

LOCAL RULE 8.075
BENTON COUNTY STANDARD PARENTING PLAN
(Effective March 15, 2000)

Parents are in the best position to develop a plan that fits their child's needs and are strongly encouraged to agree on a parenting plan and conditions of parenting time for their child (unless otherwise stated, "child" means all minor children of the parents). If the parents are unable to agree on a parenting plan for their child, the Court will order a plan guided by the principles discussed below.

When the marital relationship deteriorates, parents sometimes overlook the fact that the child loves each parent. It is very stressful for the child when the parents disagree, particularly about parenting time and other parenting issues. The child wants the parents to agree on parenting time and wants the parents to be mutually supporting parents.

The child needs to have regular ongoing contact with both parents and be able to express love for both parents. Each parent needs to create an atmosphere that allows the child to freely express their love for the other parent without making the child feel guilty or that they are somehow hurting one parent by loving the other. Parents often subconsciously or otherwise convey to the child their dislike of the other parent. This causes conflict for the child and is detrimental to the child's relationship with both parents.

Parenting plans need to recognize that children have different needs depending on their age. The guidelines set forth herein for children aged birth to 36 months are based on recommendations of child development professionals. It is important for parents to occasionally adjust their parenting plans to meet developmental needs of children as they age and mature. Teenagers, for instance, have typically developed their own social life and often don't want to be "forced" to spend time with either parent. A parenting plan needs to acknowledge these differences and establish transitions through the child's developmental milestones. An age appropriate plan will be different with each child and each set of parents.

In the end, the only principle that should control the development of a parenting plan is what is in the child's best interest. Both parents must set aside their individual conflicts and focus on the child's need to develop and maintain the best possible relationship with both parents. These principles will ultimately guide the court in setting a parenting plan if the parents are unable to agree.

It is the philosophy of this Court that parents should use mediation to create their own parenting plans. This is why the Court requires parents to attend mediation when they are not able to reach an agreement on their own. The Court expects parties to participate in mediation in good faith.

The following Benton County Standard Parenting Plan is intended to provide a parenting plan to parties who have not been able to agree on their own plan, either on their own or after mediation. If the parents are unable to communicate and work together to reach a parenting plan, they will likely have many ongoing disputes about parenting time. Therefore, if the Court is required to impose orders, the parties must strictly comply with these orders. This is the only option when parents cannot agree on these issues.

The Benton County Standard Parenting Plan is not intended to create an absolute minimum or maximum amount of time a parent may spend with the child. So many issues can arise in parenting time that it is very difficult, if not impossible, for the court to set a schedule that will cover every possible situation that might occur. This Plan is designed with the average parents in mind; neither the most involved parents nor the least involved parents. This Plan does not presume that one parent is superior or inferior to the other. The Court recognizes there are diverse ethnic, cultural and religious beliefs and expects the parties to modify the holiday schedule set forth in this Plan to reflect and be respectful of each parent’s ethnic, cultural or religious beliefs. Because each family's circumstances are different, the court may make provisions for more or less parenting time than provided for in this Standard Parenting Plan.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The parents’ names are _____ and _____.

This Parenting Plan applies to the following child(ren):

<u>Name(s)</u>	<u>Date(s) of Birth</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

II. RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE

For the purposes of the Standard Parenting Plan, “residential parent” means the parent who provides the primary residence for the child. The “nonresidential parent” means the parent who has parenting time with the child according to the schedule provided in the Standard Parenting Plan.

[] Mother [] Father shall be considered the “residential parent.” (Check one.)

Unless there are significant indications of endangerment to the child that would require limiting parenting time or supervision of parenting time, and when parents live no more than approximately 120 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall have the child as set forth below. When parents live more than approximately 120 miles apart, refer to the Medium and Long Distance Parenting section beginning on page 11..

Children aged birth to 6 months. Three times per week for two hours each on consistent days and times selected by the residential parent and at times when the nonresidential parent is available to visit the child.

