

FCIC - Child Support Guidelines Review Subcommittee

January 8, 2021

3:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Virtual Meeting

Conference Call Number: 408-792-6300

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Time*	Agenda Items	Presenter
3:00 p.m.	Call to Order	JUDGE DAVID GASS, CHAIR
3:05	Housekeeping and Member Roll Call	SUSAN PICKARD, STAFF
3:07	Welcome and Opening Remarks	JUDGE GASS
3:10	Draft 2021 Arizona Child Support Guidelines <input type="checkbox"/> Formal Action Requested	JUDGE BRUCE COHEN JUDGE GASS
3:45	Draft Report and Recommendations <input type="checkbox"/> Formal Action Requested	JUDGE GASS
4:00	Good of the Order/Call to the Public	JUDGE GASS
Adjournment		

**All times are approximate and subject to change. The committee chair reserves the right to set the order of the agenda. Please contact Susan Pickard, at (602) 452-3252 with any questions concerning this agenda. Any person with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as auxiliary aids or materials in alternative formats, by contacting Angela Pennington at (602) 452-3547. Requests should be made as early as possible to allow time to arrange the accommodation.*

ARIZONA CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES

JANUARY 4, 2021

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SECTION I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Arizona Child Support Guidelines follow the Income Shares Model, which considers the income of both parents. Under the model, the total child support amount approximates the amount that would have been spent on the children if the parents and children were living together. Each parent contributes his or her proportionate share of the total child support amount.

Information regarding the Guideline's development, including economic data and assumptions upon which the Schedule of Basic Support Obligations is based, is contained in the [REDACTED] report of Center for Policy Research, entitled "Economic Review of the Arizona Child Support Schedule."

By state and federal law, courts make all child support determinations using the Arizona Child Support Guidelines. This determination is a multi-step process resulting in a specific amount. That amount becomes the court-ordered child support obligation unless the court finds that amount is unfair or unjust.

The calculation itself is most often performed by using a computer-based program. The information that affects the child support amount is identified on the computer-based Child Support Worksheet, which has fields of information that must be completed.

Step 1: Child Support Income of Each Parent

Each parent's Child Support Income is inserted into the corresponding fields in the computer-based Child Support Worksheet. When deciding the amount of income to assign to a parent, Section II.A of the Guidelines provides comprehensive assistance.

Step 2: Adjustments to Child Support Income

Once Child Support Income is established, that amount may need to be adjusted because of other circumstances. Section II.B of the Guidelines details those adjustments and when those adjustments are appropriate.

Step 3: Determining the Basic Child Support Obligation

The total of both parent's Adjusted Child Support Income is the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income. The Combined Adjusted Child Support Income will be used to determine the Basic Child Support Obligation using the Schedule of Basic Support Obligation. The computer-based Child Support Worksheet will insert this amount upon entry of Combined Adjusted Child Support Income. Further information can be found in Sections II.C and III.A of the Guidelines.

Step 4: Adjustments to the Basic Child Support Obligation

The Basic Child Support Obligation is not the total amount the court will use to determine the Final Child Support Obligation. The court also factors in additional child-related costs, such as medical insurance premiums, childcare costs, and other expenses. Section III.B of the Guidelines sets forth the nature of these costs and the method for determining the amount to be added to the calculation on the computer-based Child Support Worksheet. These additional amounts are the Adjustments to the Basic Child Support Obligation.

Step 5: The Combined Adjusted Child Support Obligation

The computer-based Child Support Worksheet will calculate the Combined Child Support Obligation by adding the Adjustments to Basic Child Support Obligation to the Basic Child Support Obligation. This total represents the total amount of costs that the court must consider for a child support determination. Further information can be found in Section III.B of the Guidelines.

Step 6: The Allocation of the Combined Adjusted Child Support Obligation

The Combined Adjusted Child Support Obligation (Step 5) must be allocated between the parties in proportion to their Adjusted Child Support Income (Step 2). The resulting amounts are each parent's proportionate share of the Combined Adjusted Child Support Obligation. Once again, the computer-based Child Support Worksheet will perform this calculation, which is explained in Sections IV and VI of the Guidelines.

Step 7: The Adjustment for Costs Associated with Parenting Time

When a child spends time with each parent, some of the expenses of the child may shift between the parents. The parenting time adjustment accounts for this shift. Section V.B. of the Guidelines provides the step-by-step process to determine the number of days the child is with each parent. Use the Parenting Time Table (Section V.C) to convert the number of days to a percentage. Multiply the parenting time percentage by the Basic Child Support Obligation (Step 3) and subtract that amount from the appropriate parent's proportionate share of the Combined Adjusted Child Support Obligation (Step 5). The computer-based Child Support Worksheet will perform this calculation.

Step 8 - Presumptive Child Support Obligation

The Presumptive Child Support Obligation is each parent's percentage share of the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income times the Adjusted Child Support Obligation. The computer-based Child Support Worksheet calculates each parent's Presumptive Child Support Obligation. This amount is what each party is obligated to contribute toward the support of their common child. Section VII explains the process for determining the Presumptive Child Support Obligation.

Step 9: Adjustments for Actual Payments

When one parent actually covers the expenses associated with the Adjustments to the Basic Child Support Obligation that were addressed in Step 4 above, that parent receives a credit against the Presumptive Child Support Obligation that parent's proportionate income allocation. Section IV.E of the Guidelines explains the process. The computer-based Child Support Worksheet makes this calculation based on who actually covers the expense.

The amount calculated in Step 9 is the Presumptive Child Support Award.

Step 10: The Self-Support Reserve Test

This "test" applies to low-income parents who are ordered to pay child support. It is designed to ensure that a parent can meet his or her own basic needs while also contributing to the child's support. The computer-based Child Support Worksheet performs this calculation, and Section VIII explains how it is done.

Step 11: Deviation

The calculations discussed above result in the Presumptive Child Support Award. The court orders this amount to be paid unless the court determines a deviation is appropriate based on a request from either parent, an agreement of the parties, or the discretion of the court. Before granting a deviation, the court must find that the strict application of the guidelines is inappropriate or unjust and must consider the child's best interests when determining the amount of any deviation. Section IX addresses deviations.

Step 12: The Child Support Award

The calculations discussed above result in the Child Support Award.

Special Circumstances

The Guidelines offer further direction for special circumstances. This direction can be found in Section XII.

B. PURPOSES

1. To establish a standard of support for children consistent with their reasonable needs and the parents' ability to pay.
2. To make child support orders consistent for persons in similar circumstances.
3. To give parents and courts guidance in establishing child support orders and to promote settlements.
4. To comply with federal law (42 United States Code, Section 651 et seq., 45 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 302.56) and state law (Arizona Revised Statutes Section 25-320) and any amendments.

C. PREMISES

1. These guidelines apply to all children for whom there is a legal obligation to support. The "support" of other persons, such as stepchildren, is considered voluntary and does not impact the child support determined under the Guidelines.
2. The child support obligation has priority over all other financial obligations.
3. Non-support financial obligations generally do not affect the child support obligation except as provided in these Guidelines.
4. The fact that a parent receives child support does not mean that he or she may not also be entitled to spousal maintenance. If the court is establishing both child support and spousal maintenance, the court must first determine the appropriate amount of spousal maintenance and then adjust the Child Support Income as provided in Section II.B.2.a below. The spousal maintenance adjustment applies for the duration of the spousal maintenance award. When spousal maintenance ends, it may be necessary to modify the child support obligation.
5. In some circumstances, a parent who has more parenting time than the other parent may be ordered to pay child support, as discussed Section V.D.2 below.
6. The obligation to pay and the right to receive child support is separate from any rights or responsibilities relating to legal decision-making and parenting time. A violation of court-ordered legal decision-making or parenting time does not serve as a defense to—nor an excuse for—not paying child support.

D. APPLICATION

If the court has jurisdiction over child support, these Guidelines apply in all actions or proceedings brought under Title 25 of the Arizona Revised Statutes (including maternity and paternity) and juvenile court actions in which a child support order is established or modified. The court must consider child support in any action to establish or modify legal decision making, parenting time, and child support or past support, whether temporary or final and whether intrastate or interstate.

E. PRESUMPTION

The amount resulting from application of these Guidelines is presumed to be the amount of child support that a court will order.

SECTION II. DETERMINING INCOME

A. DETERMINING THE PARENTS' INCOMES FOR PURPOSES OF CALCULATING CHILD SUPPORT

1. What is included in Child Support Income?

- a. The terms “Child Support Income” does not have the same meaning as “Gross Income” or “Adjusted Gross Income” for tax purposes. The effect of taxes has been considered in the Schedule of Basic Support Obligations.
- b. Child Support Income includes income from any source before any deductions or withholdings. Child Support Income may include salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, dividends, severance pay, military pay, pensions, interest, trust income, annuities, capital gains, social security benefits (subject to Section VII.B), worker’s compensation benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, disability benefits, military disability benefits, recurring gifts, prizes, and spousal maintenance.
- c. Seasonal or fluctuating income within a year are annualized to determine the average monthly Child Support Income.

Example: The parent is a teacher and is paid only nine months a year. The parent is paid \$7,000 a month from September through May and is not paid for the months of June, July, and August. The earnings must be annualized as follows: Multiply the monthly income by the number of months the parent is paid to arrive at the annual earnings (\$7,000 times 9 months=\$56,000); and then divide the annual salary by 12 to arrive at the average monthly Child Support Income (\$56,000 divided by 12=\$4,667).

- d. The court has discretion to consider whether non-continuing or non-recurring income is considered income for purposes of calculating child support. The court also has discretion to average fluctuating income over periods exceeding 1 year.
- e. Child Support Income from self-employment, rent, royalties, proprietorship of a business, or joint ownership of a partnership or closely held corporation, means gross receipts minus ordinary and necessary expenses as determined by the court to be required to produce the income. Ordinary and necessary expenses include one-half of the self-employment tax actually paid.
- f. Expense reimbursements or benefits a parent receives in the course of employment, self-employment, or the operation of a business are included as Child Support Income if they are significant and reduce personal living expenses. Cash value is assigned to in-kind or other non-cash employment benefits.
- g. Continuing or recurring military entitlements, including but not limited to BAH and BAS (Basic Allowance Housing, Basic Allowance Subsistence), are Child Support Income under Section II.A.1.f above. Military-provided housing is an in-kind or other non-cash employment benefit under Section IIA.1.f above.

2. What is not included in Child Support Income?

- a. Child Support Income does not include:
 - i. Sums a parent receives as child support.
 - ii. Benefits from means-tested public assistance programs including, but not limited to, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Nutrition Assistance and General Assistance.
 - iii. Sums a parent receives by or for the benefit of a minor child, including adoption subsidies, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and subsidies arising from the disability of a child is not Child Support Income but may affect a parent's child support obligation as explained in Section VII.B below.
- b. The court does not take into account how marital property is distributed between the parents except to the extent that such property generates income to a parent.
- c. If a person does not have a legal duty to support a child, that person's income is not included as Child Support Income. For example, income of a parent's new spouse, a stepparent, is not included in any calculations.

3. When is Child Support Income attributed even if not actually being earned?

- a. Generally, attributed Child Support Income is not income actually earned or received but instead is an assigned income based on a court finding regarding the amount that should be used to calculate child support.
- b. In accordance with Arizona Revised Statutes Section 25-320(N), the court presumes that a parent is capable of full-time employment of at least “the applicable state or federal adult minimum wage, whichever is higher.” When the court attributes minimum wage earnings to a person, it usually considers “full-time” employment to consist of 40 hours per week. **Minimum wage is attributed in this manner as a result of the self-support reserve test. (Section VIII below.)** However, a court may consider fewer hours to be “full-time” if a person is earning more than minimum wage.
- c. If the court attributes income for purposes of calculating child support, the Child Support Worksheet and the court order must state that **all or a portion** of the income is attributed.
- d. Factors the court considers when attributing income include:
 - i. The parents’ assets, residence, employment and earnings history, job skills, educational attainment, literacy, age, health, criminal record and other employment barriers, and record of seeking work.
 - ii. The local job market, the availability of employers willing to hire the parents, the prevailing earnings level in the local community, standards for number of hours considered as full-time based on a particular field of employment.
- e. When a parent is unemployed or underemployed, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, the court must consider the reasons. In determining whether to attribute income, the court considers the child’s best interests and all other relevant factors, including:
 - i. If involuntary, whether it is reasonable for that parent to find replacement income above actual earnings
 - ii. If voluntary with reasonable cause, whether the parent’s decision and its benefits outweigh the effect that the reduced income has on the child’s best interests
 - iii. If voluntary and without good cause, income attribution is appropriate
 - iv. If the parent has the ability to find suitable work in the marketplace at a greater income based on the parent's current educational level, training and experience, and physical capacity

4. When is income not attributed for purposes of calculating Child Support Income?

a. Incarceration

The court does not attribute income to a person who is incarcerated, but the court may establish or modify support based on actual ability to pay.

b. Overtime

- i. The court generally does not include income more than income earned through full-time employment.

