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Licensed Paralegal Practitioner for Rieanna Jay Hawkins

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF UTAH
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, WEBER COUNTY**

In the Matter of the Child of	DECREE OF PATERNITY, CUSTODY, CHILD SUPPORT, AND PARENT TIME
DILLON THOMAS MILLER, Petitioner,	Case No. 264900404
and	Judge: Camille Neider
RIEANNA JAY HAWKINS, Respondent.	Commissioner: Christina Wilson

This paternity action is before the Court on Dillon’s Petition for Paternity, Custody, Child Support, and Parent Time. The Court having found and entered its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and being otherwise fully advised, adjudges and decrees as follows:

- 1. VENUE:** Venue is proper because the child lives in or is present in this county. The child lives with Rieanna.
- 2. CHILDREN:** This parentage petition is about the following children.
G.R.M. (“Genevieve”) Born 5/15/2025
- 3. JURISDICTION OVER CUSTODY AND PARENT TIME ISSUES:** Utah has jurisdiction over the custody and parent-time issues in this case because:
 - a.** Utah is the home state of the parties’ minor child under Utah Code 78B-13-102(7), or

b. This case meets the criteria under Utah Code 78B-13-201(1), 207, and 208.

4. OTHER COURT PROCEEDINGS: Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 100; Utah Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, UCCJEA, Utah Code 78B-13-101 et seq.; Utah Uniform Interstate Family support Act, UIFSA, Utah Code 78B-14-101 et seq.): There are no custody, child support, or parent-time cases about the minor child in any court or government agency. This includes filed, pending, and completed cases.

5. Rieanna is the mother of the minor child and Dillon is the father of the minor child.

6. CUSTODY: It is in the child's best interest that Rieanna be awarded primary physical custody of the child. The parties should be awarded joint legal custody of the child.

7. Dillon shall have parent time with the child as the parties can agree. If the parties do not agree, Dillon shall have parent time according to the following schedule:

a. Beginning July 1, 2026, Dillon shall have parent time with the minor child for three hours every Saturday.

b. For August 1, 2026, Dillon shall work up from three hours up to an eight hour visit every Saturday.

c. For October 1, 2026, Dillon shall have the minor child for eight hours every Saturday, overnight until Sunday morning.

d. Starting November 1, 2026, Dillon shall have parent time with the minor child pursuant to Utah Code Section 81-9-302. See Exhibit "A"

f. Both parties shall work together to be flexible when asked for additional parent time or help with the child.

8. PARENTING PLAN:

a. Parent-time transfers: Dillon shall be responsible for picking up the minor child at the beginning of his parent time. Rieanna shall pick the child up from Dillon at the conclusion of his parent time.

b. Decision-making:

i. Each parent will make day-to-day decisions for the child during the time they are caring for the child. Either parent may make emergency decisions affecting the health or safety of the child. A parent who makes an emergency decision must share the decision with the other parent as soon as reasonably possible.

ii. The parents will share responsibility for making major decisions about the child. If there is a disagreement, the parents will resolve the dispute as provided in the Resolving disputes section below. If the parties are still unable to resolve the dispute, Rieanna shall have presumptive final decision-making authority. Dillon shall have the right to challenge her decision by filing a motion with the Court.

c. Education plan: The school the child will attend is based on Rieanna's home residence. Both parties have the authority to check the child out of school. Both parties shall have the authority to have access to the child during school.

d. Communication with each other: Parents shall communicate civilly with each other by any method.

e. Communication with the child: The parents agree they will give the child privacy during their communication with the other parent. The parents will not interfere with or monitor communication between the child and the other parent, with the exception of assisting the child.

- f.** Right of First Refusal: If a parent is unavailable to personally care for the child during their parent time for three (3) hours or more, the parent shall provide notice to the other party as the first option to care for the child before utilizing other third parties.
- g.** Records and information sharing: Both parents will have access to records and the ability to consult with providers regarding education and health care.
- h.** Travel by the child: During their parent-time, the parent may consent for the child to travel with a sports team, religious group, school group, relatives, friends, or with others when the child is of school age.
- i.** Military service by a parent: Neither parent is a servicemember.
- j.** Relocation of a parent: The parties shall abide by the Utah Code 81-9-209 if either party relocates more than 150 miles away from the other party. The moving party shall notify the other party in writing 60 days in advance of the move. See Exhibit “C” attached.
- k.** Changing the plan: This plan remains in effect until changed. A change must be agreed to by both parents. Major or permanent changes must be in writing, but minor or temporary changes can be made orally.
- l.** Resolving disputes: If the parents need to resolve a dispute regarding the child, they will discuss the issues in good faith and try to reach an agreement based on what is best for their child. If the parents are unable to agree, they will try to resolve the issue first through seeking the advice of a professional appropriately related to the issue, such as a medical doctor or teacher. If the parties are still unable to agree, Rieanna shall have presumptive final say. Dillon has the right to request mediation. Mediation shall be held prior to bringing the issue to the Court.