Children aged 6 months to 24 months. Two times per week for three hours on consistent weekdays selected by the residential parent when the nonresidential parent is available to visit the child and one day

per weekend from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. This weekend day may be an overnight for children 18 months and older, if the nonresidential parent has been actively involved in raising the child prior to the parties' separation.

Children aged 24 months to 36 months. Two times per week for three hours on consistent weekdays selected by the residential parent when the nonresidential parent is available to visit the child and on alternate weekends from 7 p.m. Saturday until 7 p.m. Sunday.

Children over age 36 months. Alternating weekends commencing at 7 p.m. on Friday and ending the following Monday morning. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties in writing, the nonresidential parent shall feed the child on Monday morning and drop the child off at the child's home or daycare no later than 9 a.m., or at school before the child's first class if the child is in school. If the Monday of the nonresidential parent's weekend is a non-school day or national holiday which is not listed below, then the weekend shall end on Monday at 7 p.m.

In addition to alternating weekends, the nonresidential parent shall have the child on the Monday preceding the nonresidential parent's alternate weekend from 5 p.m. until 8 p.m. if the child is in school, and from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. if the child is not in school and if the nonresidential parent and/or his or her immediate family will be with the child during that period of time.

III. HOLIDAY AND VACATION PLANNING

Whether or not the child is enrolled in school, the child shall spend time with his/her parents on holidays according to the following plan:

	<u>NONRESIDENTIAL PARENT</u>	<u>RESIDENTIAL PARENT</u>
Spring Break	Even years	Odd years
Easter (optional)	Odd years	Even years
Memorial Day	Even years	Odd years
Halloween (optional)	Odd years	Even years
Thanksgiving	Even years	Odd years
Winter Vacation	Odd years	Even years
Child's Birthday(s)	Even years	Odd years

For the purposes of this Parenting Plan, a holiday shall begin and end as follows:

A. SPRING BREAK

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child for the week days of school spring break in even-numbered years. The alternate weekends remain unchanged.

B. EASTER

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child on Easter Sunday from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. in odd-numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child commencing on the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday at 7 p.m. and ending on Easter Sunday at 7 p.m. in odd-numbered years.

C. MEMORIAL DAY

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child commencing on the day of the holiday from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. in even-numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child commencing on the Friday preceding the holiday at 7 p.m. until 7 p.m. the day of the holiday in even-numbered years.

D. HALLOWEEN

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child on October 31 from noon until 7 p.m. in odd-numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. Whether or not the child is in school, if this holiday does not fall on a Saturday or Sunday, the nonresidential parent shall have the child on October 31 from 5 p.m. until 8 p.m. in odd-numbered years. If this holiday falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the nonresidential parent shall have the child on October 31 from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. in odd-numbered years.

E. THANKSGIVING

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child from 9 a.m. on Thanksgiving Day until 7 p.m. on Thanksgiving Day in even-numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child commencing on Wednesday evening prior to Thanksgiving at 7 p.m. and ending on the following Sunday at 7 p.m. in even-numbered years.

F. WINTER VACATION

Children aged birth to 18 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child on December 25 from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. in odd-numbered years and in even-numbered years on December 24 from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child from 7 p.m. on December 24 until 7 p.m. on December 25 in odd-numbered years and in even-numbered years from 7 p.m. on December 25 until 7 p.m. on December 26.

Children over age 36 months. Whether or not the child is in school, during the period of school winter vacation in the district in which the child resides, parenting time for the nonresidential parent shall begin at 9 a.m. the day after school adjourns until 7 p.m. on December 26 in odd-numbered years. In even-numbered years, the nonresidential parent shall have the child beginning at 7 p.m. on December 26 and ending at 7 p.m. the day before school reconvenes.

G. CHILD'S BIRTHDAY

Children aged 12 months to 24 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. in even-numbered years (all children go). The child's birthday shall supercede the summer vacation schedule.