- aa. Each parent should have the choice of working additional hours through overtime or at a second job without increasing the child support obligation-

- bb. A parent who historically worked overtime when the family was intact may choose to reduce or not to work overtime hours to ensure the parent has meaningful interaction with the child during that parent's parenting time.

- ii. The court may consider income actually earned if it is greater than would have been earned by full-time employment if that income was historically earned from a regular schedule and is anticipated to continue into the future. The court generally does not attribute additional income to a parent if it would require an extraordinary work regimen. Determination of what constitutes an extraordinary work regimen depends upon all relevant circumstances, including the choice of jobs available within a particular occupation, working hours, and working conditions. It also may depend upon the parent's relevant medical or personal circumstances.

c. Additional Examples

The court may decline to attribute income to either parent. Examples of cases in which it might be inappropriate to attribute income include, but are not limited to, the following:

- i. A parent is physically or mentally disabled;
- ii. A parent is engaged in reasonable career or occupational training to establish basic skills or that is reasonably calculated to enhance earning capacity;
- iii. Unusual emotional or physical needs of a natural or adopted child **common to the parties** if the child requires that parent's presence in the home; or
- iv. A parent is the caretaker of a young child **common to the parties** and the cost of childcare is prohibitive.

B. ADJUSTMENTS TO CHILD SUPPORT INCOME FOR SPOUSAL MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT OF CHILDREN OF OTHER RELATIONSHIPS

1. For purposes of this Section II.B, “children of other relationships” means natural or adopted children who are not the subject of this particular child support determination.
2. Adjustments to Child Support Income for other support obligations are made as follows:
 - a. If a parent is actually paying court-ordered spousal maintenance resulting from this marriage, the amount is deducted from that parent’s Child Support Income. The court may consider the tax consequences of the spousal maintenance payment under applicable federal and state income tax regulations. Court-ordered spousal maintenance arrearage payments are not included as an adjustment to Child Support Income.

Example: A party is ordered to pay \$1,000 per month to the other party as spousal maintenance. The paying party’s effective tax rate is 20%. If the party paying spousal maintenance is using taxable income to fund the spousal maintenance payments, the paying parent will need gross income of \$1,250 to pay the \$1,000 monthly spousal maintenance obligation. In this circumstance, the adjustment to income for the party paying spousal maintenance would be \$1,250 rather than \$1,000 per month.

- b. If a parent is actually paying a court-ordered amount of child support for a child of other relationships, the amount is deducted from the parent’s income for purposes of calculating child support. To obtain such a deduction, the parent must demonstrate he or she is actually paying the order, or if the parent historically has not paid the order, changed circumstances demonstrate the parent likely will pay the order in the future, such as through the issuance of an income withholding order. Court-ordered child support arrearage payments are not included as an adjustment to Child Support Income.
 - c. If a parent is the **primary residential parent** of a child from other relationships covered by a court order, that parent’s Child Support Income is reduced based on a simplified application of the Guidelines as illustrated in the example below.

Example: A parent has monthly Child Support Income of \$3,000 and supports a natural or adopted minor child who lives exclusively with that parent and who is not the subject of the child support case before the court and for whom no child support order exists. Using the Simplified Application of the Guidelines, locate \$3,000 in the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income column of the Schedule. Select the amount in the column for 1 child, \$_____. The parent's income may be reduced up to \$_____, resulting in an Adjusted Child Support Income of \$_____. The computer-based Child Support Worksheet will perform this calculation.

- d. For purposes of this Section II, when a parent has substantially equal parenting time, the adjustment for the support of another child may be made under either Section II.B.2.b or II.B.2.c above, whichever produces the higher adjustment.
- e. If after adjusting for other children and applying the Self-Support Reserve Test (Section VIII below), the child support amount determined under the Guidelines results in no child support to be paid, the adjustment for other children should be reduced to the extent necessary to ensure that the ordered support amount treats all of the paying parent's children equitably.

Example 1: Child support is being calculated for 1 child. The parent responsible for paying child support has monthly Child Support Income of minimum wage (presently \$12/hour or \$2080/month). That parent also supports another biological or adopted child in that parent's household, so there are 2 children total for whom the paying parent is responsible.

- The Basic Child Support Obligation Schedule for 1 child for a parent who earns \$2,080 a month is \$433 based on a simplified application of the guidelines.
- The Self-Support Reserve amount (Section VIII below) is presently \$1,664 (80% of minimum wage of presently \$2,080).
- The paying parent's total available funds to satisfy all child support obligations after application of the Self-Support Reserve amount for minimum wage earnings is \$416 ($\$2,080 - \$1,664 = \416). The total support obligation for all children—whether subject to this order or not—should not exceed this amount for a person earning minimum wage.
- In this example, the paying parent's Adjusted Child Support Income is only \$1,647 ($\$2,080 - \$433 = \$1,647$), which is less than the Self-Support Reserve amount.
- Because the difference between the Adjusted Child Support Income and the Self-Support Reserve amount is a negative number ($\$1,647 - \$1,664 = -\$17$), the Guidelines would result in no support for the child for whom support is being determined.
- This negative number is solely the result of the adjustment for other children who are not the subject of this child support order. Under such circumstances, the adjustment for the support of other children is reduced to ensure that the ordered support amount treats all of the paying parent's children equitably.
- The \$416 (the child support obligation after application of the Self-Support Reserve above) is divided by 2 (the number of children for whom the parent who pays child support is financially responsible—the child who is the subject of the order and the child who is living in the paying parent's home).
- Dividing \$416 by 2 results in a reduced child support amount for each child from \$416 to \$208 ($\$416 / 2 = \208).
- \$208 becomes the total child support obligation for the 1 child who is the subject of this order.

Example 2: Child support is being calculated for 2 children. A parent has income of \$2,624, an amount greater than minimum wage. That parent also supports 2 children in that parent's household, so there are 4 children total for whom the paying parent is responsible.

- The Basic Child Support Obligation Schedule for 2 children for a parent who earns \$2,624 a month is \$768 based on a simplified application of the guidelines.
- The Self-Support Reserve amount (Section VIII below) is presently \$1,664 (80% of minimum wage of presently \$2,080).
- The paying parent's total available funds to satisfy all child support obligations after application of the Self-Support Reserve amount for earnings of \$2,624 is \$960 ($\$2,624 - \$1,664 = \$960$). The total support obligation for all children—whether subject to this order or not—should not exceed this amount for a person earning \$2,624.
- In this example, the paying parent's Adjusted Child Support Income is only \$1,852 ($\$2,624 - \$768 = \$1,852$), which is more than the Self-Support Reserve. (The \$768 is the Basic Child Support Obligation from above.)
- The difference between the Adjusted Child Support Income and the Self-Support Reserve amount is a positive number ($\$1,852 - \$1,664 = \$188$), so the Guidelines would result in support of \$188 for the 2 children for whom support is being determined
- The \$188 is \$580 less than the Basic Child Support Obligation of \$768.00 as noted above ($\$768 - \$188 = \580).

C. DETERMINING COMBINED ADJUSTED CHILD SUPPORT INCOME

The Combined Adjusted Child Support Income for each parent is the income determined in Section II.A above minus the adjustments calculated in Section II.B above. The Adjusted Child Support Incomes for the parents are added together. The sum is the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income.

SECTION III. DETERMINING THE ADJUSTED BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION

A. DETERMINING THE BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION

1. Locate the income closest to the parents' Combined Adjusted Child Support Income figure on the Schedule of Basic Support Obligation and select the column for the number of children involved.

- a. If the parents' income falls exactly in between 2 combined Adjusted Child Support Income amounts, round up to the nearest combined Adjusted Child Support Income entry on the Schedule of Basic Support Obligations.

Example: The Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of the parents' is \$8,125, which is exactly between \$8,100 and \$8,150. Round up to the nearest Combined Adjusted Child Support Income entry of \$8,150 and use this amount as the Basic Child Support Obligation.

- b. If there are more than 6 children, the amount derived from the Schedule of Basic Support Obligations for 6 children is the presumptive amount. The party seeking a higher sum bears the burden of proving the children's needs require a higher sum.
 - c. If the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of the parties is greater than \$30,000 per month,
 - i. If no party requests consideration of a higher amount, the amount for Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$30,000 is the Basic Child Support Obligation.
 - ii. Upon a party's request, the court determines whether the evidence shows that an amount higher than the Basic Child Support Obligation for the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$30,000 per month is in the child's best interests. The court takes into account the child's needs in excess of the presumptive amount, any significant disparity in the respective percentages of Child Support Income for each party, and any other factors which, on a case-by-case basis, demonstrate that the increased amount is appropriate.
2. The amount determined under this Section III.A.2 is the Basic Child Support Obligation.

B. DETERMINING THE ADJUSTED BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION

1. The Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is the Basic Child Support Obligation as calculated in Section III.A above combined with the adjustments in this Section III.B.
2. Older Child Adjustment
 - b. The average expenditures for children age 12 or older exceed the average expenditures for all children by approximately 10%.
 - c. The Basic Child Support Obligation is adjusted upward by 10% for the total number of children over 12 years of age. A child qualifies for this adjustment on the day after the child reaches the age of twelve.

Example: The Basic Child Support Obligation for 1 child, age 12, is \$459. \$46 is added to the Basic Child Support Obligation, for a total of \$505.

- d. If not all children subject to the order are age 12 or over, the increase is prorated.

Example: Assume the Basic Child Support Obligation for 3 children is \$786. If 1 of the 3 children is age 12 or over, assign 1/3 of the Basic Child Support Obligation to the older child (\$262). Up to 10% (\$26) of that portion of the Basic Child Support Obligation may be added as an older child adjustment, increasing the obligation to \$812. NOTE: This prorating method applies only to this Section III.B.2 and should not be used elsewhere in the Guidelines.

3. Medical Insurance Adjustment

- a. An order for child support assigns responsibility for providing medical insurance for the child who is the subject of the child support order.
- b. In determining the amount to be added, to the extent possible, only the amount of the insurance cost attributable to the child subject of the child support order is included. If coverage is applicable to the child and other persons, the total cost is prorated by the number of persons covered.
- i. If the exact cost for the child is known, that amount is used.

Example: A parent purchases insurance for the child only through a private provider or the health insurance marketplace. The cost of coverage is \$250.00 per month. That amount is used on the child support worksheet as the cost of insurance coverage for the child.

- ii. If the exact cost for the child is not known and there is sufficient information to calculate the costs for insuring the child, use the costs of adding dependents to the plan and divide by the total number of dependents covered.

Example: A parent provides insurance through a plan that covers the parent, 1 child subject of the child support order, and 2 other children. Under the plan, the cost of an employee's individual insurance coverage would be \$120.00. This parent instead pays a total of \$270.00 for the "Employee plus children" plan that provides coverage for the employee and any number of dependents. Calculate the adjustment for medical insurance as follows: Subtract the \$120.00 cost of individual coverage from the \$270.00 paid for the "Employee plus children" plan to find the total cost of the dependent coverage. This \$150.00 cost for dependent coverage is divided by 3—the number of covered dependents. In our example there is 1 child. Therefore, \$50 would be used on the child support worksheet as the cost of the insurance coverage for the 1 child who is the subject of the child support order.

- iii. If the exact cost of adding dependents to the plan is not known, use the total cost of coverage and divide by the number of individuals covered. This method is used only if the parent providing coverage cannot provide a breakdown of the cost of medical individual care versus the cost of care for multiple household members.