- m.** Mutual Restraining Orders: Both parties shall be mutually enjoined and restrained from discussing these proceedings and/or arguing while in the sight or hearing distance of the minor child.
- n.** Both parties are mutually enjoined and restrained from exposing the minor child to discussions regarding custody, the court documents and/or questions about their desires regarding custody, including bringing the minor child into the middle of these discussions.
- o.** Both parties shall be mutually restrained from discussing the case in the presence of the parties' child or allowing third parties to discuss the case in the presence of the parties' child.
- p.** Both parties shall be restrained from making negative, disparaging, or derogatory comments about the other Party to or in the presence of the parties' child and shall use their best efforts to restrain third parties from making any such comments in the presence of the parties' child. This "non-negative, non-disparaging, non-derogatory" provision includes all communication between the parties or to third parties, whether by text message, email, direct phone calls, voice messages, live video or face-to face communication.

9. CHILD SUPPORT: For the purposes of child support, Rieanna shall be imputed a gross monthly income of \$3,987. Dillon has a gross monthly income of \$4,333.

10. Child support shall be based upon the sole custody worksheet. Dillon shall pay child support to Rieanna in the amount of \$489 per month.

11. This amount complies with the Utah Child Support Act. Unless the Court orders otherwise, support for each child ends when:

- a. a child turns 18 or has graduated from high school during the child's normal and expected year of graduation, whichever occurs later, or
- b. a child dies, marries, becomes a member of the United States armed forces, or is emancipated (Utah Code 78A-6-801).

12. Child support payments shall begin June 1, 2026. The payment schedule will be:

- a. one half by the 5th day of each month, and
- b. the other half by the 20th day of each month.

13. If the Office of Recovery Services is used to collect support, their payment schedule will be followed.

14. DEPENDENT CHILD FOR TAX PURPOSES: Rieanna shall claim the parties' child as dependents/exemptions for tax purposes in odd numbered tax years. Dillon shall claim the parties' child as a dependent/exemption for tax purposes in even numbered tax years.

15. Dillon will not be eligible to claim the child for tax purposes if he is behind in child support payments.

16. CHILD HEALTH CARE: The parties must provide health care coverage for the medical expenses of the dependent child. Health care coverage means coverage under which medical services are provided to a dependent child through: fee for service, a health maintenance organization, a preferred provider organization, any other type of private health insurance, or public health care coverage. Utah Code 78B-12-102(13).

17. The parent who is able to obtain the most affordable medical, hospital, and dental insurance for the dependent child must maintain medical, hospital, and dental care insurance for the dependent child if it is available at reasonable cost. If medical insurance is not available at reasonable

cost, then both parents must ensure the child have health care coverage. This may require applying for public health care coverage, such as CHIP or Medicaid.

18. The minor child is currently covered through Medicaid. Should the minor child be covered by either party's health insurance in the future, both parties shall pay for half of the medical premiums associated with the child's insurance.

19. Both parties will equally share all uninsured and unreimbursed medical and dental expenses that are reasonable and necessary. This includes deductibles, co-insurance, and co-payments paid by a party for the dependent child.

20. The party who pays health care expenses must provide the other party written verification of the cost and payment within 30 days.

21. If a party does not follow this order and provide written verification, they may not be able to receive credit for health care expenses or recover the other party's share of the expenses.

22. On or before January 2 of each year, the party ordered to maintain coverage must provide verification of coverage to the other party, and ORS, if they are involved.

23. If there is any change in coverage, within 30 days of the change the party ordered to maintain coverage must notify the other party and ORS, if they are involved.

24. CHILD CARE EXPENSES: Both parties will equally share all reasonable work, career, or occupational training-related childcare expenses.