Children over age 36 months. If on a school day (whether or not the child is in school), the nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday from 5 p.m. until 8 p.m. in even-numbered years (all children go). If on a non-school day, from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. (all children go). The child's birthday shall supercede the summer vacation schedule.

H. OTHER HOLIDAYS

Children over age 6 months. Mother shall have the child on Mother's Day and on Mother's birthday from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. Mother's birthday shall supercede the summer vacation schedule.

Father shall have the child on Father's Day and on Father's birthday from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. Father's Day and Father's birthday shall supercede the summer vacation schedule.

I. SUMMER VACATION

Children aged birth to under 36 months before June 1. The residential schedule remains the same as for the rest of the year.

Children aged 36 months to under 6 years before June 1. The nonresidential parent shall have the child for three (3) one-week blocks, scheduled to include the nonresidential parent's "alternate weekends." One week shall be in June, one week in July, and one week in August. There shall be at least two weeks between each of the one-week blocks. Prior to April 1, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify in writing the residential parent of the dates of the summer parenting time periods. If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to April 1, the residential parent shall be entitled to designate those periods by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by April 20. "Alternate weekends" and "alternate Mondays" continue throughout the summer.

Children who reach age 6 before June 1. The parents shall share parenting time with the child on an alternating two-week block basis during the school summer vacation which shall be deemed to begin at 7 p.m. on the Friday of the last week of school and end at 7 p.m. on the Sunday immediately preceding the beginning of the school year. The nonresidential parent shall have the child during the first two-week

block beginning at 7 p.m. on the Friday of the last week of school in even-numbered years and during the second two-week block beginning at 7 p.m. on the third Friday after the end of school in odd-numbered years. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties in writing, all exchanges shall occur at 7 p.m. on Fridays. It is contemplated that the summer school vacation will not be an equal number of weeks each year which will cause one parent to have less time with the child than the other. This discrepancy will reverse the following year and thereby equalize over time. "Alternate weekends" and "alternate Mondays" are discontinued during the school summer vacation and resume the first weekend following the beginning of the school year.

IV. DECISION-MAKING

A. Day-to-Day Decisions

Each parent shall make decisions regarding the day-to-day care and control of the child while the parent is caring for the child. Both parents are authorized to make emergency decisions affecting the health or safety of the child.

B. Major Decisions

Decisions regarding the child's education, non-emergency health-care and religious training are considered major decisions. Sole decision-making authority means that one parent is responsible for making these decisions. Unless the parties have agreed in writing to joint legal custody, the residential parent shall have sole decision-making authority in major decisions concerning the child.

V. INFORMATION SHARING

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, each parent shall have equal access to important information regarding the child; including, but not limited to, the child's current address and telephone number, education, medical, governmental agency, psychological, and law enforcement records. Each parent must immediately notify the other regarding any emergency circumstances or substantial changes in the health of the child.

VI. RELOCATION OF A PARENT

Parents shall provide each other with written notice of any planned relocation which will result in a move more than 60 miles further distant from the other parent at least 45 days prior to the relocation or as soon as the moving parent learns of the relocation, whichever is sooner.

Any relocation of one parent that would disrupt the other parent's scheduled time with the child shall require a modification of the residential schedule that is mutually agreed upon or is ordered by the Court prior to the relocation.

Each parent shall notify the other parent of his or her contact phone number and address and shall notify the other parent of any change in that information within 72 hours of such a change. Further, if either

parent takes the child from that parent's usual residence, he or she shall notify the other parent of any emergency contact phone number and where the child will be staying.

VII. COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE CHILD

The nonresidential parent and the child shall have the unlimited right to correspond with each other by regular or e-mail and to telephone each other during reasonable hours without interference or monitoring by the residential parent or anyone else in any way. However, unless otherwise agreed in writing, telephone calls between the nonresidential parent and the child shall be limited to no more than three per week and each call shall be limited to 10 minutes or less in duration. The residential parent shall have the same communication rights when the child is with the nonresidential parent.