Example: A parent provides insurance through a plan that covers the parent, 1 child subject of the child support order, and 2 other children. Under the plan, the coverage cost is \$300.00 per month. Divide the total coverage cost by the number of people covered to find the coverage cost per person. For a cost of \$300.00 per month for 4 people, \$75.00 is used on the child support worksheet for the cost for the child on the order.

- c. Unless otherwise agreed, if medical insurance of comparable benefits and cost is available to both parents, the order assigns responsibility to the parent who has the greater amount of parenting time. If the parents share equal parenting time, the court assigns responsibility after considering all relevant factors.
- d. If a parent is assigned the obligation to provide medical insurance, that responsibility may be fulfilled by family coverage provided by a stepparent or domestic partner. In such a case, adjustment under this Section III.B.3.c for the cost to the stepparent is appropriate.
- e. A parent is not obligated to provide dental and vision insurance for a child, but if a parent provides such insurance for the child, it is included in the medical insurance adjustment.
- f. The court may decline to credit a parent for medical, dental, or vision insurance coverage obtained for the child if the coverage is not valid in the geographic region where the child resides.

4. Childcare Expenses

- a. The amount paid for childcare so a parent can work or seek employment may be added to the Basic Child Support Obligation. If both parents incur childcare expenses, the amount each incurs may be added to the Basic Child Support Obligation.
- b. Unless the court orders otherwise, expenses must be paid to someone who is not being claimed as a dependent as defined in Internal Revenue Service Publication 501.
- c. The childcare adjustment must be appropriate to the parents' financial abilities.
- d. Childcare expenses are annualized in accordance with Section III.B.7 below.

5. Education Expenses

a. The Basic Child Support Obligation may be adjusted based on any reasonable and necessary expenses for attending private or special schools or necessary expenses to meet particular educational needs of a child, if such expenses are incurred by agreement of both parents or court ordered.

b. Education Expenses are annualized in accordance with Section III.B.7 below.

6. Extraordinary Child Expenses

a. These Guidelines are designed to fit the needs of most children. The Basic Child Support Obligation may be adjusted to provide for costs incurred for a gifted or special needs child.

b. If benefits are paid to a parent to assist in meeting a child's needs, such as those described in Section II.A.2.a.ii above, adjustment for the costs may not be appropriate.

c. Extraordinary Child Expenses are annualized in accordance with Section III.B.7 below.

7. Annualizing Monthly Expenses

Adjustments to the Basic Child Support Obligation are annualized so that each month's child support obligation is increased or decreased in an equal monthly amount, instead of the obligation for particular months being abated, increased, or decreased.

Example: At a child support hearing, a parent requests an adjustment for childcare costs. The parent incurs childcare costs of \$100 per month during the school year (9 months) and \$400 per month during the summer (3 months). The adjustment for childcare costs is annualized as follows:

- Multiply the \$100 monthly cost during the school year times the 9 months in which it is incurred ($\$100 \times 9 = \900).
- Multiply the \$400 monthly cost during the summer times the 3 months in which it is incurred ($\$400 \times 3 = \$1,200$).
- Add the total school year cost to the total summer cost to arrive at the annual child care expense ($\$900 + \$1,200 = \$2,100$)
- Divide the annual child care expense by 12 to arrive at the annualized monthly child care expense ($\$2,100 / 12 = \175)
- Add \$175 to the Basic Child Support Obligation when determining the child support order.

SECTION IV. DETERMINING EACH PARENT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE ADJUSTED BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION

The court divides the Total Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation (as determined in Section III above) between the parents in proportion to their Adjusted Child Support Incomes. The parent's proportionate share is determined by dividing each parent's Adjusted Child Support Income by the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income from Section II. Each parent's obligation is computed by multiplying each parent's share by the Total Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation from Section III above. The computer-based Child Support Worksheet will perform this calculation.

Example: Combined Adjusted Child Support Income is \$5,000. Parent A's Adjusted Child Support Income is \$3,000. Divide Parent A's Adjusted Child Support Income by the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income. The result is Parent A's share of the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income. (\$3,000 divided by \$5,000 = 60%). Parent A's share is 60%; Parent B's share is 40%.

SECTION V. ADJUSTMENT FOR COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH PARENTING TIME

- A.** Because the Schedule of Basic Support Obligations is based on expenditures for children of intact households, the Schedule does not consider the costs associated with parenting time.
1. When both parents exercise parenting time, the costs for the child normally expended in one household transfer to the other household.
 2. When parenting time is or is expected to be exercised by both parents, an adjustment is made to the proportionate share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation.
 3. For purposes of calculating parenting time days, only the time spent by a child with the parent with less parenting time is considered. Time that the child is in school or childcare is not considered. To calculate child support in equal parenting time cases when both parents have parenting time of 164 days or more, see Section V.B below.
- B.** To adjust for the costs of parenting time, first determine the total annual amount of parenting time indicated in a court order or parenting plan or by the parents' expectation or historical practice. Using the following for guidance, add together each block of parenting time to arrive at the total number of parenting-time days per year. Calculate the number of parenting-time days arising from any block of time the child spends with the parent with less parenting time in the following manner:
1. Each block of time begins and ends when the parent with less parenting time receives the child from, or returns the child to, the parent with more parenting time or a third party with

whom the parent with more parenting time left the child. Third party includes, for example, a school or childcare provider.

2. Count 1 day of parenting time for each 24 hours within any block of time.
3. To the extent there is a period of less than 24 hours remaining in the block of time, after all 24-hour days are counted or for any block of time which is in total less than 24 hours in duration:
 - a. A period of 12 hours or more counts as 1 day.
 - b. A period of 6 to 11 hours counts as a $\frac{1}{2}$ -day.
 - c. A period of 3 to 5 hours counts as a $\frac{1}{4}$ -day.
 - d. Periods of less than 3 hours may count as a $\frac{1}{4}$ -day if, during those hours, the parent with less parenting time pays for routine expenses of the child, such as meals.

Example 1: Parent A has less parenting time than Parent B. Parent A receives the child at 9:00 p.m. on Thursday evening and brings the child to school at 8:00 a.m. on Monday morning, from which Parent B picks up the child at 3:00 p.m. on Monday.

- 9:00 p.m. Thursday to 9:00 p.m. Sunday is 3 days.
- 9:00 p.m. Sunday to 8:00 a.m. Monday is 11 hours, which equals a $\frac{1}{2}$ day.
- Total is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ days for that week.

Example 2: Parent A has less parenting time than Parent B. Parent A picks the child up from school at 3:00 p.m. Friday and returns the child to school at 8:00 a.m. on Monday.

- 3:00 p.m. Friday to 3:00 p.m. Sunday is 2 days.
- 3:00 p.m. Sunday to 8:00 a.m. Monday is 17 hours, which equals 1 day.
- Total is 3 days for that week.

Example 3: Parent A has less parenting time than Parent B. Parent A picks up child from soccer at noon on Saturday and returns the child to Parent B at 9:00 p.m. on Sunday.

- Noon Saturday to noon Sunday is 1 day.
- Noon Sunday to 9:00 p.m. Sunday is 9 hours, which equals $\frac{1}{2}$ day.
- Total is 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ days for that week.

C. If all the children have the same parenting time schedules, refer to the Parenting Time Table below. The left column of the table sets forth ranges of parenting time days. Adjacent to each range is an adjustment percentage. The Adjustment for Costs Associated with Parenting Time is calculated as follows: determine the total number of parenting-time days in a year, locate the

total number of parenting-time days per year in the left column of Parenting Time Table, and select the adjustment percentage from the adjacent column. Multiply the Basic Child Support Obligation determined in Section III.A above by the appropriate adjustment percentage. The number resulting from this multiplication then is subtracted from the proportionate share of the Total Child Support Obligation of the parent who exercises parenting time.

PARENTING TIME TABLE	
Number of Parenting Time Days	Adjustment Percentage
0-19	0
20-34	.025
35-49	.050
50-69	.075
70-84	.10
85-99	.15
100-114	.175
115-129	.20
130-142	.25
143-152	.325
153-163	.40
164 or more	.50

Example: The parents have 2 children. Parent A’s Child Support Income is \$4,000 per month and Parent B’s Child Support Income is \$2,000 per month. The Basic Child Support Obligation from the Schedule for a combined Child Support Income of \$6,000 for 2 children is \$ [redacted]. Parent A’s proportionate share is 67%, or \$ [redacted]. Parent A has parenting time with the children a total of 110 days. On the Parenting Time Table, the range of days for this amount of parenting time is from 100 to 114 days. The corresponding adjustment percentage is .175. Multiply the \$ [redacted] Basic Child Support Obligation by .175 or 17.5%. The resulting \$ [redacted] is subtracted from \$ [redacted] (Parent A’s proportionate share of the Total Child Support Obligation), reducing Parent A’s child support obligation to \$ [redacted].

- D. If the children have different parenting-time schedules, then see Section V.F below to determine the parenting-time adjustment or to determine if separate worksheets are required.
- E. As the number of parenting-time days approaches equal time sharing, certain costs usually incurred only in the household of the parent with more parenting time are presumed to be substantially or equally shared by both parents. These costs are for items such as the child's food, clothing, personal care items, and entertainment and reading materials. If this presumption is rebutted, the court may order a deviation under Section IX below.

Even if the parents share essentially equal parenting time, a parent may still owe child support to the other parent if:

1. One parent's Child Support Income is higher than the other parent's Child Support Income.

Example: The parents have 2 children and share equal parenting time. Parent A's Child Support Income is \$5,000 per month and Parent B's Child Support Income is \$3,000 per month. Parent A's proportionate share of Child Support Income is 62.5% ($\$5,000/\$8,000=.625$ or 62.5%) and Parent B's proportionate share of Child Support Income is 37.5% ($\$3,000/\$8,000=.375$ or 37.5%).

The Basic Child Support Obligation from the Schedule for a combined Child Support Income of \$8,000 for 2 children is \$[REDACTED]. Parent A's proportionate share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is 62.5% of \$[REDACTED], or \$[REDACTED], and Parent B's proportionate share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is 37.5% of \$[REDACTED], or \$[REDACTED].

On the Parenting Time Table, the range of days for this amount of parenting time is from 164 or more days. The corresponding adjustment percentage is .5. Multiply the \$[REDACTED] Basic Child Support Obligation (\$[REDACTED]) by .5 or 50%. The resulting \$[REDACTED] is subtracted from each parent's proportionate share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation (\$[REDACTED]), reducing Parent A's Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation to \$[REDACTED].

2. The expenses for the children listed in Section III.B above are not equally shared.

Example: The parents have 2 children and share equal parenting time. Parent A's Child Support Income is \$5,000 per month and Parent B's Child Support Income is \$3,000 per month. Parent B pays for the children's medical insurance coverage, costing \$400 per month. Parent A's proportionate share of Child Support Income is 62.5% ($\$5,000/\$8,000=.625$ or 62.5%) and Parent B's proportionate share of Child Support Income is 37.5% ($\$3,000/\$8,000=.375$ or 37.5%).

The Basic Child Support Obligation from the Schedule for a combined Child Support Income of \$8,000 for 2 children is \$[REDACTED]. The medical insurance cost of \$400 is added to the Basic Child Support Obligation Parent ($\$[REDACTED]+\$400=\$[REDACTED]$) to identify the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation. Parent A's proportionate share of the Adjusted Basic Child

Support Obligation is 62.5% of \$ [REDACTED], or \$ [REDACTED], and Parent B's proportionate share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is 37.5% of \$ [REDACTED], or \$ [REDACTED].

On the Parenting Time Table, the range of days for this amount of parenting time is from 164 or more days. The corresponding adjustment percentage is .5. Multiply the \$ [REDACTED] Basic Child Support Obligation (\$ [REDACTED]) by .5 or 50%. The resulting \$ [REDACTED] is subtracted from each parent's proportionate share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation (\$ [REDACTED]), reducing Parent A's Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation to \$ [REDACTED].

F. MULTIPLE CHILDREN, DIFFERENT PARENTING PLANS

1. If the parents have multiple children and each parent exercises more than half of the parenting time with at least one, 2 child support worksheets are prepared. Each worksheet will calculate the child support owed based on which parent has the most parenting time with the child. The amount of child support to be paid by the parent having the greater child support obligation is reduced by the amount of child support owed to that parent by the other parent.