25. The party who pays childcare expenses must provide the other party written verification of the cost and identity of the childcare provider. This must be done when a provider is first hired, and any time the other party asks for the information. The party incurring or paying childcare expenses must notify the other party of any change of a childcare provider or monthly expense. This must be done within 30 calendar days of the change.

26. The party not directly paying for childcare must pay their share of childcare expenses as soon as they receive verification of the expenses.

27. If a party does not follow the order and provide written verification, they may not receive credit for work, career, or occupational training-related childcare expenses or recover the other party's share of the expenses.

28. DUTY TO SIGN DOCUMENTS: The parties will sign all documents necessary to comply with the parentage decree within 60 days from entry of the decree. If a party fails to sign a document within 60 days, the other party may ask the Court to appoint someone to sign the document.

29. Rieanna and Dillon ask that they be granted a parentage decree pursuant to the terms of the stipulation, and for such other relief as the court deems equitable and just.

RULE 7 NOTICE

You will please take notice that pursuant to Utah Rules of Civil Procedure 7, the foregoing document will be submitted for signature at the expiration of seven days unless written objection is filed within that time period.

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Electronic Signature shall appear at the top of the first page of this document.

Approved as to form:

ROY D. COLE
Attorney for Dillon Thomas Miller

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I did cause to be emailed and therefore served a true and correct copy of the foregoing, **Decree** this 13th day of July, 2026, to the following:

Roy D. Cole
Cole Law Office PLLC
2562 Monroe Boulevard
Ogden, Utah 84401

/s/ Bonnie Morriss
Licensed Paralegal Practitioner

Exhibit A – Utah Code 81-9-302

81-9-302 Minimum schedule for parent-time for a minor child five to 18 years old.

(1) The parent-time schedule in this section applies when establishing a parent-time schedule for a minor child who is five to 18 years old.

(2) If the parties do not agree to a parent-time schedule for a minor child who is five to 18 years old, the following schedule is considered the minimum parent-time to which the noncustodial parent is entitled to the minor child:

(a)

(i) one weekday evening to be specified by the noncustodial parent or the court or Wednesday evening if not specified, beginning at 5:30 p.m. and ending at 8:30 p.m.; or

(ii) at the election of the noncustodial parent, one weekday to be specified by the noncustodial parent or the court:

(A) beginning at the time that the minor child's school is regularly dismissed and ending at 8:30 p.m.; or

(B) if school is not in session, the noncustodial parent is available to be with the minor child, and in accommodation with the custodial parent's work schedule, beginning at 8 a.m. and ending at 8:30 p.m.;

(b)

(i) beginning on the first weekend after entry of the decree, alternating weekends beginning at 5:30 p.m. on Friday and ending on Sunday at 8:30 p.m.; or

(ii) at the election of the noncustodial parent and beginning on the first weekend after the entry of the decree, alternating weekends:

(A) beginning at the time that the minor child's school is regularly dismissed on Friday and ending on Sunday at 8:30 p.m.; or

(B) if school is not in session, the noncustodial parent is available to be with the minor child, and in accommodation with the custodial parent's work schedule, beginning on Friday at 8 a.m. and ending on Sunday at 8:30 p.m.;

(c) each holiday granted to the noncustodial parent in accordance with the holiday schedule described in Subsection (12); and

(d) extended parent-time with the minor child when school is not in session for summer break in accordance with Subsection (3).

(3)

(a) For extended parent-time with the minor child described in Subsection (2)(d) and at the election of the noncustodial parent, the noncustodial parent is entitled up to four weeks of parent-time with the minor child when school is not in session for summer break, beginning at 8 a.m. on the first day and ending at 8:30 p.m. on the last day.

(b) For the four weeks of extended parent-time for a noncustodial parent under Subsection (3)(a):

(i) two weeks shall be uninterrupted parent-time for the noncustodial parent; and

(ii) two weeks may be interrupted by the custodial parent for a weekday visit on the same day on which the noncustodial parent is granted weekday day parent-time.

(c) A custodial parent is entitled to uninterrupted parent-time with the minor child for two weeks when school is not in session for summer break, beginning at 8 a.m. on the first day and ending at 8:30 p.m. on the last

day.

(d) Extended parent-time described in this Subsection (3) shall be consecutive, except that the four weeks of extended parent-time for the noncustodial parent may be divided into two separate 14-day periods that are not consecutive.

(4)

(a) Each parent shall provide notification to the other parent of the parent's plans for the exercise of extended parent-time for summer break under Subsection (3).

