
SENATE BILL 5565

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By Senators Hargrove, Owen, Long, Schow, Palmer, Oke, Morton, Johnson, Roach, Hochstatter, A. Anderson, Prince and McDonald

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1 AN ACT Relating to prohibiting mandatory child support for
2 postsecondary education of adult children; amending RCW 26.09.170,
3 26.09.225, 26.18.210, 26.19.035, and 26.19.075; adding a new section to
4 chapter 26.09 RCW; creating a new section; and repealing RCW 26.19.090.

5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

6 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 1.** The legislature recognizes the need and
7 value of postsecondary educational support for children of both married
8 and divorced families. The legislature encourages all parents to
9 assist their children, both financially and emotionally, with their
10 postsecondary education. The legislature declares that the
11 determination of a child's best interest with regard to postsecondary
12 educational support shall be the sole and exclusive prerogative of that
13 child's parents and, further, that it is the inalienable right of
14 parents to structure the kind, amount, and timing of such support,
15 based upon the parents' singular and superior knowledge of their
16 child's individuality, in a way that maximizes the child's individual
17 potential. The legislature hereby expressly disapproves of the ruling
18 in Childers v. Childers, 89 Wn.2d 592 (1978), and cases that have

1 followed the ruling in Childers v. Childers, as contrary to sound
2 public policy with regard to postsecondary educational support.

3 Therefore, the legislature finds that ordering divorced parents to
4 financially assist toward postsecondary education is unduly burdensome
5 and infringes on the right of the divorced parent to choose the level
6 of assistance they would otherwise provide if they remained married.

7 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 2.** A new section is added to chapter 26.09 RCW
8 to read as follows:

9 A court shall not order either or both parents to pay support for
10 postsecondary education of a child over eighteen years of age.

11 **Sec. 3.** RCW 26.09.170 and 1992 c 229 s 2 are each amended to read
12 as follows:

13 (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7) of RCW
14 26.09.070, the provisions of any decree respecting maintenance or
15 support may be modified: (a) Only as to installments accruing
16 subsequent to the petition for modification or motion for adjustment
17 except motions to compel court-ordered adjustments, which shall be
18 effective as of the first date specified in the decree for implementing
19 the adjustment; and, (b) except as otherwise provided in subsections
20 (4), (5), (8), and (9) of this section, only upon a showing of a
21 substantial change of circumstances. The provisions as to property
22 disposition may not be revoked or modified, unless the court finds the
23 existence of conditions that justify the reopening of a judgment under
24 the laws of this state.

25 (2) Unless otherwise agreed in writing or expressly provided in the
26 decree the obligation to pay future maintenance is terminated upon the
27 death of either party or the remarriage of the party receiving
28 maintenance.

29 (3) Unless otherwise agreed in writing or expressly provided in the
30 decree, provisions for the support of a child are terminated by
31 emancipation of the child or by the death of the parent obligated to
32 support the child.

33 (4) An order of child support may be modified one year or more
34 after it has been entered without showing a substantial change of
35 circumstances:

36 (a) If the order in practice works a severe economic hardship on
37 either party or the child;

1 (b) If a party requests an adjustment in an order for child support
2 which was based on guidelines which determined the amount of support
3 according to the child's age, and the child is no longer in the age
4 category on which the current support amount was based;

5 (c) If a child is still in high school, upon a finding that there
6 is a need to extend support beyond the eighteenth birthday to complete
7 high school; or

8 (d) To add an automatic adjustment of support provision consistent
9 with RCW 26.09.100.

10 (5) An order or decree entered prior to June 7, 1984, may be
11 modified without showing a substantial change of circumstances if the
12 requested modification is to:

13 (a) Require health insurance coverage for a child named therein; or

14 (b) Modify an existing order for health insurance coverage.

15 (6) An obligor's voluntary unemployment or voluntary
16 underemployment, by itself, is not a substantial change of
17 circumstances.

