

**CHILD SUPPORT  
ENFORCEMENT AGENCY  
WARREN COUNTY, OHIO**

**Prosecuting Attorney**  
David P. Fornshell

500 Justice Drive ▪ Lebanon, Ohio 45036  
Phone: (513) 695-1580  
Fax: (513) 695-2969  
<http://www.co.warren.oh.us/wcchilddsupport>

**Director, CSEA**  
Elizabeth A. Schorr

**Deputy Director, CSEA**  
Rodrick J. Hamilton

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**Senate Judiciary Committee  
Rodrick Hamilton, Proponent  
September 26, 2017  
Senate Bill 125**

Good afternoon Chairman Bacon, Vice-Chair Dolan, Ranking Member Thomas, and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. My name is Rodrick Hamilton and I am the Deputy Director of the Warren County Child Support Enforcement Agency. Thank you for the opportunity to come before you today to present proponent testimony on Senate Bill 125, which will update and modernize Ohio's guidelines for determining monthly child support obligations, which affect one in three Ohio children.

I know you will hear from many other proponents and some opponents to the bill so why should you give any weight to my testimony? I am an attorney and I have worked in child support for nearly 27 years of my 30-year career. I have served on the quadrennial Guidelines Review Council in 2001, 2005, 2009, 2013 and 2017. As a CSEA Attorney and former CSEA Administrative Hearing Officer, I have calculated several thousand child support orders and been directly involved in all aspects of the child support program.

I am not an advocate for child support payors, nor child support recipient but as a professional working in our program, I am advocating that we improve our child support guidelines so they will treat everyone fairly and result in support orders that reflect the ability of parents to pay support.

Since the child support guidelines were codified in 1990, there has been a requirement for a

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Cincinnati  
Phone: (513) 925-1580  
Fax: (513) 695-2969

Dayton  
Phone: (937) 425-1580  
Fax: (513) 695-2969

Middletown/Franklin  
Phone: (513) 261-1580  
Fax: (513) 695-2969

Toll-Free  
Phone: 800-644-2732  
(not accessible to callers in Cincinnati,  
Dayton, Lebanon or Middletown areas)

review council. Currently numbered as R.C. 3119.024, the mandate to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services to review the basic child support schedule...to determine whether child support orders issued in accordance with the schedule and worksheets adequately provide for the needs of the children subject to support orders. The review must be conducted at least once every four years and result in a report to both houses of the General Assembly.

The statute requires that *“each council shall be composed of obligors; obligees; judges of courts of common pleas who have jurisdiction over domestic relations cases; attorneys whose practice includes a significant number of domestic relations cases; representatives of child support enforcement agencies; other persons interested in the welfare of children; three members of the senate appointed by the president of the senate, no more than two of whom are members of the same party; and three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house, no more than two of whom are members of the same party.”*

In the 2017 Guidelines Council, all of these statutory groups were represented and some of the “other persons interested in the welfare of children” included:

- Community Endeavors Foundation, representing fathers;
- Ohio State Legal Services Association on behalf of Legal Aid Societies and Poverty Law Center.

As part of every guidelines review, the council seeks input from individuals who have support orders. There are open public meetings and the Department of Job and Family Services hosts a website to receive public comment and input and well as letters, email and telephone messages. As someone who has served on 5 councils, I have observed many of the same issues come up over and over again and some of these issues had no resolution, until now. SB125 offers solutions to these long-standing issues surrounding our methods of support calculations.

These issues are:



- A perceived lack of fairness in the method of giving credit for prior orders and additional children;
- Unlimited discretion to incur day care expenses that both parents must share;
- A lack of credits for standard and extended parenting time;
- Support tables that impose a financial hardship on low-income obligors.

SB 125 offers solutions to all of these long-standing issues and offers sensible improvements to more recent issues, which include health insurance coverage and cash medical support.

My colleague, Sarah Fields, will provide detailed explanations regarding the proposed solutions in her testimony, but I would like to explain how we arrived at the proposed solutions.