(b) For the notification requirement described in Subsection (4)(a):

(i) in odd-numbered years:

(A) the noncustodial parent shall provide notice to the custodial parent by May 1; and

(B) the custodial parent shall provide notice to the noncustodial parent by May 15; and

(ii) in even-numbered years:

(A) the custodial parent shall provide notice to the noncustodial parent by May 1; and

(B) the noncustodial parent shall provide notice to the custodial parent by May 15.

(c)

(i) If a parent fails to provide a notification within the time periods described in Subsection (4)(b), the complying parent may determine the schedule for summer break for the noncomplying parent.

(ii) If both parents fail to provide notice within the time periods described in Subsection (4)(b), the first parent to provide notice may determine the schedule for summer break for that parent and the other parent.

(d) If a custodial parent intends to interrupt a noncustodial parent's parent-time under Subsection (3)(b)(ii), the custodial parent shall provide notification to the noncustodial parent of the intent to interrupt parent-time within 10 days after the day on which the custodial parent receives notification of the noncustodial parent's plans for the exercise of interrupted extended parent-time.

(5)

(a) An election should be made by the noncustodial parent at the time of entry of the divorce decree or court order, except that the election may be changed by mutual agreement, court order, or by the noncustodial parent in the event of a change in the minor child's schedule.

(b) An election by either parent concerning parent-time shall be made a part of the decree and made a part of the parent-time order.

(6)

(a) Changes may not be made to the parent-time schedule under this section, except that if a conflict arises in the parent-time schedule, the following order of precedence shall be applied when determining which parent is entitled to parent-time:

(i) the holiday schedule for Mother's Day or Father's Day under Subsection (12);

(ii) the holiday schedule for the minor child's birthday, unless a parent is exercising uninterrupted extended parent-time under Subsection (3) and takes the minor child away from that parent's residence during the uninterrupted extended parent-time;

(iii) the holiday schedule for any holiday under Subsection (12) that is not Father's Day, Mother's Day, or the minor child's birthday;

(iv) extended parent-time under Subsection (3); and

(v) the schedule for weekday or weekend parent-time.

(b) A parent exercising parent-time for the minor child's birthday may bring other siblings along for the minor child's birthday.

(7) A stepparent, grandparent, or other responsible adult designated by a parent, may pick up the minor child for parent-time if the other parent is aware of the identity of the individual and the parent will be with the minor child by 7 p.m.

(8) If a holiday falls on a regularly scheduled school day, the parent exercising parent-time shall be responsible for the minor child's attendance at school for that school day.

(9) If there is more than one minor child and the minor children's school schedules vary for purpose of a holiday, at the option of the parent exercising the holiday or the parent's half of the holiday, the minor children may remain together for the holiday period beginning the first evening that all minor children's schools are dismissed for the holiday and ending the evening before any minor child returns to school.

(10)

(a) Telephone contact shall be at reasonable hours and for a reasonable duration.

(b)

(i) Virtual parent-time, if the equipment is reasonably available and the parents reside at least 100 miles apart, shall be at reasonable hours and for reasonable duration.

(ii) If the parties cannot agree on whether the equipment is reasonably available, the court shall decide whether the equipment for virtual parent-time is reasonably available, taking into consideration:

(A) the best interests of the minor child;

(B) each parent's ability to handle any additional expenses for virtual parent-time; and

(C) any other factors the court considers material.

(c) Virtual parent-time supplements, but does not replace, in-person parent-time.

(11) If there is a minor child five to 18 years old and a minor child under five years old and both minor children are the children of the parties, the parents and the court should consider an upward deviation for parent-time with all the minor children so that parent-time is uniform based on a schedule under this section.

(12) The following table is the holiday schedule for parent-time under this section.

