SCHEDULE "C" PARENTING – JUDGE THOMASON
Effective January 1, 2015

1. Pursuant to Code of Alabama, §30-3-150 et seq., commonly known as the Joint Custody Statute, the parties shall have joint legal and physical custody of the minor children, and it is the intent of the Court, consistent with the statute, that the children have frequent and substantial contact with both parents. Parenting time provided for herein shall not preclude other and further parenting time as the parties may from time to time agree.

a. Normal Custodial Periods:
The parties will divide their custodial periods of time on a weekly basis, with the exchange occurring on Fridays after school, or at 6:00 p.m. if there is no school on any given Friday.

b. Holidays:
In the odd-numbered years, mother has, and in the even-numbered years, father has:

- Martin Luther King Day: from the day prior to the holiday after school or if there is no school then 6:00 p.m., and shall return the children to school on the next school day following the holiday.
- Good Friday: from the day prior to the holiday after school or if there is no school then 6:00 p.m., and shall return the children at noon on Saturday following the holiday.
- Memorial Day: from 6:00 p.m. the day prior to the holiday, and shall return the children to school on the next school day following the holiday.
- Labor Day: from 6:00 p.m. the Sunday prior to the holiday, and shall return the children to school on the next school day following the holiday.
- Thanksgiving: from 6:00 p.m. on Friday after Thanksgiving, and shall return the children to school on the next school day following the holiday.
- Christmas: from 9:00 a.m. on December 24th to 2:00 p.m. on Christmas Day;

In the odd-numbered years, father has, and in the even-numbered years, mother has:

- Mardi Gras: from after school on Monday, or if there is no school on Monday then 6:00 p.m. on Sunday prior, and shall return the children to school on the next school day following the holiday.
- Easter: from noon on Saturday before Easter, and shall return the children to school on the next school day following the holiday.
- July 4th: from 9:00 a.m. on July 4 to 9:00 a.m. on July 5; however, if the holiday falls on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday, the parent shall have the holiday and the entire weekend until Sunday at 6:00 p.m.
- Thanksgiving: from after school on the day school is dismissed for the Thanksgiving vacation to 6:00 p.m. on the Friday after Thanksgiving;
- Christmas: from 2:00 p.m. on Christmas Day to 6:00 p.m. on December 26th.

c. Special Occasions

- On each parent's birthday from 5:00 p.m. until 8:00 p.m. regardless of whether such conflicts with other provisions.
- Unless the parties can agree otherwise, on the child's birthday, the child shall remain in the home of the parent exercising his or her parenting time, and the other parent may celebrate on another day.

- New Year's shall be spent with the parent who has the children during the regularly scheduled weekly rotation.
- Mother's Day and Father's Day are to be spent with the appropriate parent. These are as agreed or from 9:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m.
- Each parent shall have the children with him or her for special family events, such as weddings, funerals, and reunions, which pertain to members of the parent's immediate family (parents, grandparents, siblings and/or other children). Provided, however, that no such periods shall, without the other parent's prior consent, interfere with nor deprive a parent of his or her holiday, spring or fall break, other special occasion time as outlined above, or out-of-town vacation periods with the children (so long as appropriate notice has been given regarding the vacation as set out below). The parent seeking to have the children with him or her for the special family event shall provide as much advance notice to the other parent as possible. When the event falls on a weeknight or weekend when the children would normally not be with the parent who wishes to take them to the special event, the parent shall attempt to agree to switch weeknights or weekends, as the case may be. If the parents cannot otherwise agree, the make-up time shall be in an equal number of days as those used and shall be made up during the next time the children are schedule to be with the parent requesting the special time.

d. School Breaks:

The spring and fall (if any) school breaks shall be divided equally, with the exchange on Wednesdays at noon if the parties cannot agree otherwise. The summer schedule shall continue on the week-to-week rotation. However, either party shall give ten-day's notice to the other of any week during which that parent intends to take the children out of town for a vacation.

e. Miscellaneous:

- Neither party has a duty to wait for the other parent for an exchange for more than forty-five minutes after the designated start of the parenting time.
- For school-day exchanges, the party ending their parenting time must make sure the other parent is provided with any personal possessions the child may need during the child's stay with the other parent.
- Summer school necessary for the child to pass to the next grade must be attended. Any school requirements take precedence.
- A general itinerary shall be provided by both parents if the child will be taken on vacation out-of-town.
- If a parent does not desire to exercise his or her parenting time on any given holiday, he or she shall give 48 hour notice to the other parent.
- Each parent is always the first choice as a care-giver for any time in excess of four hours. The Court does not consider time spent with the child's grandparents as "babysitting". The parties shall exchange the names, telephone numbers and addresses for all child-care providers, relatives and others who may temporarily have the child in their care.
- The party receiving physical custody of the child is responsible for transportation. If a party moves from Baldwin County, said party will be responsible for the transportation to and from the parenting time.

