

HOUSE BILL REPORT

EHB 1014

As Passed House:

March 11, 2025

Title: An act relating to implementing recommendations of the 2023 child support schedule work group.

Brief Description: Implementing recommendations of the 2023 child support schedule work group.

Sponsors: Representatives Schmidt, Walen, Timmons, Fey, Ormsby and Hill.

Brief History:

Committee Activity:

Civil Rights & Judiciary: 1/15/25, 1/22/25 [DP].

Floor Activity:

Passed House: 3/11/25, 93-3.

Brief Summary of Engrossed Bill

- Updates the child support economic table to extend the table to income levels of \$50,000 and to raise the floor to income levels of \$2,200.
- Allows parents to deduct mandatory state insurance premiums actually paid from gross monthly income.
- Raises the self-support reserve to 180 percent of the federal poverty guideline for a one-person family, and provides that neither parent's basic support obligation owed for all of their children may reduce the parent's income below the self-support reserve.
- Establishes new provisions allowing for temporary abatement of child support when the parent required to pay support is in a court-ordered mental health or substance abuse treatment program.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS & JUDICIARY

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

Majority Report: Do pass. Signed by 11 members: Representatives Taylor, Chair; Farivar, Vice Chair; Abell, Assistant Ranking Minority Member; Burnett, Entenman, Goodman, Jacobsen, Peterson, Salahuddin, Thai and Walen.

Minority Report: Without recommendation. Signed by 2 members: Representatives Walsh, Ranking Minority Member; Graham.

Staff: Edie Adams (786-7180).

Background:

Child support obligations are established in the context of dissolution of marriage or parentage proceedings through the court or an administrative process with the Department of Social and Health Services Division of Child Support (Department). The Department administers the state's child support enforcement program and provides support enforcement services to parents receiving public assistance and to non-assistance parents who request enforcement services.

Every four years, the Department must convene a work group to review the state's child support laws, in compliance with federal requirements. The final report of the 2023 Child Support Schedule Workgroup (Workgroup) made the following recommendations:

- Temporarily abate and set child support at \$50 per child per month, for a maximum of six months, when a parent is in a court-ordered mental health or substance abuse treatment program that substantially limits the parent's ability to pay the support obligation.
- Increase the self-support reserve from 125 percent to 180 percent of the federal poverty level in recognition of increased living costs.
- Allow a deduction from the parties' gross income for mandatory state insurance premiums actually paid, such as premiums for Paid Family Medical Leave and the Washington Cares long-term care insurance.
- Clarify the definition of "basic support obligation" to exclude educational expenses.
- Extend the economic table from the current income limit of \$12,000 per month to \$50,000 per month, and increase the floor of the economic table from income levels of \$1,000 per month to \$1,600 per month.
- Clarify on the worksheet how parties should round up income amounts.
- Clarify that neither parent's basic support obligation owed for all of their children may reduce the parent's income below the self-support reserve.

Economic Table.

The amount of child support is determined using the statutory child support schedule, which includes an economic table and the child support worksheets developed by the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).

The economic table is used to establish the basic support obligation for each parent, which

can then be modified based on statutorily established adjustments and deviations. The basic support obligation is based on the combined monthly net income (CMNI) of the parents and the number of children before the court. Each parent's share of the basic support obligation is determined by the parent's proportionate share of the CMNI. The economic table provides basic support obligation amounts for CMNI amounts of \$1,000 up to \$12,000. For a CMNI of less than \$1,000, the support obligation is based on the resources and living expenses of each household, but the minimum support may not be less than \$50 per child per month except in specified circumstances. When the CMNI exceeds \$12,000, the court may exceed the presumptive amount for a CMNI of \$12,000 upon written findings of fact.

After determining the basic support obligation based on the economic table, the judge considers adjustments for expenses that are not included in the economic table, which results in a presumptive amount of child support called the "standard calculation." The judge then has discretion to consider reasons to deviate from the standard calculation.

Deductions From Gross Income.

All income and resources of each parent's household must be disclosed and considered by the court when determining the child support obligation of each parent. Certain income or resources must be disclosed but not included in a parent's gross monthly income, such as income of a new spouse, child support received from other relationships, and public assistance. A parent may deduct certain expenses from gross monthly income including: income taxes, Federal Insurance Contributions Act deductions, mandatory pension plan payments, mandatory union or professional dues, and state industrial insurance premiums.

Self-Support Reserve.

The child support schedule includes low-income limitations that apply when a parent's net income is below, or would fall below, 125 percent of the federal poverty guideline for a one-person family. This is referred to as the self-support reserve. The basic support obligation, excluding health care, daycare, and special child-rearing expenses, may not reduce the parent's net income below the self-support reserve, except for the presumptive minimum \$50 support obligation or when it would be unjust to apply the limitation considering the best interests of the child and circumstances of each parent.

Summary of Engrossed Bill:

Economic Table.