Example: (For simplicity, this example does not consider parenting time.) The parents have 3 minor children. Parent A has more than half of the parenting time with the first, and Parent B has more than half of the parenting time with the second and third. Combined Adjusted Child Support Income is \$6,000 per month. Parent A's Child Support income is \$2,000 per month (33.3%). Parent B's Child Support income is \$4,000 per month (66.6%).

Prepare a Parent's Worksheet to determine child support for the 2 children in Parent B's household. Locate the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income figure of \$6,000 on the Schedule. Select the child support figure in the column for the 2 children in this household, \$ [REDACTED]. Parent A's share is 33.3% of \$ [REDACTED], or \$ [REDACTED].

Prepare a Parent's Worksheet to determine child support for the 1 child in Parent A's household. Locate the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income figure of \$6,000. Select the child support figure in the column for the 1 child in this household, \$ [REDACTED]. Parent B's share is 66.6% of \$ [REDACTED], or \$ [REDACTED].

Parent B's obligation to pay Parent A \$ [REDACTED] is reduced by Parent A's \$ [REDACTED] obligation to pay Parent B. Thus, Parent B pays \$ [REDACTED] per month.

2. If the parents have multiple children with different parenting plans but one parent does not have more than half of the parenting time with any of the children, prepare only one worksheet. The child support obligation is determined by using an average of the total number of parenting days by adding the total amount of parenting days for each child and dividing that number by the total number of children.

Example: The parents have 2 minor children, one for whom Parent A has no parenting time and one with whom Parent A shares equal parenting time. Prepare 1 worksheet. When entering the parenting time cost adjustment for Parent A, divide Parent A's total number of parenting days for both children, 182, by the total number of children, 2. Thus, Parent A's parenting time cost adjustment is calculated for 91 days, which under the Parenting Time Table is .15.

SECTION VI. DETERMINING THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE PRELIMINARY CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION BY ACCOUNTING FOR OTHER COSTS

If a parent pays any cost under Sections III.B.3 through III.B.6 above, deduct those costs from that parent's Proportionate Share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation. The result is that parent's Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation, which is then used in the Self-Support Reserve Test process in Section VIII.B below.

Example: Parent A pays for medical insurance through Parent A's employer. This cost is added to the Basic Child Support Obligation under Section III.B, then prorated between the parents to arrive at each parent's proportionate child support obligation. Because Parent A has paid the cost to a third party (the insurance company), the cost is deducted from Parent A's child support obligation because this portion of Parent A's child support obligation has already been paid.

SECTION VII. PRESUMPTIVE CHILD SUPPORT AWARD

The Preliminary Child Support Obligation is the amount arrived at after completing Sections II (Determining Income), III (Determining the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation), IV (Determining Each Parent's Proportionate Share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation), V (Adjustment for Costs Associated with Parenting Time), and VI (Determining the Preliminary Child Support Obligation), above.

SECTION VIII. APPLYING THE SELF-SUPPORT RESERVE TEST

- A. A Self-Support Reserve Test is used to verify that the paying parent is financially able to pay the child support order and to maintain at least a minimum standard of living.
- B. The Self-Support Reserve is an amount equal to 80% of the monthly full-time earnings at the state minimum wage for the year for which child support is calculated (the Self-Support Reserve amount).

- C. For purposes of the Self-Support Reserve Test only, deduct the Self-Support Reserve amount from the paying parent's Adjusted Child Support Income.
- D. The amount from Section VIII.C above is the Self-Support Reserve Test result. For the parent who pays child support, subtract the Self-Support Reserve Test result from that parent's Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation as determined in Section VI above.
1. If the resulting amount is the same or more than the Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation for the parent who pays child support, the court orders the Guidelines' amount.

Example: The Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation for the parent who pays child support is \$400. The Adjusted Child Support Income of the parent who pays child support is \$2,106 (minimum wage of \$12.15 per hour). The Self-Support Reserve amount is \$1,685 ($\$12.15 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 52 \text{ weeks} = \$25,272 / 12 \text{ months} = \$2,106 \times 80\% = \$1,685$). Subtracting the Self-Support Reserve amount of \$1,685 from the paying parent's Adjusted Child Support Income of \$2,106 leaves \$421.

Because this resulting amount of \$421 is greater than the \$400 Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation for the parent who pays child support, the court orders the Guidelines' child support of \$400.

2. If the resulting amount is less than the Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation for the parent who pays child support but more than zero, the court may reduce the child support order to the resulting amount.

Example: The Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation for the parent who pays child support is \$500. The Adjusted Child Support Income of the parent who pays child support is \$2,106 (minimum wage of \$12.15 per hour). The Self-Support Reserve amount is \$1,685 ($\$12.15 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 52 \text{ weeks} = \$25,272 / 12 \text{ months} = \$2,106 \times 80\% = \$1,685$). Subtracting the Self-Support Reserve amount of \$1,685 from the paying parent's Adjusted Child Support Income of \$2,106 leaves \$421.

Because this resulting amount of \$421 is less than the \$500 Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation for the parent who pays child support, the court may reduce the child support order to the resulting amount of \$421. However, under Section VIII.F below, before making any reduction, the court considers the self-support capability of the parent who receives child support by applying the same Self-Support Reserve Test.

3. Reduce the child support order based on the Self-Support Reserve Test in Section II.B.2.F and Section VIII above.

Example: The Proportionate Share of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation for the parent who pays child support is \$500. Because the parent who pays child support also pays child support for other children, that parent's Adjusted Child Support Income is \$1,400. The self-support reserve amount is \$1,685 ($\$12.15 \times 40 \text{ hours} \times 52 \text{ weeks} = \$25,272 / 12 \text{ months} = \$2,106 \times 80\% = \$1,685$). Subtracting the self-support reserve amount of \$1,685 from the paying parent's Adjusted Child Support Income of \$1,400 leaves a negative \$285.

Because this resulting amount is less than zero for the parent who pays child support, the court may order no child support or nominal child support. However, under Section VIII.F below, before making any reduction, the court considers the self-support capability of the parent who receives child support by applying the same self-support reserve test.

- E. In deciding whether to reduce the child support amount under Sections VIII.D.2 and VIII.D.3 above, the court considers the financial impact the reduction would have on the receiving parent's household.
- F. The Self-Support Reserve Test in this Section VIII applies only to the current child support obligation and does not prohibit the court from ordering an additional amount to reduce child support arrears for the parent who pays child support.
- G. The computer-based Child Support Worksheet will perform all the Self-Support Reserve Test calculations.
- H. Application and adjustment for the Self-Support Reserve Test amount is not a deviation under Section IX.

SECTION IX. DEVIATIONS

- A. A deviation occurs when a court orders child support in an amount different from the amount determined under Sections I through VIII of these Guidelines.
- B. The court must deviate if, after considering all relevant factors, including those set forth in Arizona Revised Statutes Section 25-320 and applicable case law, it finds all of the following criteria are met:
 - 1. Applying the Guidelines is inappropriate or unjust in the particular case,
 - 2. The court has considered the child's best interests in determining the amount of a deviation. A deviation that reduces the amount of child support paid is not, by itself, contrary to the child's best interests,

3. The court makes written findings regarding 1. and 2. above in the Child Support Order, Minute Entry, or Child Support Worksheet,
 4. The court shows what the order would have been without the deviation, and
 5. The court shows what the order is after deviating.
- C. The court may deviate from the Guidelines based on the parties' agreement if it finds all of the following criteria are met:
1. The agreement is in writing or stated on the record under Rule 69, Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure.
 2. All parties have entered into the agreement with knowledge of the amount of child support that would have been ordered under the Guidelines but for the agreement,
 3. All parties have entered the agreement free of duress and coercion, and
 4. The court complies with the requirements of Section VI.B above.
- D. Circumstances that may warrant a deviation include, but are not limited to, cases in which:
1. A significant disparity of income exists between the parents and each parent has significant parenting time.
 2. The combined income exceeds \$30,000.00 monthly and there is a significant disparity in income between the parents.
 3. One parent is paying a disproportionate share of the child's expenses and there is significant parenting time for each parent.
 4. The parenting plan will require a parent to incur significant travel expenses related to parenting time and the cost thereof in combination with child support may impede the parent's ability to exercise parenting time.
 5. The payment of child support would compromise the parent's ability to receive and afford out-of-pocket necessary and extraordinary health care or mental health services.
 6. Unusual emotional or physical needs of a natural or adopted child not common to the parties if the child requires that parent's presence in the home; or

7. A parent is the caretaker of a young child not common to the parties and the cost of childcare is prohibitive.

E. It is not a deviation to:

1. Round off the monthly child support amount for ease of accounting.
2. Compromise on any individual figure incorporated in the Guidelines' calculation (such as a parenting time adjustment or a parent's Child Support Income).
3. Reduce the child support order based on the Self-Support Reserve Test in Section VIII above.
4. Order zero child support if the monthly child support amount would be less than the monthly support clearinghouse fee in Section X.A.5 below.

SECTION X. THE CHILD SUPPORT ORDER

A. DETERMINING THE FINAL CHILD SUPPORT ORDER

1. The amount determined under Sections I through IX above is the Final Child Support Obligation, subject to reduction under Section X.B below.
2. Who pays the Final Child Support Obligation is determined as follows:
 - a. If the Final Child Support Obligation is a positive number:
 - i. The parent with less parenting time pays child support to the parent with more parenting time.

Example: Parent A earns \$4,000 per month, and Parent B earns \$3,000 per month. They have 1 child who is 15 years old. Parent A has 110 days of parenting time with the child each year.

- On the Schedule, the Basic Child Support Obligation for a Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$7,000 for 1 child is \$[REDACTED].
- Add 10% or \$[REDACTED] because the child is over 12 years of age.
- The Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is \$[REDACTED].
- Parent A's share is 57% of \$[REDACTED], or \$[REDACTED]. Parent B's share is 43% of \$[REDACTED], or \$[REDACTED].
- The court-approved parenting plan results in an adjustment of \$[REDACTED] to Parent A's share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation (\$[REDACTED] x .175 for 110 days).
- After adjusting for parenting time, Parent A's share is \$[REDACTED] (\$[REDACTED] less \$[REDACTED]).

- Parent A pays child support to Parent B in the amount of \$ [redacted] per month.

- ii. When the parents have equal parenting time, the parent with the higher adjusted child support income pays child support to the parent with the lower adjusted child support income.

Example: Parent A earns \$4,000 per month, and Parent B earns \$3,000 per month. They have 1 child who is 15 years old. The parents have equal parenting time.

- On the Schedule, the Basic Child Support Obligation for a Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$7,000 for 1 child is \$ [redacted].
- Add 10% or \$ [redacted] because the child is over 12 years of age, as well as \$250 for medical insurance and \$200 for child care expenses.
- The Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is \$ [redacted].
- Parent A's share is 57% of \$ [redacted], or \$ [redacted]. Parent B's share is 43% of \$ [redacted], or \$ [redacted].
- The court-approved parenting plan results in an adjustment of \$ [redacted] to Parent A's share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation ($\$ [redacted] \times .50$ for equal parenting time).
- After adjusting for parenting time, Parent A's share is \$ [redacted] ($\$ [redacted]$ less $\$ [redacted]$).
- Parent A pays child support to Parent B in the amount of \$ [redacted] per month.

- b. If the final child support amount is a negative number:

- i. The parent with more parenting time pays child support to the parent with less parenting time.

Example: Parent A earns \$3,000 per month, and Parent B earns \$6,000 per month. They have 1 child who is 15 years old. Parent A pays for medical insurance coverage for the child, costing \$200 per month. Parent A has 145 days of parenting time with the child each year.

- On the Schedule, the Basic Child Support Obligation for a Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$9,000 for 1 child is \$ [redacted].
- Add 10% or \$ [redacted] because the child is over 12 years of age, as well as \$200 for the cost of medical insurance coverage.
- The Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is \$ [redacted].
- Parent A's share is 33% of \$ [redacted], or \$ [redacted]. Parent B's share is 67% of \$ [redacted], or \$ [redacted].
- The court-approved parenting plan results in an adjustment of \$ [redacted] to Parent A's share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation ($\$ [redacted] \times .325$ for 145 days).
- After adjusting for parenting time, Parent A's share is \$ [redacted] ($\$ [redacted]$ less $\$ [redacted]$).
- Subtract from Parent A's share \$200 for the cost of the medical insurance for the child, which is paid by Parent A. The resulting obligation is $-\$ [redacted]$.

