

**LAKE COUNTY STANDARD LONG DISTANCE
PARENTING PLAN
(Pursuant to SLR 8.075)**

I. PARENTS CAN AGREE TO DIFFERENT PLAN

The parents can arrange any parenting time plan they desire or may vary portions of this plan, but only if both parents agree. If the parents do not agree to a different plan, the nonresidential parent will have parenting time as set forth in this plan at a minimum.

II. ROUTINE SCHEDULE

A. The nonresidential parent will have routine parenting time as follows:

Children aged birth to 6 months: Every Saturday and Sunday from noon to 2:00 p.m. in the area where the residential parent resides.

Children aged 6 months to 18 months: Every other Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the area where the residential parent resides.

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

Children over age 36 months: Prior to August 15th each year, the nonresidential parent will select and notify the residential parent in writing 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(ren) for one weekend per month which will include up to two weekdays attached to the weekend so long as the child(ren) are not attending school on those days (such as holidays or school in-service days). Child(ren) must **be returned** to the residential parent's home no later than 6:00 p.m. on the day prior to a school day. The residential parent must give the non-residential parent a copy of the child's school calendar.

B. If routine parenting time conflicts with holiday and vacation parenting time, then the parent entitled to holiday and vacation time will have the child(ren). Holiday and vacation parenting time will not work to change the routine schedule nor will it `restart` the routine parenting time schedule.

III. HOLIDAY AND VACATION PLANNING

A. SUMMER PARENTING TIME

Children aged birth to 12 months prior to June 1: The non-residential parent may have up to three (3) hours each day for no more than six (6) days each month of June, July, and August. Prior to May 1st the non-residential parent must select and notify in writing the residential parent of the dates for the summer parenting time.

Children aged 12 months to 36 months: For each of the months of June, July and August of every year, the non-residential parent will have the child(ren) for one weekend per month from Friday at 6:00 p.m. until Sunday at 6:00 p.m. Prior to May 1st each year, the non-residential parent must select and notify in writing the residential parent which weekend he or she has selected for those three months.

Children aged 36 months to six years of age prior to June 1: The non-residential parent will have the child(ren) for a period of 28 consecutive days, 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. The residential parent has the option of a weekend (6:00 p.m. Friday to 6:00 p.m. Sunday) after the first two weeks in the general area of the non-residential parent's residence. Applicable routine schedule is discontinued.

Children six years of age and older prior to June 1: The non-residential parent shall have the child(ren) for a period of 42 days, starting not less than one week after school ends, during the period of school summer vacation, including the 4th of July in even years. The residential parent can 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 will not count this time as part of the non-residential parent's 42 days. If the residential parent chooses to have such a two-week period with the child, then the residential parent must pay for all transportation costs. Prior to May 1st the non-residential parent must select and notify in writing the residential parent of the dates for the summer parenting time. By June 1st, the residential parent must notify in writing the non-residential parent of the selected 2 week period, if that parent chooses to have one.

B. THANKSGIVING

Children aged birth to 6 months: No change from routine schedule.

Children aged 6 months to 18 months: In odd years, Thanksgiving Day from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

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

Children 36 months and older: In odd years, from the Wednesday immediately before Thanksgiving at 6:00 p.m. until Sunday at 6:00 p.m.

C. SPRING BREAK/VACATION

Children aged birth to 18 months: Two hours a day for two days to be scheduled at least one week in advance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months: Three days attached to a weekend under the routine schedule to be scheduled at least one week in advance.

Children aged 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 adjourns to 6:00 p.m. the day before school resumes.

D. WINTER/CHRISTMAS BREAK

Children aged 6 months to 18 months: In even years December 25th from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and in odd years December 24th from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months: In even years, December 25th from 9:00 a.m. to December 29th at 9:00 a.m. In odd years, December 21st from 9:00 a.m. to December 25th at 9:00 a.m.

Children 36 months to six years of age: In even years from the day after school adjourns at 10:00 a.m. to seven days later at 6:00 p.m.

Children six years of age and older: In even years from the day after school adjourns at 10:00 a.m. to the day before school resumes at 6:00 p.m.

E. FLEX TIME

In addition to other specified parenting time, the non-residential parent will have parenting time with the child(ren) on a flexible basis, conditioned upon three days prior notice to the residential parent, and the desired time not conflicting with the child(ren)'s pre-established plans. This flex time shall not exceed 12 days per year, unless mutually agreed by both parents. The non-residential parent may have up to 4 consecutive days at a time, to be scheduled in accordance with the age appropriate time spans given for summer parenting time.