18 (7) The department of social and health services may file an action
19 to modify an order of child support if public assistance money is being
20 paid to or for the benefit of the child and the child support order is
21 twenty-five percent or more below the appropriate child support amount
22 set forth in the standard calculation as defined in RCW 26.19.011 and
23 reasons for the deviation are not set forth in the findings of fact or
24 order. The determination of twenty-five percent or more shall be based
25 on the current income of the parties and the department shall not be
26 required to show a substantial change of circumstances if the reasons
27 for the deviations were not set forth in the findings of fact or order.

28 (8)(a) All child support decrees may be adjusted once every twenty-
29 four months based upon changes in the income of the parents without a
30 showing of substantially changed circumstances. Either party may
31 initiate the adjustment by filing a motion and child support
32 worksheets.

33 (b) A party may petition for modification in cases of substantially
34 changed circumstances under subsection (1) of this section at any time.
35 However, if relief is granted under subsection (1) of this section,
36 twenty-four months must pass before a motion for an adjustment under
37 (a) of this subsection may be filed.

38 (c) If, pursuant to (a) of this subsection or subsection (9) of
39 this section, the court adjusts or modifies a child support obligation

1 by more than thirty percent and the change would cause significant
2 hardship, the court may implement the change in two equal increments,
3 one at the time of the entry of the order and the second six months
4 from the entry of the order. Twenty-four months must pass following
5 the second change before a motion for an adjustment under (a) of this
6 subsection may be filed.

7 (d) A parent who is receiving transfer payments who receives a wage
8 or salary increase may not bring a modification action pursuant to
9 subsection (1) of this section alleging that increase constitutes a
10 substantial change of circumstances.

11 (9) An order of child support may be adjusted twenty-four months
12 from the date of the entry of the decree or the last adjustment or
13 modification, whichever is later, based upon changes in the economic
14 table or standards in chapter 26.19 RCW.

15 (10) A party may petition for modification of an existing order to
16 pay postsecondary child support based on the repeal of RCW 26.19.090
17 under chapter . . . , Laws of 1995 (this act) without showing a
18 substantial change of circumstances.

19 **Sec. 4.** RCW 26.09.225 and 1991 sp.s. c 28 s 3 are each amended to
20 read as follows:

21 (1) Each parent shall have full and equal access to the education
22 and health care records of the child absent a court order to the
23 contrary. Neither parent may veto the access requested by the other
24 parent.

25 (2) Educational records are limited to academic, attendance, and
26 disciplinary records of public and private schools in all grades
27 kindergarten through twelve and any form of alternative school for all
28 periods for which child support is paid or the child is the dependent
29 in fact of the parent requesting access to the records.

30 (3) Educational records of postsecondary educational institutions
31 are limited to enrollment and academic records necessary to determine,
32 establish, or continue support ordered pursuant to RCW 26.19.090 before
33 the effective date of this act.

34 **Sec. 5.** RCW 26.18.210 and 1990 1st ex.s. c 2 s 22 are each amended
35 to read as follows:

36 (1) The administrator for the courts shall develop a child support
37 order summary report form to provide for the reporting of summary

1 information in every case in which a child support order is entered or
2 modified either judicially or administratively. The administrator for
3 the courts shall attempt to the greatest extent possible to make the
4 form simple and understandable by the parties. The form shall indicate
5 the following:

6 (a) The county in which the order was entered and the cause number;

7 (b) Whether it was a judicial or administrative order;

8 (c) Whether the order is an original order or from a modification;

9 (d) The number of children of the parties and the children's ages;

10 (e) The combined monthly net income of parties;

11 (f) The monthly net income of the father as determined by the
12 court;

13 (g) The monthly net income of the mother as determined by the
14 court;

15 (h) The basic child support obligation for each child as determined
16 from the economic table;

17 (i) Whether or not the court deviated from the child support for
18 each child;

19 (j) The reason or reasons stated by the court for the deviation;

20 (k) The amount of child support after the deviation;

21 (l) Any amount awarded for day care;

22 (m) Any other extraordinary amounts in the order;

23 (n) ~~((Any amount ordered for postsecondary education;~~

24 ~~(+o)))~~ The total amount of support ordered;

25 ~~((+p)))~~ (o) In the case of a modification, the amount of support in
26 the previous order;

27 ~~((+q)))~~ (p) If the change in support was in excess of thirty
28 percent, whether the change was phased in;

29 ~~((+r)))~~ (q) The amount of the transfer payment ordered;

30 ~~((+s)))~~ (r) Which parent was ordered to make the transfer payment;

31 and

32 ~~((+t)))~~ (s) The date of the entry of the order.