2. The Court encourages the parties to work together to co-parent the children; both parents shall cooperate with each other in making joint decisions regarding the children's welfare and they both shall encourage the sharing of love, affection, and contact between the child and the other parent. They shall work together to make mutual, joint decisions related to the children; in the event they cannot agree on a major decision, the tie-breaker shall be designated in the final order in the following areas: educational, social and extra-curricular*, non-emergency medical, religious. If a party disagrees with the ultimate decision a parent makes or if no tie-breaker is designated in the final order, either party may petition the court for a final decision.

3. Each party shall pay all day-to-day expenses of the children while they are in that party's care. Each will have clothing and uniforms at their respective homes. The parties will share all major expenses of the children equally, including extracurricular expenses* such as ball, band, dance or school registration fees and supplies.

*The Court will take a very conservative stance on extra-curricular activities and the reimbursement of the same. While these activities are beneficial to the child in most cases, these decisions must be based on the reasonableness of the cost and each party's ability to afford the same.

4. The parties will maintain health insurance on the minor children in the same manner in which it currently exists, unless the parties agree or the Court orders otherwise. Each party shall pay one-half of said insurance premium expense monthly and further, shall pay one-half of all uninsured and/or unreimbursed medical, dental, pharmaceutical, psychological, psychiatric, optical and orthodontic expenses of the minor children, including co-payments. When a party pays an expense as addressed herein, the paying party must present the other party with a copy of the statement, invoice or bill or any other evidence of the charge or its payment within thirty days, and the other party shall reimburse the paying party for one-half of this expense within thirty days after being presented with the bill.

5. Pursuant to Code of Alabama, §30-3-154, both parents shall have equal access to all information concerning the children, including but not limited to medical, dental, psychological, hospital records, school records, report cards, recreational activity records, scholastic, athletic, extracurricular, and law enforcement and other information concerning the minor children. If the children are in a school district that operates on an electronic system, both parties shall have password access at all times. Should either parent receive a school calendar, parent-teacher conference notice, and/or the report card of the children outside of the electronic system, the parent receiving such shall provide the other parent with a copy thereof immediately. Each parent shall be designated as a person that the children's school is to contact in case of emergency.

6. Neither parent shall be restricted from any activities of the children, including educational or scholastic activities such as field trips, parent teacher conferences or athletic events, nor shall either parent be restricted from any extracurricular activities.

7. Both parents shall discuss and consider the wishes of the other parent in all major decisions to be made regarding the minor children, including but not limited to medical, dental, religious, educational and recreational activities.

8. Both parents shall encourage the minor children to love, respect and honor the other parent. Neither of them shall alienate or attempt to alienate or diminish the affection of the minor children for the other parent, or disparage or allow others to disparage the other parent to or in the presence of the minor children.

9. Neither parent shall expose the children to conflict between the parents or discuss this matter in the presence of the children or with the children. The children shall not be made to be a confidant of a parent, and should be encouraged to love, honor and respect both parents and their respective families. Parents shall act accordingly in the presence of the children. Nothing shall be done or said to poison the child against the other parent or family members. In the event a child testifies in Court, a parent SHALL NOT question or discuss that child's testimony with the child.

10. Both parties shall have reasonable and private telephone access to the minor children while they are in the physical control of the other parent. If a conflict develops regarding phone time, it shall be nightly at 7:00 p.m. The minor children shall also have whatever reasonable telephone access the parties desire if the child is provided a cellular telephone for the purpose by a party desiring greater telephone contact.

11. The households of both parties shall be maintained in a safe, wholesome and proper moral atmosphere whenever the minor child is present. No one shall abuse alcohol or legal drugs, or use illegal drugs in the presence of the minor children. No party, nor the child himself, shall allow the child to ride, drive or be a passenger upon or use any motorized vehicle or watercraft, including but not limited to motorcycles, motor bikes, 3 or 4 wheelers, jet skis, boats, etc., in contradiction of common sense, basic safety concerns, the vehicle's owners' manual, and the laws of this State regarding child safety seats, booster seats, safety belts, and/or personal flotation devices.