- Parent B is ordered to pay \$ [REDACTED] to Parent A, despite Parent B having the more parenting time than Parent A.

- ii. When the parents have equal parenting time, the parent with the lower Adjusted Child Support Income pays child support to the parent with the higher Adjusted Child Support Income.

Example: Parent A earns \$5,000 per month, and Parent B earns \$4,000 per month. They have 1 child who is 15 years old. Parent A pays for medical insurance for the child, costing \$500 per month. The parents have equal parenting time.

- On the Schedule, the Basic Child Support Obligation for a Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$9,000 for 1 child is \$ [REDACTED].
- Add 10% or \$ [REDACTED] because the child is over 12 years of age, as well as \$500 for the cost of the medical insurance.
- The Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is \$ [REDACTED].
- Parent A's share is 55.5% of \$ [REDACTED], or \$ [REDACTED]. Parent B's share is 44.4% of \$ [REDACTED], or \$ [REDACTED].
- The court-approved parenting plan results in an adjustment of \$ [REDACTED] to Parent A's share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation ($\$ [REDACTED] \times .50$ for equal parenting time).
- After adjusting for parenting time, Parent A's share is \$ [REDACTED] ($\$ [REDACTED]$ less \$ [REDACTED]).
- Subtract from Parent A's share \$500 for the cost of the medical insurance for the child, which is paid by Parent A. The resulting obligation is $-\$ [REDACTED]$.
- Parent B is ordered to pay \$ [REDACTED] to Parent A, despite Parent A having more income than Parent B and equal parenting time.

- c. If the final child support amount is a zero, no child support is ordered.

3. The parent receiving child support is presumed to spend his or her share directly on the child.
4. For all awards, the Final Child Support Obligation is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. A rounded amount is not a deviation under Section IX.E.1 above.
5. If the amount of child support is less than the current clearinghouse fee, the court does not impose a child support award unless a deviated award is warranted under Section IX.B. It is not a deviation under Section IX.E.4 if an award is not imposed because it is less than the clearinghouse fee.

G. CREDITS AGAINST CHILD SUPPORT ORDER: INCOME AND BENEFITS RECEIVED BY OR ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN

1. If a parent receives benefits on behalf of a child, as a result of contributions made by the other parent who is ordered to pay child support arising from the paying parent's eligibility

for benefits such as Social Security Retirement and Disability Insurance, those benefits are credited to reduce the paying parent's child support obligation as follows:

- a. If the amount of the child's benefit for a given month is equal to or greater than the paying parent's Preliminary Child Support Obligation, then that parent's obligation is satisfied.
 - b. Any benefit received by the child for a given month in excess of the Preliminary Child Support Obligation is not treated as an arrearage payment nor as a credit toward future child support payments.
 - c. If the amount of the child's benefit for a given month is less than the paying parent's Preliminary Child Support Obligation, the paying parent pays the difference unless the court, in its discretion, modifies the child support order to equal the benefits being received at that time.
2. If a parent earns income or receives money by or for the benefit of an adult child for whom child support is ordered to continue past the age of majority under Arizona Revised Statute Sections 25-320.E and 25-809.F, that amount may be credited to reduce any child support obligation.
 3. Other than court-ordered child support payments, if a parent earns income or receives money by or for the benefit of a minor child, including adoption subsidies, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and subsidies arising from the disability of a child, that amount is not credited to reduce either parent's child support obligation.

H. NON-COVERED MEDICAL EXPENSES

1. For this paragraph's purposes, a non-covered medical expense means medically necessary medical, dental, or vision care as defined by Internal Revenue Service Publication 502. It includes uninsured medical expenses and unreimbursed medical expenses, such as copays and insurance deductibles incurred for care of the child.
2. The Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation is not adjusted for a child's non-covered medical expenses.
3. The child support order specifies the percentage each parent pays for non-covered "medical" expense.
4. Unless good cause is shown, any request for payment or reimbursement of uninsured or unreimbursed medical, dental, or vision expenses must include date of service, name of provider, and a brief description of the goods or services rendered; and be provided to the other parent within 180 days of the date when the cost was incurred.
 - a. The parent responsible for payment or reimbursement must pay his or her share or make acceptable payment arrangements with the provider or person entitled to

reimbursement within 45 days after receiving the request unless the court orders otherwise.

- b. A parent who is entitled to receive reimbursement from the other parent for non-covered medical costs must, upon the other parent's request, provide receipts or other evidence of payments actually being made.

5. Both parents should use their best efforts to obtain services that the insurance covers.

I. COURT FINDINGS

1. The court must make findings in the record as to: Child Support Income, Adjusted Child Support Income, Basic Child Support Obligation, Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation, each parent's Proportionate Share of the Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation, and the Final Child Support Order.
2. The court may make the findings by incorporating a worksheet containing this information into the order.
3. If the court attributes income above minimum wage income, the court must explain the reason for its decision.
4. The child support order must be for a sum certain and due on a date certain.
5. A new child support order must be filed upon any change in the amount or due date of the child support obligation.

J. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

1. The court must order the parents to exchange financial information—such as tax returns, financial affidavits, and earning statements—at least every 24 months.
2. Unless the court orders otherwise, when the parents exchange financial information, they also must exchange residential addresses and their employers' names and addresses.

SECTION XI. TAX BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH MINOR CHILDREN

A. HISTORY OF FEDERAL AND STATE TAX BENEFITS

Under federal and state tax law, there are potential tax benefits associated with minor children. To the extent the law allows for allocation of those benefits, the Guidelines are designed to allow for the tax benefits to be assigned between the parents proportionate to their Child Support Income.

Historically, parents were entitled to claim children as personal exemptions on income tax returns, but the deduction for personal exemptions was suspended for tax years 2018 through 2025 by the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. For these years, taxpayers cannot claim a deduction for exemptions, but may be eligible to claim the child tax credit and the additional child tax credit. For the purpose of this Section XI, these tax credits are referred to as the “tax benefits.” These changes in tax law do not affect other tax benefits, such as the earned income credit, dependent care credit, or head of household filing status.

B. ALLOCATION OF THE TAX BENEFITS

1. When a child support order is established or modified, the federal and state tax benefits related to the child tax credit(s) for the minor children are allocated between the parents by agreement or by court order.
 - a. Unless otherwise agreed, the federal and state tax benefits are allocated in a manner that allows each parent to claim allowable tax benefits in proportion to the combined Child Support Income of both parents.
 - b. This allocation may be done by allocating the federal and state tax benefits for the child in a single year or by allocating the federal and state tax benefits for the child in specific years.

Example 1: The parents have 1 child in common who is subject of this child support order. Assume Parent A earns \$6,000 per month and Parent B earns \$3,000 per month, for a combined Child Support Income of \$9,000 per month. Parent A earns 2/3 of the total monthly income (\$6,000 divided by the total combined income of \$9,000 per month) and Parent B earns 1/3 of the total monthly income (\$3,000 divided by the total combined income of \$9,000). Parent A is entitled to claim the child in 2 consecutive years and Parent B is entitled to claim the child every third year. This pattern would continue for the duration of the child’s minority, unless modified by further court order.

Example 2: Assume the same set of facts as Example1 above relating to income but instead of having 1 child in common, assume the parents have 3 children in common who are the subject of this child support order. Parent A is entitled to claim 2 of the 3 children each year and Parent B is entitled to claim 1 of the 3 children each year, unless modified by further court order.

2. If a parent otherwise entitled to a proportionate share of a tax benefit would derive no tax benefit from claiming the child on income tax returns in any given tax year, then the tax benefit may be allocated by agreement or by court order to the parent who would derive a

tax benefit for that tax year.

3. If a parent otherwise entitled to a proportionate share of a tax benefit has demonstrated a historical pattern of non-payment of child support and unless changed circumstances demonstrate the parent will likely pay the order in the future such as through the issuance of an income withholding order, the court may deny that parent the right to present or future tax benefits.
4. To avoid adverse financial and legal consequences, parents should consult their own tax advisor if they are uncertain about their responsibility to release the tax credit to the other parent or to receive the tax credit in any given year.
5. Subject to the provisions in Section XI.C below, an Internal Revenue Service Form 8332 needs to be signed by the parent who is releasing the tax benefit by no later than January 31 of the year immediately following the tax year. The completed Form 8332 may then be filed by the other parent with their income tax return to claim the tax benefit.

Example: Parent A has the majority of parenting time and would be entitled to claim the child under applicable tax law in that tax year. However, the court order allocates the tax benefit to Parent B in that tax year and Parent B has paid in full the child support obligation for that tax year. Subject to the provisions in Section XI.C below, Parent A would be required to execute and deliver the required tax forms that release the tax benefit to Parent B by no later than January 31 of the year that immediately follows the tax year.

C. CONDITION FOR ENTITLEMENT TO TAX BENEFIT

1. The court may condition the claiming of the tax benefit as ordered for that taxable year upon a parent's payment of the "child support obligation" by December 31 of the tax year. Certain payments of child support are facilitated through wage assignment and are withheld in equal amounts from each pay period earning. As a result, any amounts withheld from the pay period that includes the last days of the calendar year and received by the Child Support Clearinghouse by January 15 of the following year is credited for the prior year's total child support payments.
2. For the purpose of this Section XI only, the "child support obligation":
 - a. Is defined as the total ordered monthly payments for current child support due to the parent who receives child support for that tax year as well as any ordered monthly payment for child support arrears (including past care and support) due to the parent

who receives child support for the tax year. Ordered monthly payments includes those required **by court order or required by administrative income withholding order.**

- b. Does not include any past due or unpaid reimbursements, such as a parent’s proportionate share of non-covered medical expenses, contributions toward activity expenses, or any other child-related costs that are not monthly child support and monthly ordered arrears payments. Nothing in this Section XI.C limits a parent’s ability to collect those other reimbursement obligations through appropriate available procedures separate from the allocation of the tax benefit process.

3. The following illustrates the method for determining whether the condition has been met:

$$(A \times B) + (C \times D) = \$______$$

A-Monthly ordered child support obligation

B-Number of months in the **calendar** year the order has been in place

C-Monthly ordered child support arrears obligation

D-Number of months in the **calendar** year the monthly arrears payment obligation has been in place

\$-Total “child support obligation” that should have been paid by year-end

	A	B	C	D	\$	Total Amount Received by Clearinghouse by January 15	Entitled to Tax Benefit?
Example 1	\$400	12	\$0	0	\$4,800	\$4,800	Yes
Example 2	\$400	12	\$100	12	\$6,000	\$6,000	Yes
Example 3	\$400	8	\$0	0	\$3,200	\$1,500	No
Example 4	\$400	8	\$100	8	\$4,000	\$3,200	No

4. If a parent who is required to pay monthly child support is entitled by court order to claim the tax benefit in a given tax year but has not fully paid the “child support obligation” for that tax year, the parent entitled to receive child support may become entitled to claim the tax benefit for that tax year, and may elect to pursue those tax benefits. To claim the tax benefit in a year not otherwise assigned to the parent who receives child support, the following procedure applies:

- a. If either parent believes there is an issue regarding the allocation of the tax benefit for the prior year, the parties are expected to communicate by no later than January 20 following the tax year and attempt to resolve the issue. The parties should confirm any agreement or failure to reach an agreement in writing.

- b. If no agreement is reached and the parent who receives child support elects to pursue the tax benefits that were otherwise allocated to the parent who pays child support for that prior tax year, the parent who receives child support must provide written notice to the parent who pays child support by no later than January 31 detailing the amount that was court-ordered to have been paid for the child support obligation for that tax year and the amount of the purported shortfall.
- c. Following such notice and if the parent who pays child support objects and believes the tax benefit should remain as previously ordered by the court, the parent who pays child support has 20 calendar days from the date of the written notice to file an enforcement petition with the court. The petition must identify the facts that are in dispute and must include a “request for hearing” on the issue.
 - i. If the shortfall is nominal, the court may affirm the prior order regarding the allocation of tax benefits.
 - ii. If the shortfall is not nominal, the court must set a timely hearing through an order to appear. The parent who pays child support must ensure that service of process of the petition and order to appear is effectuated under the Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure.
- d. If no enforcement petition is filed within the required 20 calendar days, the parent who receives child support is entitled to claim the tax benefit for that prior tax year only. The tax benefit for all future years is allocated consistent with the prior court order unless there is a subsequent failure to meet the child support obligation or the court orders otherwise.
- e. If the parent who pays child support files a timely enforcement petition and a contested hearing is conducted, the burden of proof is on the parent who pays child support to establish that the parent has met condition for claiming the tax benefit.
- f. Following the hearing, if the court determines that either parent acted unreasonably by ignoring this procedure or in bringing or defending this action, the court may award attorney fees and costs associated with filing or defending against the petition under Arizona Revised Statutes Section 25-324. The court also may consider further sanctions, including costs associated with a parent having to file an amended tax return and reallocation of future tax benefits.