The 2013 Guidelines Council report recommended that ODJFS continue to meet, research, and explore options to resolve issues that could not be resolved in a large group setting.

I was part of a small group that ODJFS assembled to complete this work. We looked at the support guidelines utilized in many other states. We quickly realized that these states had the same issues that Ohio has, but no single state had all of the solutions to our issues. We worked to take the best solutions from states to implement here in Ohio.

We developed our new calculator for multiple family orders from a similar model used in Texas. Our new Day Care Credit Cap is based upon a similar statute found in North Carolina, as well as other states; our new cash medical proposal is similar to laws found in Michigan. Our Self-Sufficiency Reserve incorporates ideas from Connecticut and Pennsylvania, as well as the Guidelines Council Economist Jane Venohr. Finally, our proposed comprehensive manual with detailed instructions for calculating support is similar to a model used by Connecticut.

It is important to remember that SB125 was not generated by a single interest group. This bill reflects the work of a multiple Guidelines Councils that have included input from representatives of every major stakeholder group connected to the child support program, over the past 16 years.

This bill is a comprehensive approach to updating our system and includes solutions to issues that have come up time and again in Guidelines Councils. That is why I urge you to keep this set of interdependent solutions in a single legislative package, because piecemeal adoption of individual recommendations could result in unintended and unfair consequences.

Ultimately, this bill ensures child support payors have obligations that are reflective of their ability to pay, increasing the likelihood of consistent, reliable payments, and ensuring Ohio's children are supported.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 125. I will be happy to answer any questions.





## DEPARTMENT OF JOB AND FAMILY SERVICES

### Child Support at the Job Center

1111 South Edwin C. Moses Blvd.  
P.O. Box 8744  
Dayton, Ohio 45422

937-225-4600 - phone  
800-555-0430 - toll free  
937-496-7461 - fax

[www.mcohio.org](http://www.mcohio.org)

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DEPARTMENT DIRECTOR  
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Senate Judiciary Committee  
Sarah E. Fields, Proponent  
September 26, 2017  
Senate Bill 125

Good afternoon Chairman Bacon, Vice-Chair Dolan, Ranking Member Thomas, and Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. My name is Sarah Fields. I am an Assistant Director with the Montgomery County Department of Job & Family Services and Administrator of the Montgomery County Child Support Enforcement Agency. I am an attorney with over fifteen years of child support experience and have served on the last three Ohio Child Support Guidelines Councils. In addition to being the Child Support Administrator in Montgomery County, I have worked as an Administrative Hearing Officer and chaired a state-wide committee charged with training and accrediting Administrative Hearing Officers. These hearing officers are responsible for calculating support orders day in and day out. I can confidently say that I am very familiar with Ohio's current Guidelines methodology. I am thankful for the opportunity to talk with you today about this vital and cohesive legislation that will modernize Ohio's Child Support Guidelines and allow our child support program to more holistically serve Ohio families.

You have heard the testimony of David Fleischman, explaining the underlying economics and philosophy of the proposed update to our methodology. In addition, you just listened to my colleague Rod Hamilton testify to the long-standing issues and well-known challenges this legislation attempts to address. I'd like to take a few minutes to review some of the specific proposals contained in the legislation. I will endeavor to tame my policy-wonkish tendencies and to keep my remarks focused on the bigger picture, but I do think it is important to talk briefly about how these provisions, that might seem minor to some, will make a real difference in the lives of children involved in the child support program. My testimony will also further illustrate why these solutions are interdependent and should be adopted as a cohesive piece of legislation.

**Changes to the economic tables:** In addition to testimony that you've already heard, I wanted to point out that the updates to our methodology correct an error that exists in our current methodology. This error is around the issue of income available for child support at the low-income level, as parents were permitted to report expenditures for their children that were purchased on credit, thereby over-inflating the available income they had for child support. This has resulted in child support orders on low-income individuals that are beyond their ability to pay. This error has been corrected in SB125.