12. Neither party shall allow any person of the same or opposite sex to whom he or she is not related by blood or marriage, and with whom he or she has been or is involved in a romantic and/or sexual relationship to remain in the home overnight or between the hours of midnight and 6:00 a.m. while the children are present.

13. At all times hereafter, each parent shall keep the other informed of their respective business and home telephone numbers and their respective street and mailing addresses. This information shall not be used to harass or annoy the other's peace or to invade the other's privacy by any means whatsoever. Both parties will make themselves available for direct communications with the other for purposes of discussion pertaining to the minor children; provided, however, neither parent will harass or burden the other with excessive or abusive telephone calls, or any other such non-productive communication. Both parents shall refrain from delegating their responsibility of communicating with the other parent to third parties, except in bona fide emergencies, and will at reasonable times and places make themselves available to communicate directly with the other parent pertaining to the needs and interest of the children. If the parties

cannot directly communicate with each other in a decent and civilized manner, text or email is an effective manner for separated parents to communicate in that it creates a written record, and it can be shared with other care providers. For parents that do not have private computer access, the public library offers free internet access, and numerous providers offer free email accounts.

14. The parties shall promptly notify each other in the event of serious injury to or illness of the minor children. The parties shall administer any and all physician-prescribed medications to the child in full accordance with the physician's instructions.

15. Neither parent shall schedule activities for the minor children that will preclude the other from having the minor children with him or her at the times and places set forth herein. In the event, however, that it is necessary to schedule activities that may be in conflict with the parenting time schedules, the parties shall jointly confer and make joint decisions concerning those activities. It shall be the sole responsibility of the parent who has physical custody of the minor children to transport them to those activities. The scheduling of activities shall not be utilized to deprive the other parent of parenting time.

16. Parents are allowed to vary from the Court-ordered parenting time/custodial schedule by mutual agreement. In fact, the Court hopes that parents will be flexible in dealings regarding the children. However, if parents are not both in agreement, the parenting time/custodial schedule entered by the Court is to be followed. Failure to do so can subject a party to sanctions for contempt of Court.

17. The parties will equally share the income tax deductions for the children. If the parties have an equal number of children, they will split the children for purposes of this claim. If the parties have an odd number of children, then they shall split the children equally, and alternate the oldest child until that child may no longer be claimed.

18. Relocation: Alabama law requires each party in this action who has either custody of or the right of visitation with a child to notify other parties who have custody of or the right of visitation with the child of any change in his or her address or telephone number, or both, and of any change or proposed change of principal residence and telephone number or numbers of a child. This is a continuing duty and remains in effect as to each child subject to the custody or visitation provisions of this decree until such child reaches the age of majority or becomes emancipated and for so long as you are entitled to custody of or visitation with a child covered by this order. If there is to be a change of principal residence by you or by a child subject to the custody or visitation provisions of this order, you must provide the following information to each other person who has custody or visitation rights under this decree as follows:

(a) The intended new residence, including the specific street address, if known.

(b) The mailing address, if not the same as the street address.

(c) The telephone number or numbers at such residence, if known.

(d) If applicable, the name, address, and telephone number of the school to be attended by the child, if known.

(e) The date of the intended change of principal residence of a child.

(f) A statement of the specific reasons for the proposed change of principal residence of a child, if applicable.

(g) A proposal for a revised schedule of custody of or visitation with a child, if any.

(h) Unless you are a member of the Armed Forces of the United States of America and are being transferred or relocated pursuant to a non-voluntary order of the government, a warning to the non-relocating person that an objection to the relocation must be made within 30 days of receipt of the notice or the relocation will be permitted.

You must give notice by certified mail of the proposed change of principal residence on or before the 45th day before a proposed change of principal residence. If you do not know and cannot reasonably become aware of such information in sufficient time to provide a 45-day notice, you must give such notice by certified mail not later than the 10th day after the date that you obtain such information.

Your failure to notify other parties entitled to notice of your intent to change the principal residence of a child may be taken into account in a modification of the custody of or visitation with the child.

If you, as the non-relocating party, do not commence an action seeking a temporary or permanent order to prevent the change of principal residence of a child within 30 days after receipt of notice of the intent to change the principal residence of the child, the change of principal residence is authorized.