

STANDARD PARENTING PLAN PACKET

DESCHUTES COUNTY
STANDARD PARENTING PLAN

It is the policy of this court to encourage the parties to work out their own Parenting Plan, either between themselves, with the help of legal professionals or through mediation. The court will generally approve any Parenting Plan agreed upon by the parties.

The intent of the Standard Parenting Plan is to provide a Parenting Plan to parties who have not been able to agree to an alternate, more flexible plan. Because each family's circumstances are different, the court may make provisions for more or less parenting time than provided for in the Standard Parenting Plan. The best interest of the child is not just the paramount consideration, it is the only consideration.

Petitioner)	<u>Standard Parenting Plan</u>
and)	Case No:
Respondent)	Date:

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

The parents names are _____ and _____.

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

<u>Names</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>
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II. RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE

For the purposes of the Standard Parenting Plan, "residential parent" means the parent who provides the primary residence for the child(ren). The "nonresidential parent" means the parent who has parenting time with the child(ren) 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(ren), which would require limiting the parenting time or supervision of parenting time, *and when parents live no more than 60 miles apart*, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) as follows:

Children aged birth to 6 months. Three times per week for two hours each on consistent days and times that are selected by the residential parent.

Children aged 6 months to 18 months. Two times per week for three hours on consistent weekdays selected by the residential parent and on alternate Saturdays from 9 a.m. until 3 p.m.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months. Two times per week for three hours on consistent weekdays selected by the residential parent and on alternate weekends from 6 p.m. Friday until 6 p.m. Saturday.

Children over age 36 months. Alternating weekends commencing at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and on alternate Mondays from 6 p.m. until 8 p.m. on the Monday preceding the nonresidential parent's alternate weekend with the child(ren).

The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on the first weekend following the entry of the Decree and Judgment or Modified Decree. In the event a school closure day is attached to an alternate weekend, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for the additional day.

When parents live more than sixty miles apart refer to the Addendum section on medium distance and long distance parenting.

III. OREGON SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT DIVISION TERMS

According to the Oregon Support Enforcement Division, "regular custody" is when the child(ren) lives primarily, more than 65 percent of the time, with one parent.

The residential parent shall have "regular custody" of the child(ren). Support Computation Worksheet "B" will be used to calculate child support.

IV. HOLIDAY AND VACATION PLANNING

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

	NONRESIDENTIAL PARENT	RESIDENTIAL PARENT
Winter Vacation	Even years	Odd years
Thanksgiving	Odd years	Even years
Easter	Even years	Odd years
Memorial Day	Odd years	Even years
Fourth of July	Even years	Odd years
Labor Day	Odd years	Even years
Child(ren)	Even years	Odd years
Spring Break	Odd years	Even years

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

A. WINTER VACATION

Children aged birth to 18 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on

December 25 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in even numbered years and in odd numbered years on December 24 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) from 6 p.m. on December 24 until 6 p.m. on December 25 in even numbered years and in odd numbered years from 6 p.m. on December 25

Children over age 36 months. Whether or not the child(ren) is/are in school during the period of school winter vacation in the district in which they reside, parenting time for the nonresidential parent shall begin at 9 a.m. the day after school adjourns through noon on December 26 in even numbered years.

In odd numbered years the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) beginning at noon on December 26 and ending at noon the day before school reconvenes.

B. THANKSGIVING

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) from 9:00 a.m. on Thanksgiving Day until 6 p.m. on Thanksgiving Day in odd numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) commencing on Wednesday evening prior to Thanksgiving at 6 p.m. and ending on the following Sunday at 6 p.m. in odd numbered years.

C. EASTER

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on Easter Sunday from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. in even numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) commencing on the Saturday preceding Easter Sunday at 5 p.m. and ending on Easter Sunday at 7 p.m. in even numbered years.

D. MEMORIAL DAY and LABOR DAY

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) commencing on the day of the holiday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

Children over age 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) commencing on the Friday preceding the holiday at 6 p.m. until 6 p.m. the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

E. FOURTH OF JULY

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on

July 4 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in even numbered years.

Children over age 36 months. If this holiday does not fall on Friday, Saturday, Sunday or Monday, parenting time shall commence at 9 a.m. on July 4 and shall end at 9 a.m. on July 5 in even numbered years. If this holiday falls on a Friday, parenting time shall commence at 7 p.m. on Thursday July 3, and shall end at 7 p.m. on the following Sunday. If this holiday falls on a Saturday, parenting time shall commence at 7 p.m. on Friday and continue until 7 p.m. on Sunday. If this holiday falls on Sunday, parenting time shall commence at 7 p.m. on Friday and continue until 9 a.m. on Monday. If this holiday falls on a Monday, parenting time shall commence at 9 a.m. on Saturday and continue until 9 a.m. on Tuesday.

F. CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAY

Children aged 12 months and 24 months. The nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in even numbered years.

Children aged 36 months and over. If on a school day, the nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday from 3 p.m. until 9 p.m. in even numbered years. If on a non-school day, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. If on a weekend, from Friday at 3 p.m. until the following Sunday at 6 p.m.

G. SPRING BREAK

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

H. OTHER HOLIDAYS

Children aged 6 months to 36 months. Mother shall have the child(ren) with her on Mothers Day and on Mother's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Father shall have the child(ren) with him on Fathers Day and on Father's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Children over age 36 months. Mother shall have the child(ren) on Mothers Day weekend commencing 6 p.m. on Friday until 6 p.m. on Sunday and on Mother's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

Father shall have the child(ren) on Fathers Day weekend commencing 6 p.m. on Friday until 6 p.m. on Sunday and on Father's birthday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m.

I. SUMMER VACATION

Prior to May 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 May 1, the residential parent shall be entitled to designate those periods, so long as they include the nonresidential parent's holiday time, by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by May 20. In the event that a parent has the child(ren) for more than nineteen (19) consecutive days, the other parent shall have the right to have the child(ren) on the third weekend after the commencement of the extended parenting time.

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

Children aged 36 months to 6 years prior to June 1. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for 3 one-week blocks, scheduled to include the nonresidential parent's "alternate weekends." One week shall be in June, one in July, and one in August of each summer. There shall be at least two-weeks between each of the one-week blocks. "Alternate weekends" continue throughout summer.

Children over age 6 prior to June 1. Whether or not the child(ren) is/are in school, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for a period of thirty-five days (5 weeks) during the period of school summer vacation. "Alternate weekends" are discontinued.

The above scheduled holidays and vacations shall supercede either parent's "alternate weekend" parenting time. However, in the event that the holiday schedule would prevent a parent from having the child(ren) for more than two consecutive weekends, the "alternate weekend" pattern would restart so that neither parent will go without having the child(ren) for more than two consecutive weekends.

V. DECISION-MAKING

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

B. Major decisions. Decisions regarding the child(ren)'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.

The residential parent shall have sole decision-making authority in major decisions concerning the child(ren).

C. Other decisions. Decisions about any changes in the residential schedule shall be made by mutual written agreement of both parents.

VI. INFORMATION SHARING

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, each parent shall have equal access to important information regarding the child(ren); including, but not limited to, the child(ren)'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(ren).

VII. RELOCATION OF A PARENT

Parents shall provide each other with reasonable (at least 30 days) prior notice of any planned relocation more than 60 miles out of the area.

Regardless of any decision-making allocation of this Parenting Plan, any relocation of one parent that would disrupt the other parent's scheduled time with the child(ren) shall require a modification of the residential schedule that is mutually agreed upon or is ordered by the court.

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

VIII. TELEPHONE ACCESS

The nonresidential parent shall have the unlimited right to correspond with the child(ren) and to telephone the child(ren) during reasonable hours without interference or monitoring by the residential parent or anyone else in any way. Telephone calls between the nonresidential parent and the child(ren) shall be limited to no more than three per week and shall be limited, each call, to 10 minutes or less in duration. The residential parent shall have the same communication rights when the child(ren) are with the nonresidential parent.

IX. OTHER PROVISIONS

A. Meals and Clothes

The residential parent shall have the child(ren) 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(ren) and shall have the child(ren) fed before the child(ren) return to the residential parent.

B. Exchange Of Children From One Parent To the Other

When parents live no more than 60 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall pick up the child(ren) from the residential parent's residence no earlier than nor later than 15 minutes from the scheduled beginning of the parenting time. The residential parent shall pick up the child(ren) from the nonresidential parent's residence no earlier than nor later than 15 minutes from the ending of the nonresidential parents parenting time.

Unless otherwise ordered by the court, parents who live more than 60 miles apart will equally participate in the cost and effort of exchanging the child(ren) from one parent to the other.

C. Makeup Of Missed Parenting Time

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. If, however, the nonresidential parent fails to exercise his/her parenting time, there will be no makeup parenting time.