Holiday	Holiday Time Period	Years Noncustodial Parent is Granted Holiday	Years Custodial Parent is Granted Holiday
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day	(1) Holiday begins Friday at:(a) 9 a.m. if school is not in session and the parent can be with the minor child; (b) the time that school is regularly dismissed; or (c) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day.	Odd years	Even years
President's	(1) Holiday begins Friday at:	Even years	Odd years

Day	(a) 9 a.m. if school is not in session and the parent can be with the minor child; (b) the time that school is regularly dismissed; or (c) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.		
Spring Break	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day that school dismisses for spring break. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.	Odd years	Even years
Memorial Day	(1) Holiday begins Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if school is not in session and the parent can be with the minor child; (b) the time that school is regularly dismissed; or (c) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Memorial Day.	Even years	Odd years
Mother's Day	(1) Holiday begins on Mother's Day at 9 a.m. (2) Holiday ends on Mother's Day at 7 p.m.	All years if noncustodial parent is the mother or other parent granted the holiday in the order.	All years if custodial parent is the mother or other parent granted the holiday in the order.
Father's Day	(1) Holiday begins on Father's Day at 9 a.m. (2) Holiday ends on Father's Day at 7 p.m.	All years if noncustodial parent is the father or other parent granted the holiday in the order.	All years if custodial parent is the father or other parent granted the holiday in the order.
Juneteenth National Freedom Day	(1) Holiday begins at: (a) 6 p.m. on the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day if the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day is not Father's Day; or	Even years	Odd years

	(b) 9 a.m. on Juneteenth National Freedom Day if the day before Juneteenth National Freedom Day is Father's Day. (2) Holiday ends at 6 p.m. on the day following Juneteenth National Freedom Day.		
Independence Day	(1) Holiday begins on July 3rd at 6 p.m. (2) Holiday ends on July 5th at 6 p.m.	Odd years	Even years
Pioneer Day	(1) Holiday begins on July 23rd at 6 p.m. (2) Holiday ends on July 25th at 6 p.m.	Even years	Odd years
Labor Day	(1) Holiday begins on Friday at: (a) 9 a.m. if school is not in session and the parent can be with the minor child; (b) the time that school is regularly dismissed; or (c) 6 p.m. at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Labor Day.	Odd years	Even years
Columbus Day	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day before Columbus Day. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Columbus Day.	Even years	Odd years
Fall Break	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day school is dismissed for fall break. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.	Odd years	Even years
Halloween	(1) Holiday begins on October 31st or the day that Halloween is traditionally celebrated in the local community: (a) at the time that school is dismissed; or (b) at 4 p.m. if there is no school. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m. on the same day the holiday begins.	Even years	Odd years
Veterans Day	(1) Holiday begins at 6 p.m. on the day before Veterans Day. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on Veterans Day.	Odd years	Even years
Thanksgiving	(1) Holiday begins on Wednesday at:	Even years	Odd years

	(a) 6 p.m.; or (b) the time school is regularly dismissed for Thanksgiving at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.		
Winter Break (First Half)	(1) Holiday begins at: (a) 6 p.m. on the day on that school dismisses for winter break; or (b) the time school is regularly dismissed on the day that school dismisses for winter break at the election of the parent granted the holiday. (2) Holiday ends on December 27th at 7 p.m.	Odd years	Even years
Winter Break (Second Half)	(1) Holiday begins on December 27th at 7 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 7 p.m. on the day before school resumes.	Even years	Odd years
Day of Minor Child's Birthday	(1) Holiday begins at 3 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m.	Even years	Odd years
Day Before or After Minor Child's Birthday	(1) Holiday begins at 3 p.m. (2) Holiday ends at 9 p.m.	Odd years	Even years

Exhibit B – 81-9-209

81-9-209. Notice of relocation -- Effect of relocation on parent-time schedule.

(1) As used in this section, "relocation" means moving 150 miles or more from the residence of the other parent.

(2) The relocating parent shall provide written notice to the other parent at least 60 days before the day on

which the relocating parent intends to relocate.

- (3) The written notice of relocation under Subsection (2) shall contain statements affirming :
 - (a) the parent-time provisions in Subsection (9) or a parent-time schedule approved by both parties will be followed; and
 - (b) that a parent will not interfere with the other's parental rights pursuant to court ordered parent-time arrangements or the parent-time schedule approved by both parties.
- (4) The court shall, upon motion of any party or upon the court's own motion, schedule a hearing with notice to:
 - (a) review the notice of relocation and the relevant parent-time schedule under Section [81-8-302](#) or [81-8-304](#); and
 - (b) make appropriate orders regarding the parent-time schedule and costs for parent-time transportation.
- (5) In a hearing to review the notice of relocation, the court shall, in determining if the relocation of a custodial parent is in the best interest of the minor child, consider any other factors that the court considers relevant to the determination.
- (6) If the court determines that relocation is not in the best interest of the minor child, and the custodial parent relocates, the court may order a change of custody.
- (7)
 - (a) If the court finds that the relocation is in the best interest of the minor child, the court shall determine the parent-time schedule and allocate the transportation costs that will be incurred for the minor child to visit the noncustodial parent.
 - (b) In making a determination under Subsection (7)(a), the court shall consider:
 - (i) the reason for the parent's relocation;
 - (ii) the additional costs or difficulty to both parents in exercising parent-time;
 - (iii) the economic resources of both parents; and
 - (iv) other factors the court considers necessary and relevant.
- (8) If a parent relocates because of an act of domestic violence or family violence by the other parent, the court shall make specific findings and orders with regard to the application of this section.
- (9) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, upon the relocation of one of the parties, the following schedule is the minimum parent-time the noncustodial parent is entitled to a minor child who is five to 18 years old:
 - (a) in years ending in an odd number, the minor child shall spend the following holidays with the noncustodial parent:
 - (i) Thanksgiving holiday beginning Wednesday until Sunday; and