**Changes to the Day Care Cost Sharing Cap:** Currently there is no cap on the non-custodial parent's share of the day care costs that are paid by custodial parents. Senate Bill 125 establishes a per-child day care maximum



credit amount based on the biennial Office of Children & Families Market Study. This mandatory study looks at the actual costs of child care across Ohio. This amount is a cap for the purposes of the calculation only, and not a limit on what a parent can choose to pay for child care. The current methodology can create an unaffordable obligation where the child care portion of the child support amount equals, or even exceeds, the base obligation amount, creating an impossible burden on the payor. Senate Bill 125 also includes a provision that allows a court to deviate upward from this cap if they feel it is the best interest of the child. This would allow a court to address cases on an individual basis where child care costs may justifiably exceed the cap amount.

**Changes on the Health Insurance Coverage:** Current federal laws require the parent with the tax dependency exemption to ensure that insurance is provided for his/her minor children or face federal tax penalties for failure to provide health insurance coverage. Federal law also provides that a custodial parent is the default recipient of the tax exemption. Under current Ohio law, the non-custodial parent is often identified as the “health insurance obligor” rather than the custodial parent. Therefore, the non-custodial parent is obligated to provide coverage while the custodial parent is subject to the federal tax penalty if coverage is not provided. This may result in many custodial parents being levied with a federal tax penalty if the non-custodial parent is ordered to provide health insurance, but fails or refuses to do so.

SB 125 will change this dynamic, by creating a rebuttable presumption that the custodial parent will be designated as the presumed health insurance obligor who is required to secure coverage. This presumption can be rebutted if, for example, the non-custodial parent is currently providing health insurance at the time the child support order is being established, or can provide evidence of comprehensive, stable, and reasonably priced insurance. These changes more accurately reflect families’ practical needs while making it simpler to comply with tax requirements.

In addition, this legislation will slightly change how the parent providing health insurance will receive credit for the costs associated with that coverage. Currently, those costs are divided proportionally between the parties then credited or deducted from the child support obligation. This can be confusing for the parties to understand and somewhat minimizes the actual expense of health insurance. In SB 125, the total out-of-pocket costs associated with providing health insurance will simply be deducted from the parent’s income before the child support obligation is calculated. This better reflects the reality that the dollars spent on providing insurance for the child are not actually available for child support.

**Changes to Cash Medical Support:** Ohio law, in compliance with federal regulations, currently imposes a conditional cash medical support obligation in addition to the child support obligation. This payment is made to the custodial parent unless their child is receiving Medicaid benefits. When the child is receiving Medicaid benefits, that cash medical obligation is assigned to ODJFS. This obligation, under current law, is intended to be a substitute for a health insurance premium and is meant to stand in the place of health insurance when the child is not covered by private insurance as ordered. The cash medical support is a standardized estimate of health insurance costs and not based on actual premium cost expended by the family. Therefore in every child support case, courts, agencies, and attorneys must calculate two conditional orders; one when insurance is provided and one when it is not provided and cash medical is to be paid. These order amounts “flip” and change based upon whether the child has private insurance at any given time. This makes the calculation of child support unnecessarily complex and accounts for more than two pages of calculations in our current worksheet. It also is very difficult for the average parent to understand. Further, the administration of this current system is burdensome not only for local child support agencies, but also for Ohio’s employers who are inundated with notices relating to insurance and withholding.



SB 125 redefines the cash medical support obligation. The cash medical obligation will be a payment toward ordinary uninsured medical expenses, and will not be a conditional substitute for paying insurance premiums. SB 125 will require each parent to contribute to the cost of ordinary medical expenses, with the child support obligor paying a cash medical obligation as part of the overall child support obligation. We will no longer have two conditional amounts of child support, as there will be one bottom-line support amount, which will include the cash medical obligation.