D. Affection and Respect

Neither parent shall say things or willfully allow others to say things in the presence of the child(ren) that would impair the natural development of the child(ren)'s love and respect for the other parent.

E. School Involvement

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.

F. Non-assigned Time

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the residential parent is responsible for the child(ren) during all times not awarded to the nonresidential parent.

G. Failure To Comply

If a parent fails to comply with a provision of this plan, the other parent's obligations under the plan are not affected.

X. 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. 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.

ADDENDUM

MEDIUM AND LONG DISTANCE PARENTING

When parents live more than 60 miles apart, but less than 250 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) according to the schedule labeled "Medium Distance." When parents live more than 250 miles apart, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) according to the schedule labeled "Long Distance."

I. RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE

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

Children aged birth to 6 months

Medium Distance: Every Saturday for two hours and every Sunday for two hours in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 6 months to 18 months

On alternate weekends, commencing the first weekend following the entry of the Decree and Judgment or Modified Decree.

Medium Distance: On Saturday from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in the locale where the nonresidential parent resides OR Saturday from 9 a.m. until Sunday at 3 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: On Saturday from 9 a.m. until Sunday at 3 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

On alternate weekends commencing the first weekend following the entry of the Decree and Judgment or Modified Decree.

Medium Distance: On Saturday from 9 a.m. until Sunday at 6 p.m.

Long Distance: On Saturday from 9 a.m. until Sunday at 6 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Children over age 36 months

Medium Distance: On alternate weekends, commencing the first weekend following the entry of the Decree and Judgment or Modified Decree, from 6 p.m. on Friday until 6 p.m. on Sunday. In the event a holiday or school closure day is attached to an alternate weekend, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for the additional day.

Long Distance: Prior to August 15 each year, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify in writing the residential parent of the dates of the parenting time weekends, including any holiday weekends, to be scheduled during the months of September through June. If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to August 15, the residential parent shall be entitled to designate those weekends, so long as they include the nonresidential parent’s holiday and vacations, by notifying the nonresidential parent in writing by August 31. The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for one weekend per month which shall 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 inservice days). Child(ren) shall return to the residential parent’s home no later than 6 p.m. on the day prior to a school day.

II. HOLIDAY AND VACATION PLANNING

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

	NONRESIDENTIAL PARENT	RESIDENTIAL PARENT
Winter Vacation	Even years	Odd years
Thanksgiving	Odd years	Even years
Easter	Even years	Odd years
Memorial Day	Odd years	Even years
Fourth of July	Even years	Odd years
Labor Day	Odd years	Even years
Child(ren)	Even years	Odd years
Spring Break	Odd years	Even years

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

A. WINTER VACATION

Children aged birth to 18 months

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on December 25 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in even numbered years and on December 24 from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in odd numbered years in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) from noon December 24 until 6 p.m. on December 25 in even numbered years and from 6 p.m. on December 25 until 6 p.m. on December 26 in odd numbered years.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children over age 36 months

Medium Distance: Whether or not the child(ren) is/are in school during the period of school vacation in the district in which they reside, parenting time for the nonresidential parent shall begin at noon the day after school adjourns through noon on December 26 in even numbered years. In odd numbered years beginning at noon on December 26 and ending at noon the day before school reconvenes.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

B. THANKSGIVING

Children aged birth to 18 months

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) on Thanksgiving Day from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in odd numbered years in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

Medium Distance: The non residential parent shall have the child(ren) from noon on the day prior to Thanksgiving until 6 p.m. on the Thanksgiving Day in odd numbered years.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children over age 36 months

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) from noon the day prior to Thanksgiving until 6 p.m. on the Sunday following Thanksgiving in odd numbered years.

Long Distance: The same as for medium distance.

C. EASTER, MEMORIAL DAY, FOURTH OF JULY AND LABOR DAY

Children aged 6 months to 18 months

Medium Distance: Parenting time with the nonresidential parent shall occur in the locale where the residential parent resides, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. on the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

Medium Distance: Commencing at noon on the day preceding the holiday until 6 p.m. on the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

Long Distance: Commencing at 9 a.m. on the day preceding the holiday until 6 p.m. on the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation.

Children over age 36 months

Medium Distance: Commencing on the Friday preceding the holiday at 6 p.m. and ending at 6 p.m. on the day of the holiday according to the odd/even numbered year designation, except for the Fourth of July. The Fourth of July holiday commences at noon on July 1 and ends at noon on July 5.