- (ii) Spring break, if applicable, beginning the last day of school before the holiday until the day before school resumes;
 - (b) in years ending in an even number, the minor child shall spend the following holidays with the noncustodial parent:
 - (i) the entire winter school break period; and
 - (ii) the Fall school break beginning the last day of school before the holiday until the day before school resumes;
 - (c) extended parent-time equal to 1/2 of the summer or off-track time for consecutive weeks; and
 - (d) one weekend per month, at the option and expense of the noncustodial parent.
- (10) For extended parent-time under Subsection (9)(c), the minor child should be returned to the custodial home no later than seven days before school begins, except that this week is counted when determining the amount of parent-time to be divided between the parents for the summer or off-track period.
- (11) (a) The court may also set a parent-time schedule for a minor child who is younger than five years old.
- (b) The schedule shall take into consideration the following:
 - (i) the age of the minor child;
 - (ii) the developmental needs of the minor child;
 - (iii) the distance between the parents' homes;
 - (iv) the travel arrangements and cost;
 - (v) the level of attachment between the minor child and the noncustodial parent; and
 - (vi) any other factors relevant to the best interest of the minor child.
- (12) The noncustodial parent's monthly weekend entitlement is subject to the following restrictions.
- (a) (i) If the noncustodial parent has not designated a specific weekend for parent-time, the noncustodial parent shall receive the last weekend of each month unless a holiday assigned to the custodial parent falls on that particular weekend.
 - (ii) If a holiday assigned to the custodial parent falls on the last weekend of the month, the noncustodial parent is entitled to the next to the last weekend of the month.
 - (b) If a noncustodial parent's extended parent-time or parent-time over a holiday extends into or through the first weekend of the next month, that weekend shall be considered the noncustodial parent's monthly weekend entitlement for that month.

- (c) If a minor child is out of school for teacher development days or snow days after the minor child begins the school year, or other days not included in the list of holidays in Subsection (9) and those days are contiguous with the noncustodial parent's monthly weekend parent-time, those days shall be included in the weekend parent-time.
- (13) The custodial parent is entitled to all parent-time not specifically allocated to the noncustodial parent.
- (14) In the event finances and distance preclude the exercise of minimum parent-time for the noncustodial parent during the school year, the court should consider awarding more time for the noncustodial parent during the summer time if it is in the best interests of the the minor child.
- (15) (a) Upon the motion of any party, the court may order uninterrupted parent-time with the noncustodial parent for a minimum of 30 days during extended parent-time, unless the court finds it is not in the best interest of the minor child.
- (b) If the court orders uninterrupted parent-time during a period not covered by this section, the court shall specify in its order which parent is responsible for the minor child's travel expenses.
- (16) (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court the relocating party shall be responsible for all the minor child's travel expenses relating to Subsections (9)(a) and (b) and 1/2 of the minor child's travel expenses relating to Subsection (9)(c), provided the noncustodial parent is current on all support obligations.
- (b) If the noncustodial parent has been found in contempt for not being current on all support obligations, the noncustodial parent is responsible for all of the minor child's travel expenses under Subsection (9), unless the court rules otherwise.
- (c) A responsible party shall make a reimbursement to the other for the minor child's travel expenses within 30 days of receipt of documents detailing those expenses.
- (17) The court may apply this provision to any preexisting decree of divorce.
- (18) Any action under this section may be set for an expedited hearing.
- (19) A parent who fails to comply with the notice of relocation in Subsection (2) is in contempt of the court's order.