VIII. OTHER PROVISIONS

A. The Child Needs to Have Regular Ongoing Contact With Both Parents

Often the residential parent disagrees with the nonresidential parent's lifestyle, and/or parenting ability, and only wants the nonresidential parent to have a limited role in the child's life. This attitude, however, often ignores the fact that the child loves the other parent. A child needs to spend time with both parents.

On the other hand, an even greater problem can occur when the nonresidential parent does not maintain regular, ongoing contact with the child. This is very damaging to the child. When the court orders a Parenting Plan, that order requires parenting time to take place. The court expects the nonresidential parent to exercise all the parenting time provided for by the court.

B. Parents Must Communicate About the Child

When parents become divorced they, in effect, have to develop a new relationship so they can become mutually supporting parents. This does not require that they be friends or that they communicate about anything other than the child. It does, however, require that they work out some way to communicate about things effecting the child. The communication needs to be as respectful and unemotional as possible. Parents are encouraged to use e-mail whenever possible. Under no circumstances should these communications, whether written or otherwise, be shared with the child.

If the parents are not otherwise communicating about the child, the residential parent must send the nonresidential parent a respectful and objective letter or e-mail at least once every 60 days discussing the following: the child's school, health, activities and any concerns the parent has about things that are happening during parenting time. The nonresidential parent must respond to that letter or e-mail by writing a respectful and objective letter or e-mail to the residential parent within 30 days describing the child's activities during parenting time, responding to the nonresidential parent's parenting time concerns and expressing any concerns about the child that the nonresidential parent may have.

C. The Child Should be Left Out of the Parents' Disputes

The child loves both parents and does not want to be disloyal to either parent. When one parent talks negatively about the other parent, or about the other parent's spouse or family, this is emotionally damaging to the child. When one parent tries to use the child as a source of information about the other parent, this is emotionally damaging to the child. Similarly, the child should not be used as a "go-between", to relay messages, or otherwise used as a means of communication between the parents.

D. Affection and Respect

Each parent is forbidden, under any circumstances, from making or willfully allowing others to make derogatory comments in the presence of the child about the other parent, or his/her spouse or family, or in any way diminishing the love, respect and affection the child has for the other parent.

E. Meals and Clothes

The residential parent shall have the child fed and ready on time with sufficient clothing packed and ready for the nonresidential parent's parenting time. The nonresidential parent shall return all the clothing which accompanied the child and shall have the child fed before the child returns to the residential parent.

F. Exchange and Transportation of Child From One Parent to the Other

When parents live no more than 60 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall pick up the child from the residential parent's residence no earlier than or later than 15 minutes from the scheduled beginning of the parenting time. The residential parent shall pick up the child from the nonresidential parent's residence no earlier than or later than 15 minutes from the ending of the nonresidential parent's parenting time.

Unless otherwise agreed between the parents in writing or ordered by the Court, parents who live more than 60 miles apart shall equally participate in the cost and effort of exchanging the child from one parent to the other.

G. Parent Control of Child's Activities During Parenting Time

The residential parent makes the decisions about what the child does while the child is with the residential parent. The nonresidential parent makes the decisions about what the child does while the child is with the nonresidential parent. Therefore, neither parent should schedule activities for the child that occur during the other parent's time with the child without first consulting and getting the other parent's written consent.

Oftentimes one parent objects to things that the child does while with the other parent. Fortunately, or unfortunately as the case may be, the other parent has the right to make those decisions while the child is with the other parent; provided, of course, that the activity does not endanger the health or safety of the child. Ideally, however, parents will talk about their concerns on these issues and resolve them. The key is to try to do the following: understand the other parent's concerns; respect the other parent; and not do anything to undermine the authority and respect (in the child's eyes) of the other parent.

H. School Involvement

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, both parents are encouraged to participate in the child's school activities including visiting the classroom, attending parent-teacher conferences, and sports activities.