The proposed cash medical support is derived from the US Department of Health & Human Service Medical Expenditure Panel Survey and is split by the parent's income shares. Since the payment is intended to cover ordinary expenses, it will be a significantly lower amount than our current cash medical orders. This new system prevents significant overpayment or underpayment of cash medical support obligations that currently occur due to delays in discovering insurance changes, as the payment of cash medical will no longer be tied to whether insurance is being provided. Instead, it will be ordered and payable in every case. As with the child support obligation, the cash medical support obligation is paid by the non-custodial parent, and the custodial parent's portion is presumed to be spent in the household, and therefore not payable to the other parent. The new cash medical obligation is still assignable if the child is receiving Medicaid benefits, but the child support obligation does not change based upon the availability of insurance so order amounts no longer "flip". This is not only better and more transparent for families, but will greatly increase efficiencies at the local agencies and reduce some of the burden placed upon employers.

**Changes to Multiple Family Orders:** Currently two credits exist in our guideline calculation to account for children from other relationships. Parties receive a credit for the amount of child support paid for other children and/or they receive a credit for other biological or adopted children in their household. The issues that are encountered with the current credits are numerous: One issue is that the amount of credit parties receive for support paid varies among courts. Some courts give credit only for support that is actually paid (which is what the statute says), while others give credit for all the support that is ordered to be paid, regardless of actual payments made. Some courts will include payments made on any arrearages, while others do not. This results in vastly different orders for obligors depending on the court in which he or she appears.

A second issue is that the credit for support paid results in a "first-in-time" effect, where the first child/ren of an obligor to obtain an order generally receives the largest child support order. This occurs because the obligor receives a credit in subsequent child support calculations for support order already established, thus diminishing the child support order for the other children. With regard to the credit for a parent's other children living in that parent's household, the credit is currently calculated by multiplying the number of children times the federal tax exemption, less any child support received by that parent. Many obligors complain that they are subsidizing the other parent's additional children where no support is being paid for those children, or where both parents of the other children reside in the same household.

This legislation will provide a standard income deduction for children not subject to the current order in every multiple family order. Each parent will receive a credit against their income for the number of children to whom they owe a duty of support. The new method uses the current income of each parent and finds the total basic obligation for each parent for all of that parent's children. This is calculated separately for each parent using his or her income only and his or her total children. That credit is then factored into the support calculation based upon the total number of children each parent has not subject to the current order. Having a unified, standardized credit will insure that all children of the same parent are treated equally and no support obligations are decreased or inflated based upon support paid or not paid by future or past partners.



**Changes to allow for Parenting Time Adjustments:** You will likely hear from opponents regarding these provisions of SB125. To be clear, this bill does not create parenting time orders nor does it propose any changes concerning the court's discretion to establish parenting time. Parenting time is an important issue, but this is not a parenting time bill. Senate Bill 125 only addresses the child support credits that should be allowed when the court has already decided parenting time.

There is a pervasive myth that the current Ohio guidelines already account for parenting time. Again, this is untrue--there is no parenting time adjustment contained in the current Ohio child support guidelines methodology. Ohio's current methodology shifts all the costs and child support resources to one home, regardless of any ordered parenting time, absent a child support deviation. SB 125 will provide for a parenting time adjustment to reflect the cost of necessary household expenditures for a parent who is exercising parenting time. This is done through two methods:

The first method grants a standard parenting time credit equal to 10% of the obligor's child support amount when the parent has parenting time ordered under a local standard model. Opponents to this method argue that this credit should just be built into the guidelines and would therefore be automatic in every case. However, building a credit into the worksheet as proposed in Senate Bill 125 provides transparency and allows both parents to see that parenting time is actually accounted for and recognized economically in their support calculation. It also does not unfairly award the credit in cases in which parenting time is not ordered, which includes the thousands of administrative child support orders established at CSEAs every year.

The second method creates an expanded deviation standard in cases of extended parenting time (equal or nearly equal time). Under this second method, a court (not a child support agency) is required to consider a substantial deviation to address the support each parent is providing while the child is in their home. The courts will retain full discretion and may choose not to grant a deviation, but this new method would require that the court explain their reasoning in an order.