SECTION XII. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

A. TRAVEL EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH PARENTING TIME

1. The court may allocate travel expenses of the child associated with parenting time in cases where one-way travel exceeds 100 miles. In doing so, the court considers the means of the parents and may consider how their conduct (such as a change of residence) has affected the costs of parenting time. To the extent possible, any allocation must ensure that the child has continued contact with each parent.
2. A parent who is entitled to receive reimbursement from the other parent for the child's allocated travel expenses must, upon the other parent's request, provide receipts or other evidence of payments actually being made.
3. Absent a deviation under Section XI above, the allocation of the child's travel expenses does not change the amount of the child support ordered.

B. GIFTS IN LIEU OF MONEY

Once the court orders child support, the child support must be paid in money. Gifts of clothing, etc. in lieu of money are not to be offset against the child support order unless the court orders otherwise.

C. THIRD-PARTY CAREGIVERS

If a child lives with a third-party caregiver under a court order, an administrative placement by a state agency, or other color of authority, the third-party caregiver is entitled to receive child support payments from each parent on the child's behalf. When calculating the amount of child support to be awarded to a third-party caregiver, the third-party caregiver's expenses are considered under Section III.B.3 through III.B.6 above, but not the third-party caregiver's income.

Example: The parents have 1 child together who is living with grandmother. Neither parent exercises parenting time. Parent A has an Adjusted Child Support Income of \$3,000 per month and Parent B has an Adjusted Child Support Income of \$2,000 per month. Grandmother pays \$250 per month in childcare costs.

- Add both parents' income together for a Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$5,000 per month.
- The Adjusted Basic Child Support Obligation for 1 child is \$ [REDACTED].
- Add the childcare costs paid by grandmother (\$250) to the Basic Child Support Obligation,

resulting in a total obligation of \$ [REDACTED].

- Parent A's share is 60% of \$ [REDACTED], or \$ [REDACTED], which Parent A is ordered to pay to grandmother.
- Parent B's share is 40% of \$ [REDACTED], or \$ [REDACTED], which Parent B is ordered to pay to grandmother.

SECTION XIII. STATE INVOLVEMENT IN CHILD SUPPORT CASES

A. TITLE IV-D CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Arizona Division of Child Support Services (DCSS), the Arizona Title IV-D agency, provides services to any person who needs assistance in establishing paternity and establishing, modifying, or enforcing support, without regard to whether any party has received public assistance. Assistance may be provided to either parent or a caretaker with physical custody of a child. The parent or someone seeking support may ask DCSS for assistance in pursuing child support by applying for services. These Guidelines apply to all child support cases, including those brought under Title IV-D.

B. CHILD SUPPORT ASSIGNED TO THE STATE

A person who receives cash assistance assigns their right to child support during the time period the person receives assistance. These Guidelines, and not the amount of public assistance expended, control the amount of child support to be paid. However, if child support has been assigned to the state under Arizona Revised Statutes Section 46-407, a parent's obligation to pay child support may not be offset by child support arrearages that may be owed to that parent.

SECTION XIV. MODIFICATION

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Child support modification is governed by Arizona Revised Statutes Sections 25-327 and 25-503 and by the Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure Rules 91 and 91.1. To qualify for a modification, the parent seeking to modify child support must show a substantial and continuing change in circumstances. The modification can be sought in one of two ways: (1) the standard procedure or (2) the simplified procedure.

B. STANDARD PROCEDURE

A parent, any party who is entitled to receive child support (such as a third-party caregiver described in Section XII.C above), or the Title IV-D agency may petition the court to modify an existing child support order. The petitioning party bears the burden of showing of a substantial

and continuing change of circumstances from the date when the existing child support order was filed.

C. SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURE

1. A parent, any party who is entitled to receive child support (such as a third-party caregiver described in Section XII.C above), or the Title IV-D agency may request the court to modify a child support order through a simplified procedure:
 - a. To modify the child support amount if application of the guidelines results in an order that varies 15% or more from the existing amount. A 15% percent variation in the amount of the order is considered evidence of substantial and continuing change of circumstances.
 - b. To modify child support order to assign or alter the responsibility to provide medical insurance for a child who is subject of a child support order. A modification of the medical assignment or responsibility does not need to vary by 15% or more from the existing amount to use the simplified procedure.
2. A party seeking modification by simplified procedure under this Section XIV.C must use forms approved by the Arizona Supreme Court or substantially similar forms, including a Petition to Modify (Change) Child Support (Simplified Process), Request for Hearing (Simplified Process), Parent's Worksheet for Child Support Amount, Affidavit of Financial Information, and Child Support Order. The Clerk of the Superior Court can help locate the forms for this process.
3. A request for modification of the child support amount must be accompanied by a completed and sworn Child Support Worksheet, and documentation supporting the incomes if different from the court's most recent findings regarding income of the parents. If the party requesting the modification is unable to provide documentation supporting the other party's income, the requesting party must indicate that the income amount is attributed/estimated and state the basis for the amount listed. The Title IV-D agency may submit a Child Support Worksheet.
4. A copy of the request for modification of child support and the Child Support Worksheet, including supporting documentation, must be served on the other parent, or on both parents if filed by the state Title IV-D agency, under Rule 27(d), Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure.
5. If the parent receiving service disputes the requested modification, that parent must request a hearing:

- a. Within 20 days of service if service is made in Arizona, as provided in Rules 24.1(b) and 41(a)(3), Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure.
 - b. Within 30 days of service if service is made outside the state, as provided in Rules 24.1(c) and 41(a)(4), Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure.
6. A party requesting a hearing must file a written request for hearing accompanied by a completed and sworn “Child Support Worksheet.” Copies of the documents filed, together with the notice of hearing, must be served by first-class mail not less than 10 judicial days before the hearing on the other party and, if appropriate, the Title IV-D agency.
 7. If any party seeks a hearing within the time allowed, the court must conduct such hearing. No order may be modified without a hearing if a hearing is properly and timely requested.
 8. If no hearing is sought within the time allowed, the court reviews the proof of service and the request for modification and enters an appropriate order or sets the matter for hearing.
 9. The notice provision of Rule 44, Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure, does not apply to this simplified modification procedure.

D. EFFECT OF CESSATION OF CHILD SUPPORT FOR ONE CHILD

1. If child support for more than 1 child was ordered and the duty to support 1 or more but not all of the children later stops, the order is not automatically reduced by that child's share.
2. To modify a child support order based upon the cessation of the child support obligation for any child, the party must seek to modify the child support order using either the standard procedure or the simplified procedure as discussed in Sections XIV.B and XIV.C above.
3. To determine the new child support amount, apply the Guidelines for the remaining minor children.

SECTION XV. DURATION AND TERMINATION

- A. Duration of child support is governed by Arizona Revised Statutes Sections 25-320 and 25-501, except as provided in Arizona Revised Statutes Section 25-1304.

B. A presumptive termination date must be set to facilitate the orderly termination of current monthly support obligation without further court action, particularly if there is an income withholding order in the case.

C. For the purposes of determining the presumptive termination date, it is presumed:

1. That a child not yet in school will enter 1st grade if the child reaches age 6 on or before September 1 of the year in which the child reaches age 6; otherwise, it is presumed that the child will enter 1st grade the following year; and,
2. That a child will graduate in the month of May after completing the 12th grade.

D. The presumptive termination date is the last day of the month of the 18th birthday of the youngest child included in the order unless the court finds that it is projected that the youngest child will not complete high school by age 18. In that event, the presumptive termination date is the last day of the month of the anticipated graduation date or age 19, whichever occurs first. The computer-based Child Support Worksheet will perform this calculation.

E. Upon entry of an initial or modified child support order, the court must, or in any subsequent action relating to the child support order, the court may, establish a presumptive date for the termination of the current child support obligation. The presumptive termination date:

1. Must be included in an income withholding order.

2. May be modified upon changed circumstances.

~~F. An employer or other payor of funds honoring an Income Withholding Order or an administrative income withholding order that includes the presumptive termination date and is for current child support only, must discontinue withholding monies after the last pay period of the month of the presumptive termination date. If the Order of Assignment or administrative income withholding order includes current child support and arrearage payments, the employer or other payor of funds must continue withholding the entire amount listed on the Order of Assignment or administrative income withholding order until further order.~~

SECTION XVI. CHILD SUPPORT ARREARS

A. Arrears accrue when a parent fails to pay the court-ordered amount of monthly child support as it becomes due. Interest accrues on the arrears at a rate of 10% under Arizona Revised Statutes Section 25-510(E)-(F).

B. When setting an amount for a payment on arrears, the court must consider all factors,

including the accrual of interest on the arrear. If the court sets a payment on arrears at less than the amount of the accruing monthly interest, the court must make a finding as to why the amount is less than the accruing monthly interest.

- C. Upon a showing of substantial and continuing changed circumstances, the court may adjust the amount of payment on arrears.
- D. When a parent's current child support obligation terminates but the parent still owes arrears, the income withholding order may remain in effect until the arrears and any accruing interest are paid. The court may modify the income withholding order to an amount less than the current child support amount and the payment on arrears. Before making any modification, the court must consider the total amount of arrears and the accruing interest, and the time that it will take the obligor to pay these amounts.

SECTION XVII. EFFECTIVE DATE AND GROUNDS FOR MODIFICATION

- A. All child support orders entered after , 2021 are made under these Guidelines, whether they be original orders or modifications of pre-existing orders, except in the following circumstances:
 - 1. The parties agree to use the Guidelines in effect at the time of filing the action,
 - 2. The court determines there is good cause to use the Guidelines in effect at the time of filing the action, or
 - 3. The court enters a default, the Guidelines in effect at the time of filing the action apply.
- B. A substantial variance between an existing child support order and an amount resulting from application of these guidelines may be considered evidence of a substantial and continuing change of circumstances for the purposes of a modification. A variance of at least 15% is evidence of a substantial and continuing change of circumstances.

SCHEDULE OF BASIC SUPPORT OBLIGATION

CORRELATION TABLE



Draft Report and Recommendations

Family Court Improvement Committee and
Subcommittee for a Review of the Child Support
Guidelines — January 2021



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Draft Report and Recommendations

Family Court Improvement Committee and Subcommittee for a Review of the Child Support Guidelines – January 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Creation and Charge of Committee and Subcommittee

On January 8, 2020, Chief Justice Robert Brutinel issued Administrative Order 2020-10 establishing the Child Support Guidelines Review Subcommittee (subcommittee) of the Family Court Improvement Committee (committee). The administrative order directed the subcommittee to:

- (a) Review and make recommendations regarding issues referred for further studies by the 2017 Committee for an Interim Review of the Child Support Guidelines (Interim Review).
- (b) Make recommendations regarding other improvements to the guidelines.
- (c) Consider economic and labor market data; the impact of guideline policies and amounts on custodial and noncustodial parents who have family incomes below 200 percent of the Federal poverty level, and factors that impact compliance with child support orders.
- (d) Analyze case data on the application of and deviations from the child support guidelines, as well as the rates of



Chief Justice Robert Brutinel



Hon. Paul J. McMurdie,
Family Court Improvement
Committee Chair



Hon. David M Gass,
Child Support Guidelines
Review Subcommittee Chair





default and imputed child support orders and orders determined using the low-income adjustment.

- (e) Provide a meaningful opportunity for public input, including input from low-income custodial and noncustodial parents and their representatives.

Additionally, the administrative order directed the subcommittee to file a final report and make recommendations to the Arizona Judicial Council (AJC) in December 2020. Due to COVID-19 and its impact on gathering the case file review data, a request to extend the deadline for this report was submitted to Chief Justice Brutinel.