I. Non-Assigned Time

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the residential parent is responsible for the child during all times not specifically designated as the nonresidential parent's parenting time.

J. Makeup of Missed Parenting Time

Personal plans of either parent or of the child, school activities, church activities and other considerations *will not* be reasons for failing to follow the parenting time schedule. The child *will not* be permitted to determine whether or not he/she wishes to be with a parent. Only substantial medical reasons will be considered sufficient for postponement of parenting time. If a child is ill and unable to visit, a makeup parenting time shall occur on the following weekend or Monday. If, however, the nonresidential parent fails to exercise his/her parenting time, there will be no makeup parenting time.

Specific holidays or vacations shall supercede any weekend or alternating Monday parenting time the other parent might otherwise have and there will *not* be a makeup nor will the weekend schedule be changed. In other words, there are some weekends or alternating Mondays in a year that might be lost due to conflicting vacations or holidays.

K. No Shows for Scheduled Parenting Time

When there is a history of the nonresidential parent not showing up for a scheduled weekend or alternating Monday parenting time (e.g. one no show per month for 3 months), the residential parent may take the following action: write the nonresidential parent indicating that, unless the nonresidential parent gives at least 5 days advance notice that he/she will be unable to exercise the scheduled parenting time, the residential parent will cancel the next regularly scheduled parenting time.

Canceling the next regularly scheduled parenting time should not be done lightly and should not be done by the residential parent when, for example, there is no regular history of missed parenting times, or when the missed parenting time was due to an emergency situation such as health or emergency weather conditions.

L. Smoking or Drinking Alcohol in the Presence of the Child

An issue frequently occurs when one parent smokes or drinks alcohol in front of the child and the other parent objects. Neither parent should smoke in the presence of the child (or smoke in any manner so the child is breathing the smoke) and neither parent should drink alcohol to the point where they are affected by the alcohol to a noticeable or perceptible degree.

M. Failure to Comply

Parenting time is not dependent on payment of child support, or on whether or not the other parent does or does not do other things not directly related to parenting time. If a parent fails to comply with a provision of this Parenting Plan, the other parent's obligations under the Plan are not affected. If a parent refuses to follow or violates the court's Parenting Plan order, that party can be held in contempt of court. The punishment for contempt of court can include up to 6 months incarceration in the local corrections facility, a fine, and/or other sanctions.

N. Modification of Parenting Plan

No modification or agreement that changes these specific parenting time conditions will be allowed or recognized, unless it is in the form of a court order, or unless the parents agree in writing to temporary changes; or unless the need for change is relatively minor and arises at a time or under circumstances when it is not feasible to enter into a written agreement (e.g. one parent wants to start a particular week of parenting time earlier than the parties agreed).

O. Child's Last Name

The child must continue to use the child's last name as stated in the Judgment of Dissolution. Neither the parent nor the child has the right to change the child's last name without either mutual written agreement of the parents or a court order.

IX. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

The parents will attempt to cooperatively resolve any disputes that arise over the terms of the Parenting Plan. If the parents are unable to resolve a dispute, they are required to use mediation as a first recourse. If the parents need assistance in selecting a mediator, they may contact the domestic relations clerk at (541) 766-6705 for a list of local mediators. Any cost for mediation shall be shared equally by the parents or as determined in the dispute resolution process. A written record shall be prepared of any agreement reached in mediation and shall be provided to each parent. If the parents are unable to resolve a dispute through any other dispute resolution process, the dispute shall be resolved through court action. Going to court for a decision should be the absolute, last alternative.

X. MEDIUM AND LONG DISTANCE PARENTING

When parents choose to live a long distance from each other, it poses many difficulties for the parents, but more particularly, the child. It is not possible to create a long distance parenting time schedule that allows a child to spend a significant amount of time with the nonresidential parent. This is especially true for younger children. The Court recognizes that the following schedule is limited and encourages the parents to increase the frequency of visits whenever economically feasible. It is imperative that the

nonresidential parent maintain regular and meaningful contact with the child between visits and that the residential parent fully cooperate to achieve this goal. The Court strongly recommends the use of e-mail, in addition to regular telephone calls and letters.