Ultimately, the changes that I have just highlighted are a powerful and cohesive approach to weaknesses in our current child support guidelines methodology. As others have and will point out, they are all pivotal gears working together to better the lives of Ohio families.

Again, I thank you for the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill 125. I sincerely thank you for taking up this bill and all its related complications, and I will be happy to answer any questions.

Senate Judiciary Committee  
Susan A. Brown, Proponent  
September 26, 2017  
Senate Bill 125

Good afternoon Chairman Bacon, Vice-Chair Dolan, Ranking Member Thomas, and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to come before you today to present proponent testimony on Senate Bill 125. My name is Susan Brown and I'm the Director of the Franklin County Child Support Enforcement Agency. I'm an attorney with a domestic relations background and I've witnessed firsthand the program evolve through my twenty years of child support experience. Prior to coming to Franklin County, I served as the Director of Lawrence, Athens and Delaware County's Child Support programs, so I'm familiar with the issues facing child support programs in small rural counties and now in a large urban jurisdiction. When working in small counties, staff often have to wear many hats, so like my colleagues, I've also served in the capacity as an Administrative Hearing Officer and staff attorney. Also like my colleagues who testified here today, I wholeheartedly support Senate Bill 125, which provides much needed modernization and updates, but most importantly, provides solutions to long standing issues within Ohio's child support guidelines.

My colleagues have provided comprehensive testimony regarding the history, the economics and rationale behind the methodology and the specific proposals contained in the legislation. I'd like to take a few minutes and talk about the practical impact that this bill has on the lives of our client-parents – especially within our low income populations.

As has been mentioned, the current guidelines haven't been updated since 1992 and utilize economic data from the 1980 – 1986 Consumer Expenditure Survey. The guidelines have been reviewed by the Advisory Council six times, and each time they have not been updated through the legislative process. Given the obsolete data being used, the current tables no longer reflect the economic realities of the true cost of raising a child. The current proposal will update the methodology and the data within the guideline tables and get more appropriate support into the child's household. It will also increase the minimum order from \$50 per month to \$80 per month.

One of the most significant issues faced by child support programs across Ohio and across the nation is the massive accumulation of debt owed within the program. Most of it is owed by low income and working, poor parents. Despite the success of automatic wage withholding, Ohio's parents, over the past two decades, have accumulated \$4.5 billion dollars (2012 OCS data) in unpaid child support debt, as of 2012. This amount continues to grow with each year. A report issued on September 15, 2017 by the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, shows that as of April, 2017, 5.5 million delinquent noncustodial parents nationwide owed over \$114 billion in past-due support. Approximately 20 percent of that is owed to the government to repay cash assistance benefits, but most of it is owed to families. Further, in Ohio, 69% of the debt owed is held by parents who had reported earnings of less than \$10,000.



Many, if not most, of these orders are established using imputed or presumed wages, meaning the hearing officers and the courts who are ordering support, are making assumptions about noncustodial parent's wages instead of using their actual income. In part, due to low income parents' perception of our program being oppressive and punitive in nature, only 40% of noncustodial parents show up for their administrative support hearings in Franklin County. So what's happening is that orders are being established based on wages that have never been earned and which noncustodial parents may not have the ability to pay.

Case in point, in Franklin County, on the south side of Columbus, in zip codes 43205, 43206 and 43207 residents have significant challenges, such as chronic unemployment, under-employment, poverty, crime, incarceration and educational deficits. These areas have the highest incidence of infant mortality in the county, according to Columbus Public Health. As of the end of last year within these three zip codes there were 2,165 cases with support orders, with a total of \$15,828,885.71 in past due support owed. The average monthly current support obligation is \$244.14 (this is indicative of imputed wages based on minimum wage earnings because most of these orders are almost identical). When employment is reported by these noncustodial parents, the Child Support program follows regulations to withhold up to 65% of their wages, which often drives these parents back into the underground and likely to the illegal economy. The reality of this situation means that in most cases, the parent who has the child in their home is receiving inconsistent and unreliable payments of support, or - more often than not - no child support payments at all. Within this population, our regular persuasive and punitive enforcement efforts are ineffective.