Long Distance: The same as for medium distance. Holiday time sharing is not in addition to other time sharing that is selected by the nonresidential parent prior to August 15 for winter planning and prior to May 1 for summer planning.

D. CHILDREN'S BIRTHDAY

Children aged 12 months and 24 months.

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday in even numbered years from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 36 months and over.

Medium Distance: If on a school day, the nonresidential parent shall have the child on the child's birthday from 3 p.m. until 9 p.m. in even numbered years. If on a non-school day, from 9 a.m. until 6 p.m. If on a weekend, from Friday at 3 p.m. until the following Sunday at 6 p.m.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

E. MOTHERS DAY and FATHERS DAY

Children aged 18 months to 36 months

Medium Distance: Mother shall have the child(ren) on Mothers Day from Saturday at noon until 6 p.m. on Mother's Day. Father shall have the child(ren) on Father's Day from Saturday at noon until 6 p.m. on Fathers Day.

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance in the locale where residential parent resides.

Children over 36 months

Medium Distance: Mother shall have the child(ren) on Mothers Day weekend, commencing at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at 6 p.m. on Mothers Day. Father shall have parenting time with the child(ren) on Fathers Day weekend commencing at 6 p.m. on Friday and ending at 6 p.m. on Fathers Day.

Long Distance: The same as for medium distance.

F. SPRING BREAK

Children over 36 months

Medium Distance: Whether or not the child(ren) is/are enrolled in school, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) in odd numbered years for the midweek days of spring vacation (alternate weekends continue unchanged).

Long Distance: Whether or not the child(ren) is/are in school, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for spring vacation in odd numbered years from 6 p.m. the day school adjourns until noon on the day before school resumes.

G. OTHER HOLIDAYS

Children over 36 months.

Medium Distance: In the event a holiday or school closure day is attached to an alternate weekend, the nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for the additional day.

The above scheduled holidays and vacations shall supercede either parent's "alternate weekend" parenting time. However, in the event that the holiday schedule would prevent a parent from having the child(ren) for more than two consecutive weekends, the "alternate weekend" pattern will restart so that neither parent will go without having the child(ren) for more than two consecutive weekends.

H. SUMMER VACATION

Prior to May 1 each year, the nonresidential parent shall select and notify in writing the residential parent of the dates of the parenting time, including any holidays to be scheduled during the months of June through August. If the nonresidential parent fails to provide such written notice prior to May 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 May 20.

Children aged birth to 18 months prior to June 1

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

Long Distance: Same as for medium distance.

Children aged 18 months to 36 months prior to June 1

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

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for three "long" weekends, one in June, one in July and one in August. The long weekends shall begin on Friday at 6 p.m. and end on Sunday at 6 p.m. The parenting time may occur where the nonresidential parent resides. The nonresidential parent shall also have the child(ren) for three weekends, from 9 a.m. on Saturday until Sunday at 6 p.m. in the locale where the residential parent resides

Children aged 36 months to 6 years prior to June 1

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for three 1-week blocks, scheduled to include the nonresidential parent's "alternate weekends." One week shall be in June, one week shall be in July (including Fourth of July in even numbered years), and one week in August of each summer. There shall be at least two-weeks between each of the one-week blocks. "Alternate weekends" continue throughout summer.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for three continuous weeks during the summer, which shall be scheduled to include Fourth of July in even numbered years. "Alternate weekends" are discontinued.

Children aged six years to eight years prior to June 1

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for a period of 35 days

(five weeks) during the period of school summer vacation, including Fourth of July in even numbered years and scheduled in blocks of no more than 19 consecutive days. "Alternate weekends" are discontinued.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for 35 continuous days during the period of summer vacation, scheduled to include Fourth of July in even numbered years.

Children over age 8 prior to June 1

Medium Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for a period of 42 days during the summer, scheduled to include Fourth of July in even numbered years and not to exceed 19 consecutive days. "Alternate weekends" are discontinued.

Long Distance: The nonresidential parent shall have the child(ren) for 63 continuous days, scheduled to include Fourth of July during even numbered years. "Alternate weekends" are discontinued.

III. TELEPHONE ACCESS

The nonresidential parent shall have the unlimited right to correspond with the child(ren) and to telephone the child(ren) during reasonable hours without interference or monitoring by the residential parent or anyone else in any way. Telephone calls between the nonresidential parent and the child(ren) shall be limited to no more than three per week and shall be limited, each call, to 10 minutes or less in duration. The residential parent shall have the same communication rights when the child(ren) are with the nonresidential parent.