reasonable efforts to resolve the grievance with the PPC before making a motion to have the issue adjudicated or the PPC removed.
87. The Court reserves jurisdiction to make orders for payment of the PPC for time and expenses spent in responding to any grievance, removal proceeding, or other claim or challenge arising from this order, including attorneys' fees and costs incurred, if any.
88. The PPC may withdraw from service at any time, upon 10 days written notice to the parents and the Court.

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This Stipulation and Order for the Appointment of Parenting Plan Coordinator is Approved As To Form And Content:

Petitioner's signature

Print name

Date

Respondent's signature

Print name

Date

Attorney for Petitioner

Print name

Date

Attorney for Respondent

Print name

Date

Appointment accepted:

PPC

Print Name

Date

It is so ordered:

Judge of the Superior Court

Print name

Date

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APPENDIX A: PPC FEE & COST SCHEDULE FOR _____ (Name of PPC)

To be completed by the PPC. The PPC may substitute his or her own Appendix of fees and costs here.

Hourly rate \$

Refillable retainer \$ (For fees and costs – must be refilled as expended.)

Deposit \$(To be applied to any outstanding balance at the end of the PPC's term, with the remainder refunded to the payer.)

Administrative fees \$___ (one-time charge for setting up file.)

Expert witness fees \$_ (hourly)

Testimony:

1. The parent requiring the PPC's testimony shall deliver (by fax, mail, or other delivery) a subpoena to the PPC's office during regular business hours. The PPC shall accept subpoenas delivered to the PPC's office, and waive personal service.
2. Expert testimony fees are charged for a full day of the PPC's time unless the PPC specifically agrees in writing to appear for a half day at the rate of \$___ for up to four (4) hours.
3. If the PPC must review, correct, and approve his or her deposition transcript in the above-captioned case, the parent making that request shall furnish the PPC a copy of the transcript to retain at no cost, in addition to providing the original for review, correction and approval. The fee for review is \$_____per page and must be paid in guaranteed funds (Cashier's Check or Money Orders) at the time the deposition is submitted for review.

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Dated:

Judge of the Superior Court

[SEAL]

CLERK'S CERTIFICATE

I certify that the foregoing Order Appointing Parenting Plan Coordinator is a true and correct copy of the original on file in the court.

Date:

Clerk, by _____, Deputy
