

**EXHIBIT 3**  
**STANDARD PARENTING CLAUSES**  
**(Revised 09-01-12)**

- (1) For so long as the children reside in Madison County, Alabama, all visitation will be accomplished by the non-custodial parent picking up and redelivering the minor children to the residence of the custodial parent, or such other reasonable place as that parent may indicate, at the times provided for each period of visitation.
- (2) Both parties shall have reasonable telephone access to the minor children while they are in the physical control of the other parent. The minor children shall also have reasonable telephone access to both parties at reasonable times.
- (3) Visitation provided for herein shall not preclude other and further visitation as the parties may from time to time agree. The households of both parties shall be maintained in a wholesome and proper moral atmosphere whenever the minor children are present.
- (4) At times hereafter, each parent shall keep the other informed of the respective business and home telephone numbers and their respective street and mailing addresses. 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.
- (5) The parties shall promptly notify each other in the event of a serious illness of the minor children.
- (6) 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. The parties understand and agree that the designations of “father” and “mother”, or similar designations, shall refer to each of them only and not to third parties.
- (7) Neither parent shall schedule activities for the minor children which 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 the conflict with visitation schedules, the parties shall jointly confer and make joint decisions concerning those activities. It shall be the sole responsibility of the parent who is either visiting or has physical custody of the minor children to transport them to those activities. The scheduling of activities shall not be utilized to deprive a non-custodial parent of visitation.

- (8) Both parents shall have equal access to all information concerning the children, including but not limited to medical, dental, and hospital records, school records, report cards, recreational activity records, and other information concerning the minor children. Should either parent receive a school calendar, parent-teacher conference notice, and/or the report card of the children, the parent receiving such shall provide the other parent with a copy thereof immediately.
- (9) The custodial parent shall see to it that the minor children are provided with a sufficient amount of clean clothes to be utilized by them during the non-custodial parent's visitation, and anything needed by the children for school and/or activities, including school books, uniforms, sporting equipment, etc. The non-custodial parent shall, likewise, see to it that all of said clothing and other materials are returned with the minor children after the visitation, with the clothes to be washed and cleaned.
- (10) Both parents agree that they 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. Provided, however, that in the event of a dispute between the parties, the custodial parent shall make the final decision on any such issue.
- (11) The party in whose care the minor children are then being kept shall be authorized to make and decide medical emergency decisions concerning said minor children. In the event such an emergency medical decision should arise, the party then in physical custody of the children shall notify and consult the other party, as time may reasonably allow, governing any such emergency.
- (12) The custodial parent shall be entitled to the same holiday and special occasion periods (Christmas, Thanksgiving, Easter, and, if applicable, Spring Vacation) with the child in the years opposite those years designated for visitation with the non-custodial parent, regardless of whether it conflicts with the weekend and/or weeknight periods of visitation herein awarded to the non-custodial parent. The special occasion and holiday visitations take precedence over the weekend and weeknight visitation awarded herein.
- (13) Visitation rights shall be allowed to the other parent in lieu of a child being cared for on an overnight basis by any person other than a parent, or a stepparent while the parent works night shift. However, a child spending occasional nights with a grandparent shall not be considered a violation of this provision.
- (14) Neither party shall use illegal drugs, nor be under the influence of alcohol, during any time that a child of the parties is in his or her care.
- (15) During any period of overnight visitation with and/or exercise of custody of the parties' minor children, neither party shall allow any person to whom he or she is not related by blood or marriage, and with whom he or she is involved in a romantic and/or sexual relationship, to stay overnight in the same place with the parties' children.

- (16) The Court expects children to be insulated to the fullest extent possible from the conflict between their parents. They should not be made to be confidants of a parent, and should be encouraged to love, honor and respect both parents and their respective families. Parents should act accordingly in the presence of the children.
- (17) The Court expects both parents to have the opportunity to attend a child's medical and/or dental appointments, as well as a child's school and extracurricular activities, including parent-teacher conferences, school events, sporting events, etc. A parent scheduling any such appointment or receiving notice of such activities should give the same notice to the other parent as soon as received. Parents shall conduct themselves in a civil and appropriate manner at all such appointments and activities. The child should be allowed contact with both parents at any such activity, regardless of whose custodial/visitation period it is.
- (18) Regardless of the custodial/visitation schedule, a parent shall be allowed to occasionally eat lunch with a child at school; provided, however, that all applicable school rules and requirements shall be followed.
- (19) The parent exercising custody and/or visitation overnights on a school night shall be responsible for making sure the child does homework, studies for any tests, and is otherwise prepared for school the next day, and shall be responsible for getting the child to school on time with whatever the child needs for that school day, including, but not limited to, lunch and/or lunch money.
- (20) It is the desire of the Court that both parents work together to ensure that a child grows up happy and well-adjusted as possible. It is important to the Court that a child of divorced parents is made to feel and understand that the divorce is not the child's fault; that just because the parents are divorcing, they are not divorcing the child; that the child has a lot of people who love the child; and that even though the parents will be living in separate homes, the child is still part of a family.
- (21) Stepparents should conduct themselves, and likewise be treated, with the same civility and respect herein requested of a parent; provided, however, that a stepparent should not attempt to interfere in communications and/or dealings between a child's parents regarding the child, unless expressly requested by both parents. Likewise, a child should be taught and encouraged by both parents to show respect to a stepparent.
- (22) Parents are allowed to vary from the Court-ordered visitation/custodial schedule by mutual agreement. In fact, the Court hopes that parents will be flexible in dealings regarding a child. However, if parents are not **both** in agreement, the visitation/custodial schedule entered by the Court is to be followed. Failure to do so can subject a party to sanctions for contempt of Court.
- (23) 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 a child of any change in his or her address or telephone number, or both, and of any

change or proposed change of principle residence and telephone 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 become 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 a 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 45<sup>th</sup> 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 a 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 a child, the change of principal residence is authorized.