33 (2) The administrator for the courts shall make the form available
34 to the parties.

35 **Sec. 6.** RCW 26.19.035 and 1992 c 229 s 6 are each amended to read
36 as follows:

37 (1) **Application of the child support schedule.** The child support
38 schedule shall be applied:

- 1 (a) In each county of the state;
- 2 (b) In judicial and administrative proceedings under this title or
3 Title 13 or 74 RCW;
- 4 (c) In all proceedings in which child support is determined or
5 modified;
- 6 (d) In setting temporary and permanent support;
- 7 (e) In automatic modification provisions or decrees entered
8 pursuant to RCW 26.09.100; and
- 9 (f) In addition to proceedings in which child support is determined
10 for minors, to adult children who are dependent on their parents and
11 for whom support is ordered pursuant to RCW 26.09.100. A court shall
12 not order either or both parents to pay support for postsecondary
13 education of a child over eighteen years of age.

14 The provisions of this chapter for determining child support and
15 reasons for deviation from the standard calculation shall be applied in
16 the same manner by the court, presiding officers, and reviewing
17 officers.

18 The child support schedule shall not be utilized to order
19 postsecondary educational support of a child.

20 (2) **Written findings of fact supported by the evidence.** An order
21 for child support shall be supported by written findings of fact upon
22 which the support determination is based and shall include reasons for
23 any deviation from the standard calculation and reasons for denial of
24 a party's request for deviation from the standard calculation. The
25 court shall enter written findings of fact in all cases whether or not
26 the court: (a) Sets the support at the presumptive amount, for
27 combined monthly net incomes below five thousand dollars; (b) sets the
28 support at an advisory amount, for combined monthly net incomes between
29 five thousand and seven thousand dollars; or (c) deviates from the
30 presumptive or advisory amounts.

31 (3) **Completion of worksheets.** Worksheets in the form developed by
32 the office of the administrator for the courts shall be completed under
33 penalty of perjury and filed in every proceeding in which child support
34 is determined. The court shall not accept incomplete worksheets or
35 worksheets that vary from the worksheets developed by the office of the
36 administrator for the courts.

37 (4) **Court review of the worksheets and order.** The court shall
38 review the worksheets and the order setting support for the adequacy of
39 the reasons set forth for any deviation or denial of any request for

1 deviation and for the adequacy of the amount of support ordered. Each
2 order shall state the amount of child support calculated using the
3 standard calculation and the amount of child support actually ordered.
4 Worksheets shall be attached to the decree or order or if filed
5 separately shall be initialed or signed by the judge and filed with the
6 order.

7 **Sec. 7.** RCW 26.19.075 and 1993 c 358 s 5 are each amended to read
8 as follows:

9 (1) Reasons for deviation from the standard calculation include but
10 are not limited to the following:

11 (a) **Sources of income and tax planning.** The court may deviate from
12 the standard calculation after consideration of the following:

13 (i) Income of a new spouse if the parent who is married to the new
14 spouse is asking for a deviation based on any other reason. Income of
15 a new spouse is not, by itself, a sufficient reason for deviation;

16 (ii) Income of other adults in the household if the parent who is
17 living with the other adult is asking for a deviation based on any
18 other reason. Income of the other adults in the household is not, by
19 itself, a sufficient reason for deviation;

20 (iii) Child support actually received from other relationships;

21 (iv) Gifts;

22 (v) Prizes;

23 (vi) Possession of wealth, including but not limited to savings,
24 investments, real estate holdings and business interests, vehicles,
25 boats, pensions, bank accounts, insurance plans, or other assets;

26 (vii) Extraordinary income of a child; or

27 (viii) Tax planning considerations. A deviation for tax planning
28 may be granted only if the child would not receive a lesser economic
29 benefit due to the tax planning.

