

KLAMATH COUNTY STANDARD LONG DISTANCE PARENTING TIME PLAN

1. INTRODUCTION

Each parent must be given the opportunity to play an active role in their child's life. Each parent makes the decisions of day-to-day care and control of the child while the parent is caring for the child.

2. PARENTS CAN AGREE TO A DIFFERENT PLAN

This long-distance parenting time plan is a sample plan that parents may use or change as needed to create their own parenting time plan. Parents are encouraged to try to reach their own agreements on parenting time. Parents can always agree to change parenting time. However, if parents do not agree to a change, then parents must follow the plan as written.

3. ROUTINE SCHEDULE

The nonresidential parent is encouraged to be flexible in parenting time arrangements for young children who are breastfed.

Children birth to 6 months. Every Saturday from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., and every Sunday from 10:00 a.m. to noon in the location where the residential parent lives.

Children 6 months to 18 months. Every other Saturday and Sunday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the location where the residential parent lives.

Children 18 months to 36 months. Every other Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to Sunday at 6:00 p.m. in the location where the residential parent lives.

Children 36 months and older. Before August 15th of each year, the nonresidential parent must give written notice to the residential parent of which weekends during the months of September through May that the nonresidential parent wishes to have routine parenting time. The nonresidential parent will have the child for one weekend per month that may include up to two weekdays attached to this weekend if the child is not attending school on those days (such as holidays or school in-service days). The child shall be back to the residential parent's home no later than 6:00 p.m. on the day prior to a school day. The residential parent will give the nonresidential parent a copy of the child's school calendar.

4. HOLIDAY AND VACATION PLANNING

The nonresidential parent will have the child according to the schedules noted below. If routine parenting time conflicts with holiday and vacation parenting time, then the parent entitled to holiday and vacation time will have the child. Holiday and vacation parenting time will not work to change the routine schedule, nor will it restart the routine parenting time schedule.

Spring Break

Child birth to 18 months. No change from the routine schedule.

Child 18 months to 36 months: In odd years, from Saturday at 10:00 a.m. to Tuesday at 10:00 a.m. during the week of spring break, according to the school district where the residential parent lives.

Child 36 months and older: Whether or not the child is in school, in odd years, from 10:00 a.m. on the day after school ends to 6:00 p.m. the day before school starts again.

Summer Parenting Time

Child birth to 18 months prior to June 1. For each of the months of June, July and August of every year, the nonresidential parent will have the child for one weekend per month on Saturday and Sunday from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the location where the residential parent lives. Before May 1st of each year, the nonresidential parent must give written notice to the residential parent of the selected weekend for each of those months.

Child 18 months to 36 months prior to June 1. For each of the months of June, July and August of every year, the nonresidential parent will have the child for one weekend per month from Friday at 6:00 pm to Sunday at 6:00 p.m. in the location where the residential parent lives. Before May 1st of each year, the nonresidential parent must give written notice to the residential parent of the selected weekend for each of those months.

Child 36 months to 6 years prior to June 1. Whether or not the child is in school, the nonresidential parent will have the child for two twelve-day blocks, starting not less than two weeks and not more than five weeks after school ends according to the school district where the residential parent lives or where the child attends. There must be at least two weeks between each of the blocks. The routine schedule is stopped. Before May 1st of each year, the nonresidential parent must give written notice to the residential parent of the selected dates.

Child six years and older prior to June 1: In every year the nonresidential parent will have the child for a period of 49 days (seven weeks), starting not less than one week after school ends, during the period of school summer vacation, including the Fourth of July. Before May 1st of each year, the nonresidential parent must give written notice to the residential parent of the dates for the summer parenting time.

The residential parent may have a two week period with the child, to be scheduled after the first 19 days of the nonresidential parent's summer parenting time and this time will not count as part of the nonresidential parent's 49 days. If the

residential parent chooses to have a two week period with the child, then the residential parent must pay for all transportation costs incurred for that two week period. By June 1st of each year, the residential parent must give written notice to the nonresidential parent of the selected two week period, if that parent chooses to have one.

Thanksgiving

Child birth to 6 months: No change from the routine schedule.

Child 6 months to 18 months: In odd years, Thanksgiving Day from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the location where the residential parent lives.

Child 18 months to 36 months: In odd years, Thanksgiving Day from 9:00 a.m. until the following Saturday at 6:00 p.m.

Child 36 months and older: In odd years, from the Wednesday before Thanksgiving Day at 6:00 p.m. to the Sunday after Thanksgiving Day at 6:00 p.m.

Winter Break and Christmas

Child birth to 18 months: In odd years, on December 24 from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the location where the residential parent lives. In even years, on December 25 from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the location where the residential parent lives.

Child 18 months to 36 months: In odd years, December 21 from 9:00 a.m. to December 25 at 9:00 a.m. In even years, on December 25 from 9:00 a.m. to December 29 at 9:00 a.m.

Child 36 months to 6 years: In odd years, from 6:00 p.m. on December 18 to December 25 at 9:00 a.m. In even years, from 9:00 a.m. on December 25 to January 1 at 6:00 p.m.

Child six years and older: In even years, from the day after school ends at 10:00 a.m. to the day before school starts again at 6:00 p.m.