Unless the parents agree otherwise in writing, when parents live more than approximately 120 miles apart, but less than approximately 250 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall have the child according to the schedule labeled "Medium Distance"; when parents live more than approximately 250 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall have the child according to the schedule labeled "Long Distance."

Unless otherwise agreed between the parents in writing or ordered by the Court, parents who live more than 60 miles apart shall equally participate in the cost and effort of exchanging the child from one parent to the other.

A. RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE

Unless there are significant indications of endangerment to the child that would require limiting parenting time or supervision of parenting time, the nonresidential parent shall have the child as follows:

Children aged birth to 6 months.

Medium and Long Distance: Three times per week for two hours each on consistent days and times in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children aged 6 months to 24 months.

Medium and Long Distance: Two times per week for three hours on consistent weekdays and one day per weekend from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides. This weekend day may be an overnight for children 18 months and older, if the nonresidential parent has been actively involved raising the child prior to the parties' separation.

Children aged 24 months to 36 months.

Medium and Long Distance: Two times per week for three hours on consistent weekdays and on alternate weekends from 7 p.m. Saturday until 7 p.m. Sunday.

Children over age 36 months.

Medium Distance: For each of the months of September, October, November, January, February, March, April and May, one period of four consecutive days beginning Friday at 7 p.m. and ending Monday at 7 p.m. These parenting time periods shall be scheduled to include non-school days or national holidays whenever possible. Prior to August 1 each year, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify the residential parent in writing of the dates of the parenting time periods to be scheduled during the months of September through May (excluding December). If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to August 1, the residential parent shall be entitled to designate those periods by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by August 20. If two periods of parenting time occur in one month (for example, the November four-day parenting time and Thanksgiving or the March

four-day parenting time and Spring Break), unless otherwise agreed by the parties in writing, there shall be just one period -- the longest period -- of parenting time during that month.

Long Distance: Between September 1 and December 1 of each year, one continuous seven-day period beginning at 9 a.m. on the first day and ending at 7 p.m. on the seventh day. Between February 1 and June 1 of each year, one continuous seven-day period beginning at 9 a.m. on the first day and ending at 7 p.m. on the seventh day. The seven-day periods may not be scheduled to immediately precede or immediately follow any of the nonresidential parent’s holidays named below nor may they be scheduled to interfere with any of the residential parent’s holidays named below. Prior to August 1 each year, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify the residential parent in writing of the dates of the parenting time periods to be scheduled during the months of September through May (excluding December and January). If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to August 1, the residential parent shall be entitled to designate those periods by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by August 20.

In addition, if the nonresidential parent will be visiting the locality where the child resides, the nonresidential parent may have two days parenting time to be exercised in that locality, provided he/she gives at least 20 days advance notice in writing, or may have one day parenting time to be exercised in that locality if he/she gives less than 20 days advance notice in writing but at least 7 days advance notice in writing. These parenting times shall begin at 9 a.m. and end at 7 p.m. on the following day or the day thereafter.

B. HOLIDAY AND VACATION PLANNING

Whether or not the child is enrolled in school, the child shall spend time with his/her parents on holidays according to the following plan:

	NONRESIDENTIAL <u>PARENT</u>	_____	RESIDENTIAL <u>PARENT</u>
Spring Break	Even years		Odd years
Thanksgiving	Even years		Odd years
Winter Vacation	Odd years		Even years

For the purposes of this Parenting Plan, a holiday shall begin and end as follows:

1. SPRING BREAK

Children over 36 months.

Medium Distance: Whether or not the child is in school, the nonresidential parent shall have the child in even-numbered years for the week days of spring vacation (alternate weekends continue unchanged).