Administrative Order 2020-181 issued on November 25, 2020, extended the subcommittee and the report deadline until April 30, 2021. Additionally, this administrative order extended the term of service for the appointed members through July 31, 2021. The extended term allowed the subcommittee to address any issues raised by the AJC and additional tasks including forms development and child support calculator updates.

The subcommittee met numerous times via video conferencing before distributing a draft report and holding a virtual public hearing on January 15, 2021. Additional public input was sought using an online comment page. **A total of ** comments were received. (See Appendix **: Public Comments.)**

Summary of Committee Recommendations

A summary of the subcommittee's final recommendations is outlined below. The summary is organized by the proposed reorganized Arizona Child Support Guidelines' Table of Contents. More detailed recommendations are set forth in the body of this report.

Proposed Amendments Made Throughout the Guidelines

- Reorganize the Guidelines to flow along with the Child Support Worksheet
- Restyle the Guidelines for ease of use and understanding
- Update terminology to conform with Title 25's use of legal decision-making and parenting time

Determining Income

- Reorganize the Income section to clarify what is income, what is not income, and what is attributed income
- Eliminate the use of "gross income"

Determination of the Parents' Incomes for Purposes of Calculating Child Support

What is included in child support income?

- Clarify that income is from ANY source before any deductions or withholdings
- Add clarifying language regarding military pay and benefits;



When is income attributed for purposes of child support even if not actually being earned?

- Add clarifying language regarding unemployment and underemployment and full-time earnings

When is income not attributed for purposes of calculating child support?

- Add clarifying language regarding overtime.

Adjustments to Child Support Income for Spousal Maintenance and Support of Children of Other Relationships

- Provide the court discretion to consider the lack of tax deductibility of the spousal maintenance payment under applicable federal and state income tax regulations
- Take no action to adjust Parents' Incomes for HSA/FSA accounts, but provide the court the discretion to consider.

Determination of Combined Child Support Obligation

Determining the Basic Child Support Obligation

- Set as the presumptive the amount set forth in the Schedule of Basic Support Obligation for combined adjusted parents' incomes of \$30,000 per month.
- Clarify deviations from the presumptive amount for combined adjusted parents' incomes of more the \$30,000 per month

Determining the Total Child Support Obligation

- Remove the child and dependent care tax credit from the calculation

Medical Insurance

- Allow the use of a family health insurance policy available to a parent's new spouse or domestic partner for a child, crediting the prorated cost and assigning the responsibility for providing health insurance to that parent
- Clarify the calculation of child-related medical insurance by adding examples

Childcare Expenses

- Clarify what expenses are included in Childcare Costs

Extraordinary Child Expenses

- Clarify Extraordinary Child costs

Determining the Preliminary Child Support Obligation

Adjustments for Costs Associated with Parenting Time

- Amend Parenting Time Table A that provides for essentially equal parenting time when both parents incur expenses and costs associated with parenting time
- Amend Sections 11 and 12 commensurate with Parenting Time Table A
- Eliminate Parenting Time Table B and rename Parenting Time Table A without the "A" designation



Equal Parenting Time

- Define essentially equal parenting time as when both parents have 164 days of parenting time or more.

Deviations

- Provide additional guidance regarding when deviation from the Guidelines should be considered

The Child Support Order

Non-Covered Medical Expenses

- Clarify that unreimbursed and uninsured expenses are included in medical expenses

Tax Benefits Associated with Minor Children

- Eliminate the calculation that reduces the childcare amount by the federal child and dependent care tax credit

Condition for Entitlement to Tax Benefit

- Establish a process for a parent to claim the tax benefit if the child support obligation for that tax year is not fully paid by January 15th

State Involvement in Child Support Cases

- Add new section that discusses the Title IV-D Program and Child Support Assigned to the State

Schedule of Basic Support Obligation

- Extend the Schedule of Basic Support Obligation to combined adjusted gross incomes up to \$30,000 per month



ECONOMIC REVIEW

To meet its obligation to conduct the federally mandated economic and case file reviews, the Administrative Office of the Courts contracted with Center for Policy Research (CPR). Dr. Jane Venohr, Economist and Research Associate, attended several meetings to discuss the review process, provide data and expert insight that assisted the Subcommittee in defining the underlying factors needed for the Schedule of Basic Support Obligation (Schedule) calculations.

In all, there are seven factors. The Subcommittee elected to maintain the historical assumptions in for the following five factors:

1. Adjust to current price levels

Because there are no alternatives to the index published by the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, no Subcommittee action was required.

2. Exclude childcare, child's health insurance premium, and extraordinary out-of-pocket medical expenses and include ordinary out-of-pocket medical expenses of \$250 per year per child in the child-rearing expenditures
3. Consider expenditures to net income ratio, which is the first step to converting measurements of child-rearing expenditures to a child support income basis
4. Consider federal and state income taxes and FICA, which is the second step to converting measurements of child-rearing expenditures to a child support income basis

The historical assumption takes the combined Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and uses the federal withholding formula applying to a single taxpayer. State income tax is applied to the federal taxable income based on the percentage the employee's selected tax rate.

The passage of Proposition 208, that creates a 1% difference in state taxes for persons with income over \$250,000 per year or couples with incomes over \$500,000 per year, was discussed but not considered for inclusion in the measurements.

5. Whether and how to convert the measurements of child-rearing expenditures, which are based on national data, to account for differences between U.S. average price levels Arizona price levels

Historically, Arizona has not made an adjustment for cost of living. Arizona's price parity is only 3.5% less than the national average. The cost of living varies by region within the state, and calculation would be complex and cumbersome.



The assumptions for the two remaining factors were updated during this review. The reasoning is as follows:

6. Economic study to use as the basis of the Schedule

The current Schedule is based upon the Betson Rothbarth 3 (BR3) economic study. The BR3 study, conducted in 2006, utilized data from the 1998-2004 Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). Seeking updated economic data, Arizona included the development of Betson Rothbarth 5 (BR5) economic study in its contract with CPR. The BR5 economic study utilizes data from the 2014-2019 CES.

BR5 provides the most current measurements of childrearing expenditures. Its economic methodology is consistent with the economic methodology underlying the current Schedule. The Betson Rothbarth measurements are a valid and robust method and have been used by several states (including Arizona) for over two decades.

The Subcommittee approved the BR5 economic study to update Arizona's Schedule of Basic Support Obligation.

7. Extending the schedule to higher incomes

The current Schedule includes combined incomes of up to \$20,000 gross per month. The BR5 measurements support the extension of the Schedule to combined incomes to \$34,000 gross per month. Alternate studies do not extend to \$34,000 and cannot be used for comparison. However, comparisons between BR5 and alternate studies including combined incomes up to \$28,750 were provided by CPR for consideration.

The subcommittee felt a round number would make more sense to the general public; the subcommittee extended the Schedule to include combined incomes of \$30,000.

ISSUES DEFERRED TO THIS REVIEW FROM THE INTERIM REVIEW

Three issues were discussed during the 2017 review that were determined to be outside the scope of that review, and thus referred to this review for additional study and consideration.



Federal Tax Exemption for Dependent Children

Section 27 (Now **Section VIII**) of the Guidelines allocated federal and state tax exemptions between parents, as they agree, or in a manner that allowed each parent to claim allowable federal dependency exemptions proportionate to adjusted gross income. In 2017, a mandatory provision of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) penalized a parent for not providing insurance to cover a child’s health care when claiming a child as a tax exemption when the other parent was ordered and providing the insurance.

The federal government has since temporarily repealed this mandatory aspect of the ACA making this issue moot.

Recommendation: If the mandatory aspect of the ACA is resurrected, a future review should address the issue.

Determination of the Child Support Income of The Parents

Section 5 (Now **Section II**) was referenced in a Court of Appeals opinion¹ that posed the question “may a court attribute income beyond that of regular full-time employment without a showing that the income was historically earned from a regular schedule and is anticipated to continue into the future?”²

In its recommended amendments to **Section II(A)(1)(d)**, the subcommittee, grants the court discretion to consider whether non-continuing or non-recurring income is deemed income for child support purposes. Further, the subcommittee addressed overtime in **Section II(A)(4)(b)** where it discusses court considerations when attributing income.

4. When is income not attributed for purposes of calculating child support?

b. Overtime

- i. Each parent should have the choice of working additional hours through overtime or at a second job without increasing the child support award. The court generally does not include income greater than full-time employment income.**

¹ *Lundy v. Lundy*, 242 Ariz. 198, 200, ¶ 8 n. 1 (App. 2017).

² In *Lundy*, the Arizona Court of Appeals, Division 1, noted an apparent conflict in Section 5(A) of the guidelines and went on to say, “We read the second sentence to prohibit inclusion of income from traditional overtime or second jobs, and we read the third sentence to permit realistic calculation of income in cases involving a parent whose income does not arise from such discrete sources.” See *Lundy*, 242 Ariz. at 200, ¶ 8 n. 1.



ii. The court may consider income actually earned if it is greater than would have been earned by full-time employment if that income was historically earned from a regular schedule and is anticipated to continue into the future. The court generally does not attribute additional income to a parent if it would require an extraordinary work regimen. Determination of what constitutes an extraordinary work regimen depends upon all relevant circumstances, including the choice of jobs available within a particular occupation, working hours, and working conditions. It also may depend upon the parent's relevant medical or personal circumstances.

Insufficient Funds for Multiple Orders

As in the previous review, the issue of allocating insufficient funds for multiple orders was a topic of great concern. The members discussed cases where a single obligor has multiple court orders for child support and more common cases where an obligor is the parent of children who live in the household as well as the child for whom a support order is being sought or modified. An obligor's inability to support all his/her children, usually results in unpaid support for most, if not all, of the orders.

Recommendations:

- Eliminate the distinction between children who are the subject of the child support case and those who are not.
- Allow greater discretion to adjust for another support order.
- Adopt the Title IV-D process devised by the Office of the Attorney General in cases with a low-income obligor, which allows the court to pro-ration the limited funds available to provide support among the obligor's children so that application of the Self Support Reserve test does not foreclose support for any child.
- Clarify the adjustment for other children in the household under an equal custody arrangement.

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON CHANGES TO STATE AND FEDERAL LAW

45 CFR §302.56(c)

Recently the minimum requirement in 45 CFR §302.56(c) to base the child support order on the noncustodial parent's earnings and income was amended to include "and other evidence of ability to pay."

Historically, other States have required that that income be determined from tax returns and a set number of paystubs. States are beginning to recognize alternative sources (e.g., State Dept of Labor data in LA guidelines). Arizona's Guidelines require the court to make findings on the record as to child support income and order the parties to exchange financial information such as tax returns, financial affidavits, and earning statements every twenty-four months.



Recommendation: Because Arizona’s Guidelines conform with the CFR, take no action regarding evidence of ability to pay.

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA)

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) made two changes to the federal tax code that impact the guidelines.

First, amounts paid toward spousal maintenance orders effective (or, in some cases, modified) after December 31, 2018, are no longer deductible—and are excluded from the recipient’s taxable income. As a result, the parent paying spousal maintenance has less spendable (after-tax) income available for child support and the parent receiving spousal maintenance has more spendable (after-tax) income available for child support. This result may warrant an adjustment to income.

Recommendation: Upon a parent’s request for a hearing, allow a parent to present evidence regarding the lack of tax deductibility of spousal maintenance so the court may consider adjusting the parent’s income for purposes of child support.

Second, parents historically have been entitled to claim children as personal exemptions on income tax returns, but the deduction for personal exemptions was suspended for tax years 2018 through 2025 by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. For these years, taxpayers cannot claim a deduction for exemptions, but they may be eligible to claim the child tax credit and the additional child tax credit.

Recommendations:

- Use more inclusive “tax benefit” terminology to address not only the policy change from exemption to credit, but any post-2025 policy reversion.
- Clearly articulate allocation of the tax benefits and the conditions of entitlement.
- Adopt a process for claiming the tax benefit when the conditions of entitlement have not been met.

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON CHANGES TO CASE LAW

After reviewing published opinions and memorandum decisions filed between November 2016 and May 19, 2020, the Subcommittee found that other than the clarifications described above regarding *Lundy*, no additional proposed amendments were needed to address case law.



OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Restyling

The 2017 Interim Review recommended a restyled and reorganized version of the guidelines that flowed with the child support worksheet. That work has been revitalized in this review with the goal of making the guidelines more easily understood by all.

Some of the more prominent features of the reorganization and restyling include:

- Adding an Executive Summary.
- Reorganizing and renumbering the Guidelines to flow with the Child Support Worksheet.
- Including Title 25 terminology regarding “legal decision-making” and “parenting time,” except when referencing third-party caregivers and grandparents’ rights.
- Using simplified terminology such as “parents’ incomes for child support purposes” instead of “gross income.”

Recommendation: Adopt the restyled and reorganized Guidelines.

Adoption subsidies or a Child’s Social Security Income (SSI) Benefits

The Attorney General’s Office frequently receives questions from parties about whether adoption subsidies or a child’s SSI benefit should be counted as income to the parent who receives it as a representative payee. The subcommittee developed the following language to provide the information in the Guidelines **Section VII(A)(2)(a)(ii)**:

Sums a parent earns or receives by or for the benefit of a minor child, including adoption subsidies, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and subsidies arising from the disability of a child is not child support income but may impact a parent’s child support obligation as explained in Section VII.B below.

Recommendation: Clarify that income earned or money received by or for the benefit of a child will not be credited to reduce the child support obligation.

Child and Dependent Care Adjustment

While considering the need to adjust parents’ incomes for Flexible Spending and Health Savings Accounts (FSA and HSA), the subcommittee also considered the current adjustment to the basic child support obligation for the child and dependent care tax credit. The subcommittee found that the child and dependent care tax credit:

- Does not apply in low-income situations;



- Is incorrectly applied, if a flex spending account or pre-tax dollars are used to pay for childcare;
- Can fall into a gray area for the parent who is not the primary residential parent; and
- Can change based on income year to year for parents with essentially equal parenting time.

Additionally, the subcommittee agreed that the complexity of the calculation was not justifiable for the *de minimis* adjustment amount.

Recommendation: Remove the adjustment for child and dependent care tax credit from the Child Support Worksheet but include a comment in the Guidelines that the parent’ can use adjustment in appropriate cases.

Parenting Time Adjustment Tables A and B

Parenting Time Adjustment Table A (Table A) provides a stepped approach to address the transient child expenses and costs associated with parenting time. Arizona’s stepped approach was originally designed around the most commonly ordered parenting time plans of that time (e.g., every other weekend and a Wednesday overnight) and has seen little, if any, change since 2001. In the case file review, the CPR consultant found that 25% of the Child Support Worksheets indicated essentially equal parenting time. The comparable percentages in 2013 and 2007 were 21% and 15% respectively. As societal parenting norms change, so must the assumptions behind the Table A.

Current:

Parenting Time Table A

Number of Parenting Time Days		Percentage
0	3	0.0%
4	20	1.2%
21	38	3.1%
39	57	5.0%
58	72	8.5%
73	87	10.5%
88	115	16.1%
116	129	19.5%
130	142	25.3%
143	152	30.7%
153	162	36.2%
163	172	42.2%
173	182	48.6%

Proposed:

Parenting Time Table

Number of Parenting Time Days		Percentage
0	19	0.0%
20	34	2.5%
35	49	5.0%
50	69	7.5%
70	84	10.0%
85	99	15.0%
100	114	17.5%
115	129	20.0%
130	142	25.0%
143	152	32.5%
153	163	40.0%
164	182	50.0%



Recommendation: Amend Parenting Time Table A to:

- Align current common parenting plans into same steps.
- Increase the variation of what is an essentially equal parenting time plan.
- Increase the number of parenting time days required to receive an adjustment from 3 days to 20 days.
- Reduce the number of steps by 1 minimizing the impact and severity of change from prior table of going to any fewer steps.
- Round the percentages.

Parenting Time Table B (Table B) provides a means of addressing the situation in which the parents have essentially equal parenting time and one parent pays all expenses and costs associated with the child, the costs do not transfer with the child to the other parent's home. Table B, anecdotally, is rarely used. The case file review provided evidence that only two of the cases indicated the use of Table B. If Table B is eliminated from the guidelines, these rare cases would be addressed by deviation in [Section VI](#).

Recommendation: Eliminate Table B with discussion added regarding deviation.

Health Insurance

One of the ACA's three primary goals was to make affordable health insurance available to more people.

Though a new spouse's income cannot be used when determining a child support obligation, the subcommittee views health care coverage as "community" in this situation. As a result, an adjustment under [Section IV\(B\)](#) for the cost to the stepparent is appropriate and expands on the ACA goal to include more affordable options for insuring children.

Recommendation: Allow a parent to fulfill the Guidelines' requirement regarding health insurance through family coverage provided by a parent's new spouse or domestic partner for a child.

Schedule of Basic Support Obligation

Combined Adjusted Parents' Incomes Extension

The case file review conducted in 2013 revealed that 1% of the orders reviewed were based upon a combined adjusted gross income of greater than \$20,000 per month. The current review indicates the percentage of orders based upon that income has risen to 3%. Additionally, among those orders, 2% were based upon a combined adjusted gross income between \$20,000 and \$30,000 per month.

Extending the schedule to higher incomes would:



- Improve the predicted amounts among high-income parents considering the establishment or modification of a child support order;
- Produce more consistent support awards at higher incomes; and
- Lead to fewer deviations.

Recommendation: Extend the Schedule of Basic Support Obligation to combined adjusted child support incomes up to \$30,000 per month.

Schedule Extension and the Presumptive Amount

When the combined adjusted child support income is greater than \$20,000 per month, the current guidelines set that amount as the presumptive.

Recommendation: Set \$30,000 as the presumptive amount for combined adjusted child support incomes of \$30,000 per month or more.

Schedule Extension and Deviation from the Presumptive Amount

The Guidelines impose a burden of proof on the parent who seeks an award greater than the presumptive for combined adjusted child support incomes in excess of \$30,000. The CPR consultant pointed out that Arizona's Guidelines are unique with regard. The subcommittee recognized the burden of proof was inappropriate and devised language that discusses a court's determination regarding the "evidence" and further clarifies the presumptive level.

Recommendation: To amend [Section III\(A\)\(1\)\(c\)](#) as follows:

- c. If the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of the parties is greater than \$30,000 per month,
 - i. If no party requests consideration of a higher amount, the amount for Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$30,000 is the Basic Child Support Obligation.
 - ii. Upon a party's request, the court determines whether the evidence shows that an amount higher than the Basic Child Support Obligation for the Combined Adjusted Child Support Income of \$30,000 per month is in the best interests of the children. The court takes into account the factors stated in A.R.S. § 25-320(D), the needs of the children in excess of the presumptive amount, any significant disparity in the respective percentages of child support income for each party, and any other factors which, on a case-by-case basis, demonstrate that the increased amount is appropriate.



Other topics discussed

Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA) and Health Savings Accounts (HSA)

Having considered the insight of tax specialists and research conducted by the CPR consultant, the subcommittee recommends that no action be taken to add FSA and HSA accounts into the calculation of child support for every case.

The insight indicated that if a parent made the maximum contribution to either type of account, the tax impact would likely be relatively small. A parent earning an annual income between \$25,000 and \$100,000, who contributed \$2,500 over the year to either an FSA or an HSA, could see a tax savings between \$21 and \$36 monthly. Moreover, the calculation to determine the tax savings amount is complex requiring information from the 1040 Tax Return (FSA) or Form 8889 (HSA).

If the contribution, tax savings, and ability to pay medical expenses using pre-tax dollars is at issue in a case, a court may, in its discretion, consider a deviation.

ISSUES REFERRED TO THE NEXT CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES REVIEW COMMITTEE

45 CFR § 302.56

Changes to 45 CFR § 302.56 were pending at the time of this review. The pending amendment would allow states to consider two exceptions in which incarceration would not be treated as voluntary unemployment under the Guidelines. The exceptions, if adopted, would permit states to except incarceration as a result of:

- Intentional non-payment of child support; and
- Because of a crime if the victim was the person to whom the child is paid or the child for whom the child support is paid.

Adjustment for Children Over the Age of 12

Explore the adjustment for children over the age of 12. Is there a need for other adjustments based upon a child's age? One example given during the subcommittee discussions was a driving aged child and the related expenses (i.e. vehicle and insurance).

Review Third Party Caregiver Worksheet

With every review, the Child Support Worksheet is taken into consideration. This places more focus on the guidelines impact on parents in dissolution, separation, and paternity cases. Though out of the scope of this review, the subcommittee recommends that the next review place additional focus on the impact of the guidelines on the third-party caregiver and worksheet review.



Parenting Time Adjustment

When Arizona adopted the policy of adjusting the child support obligation based upon parenting time, the focus was on transient expenses and costs associated with the child (such as food, entertainment, personal care items, and reading material) and not on the fixed expenses. In doing so, it was understood that duplicated expenses (such as maintaining two households) were not included. Because Arizona's Guidelines are based upon an income shares model, which relies upon data from intact families, the underlying model fails to account for duplicative expenses.

A future review subcommittee or an interim workgroup should investigate the means by which to address duplicative expenses. Past suggestions include one where the basic support obligation is grossed up by a certain percentage (such as 120%), which would address the reality that the cost for the child is higher than the figure the chart gives us based on data for intact families.

Minimally Adequate Support Test

Consistent with 45 CFR § 302.56(c)(1)(ii), the Arizona Child Support Guidelines contain a Self-Support Reserve (SSR) test for the parent ordered to pay child support. The SSR addresses that parent's basic subsistence needs. The federal regulation offers states discretion to consider the basic subsistence needs of the parent receiving child support. It is recommended that the next review subcommittee or an interim workgroup consider whether a test like the SSR should be developed for the recipient parent whose income is below a certain threshold. For example, if the recipient parent's income is below 170% of the federal poverty level and the income of the paying parent is 340% or more above the federal poverty level, a minimally adequate support amount sufficient to bring the home of the lesser earning parent above the threshold of 170% of poverty would be added to the child support calculation.

Child Support Order Modification for Incarcerated Parents

At the time of this report, an amendment to 45 CFR § 302.56³ was pending. The amendment would add optional exceptions to the prohibition against treating incarceration as voluntary unemployment under child support guidelines. The proposed exceptions, under § 302.56(c)(3)(i) and (ii), would be for incarceration: (1) because of intentional nonpayment of child support resulting from a criminal case or civil contempt action in accordance with guidelines established by the State under §303.6(c)(4); and/or (2) for any offense for which the individual's dependent child or the child support recipient was a victim. Should this amendment be adopted, the next review subcommittee or an interim workgroup should consider whether to recommend adopting those exceptions.

³ Federal Register, Vol. 85, No. 1818, Thursday, September 17, Page 58029



ACA Tax Penalty

The ACA currently does not impose a mandatory insurance requirement and contains no related tax penalty for a parent who can claim a child tax exemption but who is not the parent who provides health insurance. With any change of leadership in our nation's capital, the mandatory aspect could be resurrected. If that were to occur, the next review committee will need to address the issue.

*Appendix A:
Child Support Guidelines Review Subcommittee Membership*

Honorable David Gass, Chair
Arizona Court of Appeals, Division I

Members

Ms. Carol Park Aden
Community Legal Services, Inc.

Ms. Mary K. Boyte Henderson J.D.
Mary Katherine Boyte, PC

Honorable John J. Assini
Superior Court in Pima County

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Ms. Janet W. Sell
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Mr. Vance D. Simms
Public Member, Custodial Parent

Ms. Kellie E. DiCarlo
Arizona Legal Document Services, LLC

Honorable Jeff Fine (replaced Honorable
Amanda Stanford on 7/15/2020)
Superior Court in Maricopa County

Honorable Joseph Goldstein
Superior Court in Yavapai County

Ms. Rosa Torrez
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Ms. Tiffany Harvey (replaced Cherie Wasiel on
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Mr. Steve Wolfson J.D.
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Ex Officio Members

Don Bays
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Chris Gorman
Gorman Consulting Group, LLC

*Appendix B:
Proposed Child Support Guidelines – Redline Version*

*Appendix C:
Proposed Child Support Guidelines – Clean Version*



Final Report and Recommendations of the
Family Court Improvement Committee
Child Support Guidelines Review Subcommittee

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