Franklin County Child Support has been meeting with community leaders within low income neighborhoods in order to build more trust with noncustodial parents and offer supportive services (such as parenting and workforce services) so that they'll become more engaged with the program, with their children, become employed and gain more control over their own child support orders. One of the highest priority objectives for our program is to get regular, consistent child support payments into custodial parent households – upon which they can depend.

We know that child support compliance correlates with obligor income. In order to close the collection gap between high (82% collection rate) and low orders (30% collection rate), we must take a different approach in establishing low income orders (see the 2017 Ohio Child Support Guidelines Review, Report to the General Assembly).

The Self Sufficiency Reserve provision contained within the bill will ensure that the noncustodial parent's support obligation is within his/her ability to pay, and also establish an incentive to get a job, stay with that job and advance within his/her career. The Self Sufficiency Reserve (SSR) is an adjustment of the guideline support obligation amount to ensure that a noncustodial parent can maintain at least a subsistence income. The SSR is the primary means of addressing debt accrual among low-income parents who are willing to pay their support obligation, but are unable to do so based on their income. The goal of this provision is to balance the cost of raising a child with the ability to pay for two households; the SSR will be transparent, as it is visible on the table as a shaded area and; it applies algorithm to adjust the guidelines table that includes a poverty level multiplier (116% FPL), as well as a gradual ramp that nearly eliminates any "cliff effect" in the transition to the unadjusted table.

Both Ohio and the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement recognize and support the need to incorporate changes into the guidelines which will improve child support collection rates by establishing orders which reflect the noncustodial parent's ability to pay support. The Office of Child Support Enforcement published a final rule in December, 2016, to state, among other provisions, that the child support guidelines must take into consideration the basic subsistence needs of the noncustodial parent, who has a limited ability to pay, by incorporating a low-income adjustment, such as a self-support reserve or some other method.



In summary, establishing appropriate orders will result in greater, more reliable collections for the custodial parent household and less dependency on other public assistance services. Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify and I will be happy to answer any questions.



# Ohio CSEA Directors' Association

1103 Schrock Road, Suite 309, Columbus, Ohio 43229

Phone (614) 846-6652

Fax (614) 846-6693

website: [www.ocda.us](http://www.ocda.us)

Bill Peltes  
1<sup>st</sup> Vice President  
Franklin County

Traci Berry, Esq.  
2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President  
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Senate Judiciary Committee

September 26, 2017

Proponent Testimony of Amy Roehrenbeck, Esq.,

OCDA Executive Director

SB125

Chairman Bacon, Vice-Chair Dolan, Ranking Member Thomas, and members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, my name is Amy Roehrenbeck, and I am the Executive Director for the Ohio CSEA Directors' Association (OCDA). OCDA is a membership organization of county child support enforcement agencies (CSEAs), dedicated to strengthening Ohio's child support program. I have been in the child support program for sixteen years, first as an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for the Morrow County CSEA, and then with OCDA for almost 10 years. Thank you for the opportunity to come before you today to present proponent testimony on Senate Bill 125.

As you have just heard from my colleagues, SB125 is a comprehensive package of updates to Ohio's child support guidelines, which resulted from many years of research, conversation, and compromise between multiple stakeholders. The focus of SB125 is to have child support orders that are based on the ability to pay, with the ultimate goal of consistent, regular payments of support to families.

I have provided a high-level snapshot of the major components of SB125, represented visually as gears. These gears are intended to work together, and the bill will not achieve its intended outcome if any one of these gears is removed. My colleagues have done a great job explaining the critical gears of SB125, which involve long-overdue and necessary updates to our economic tables, as well as sensible updates to modernize how we treat health care coverage, cash medical support, parenting time, child care, and multiple family orders. SB125 also has an important gear to move the child support tables and worksheet from the Revised Code to the Administrative Code, to allow for more timely and frequent updates in the tables, based on parameters outlined in statute.