Flex Time

The nonresidential parent will have up to 12 additional days per year. The nonresidential parent must give at least 3 days advance notice to the residential parent. The nonresidential parent may have up to 4 consecutive days at a time, consistent with the age-appropriate schedules found in Section 3.

5. PARENTING TIME ARRANGEMENTS

Transportation

Transportation by plane, train or bus. If the nonresidential parent wants the child to travel by plane, train or bus, then the residential parent will deliver and pick up the child at the local international airport, train station or bus station. A child younger than ten years will not travel alone for long distances and must be accompanied by a parent or mutually agreed upon adult.

Transportation by car. The nonresidential parent must pick up the child from the front of the residential parent's home no earlier than 15 minutes before and no later than 30 minutes after the parenting time period begins. The residential parent will pick up the child from the nonresidential parent's home no earlier than 15 minutes before and no later than 30 minutes after the parenting time period ends.

It is recommended that each parent share equally in the cost of transportation for parenting time.

Meals and Clothes

The residential parent must have the child fed and ready on time with sufficient clothing packed and for the nonresidential parent's parenting time. The nonresidential parent is responsible for incidental costs of exercising parenting time. The nonresidential parent must return all clothing that came with the child and must have the child fed before the child is returned to the residential parent.

Medications

If the child has been prescribed medication, each parent should provide the medication to the other parent along with any instructions regarding the medication.

Parenting Time is Not the Child's Decision

The child is not permitted to decide whether to visit with the nonresidential parent. The residential parent and child's personal plans, school activities, church activities and other considerations are not reason to change this parenting time schedule, except to determine flex time scheduling. However, parents are encouraged to be supportive of the child's participation in all activities.

Where There Are Children in Different Age Groups

If there are children of different ages who would have different parenting time schedules according to this plan, the nonresidential parent will have parenting time with all children together under the schedule that applies to the oldest child. However, if a child is six months of age or younger, parenting time with that child must go by the designated age-appropriate times.

Scheduling

Whenever possible, parenting time will be arranged and scheduled to coincide with school in-service days, holidays and vacation days.

To promote stability for the child, each parent must understand that reasonable adjustments will be needed from time to time, and that flexibility will be needed to follow this parenting schedule. Each parent should be flexible in arranging dates and times for parenting time with the child so that important family events, school and other activities are maintained with minimal disruption or hard feelings.

Parents should make scheduling arrangements between themselves or through other adults. Children should not be used as messengers.

Make-up of Missed Parenting Time

Only substantial medical reasons will postpone scheduled parenting time. Make-up parenting time must be scheduled within 20 days. If, however, the nonresidential parent is unable to exercise makeup parenting time for any reason, there will be no makeup parenting time, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Parent-Child Communication

Both parents have the right to have written, telephone and electronic contact with the child without interference or monitoring during reasonable hours. Reasonable hours are between 9:00 a.m. and one hour before regularly scheduled bedtimes, unless other arrangements are made.

Affection and Respect

Each parent shall not make negative comments to the child about the other parent or in any way diminish the love, respect, and affection the child has for the other parent.

Parental Notification (ORS 107.164)

Unless otherwise ordered by a court, each parent has a continuing responsibility to provide addresses and contact telephone numbers to the other parent, and to immediately notify the other parent of any emergency circumstances or substantial changes in the health of the child. The residential parent must also provide an address and contact number for the minor child's school or teacher, physician, dentist and therapist. The nonresidential parent has the right to contact these people for information about the child.

The residential parent will provide a letter or report to the other parent every 90 days, at a minimum, describing the child's progress in school and include school photographs and examples of school work; the child's activities (school, sports, cultural, religious, etc.), including awards, photographs and so forth; and the child's medical and general health condition.

Parent's Relocation (ORS 107.159)

Unless otherwise ordered by a court, parents must provide each other and the court with at least 30 days prior written notice of any planned relocation of more than 60 miles.

Parental Authority (ORS 107.154)

Unless otherwise ordered by a court, Parent B always has the right:

- (a) To inspect and receive school records and to consult with school staff concerning the child's welfare and education, to the same extent as Parent A may inspect and receive such records and consult with such staff;
- (b) To inspect and receive governmental agency and law enforcement records concerning the child to the same extent as Parent A may inspect and receive such records;
- (c) To consult with any person who may provide care or treatment for the child and to inspect and receive the child's medical, dental and psychological records, to the same extent as Parent A may consult with such person and inspect and receive such records;
- (d) To authorize emergency medical, dental, psychological, psychiatric or other health care for the child if Parent A is, for practical purposes, unavailable; or,
- (e) To apply to be the child's conservator, guardian ad litem or both.

Failure to Comply with this Plan

If a parent fails to follow a term of this plan, the other parent must continue to follow the terms of this plan, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The Klamath County court clerk has information about the expedited parenting time enforcement procedure.

6. NUMBER OF OVERNIGHTS FOR CHILD SUPPORT CALCULATION

Child Birth to Six Months:	0
Child Six Months to 18 Months:	0
Child 18 Months to 36 Months:	51
Children 36 Months to Six Years:	85
Children Six Years and Older:	111