IV. PARENTING TIME ARRANGEMENTS

A. TRANSPORTATION

1. Transportation by plane, train or bus. If the non-residential parent wants the

child(ren) to travel by plane, train, or bus, then the residential parent must deliver and pickup the child at the designated airport, train station or bus station. A child younger than ten years can not travel long distances unless accompanied by a parent or mutually agreed upon adult known to the child. Approval of a non-parent companion can not be unreasonably y/e withheld.

2. Unless the Court orders or the parties agree otherwise, each parent will equally share the cost of transportation for parenting time.
3. Transportation by car. The non-residential parent must pick up the child(ren) from the front steps of the residential parent's residence no earlier than 15 minutes before and not later than 30 minutes after the parenting time period commences. The residential parent must pick up the child(ren) from the non-residential parent's residence no earlier than 15 minutes before and not later than 30 minutes after the parenting time period ends.

B. MEALS AND CLOTHES

The residential parent must have the child(ren) fed and ready on time with sufficient clothing packed and ready for the non-residential parent's parenting time. The non-residential parent must return all clothing that accompanied the child(ren) and must have the child(ren) fed before the child(ren) return(s) to the residential parent.

C. MEDICATIONS

If the child(ren) have been prescribed medication(s) that is/are to be administered during the parenting time, the residential parent should provide the medication(s) to the non-residential parent along with any instructions regarding the medication(s).

D. PARENTING TIME IS NOT THE CHILD(REN)'S DECISION

The child(ren) will not be permitted to determine whether they wish to visit with the non-residential parent. The residential parent and child(ren)'s personal plans, school activities, church activities and other considerations are not reason for failing to adhere to this parenting time schedule.

E. WHEN THERE ARE CHILDREN IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS

If there are children who would have different parenting time schedules under this parenting plan because they are different ages, the non-residential parent will have parenting time with all the children together under the schedule that applies to the oldest child, unless a child is 6 months or age or younger. If a child is 6 months of age or younger, parenting time with that child will be according to the schedule for a child of that age.

F. SCHEDULING

Parenting time should be arranged and scheduled to coincide with school in-service days and holidays/vacations if possible.

G. MAKING UP MISSED PARENTING TIME

Only substantial medical reasons will be considered sufficient to postpone scheduled parenting time. If a child is seriously ill and unable to visit with the non-residential parent, a make-up parenting time must be scheduled within 20 days. If, however, the non-residential parent is unable to exercise his/her parenting time for any reason, s/he is not entitled to any make-up parenting time **unless mutually agreed by both parents**.

V. TELEPHONE ACCESS

Both parents have the right to have written and phone contact with the child(ren) without interference or monitoring during reasonable hours. Reasonable hours are at least 1 hour before regularly scheduled bedtimes and no earlier than 9:00 a.m. unless other arrangements are made.

VI. CONTACT AT SCHOOL

Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, both parents are encouraged to participate in the child(ren)'s school activities including visiting the classroom, attending parent-teacher conferences, and sports activities. Each parent may have contact with the child(ren) at school provided that such contact does not interfere with the education of the child. Whether or not contact interferes is in the sole judgment of school authorities.

VII. AFFECTION AND RESPECT

Neither parent can ever make derogatory comments about the other parent or in any way diminish the love, respect, and affection the child has for the other parent. Both parents must make every effort to make sure that no one else makes negative comments or behaviors about the other parent in the presence of the child(ren).

VIII. PARENTAL NOTIFICATION (OR 107.164)

A. Both parents have a continuing responsibility to provide their 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 shall also provide an address and contact number for the minor child(ren)'s school/teacher, physician, dentist and therapist. The non-residential parent has the right to contact these people for information about the child(ren).

B. The residential parent will provide a letter/report to the other parent every 30 days, at a minimum, describing the child(**ren**)'s progress in school to include school photographs and examples of school work; the child(**ren**)'s activities (school, social,

sports, cultural, religious, etc), to include awards, photographs and so forth; and the child(ren)'s medical and general health condition.

IX. OTHER PARENTAL AUTHORITY (ORS 107.154)

The nonresidential parent always has the right:

A. To inspect and receive school records and to consult with school staff concerning the child(ren)'s welfare and education, to the same extent as the residential parent 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(ren) to the same extent as the residential parent may inspect and receive such records;

C. To consult with any person who may provide care or treatment for the child(ren) and to inspect and receive the child(ren)'s medical, dental and psychological records, to the same extent as the residential parent 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 the residential is, for practical purposes, unavailable; or,

E. To apply to be the child(ren)'s conservator, guardian ad litem or both.

X. PARENT' S RELOCATION (ORS 107.159)

Parents must provide each other and the Court with at least 60 days prior notice of any planned relocation more than 60 miles.

XI. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS PLAN

If a parent fails to comply with a provision of this plan, the other parent's obligation under the plan are not affected. The Lake County Court clerk has information about the expedited parenting time enforcement procedure.