30 (b) **Nonrecurring income.** The court may deviate from the standard
31 calculation based on a finding that a particular source of income
32 included in the calculation of the basic support obligation is not a
33 recurring source of income. Depending on the circumstances,
34 nonrecurring income may include overtime, contract-related benefits,
35 bonuses, or income from second jobs. Deviations for nonrecurring
36 income shall be based on a review of the nonrecurring income received
37 in the previous two calendar years.

1 (c) **Debt and high expenses.** The court may deviate from the
2 standard calculation after consideration of the following expenses:

3 (i) Extraordinary debt not voluntarily incurred;

4 (ii) A significant disparity in the living costs of the parents due
5 to conditions beyond their control;

6 (iii) Special needs of disabled children;

7 (iv) Special medical, educational, or psychological needs of the
8 children. Special educational needs shall not be construed to include
9 postsecondary education of a child; or

10 (v) Costs incurred or anticipated to be incurred by the parents in
11 compliance with court-ordered reunification efforts under chapter 13.34
12 RCW or under a voluntary placement agreement with an agency supervising
13 the child.

14 (d) **Residential schedule.** The court may deviate from the standard
15 calculation if the child spends a significant amount of time with the
16 parent who is obligated to make a support transfer payment. The court
17 may not deviate on that basis if the deviation will result in
18 insufficient funds in the household receiving the support to meet the
19 basic needs of the child or if the child is receiving aid to families
20 with dependent children. When determining the amount of the deviation,
21 the court shall consider evidence concerning the increased expenses to
22 a parent making support transfer payments resulting from the
23 significant amount of time spent with that parent and shall consider
24 the decreased expenses, if any, to the party receiving the support
25 resulting from the significant amount of time the child spends with the
26 parent making the support transfer payment.

27 (e) **Children from other relationships.** The court may deviate from
28 the standard calculation when either or both of the parents before the
29 court have children from other relationships to whom the parent owes a
30 duty of support.

31 (i) The child support schedule shall be applied to the mother,
32 father, and children of the family before the court to determine the
33 presumptive amount of support.

34 (ii) Children from other relationships shall not be counted in the
35 number of children for purposes of determining the basic support
36 obligation and the standard calculation.

37 (iii) When considering a deviation from the standard calculation
38 for children from other relationships, the court may consider only
39 other children to whom the parent owes a duty of support. The court

1 may consider court-ordered payments of child support for children from
2 other relationships only to the extent that the support is actually
3 paid.

4 (iv) When the court has determined that either or both parents have
5 children from other relationships, deviations under this section shall
6 be based on consideration of the total circumstances of both
7 households. All child support obligations paid, received, and owed for
8 all children shall be disclosed and considered.

9 (2) All income and resources of the parties before the court, new
10 spouses, and other adults in the households shall be disclosed and
11 considered as provided in this section. The presumptive amount of
12 support shall be determined according to the child support schedule.
13 Unless specific reasons for deviation are set forth in the written
14 findings of fact and are supported by the evidence, the court shall
15 order each parent to pay the amount of support determined by using the
16 standard calculation.

17 (3) The court shall enter findings that specify reasons for any
18 deviation or any denial of a party's request for any deviation from the
19 standard calculation made by the court. The court shall not consider
20 reasons for deviation until the court determines the standard
21 calculation for each parent.

22 (4) When reasons exist for deviation, the court shall exercise
23 discretion in considering the extent to which the factors would affect
24 the support obligation.

25 (5) Agreement of the parties is not by itself adequate reason for
26 any deviations from the standard calculation.

27 NEW SECTION. **Sec. 8.** RCW 26.19.090 and 1991 sp.s. c 28 s 7 & 1990
28 1st ex.s. c 2 s 9 are each repealed.

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