Long Distance: Whether or not the child is in school, the nonresidential parent shall have the child for spring vacation each year from 7 p.m. the day school adjourns until noon on the day before school resumes.

2. THANKSGIVING

Children aged birth to 18 months.

Medium and Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child on Thanksgiving Day from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. in even-numbered years in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months.

Medium and Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child from noon on the day prior to Thanksgiving until 7 p.m. on Thanksgiving Day in even-numbered years.

Children over age 36 months.

Medium and Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child from 7 p.m. on the day prior to Thanksgiving until 7 p.m. on the Sunday following Thanksgiving in even-numbered years.

3. WINTER VACATION

Children aged birth to 18 months.

Medium and Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child on December 25 from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. in odd-numbered years and on December 24 from 9 a.m. until 7 p.m. in even-numbered years in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months.

Medium and Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child from 7 p.m. on December 24 until 7 p.m. on December 25 in odd-numbered years and from 7 p.m. on December 25 until 7 p.m. on December 26 in even-numbered years.

Children over age 36 months.

Medium and Long Distance: Whether or not the child is in school, during the period of school vacation in the district in which the child resides, parenting time for the nonresidential parent shall begin at 9 a.m. the day after school adjourns through 7 p.m. on December 26 in odd-numbered years. In even-numbered years, parenting time for the nonresidential parent shall begin at 7 p.m. on December 26 and end at noon the day before school reconvenes.

4. SUMMER VACATION

Prior to April 1 each year, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify the residential parent in writing of the dates of parenting time to be scheduled during the months of June through August. If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to April 1, the residential parent shall be entitled to select those periods, so long as they include the nonresidential parent's holiday time, by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by April 20.

Children aged birth to under 24 months before June 1.

Medium and Long Distance: The residential schedule remains the same as the rest of the year.

Children aged 24 months to under 36 months before June 1.

Medium Distance: The residential schedule remains the same as the rest of the year.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child for three “long” weekends, one in June, one in July, and one in August. The long weekends shall begin at 7 p.m. on Friday and end at 7 p.m. on Sunday. The parenting time may occur where the nonresidential parent resides. The nonresidential parent shall also have the child for three “normal” weekends, one in June, one in July, and one in August, beginning at 9 a.m. on Saturday and ending at 7 p.m. on Sunday in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children aged 36 months to under 6 years before June 1.

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child for three (3) one-week blocks, one week in June, one week in July, and one week in August. Unless the parties agree otherwise in writing, each one-week block shall begin at 7 p.m. on Friday and end at 7 p.m. on the following Friday. There shall be at least two weeks between each of the one-week blocks.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child for three continuous weeks during the summer beginning at 7 p.m. on the first day and ending at 7 p.m. on the twenty-second day.

Children who reach age 6 before June 1.

Medium Distance: The parents shall share parenting time with the child on an alternating two-week block basis during the school summer vacation which shall be deemed to begin at 7 p.m. on the Friday of the last week of school and end at 7 p.m. on the Sunday immediately preceding the beginning of the school year. The nonresidential parent shall have the child commencing the first two-week block beginning at 7 p.m. on the Friday of the last week of school in even-numbered years and commencing the second two-week block beginning at 7 p.m. on the third Friday after the end of school in odd-numbered years. Unless the parties agree otherwise in writing, all exchanges shall occur at 7 p.m. on Fridays. It is contemplated that the summer school vacation will not be an equal number of weeks each year which will cause one parent to have less time with the child than the other. This discrepancy will reverse the following year and thereby equalize over time.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child for two (2) three-week blocks. Unless the parties agree otherwise in writing, each three-week block shall begin at 7 p.m. on the first day and end at 7 p.m. on the twenty-second day. There shall be at least two weeks between the three-week blocks. If the child is at least 8 years old prior to June 1 and the nonresidential parent has maintained regular meaningful contact with the child since the parties’ separation, the summer parenting time may be exercised as one (1) six-week block.