Though the topic of child support can evoke strong emotions, SB125 is, at its heart, a bill about manner, methodology, and math. The bill proposes to make changes in the manner by which we set child support orders, by making updates to factors considered in the calculation of support, such as health care cost, cash medical, and



child care, and by adding a factor for parenting time. The guideline worksheet itself has also been overhauled to take into consideration these factors.

The bill is also about methodology, as SB125 updates Ohio's economic tables after 25 years, by implementing the Betson-Rothbarth 4 formula to adjust table amounts to current prices and tax policy, as well as implementing a self-sufficiency reserve to ensure that child support orders for low income individuals are not beyond their ability to pay. I wanted to point out a few additional details about the table updates that are important to know. First, our current economic tables only go out to combined income of \$150,000, which was a high combined income back in 1992, but has led to issues in determining proper child support obligations for parents whose income exceeds this amount. To adjust for the fact that families are now achieving higher incomes, the tables in SB125 will go out to \$300,000. This will be especially helpful for private practitioners and courts, and will lessen the amount of cases that require income extrapolation under our current tables.

Second, as my fellow panelists have explained, families in low-income ranges will likely see a decrease in the child support amount they would pay as compared to our current tables, as SB125 adopts a Self-Sufficiency Reserve (SSR) that works (we currently have a Self-Sufficiency Reserve in our tables, but it is based on the Federal Poverty Level from 1992 and it phases out almost immediately). At the same time, however, the updates to our economic tables will result in increases in support amounts for those in the mid-to-high income ranges, which would be logical given the long span of time since our last update, and the changes to prices of goods and tax policies over the years. Some of these increases will be tempered by the changes SB125 makes to the health insurance credit, the cash medical amounts, and child care cap. It is also important to realize that increases to the table amounts for those outside of the SSR will be split by the parties' income share.

Third, SB125 adjusts the minimum support order from \$50 per month to \$80 per month, to bring the minimum order in line with other table adjustments. This would result in an increase that low-income families could see from our current minimum order amount.

Finally, SB125 is a bill about math. The child support guidelines use decisions made by parties and the courts to input numbers into a calculation to arrive at a child support amount. SB125 does not change parents' abilities to make decisions on things such as custody, health care, or child care. SB125 does not take away the court's discretion to make orders concerning these factors, nor does it remove a court's discretion with regard to deviations in support. The guidelines are taking these decisions and arriving at a child support amount by way of a mathematical equation. This math is employed by Courts, CSEAs, private practitioners, and parties every day in Ohio. It is time to modernize our child support guidelines, and make changes that are sensible, current, and efficient.

I appreciate your time today and am happy to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.



# SB125 Child Support Guidelines Revision

## Cash Medical And Health Care Coverage Modernization

Cash medical will be modernized, by defining its purpose, ordering it paid in all cases, splitting the amount by income shares, and assigning it when Medicaid is involved. Total out of pocket costs will be taken off the income of the parent(s) providing health care coverage.



## Updates

Moves the child support tables and worksheet from the ORC to the OAC to allow for more timely updates.

## Economic Tables

This critical update is needed to ensure that the economic tables used to establish and modify child support obligations are timely and reflect the modern economy. Ohio has not updated its economic tables since 1992, which used data from the early to mid-1980's.

## Multiple Family Orders

Many of our parents have more than one family to support. SB125 proposes to treat all children the same by providing a standard income deduction for each parent for children not subject to the current order.

## Parenting Time Adjustment

Ohio's current economic tables take all of the costs of raising a child and transfer them into the custodial household. SB125 provides for a parenting time adjustment.

## Childcare Credit Changes

SB125 proposes to create a cap on the allowable credit given for childcare expenses. A cap will also be created for low-income obligors, to limit the share of childcare cost at 50%.