The child support economic table is expanded to provide the basic support obligation for combined monthly net incomes up to \$50,000. In addition, the economic table is revised to start at combined monthly net income of \$2,200. For income less than \$2,200, the support obligation is based on the resources and living expenses of each household, but the minimum support may not be less than \$50 per child per month except in limited circumstances. The AOC is directed to revise the child support worksheets and instructions to clarify language regarding how parties should round up income amounts consistent with the recommendations of the Workgroup.

Deductions From Gross Income.

A parent may deduct from the parent's gross monthly income other mandatory state deductions, such as mandatory state insurance premiums actually paid, including premiums for the Paid Family and Medical Leave program and Long-Term Services and Supports Trust program.

Self-Support Reserve.

The self-support reserve is increased to 180 percent of the federal poverty level for a one-person family. When a parent's income is greater than the self-support reserve, neither parent's basic child support obligation owed for all of the parent's biological or legal children may reduce that parent's income below the self-support reserve except for the presumptive minimum of \$50 per child per month. Each child is entitled to a pro rata share of the income available for support but the court only applies the pro rata share to children in the case before the court. Before determining whether to apply the limitation, the court should consider whether applying the limitation would be unjust after considering the best interests of the child and the circumstances of each parent. Such circumstances may include leaving insufficient funds in the custodial parent's household to meet the basic needs of the child, comparative hardship to the affected households, assets or liabilities, and earning capacity.

Abatement of Child Support Based on Incapacitation.

Procedures are established authorizing abatement of a child support obligation based on incapacitation of the parent who is required to pay support. "Incapacitation" means the inability to pay child support due to participation in court-ordered treatment for a behavioral health disorder under the Involuntary Treatment Act.

There is a presumption that an incapacitated person is unable to pay the child support obligation. A party may rebut the presumption by demonstrating that the person required to pay support has possession of, or access to, income or assets available to provide child support while incapacitated. If the court or administrative forum determines that abatement is appropriate, the child support obligation is abated to \$50 per month per child. Abatement continues until the earlier of: the last day of the month in which the person is discharged from court-ordered behavioral health treatment, or the last day of the sixth month after the effective date of the abatement order. The effective date of abatement is the date on which the court order for behavioral health treatment is entered. However, the person required to pay support is not entitled to a refund of support payments received prior to the date on which the Department is notified of the incapacitation, and the Department and person entitled to receive support are not required to refund such amounts.

After abatement of support is terminated, the support obligation of the person required to pay support is automatically reinstated at 100 percent of the support amount provided in the underlying order. Abatement of a child support obligation based on incapacitation of the person required to pay support may only be approved one time in a person's lifetime,

regardless of whether the abatement lasted the full six months.

A child support order may include language providing for abatement of the child support obligation based on incapacitation of the person required to pay support. If a child support order does not include language providing for automatic abatement based on incapacitation, the Department, the person required to pay support, or the payee or person entitled to receive support may commence an action to modify the order to include automatic abatement language and to abate the person's child support obligation due to incapacitation for a maximum of six months.

When a child support order contains language regarding abatement to \$50 per month per child based on incapacitation of the person required to pay support and the Department receives notice that the person may qualify for abatement, the Department must determine whether or not abatement of the person's support obligation is appropriate and must notify the parties of its determination. The Department, the person required to pay support, and the payee under the order or the person entitled to receive support, have the right to an administrative hearing regarding the determination.

The Department is given rulemaking authority to implement the act.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: The bill contains multiple effective dates. Please see the bill.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony:

(In support) The state is required to review the child support guidelines every four years. The Workgroup had more than nine months of meetings and public forums and reached consensus on everything in the bill. It was a collaborative effort to improve the child support laws so that they work for all parents. More than 50 percent of the people in child support proceedings self-represented. Clarifying the child support laws will help reduce conflict in these cases.

Raising the ceiling on the economic table provides greater clarity for the courts and litigants regarding what their child support obligation will be. Many families across the state have combined incomes above \$12,000 per month, and when the court has to determine support in excess of the table, it must be done in a unique way for that case.

The bill also raises the self-support reserve to 180 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. The self-support reserve under current law is not enough to support a person. The self-support reserve has not been changed in about two decades and is completely out of step with the current economy.

The Workgroup had a lot of conversation about allowing abatement of child support for noncustodial parents who are in court-ordered treatment. The Workgroup put a number of limits around this provision, including providing that it is a one-time allowance that can occur for no more than six months. In addition, the other parent may object to abatement if the noncustodial parent has adequate resources to pay child support.

(Opposed) None.

(Other) The Family Law Executive Committee would support this bill if it were modified to delete the provision relating to educational expenses not being included in the economic table. This provision seems intended to address tuition, but the statute already specifically addresses tuition costs. Adding the new language on educational expenses is redundant and will create confusion because the terms are not defined, which is likely to lead to increased litigation.

Persons Testifying: (In support) Representative Suzanne Schmidt, prime sponsor; Terry Price, Child Support Workgroup Member; and Sharon Redmond, Department of Social and Health Services.

(Other) Patrick Rawnsley, WSBA Family Law Executive Committee.

Persons Signed In To Testify But Not Testifying: None.