IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

In re: the Marriage of:

SHELLY RAE BARRON,

Petitioner/Appellants,

 $\mathbf{v}.$

PAUL ROGER BARRON,

Respondent/Appellee.

CASE NO. 1 CA-CV 17-0413 FC

Yuma County Superior Court Case No. S1400DO-2015-01132

PETITION FOR REVIEW

MARY KATHERINE BOYTE, P.C.

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I. QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Does *Howell v. Howell*, 137 S.Ct. 1400 (2017), foreclose orders of indemnification under *Koelsch v. Koelsch*, 148 Ariz. 176 (1986), in the context of military retirement?

How readily may an appellate court find abuse of discretion given the superior court's broad discretion in determining the best interests of the child?

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

Paul Roger Barron ("Husband" or "Father") and Shelly Rae Barron ("Wife" or "Mother") were married in January 2004 and have three children.

RA¹ 79 (p. 2 ¶¶3, 6). Husband is an active duty U.S. Marine. He is eligible for regular retirement in February 2023. COA-Op.² ¶2; RA 79 (pp. 5-6 ¶¶11, 14).

On August 11, 2015, Mother filed a petition for dissolution of marriage in the Yuma County Superior Court. RA 3. Decree was entered May 22, 2017. RA 79.

Father appealed to the Arizona Court of Appeals ("COA"), COA-Op. ¶1, which reversed in part and affirmed in part, COA-Op. ¶52. Mother now seeks review of the decision on two issues, detailed below.

¹"RA" refers to the number of the document in the Superior Court Clerk's Index to the Record on Appeal.

²"COA-Op." refers to the Arizona Court of Appeals decision at issue herein.

A. Military Retirement Pay ("MRP")

As explained by the Court of Appeals:

As a Marine, Husband is entitled to receive military retirement benefits upon completing 20 years of service. Under federal law, state courts may treat the portion of a serviceperson's military retirement earned during marriage as community property, divisible upon divorce. Thus, and under Arizona community-property law, Wife is entitled to one-half of the military retirement benefits Husband earned during the marriage. Applying that principle, the superior court divided the community's interest in Husband's military retirement. It also ruled that if Husband voluntarily continues to serve after he becomes eligible to retire, he must pay Wife what she would have received from the government if he had retired. [RA 79 (p. 6 ¶14).]

COA-Op. ¶24.

Husband appealed the trial court's decision requiring that he indemnify Wife in the event of his continuing military service. *Id.* Relying on *Howell*, the Court of Appeals held that federal law does not permit a state court to order a military member to indemnify their former spouse in the event of voluntarily service past the member's retirement eligibility. *Id.* ¶¶30, 52.

B. Parenting Time

During divorce proceedings, Mother was in training to become a firefighter/emergency medical technician ("EMT"). COA-Op. ¶5.

Accordingly, the parties agreed to temporary orders allowing the parents approximately equal parenting time. RA 100 p. 4 ln. 25-p. 5 ln. 5; ROA 46 p. 1-

2.³ Fourteen months later, the Decree reduced Father's parenting time. COA-Op. ¶5. Father appealed, arguing that the Superior Court abused its discretion by ordering unequal parenting time. *Id.* ¶6. The Court of Appeals held that the Superior Court's findings were contrary to law and not supported by the evidence, *id.* ¶9, and reversed and remanded. *Id.* ¶¶23, 52.

III. REASONS THE PETITION SHOULD BE GRANTED

This matter presents the question of the breadth of the conflict between Arizona law and federal law in light of *Howell* and to issues beyond the specific issue raised in *Howell*. Courts and practitioners now struggle to determine the aspects of military retired pay division which have been delegated by Congress to the application of state law and which have not. The questions presented offer the opportunity to provide guidance on an issue impacting every military member or spouse whose marriage is dissolved in Arizona.

This matter also concerns the interpretation of the 2012 legislative revisions of Title 25, Chapter 4, Article 1 of the Arizona Revised Statutes concerning parenting time with minor children. Arizona law does not require a presumption that children spend equal time with both parents. However, the

³ The Court of Appeals incorrectly stated that temporary orders permitted Father greater parenting time than Mother. COP Op. ¶5. In fact, the plan provided each party approximately three and one half days per week, with Mother having four overnights each week and Father having three overnights each week. The parties and the trial court consistently referred the plan as an equal parenting time arrangement.

decision below suggests such a presumption and creates president suggesting that a consideration of the best interests of children is subject to a presumption of equal parenting time.

There is no Arizona decision controlling either of the questions presented. Should it stand, the decision below will have widespread detrimental effects on the rights of former spouses in Arizona to obtain an equitable division of a substantial community property interest and upon the consideration of the interests of Arizona children. Accordingly, this case presents recurring questions of exceptional importance, potentially affecting a large percentage of persons dissolving their marriages within the State.

A. Howell Did Not Eviscerate Koelsch with Respect to MRP

In *Koelsch*, this Court addressed the marital division of public retirement benefits when the employee spouse is vested but continues work, thereby delaying the former spouse's receipt of retirement payments. *Koelsch*, 148 Ariz. at 180. This Court held that the superior court may order an employee to indemnify their former spouse for amounts they would have received if the employee had retired at their first normal eligibility. *Id.* at 185. The Superior Court explicitly relied on *Koelsch* in dividing Husband's MRP. RA 79 (p. 6 ¶14); RA 79 (p. 3 ¶10) (incorporating by reference RA 67 (p. 10 ¶24)).

The Uniformed Services Former Spouses' Protection Act ("USFSPA"), 10 U.S.C. §1408, establishes that, except as otherwise provided, a state court

"may treat disposable retired pay payable to a member . . . as property of the member and his spouse in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction of such court." 10 U.S.C. §1408(c)(1).

The USFSPA defines "disposable retired pay" as "the total monthly retired pay to which a member is entitled," with four specific and enumerated exceptions. *See id.* §1408(a)(4)(A). Among the enumerated exceptions are amounts deducted because "of a waiver of retired pay required by law in order to receive" disability benefits. *Id.* §1408(a)(4)(A)(ii). In *Howell*, the United States Supreme Court determined that state courts do not have authority to order a military member who converts portions of MRP to disability benefits to indemnify a former spouse against losses occasioned by that election. The Court reasoned that the converted benefits were explicitly excluded from the statutory definition of "disposable retired pay."

In this case, however, disability benefits are not at issue. The question presented was whether Wife is entitled to MRP once Husband reaches 20 years of service regardless Husband's decision to continue service. COA-Op. ¶24; RA 79 (p. 6 ¶14). The specific enumerated statutory exception at issue in *Howell* was not implicated here and the Court of Appeals' reliance on *Howell* is misplaced. Moreover, to the extent the Court of Appeals read *Howell* to

preclude *any* indemnity-type adjustment to a community interest of MRP, COA-Op. ¶30,⁴ the Court of Appeals reads *Howell* too broadly.

"Where, as here, the question is one of statutory construction, we begin with the language of the statute." *Mansell v. Mansell*, 490 U.S. 581, 588 (1989). The premise of the USFSPA is that divisible "disposable retired pay" is "the total monthly retired pay to which a member is *entitled*," less certain enumerated exceptions. 10 U.S.C. §1408(a)(4)(A) (emphasis added). Since none of the enumerated exceptions apply, the question is whether Husband is "entitled" to MRP after 20 years of service, notwithstanding a voluntary decision to continue service.

The USFSPA does not define the word "entitled," so the ordinary meaning of the word applies. *E.g., State v. Snee*, 244 Ariz. 37, ¶6, 417 P.3d 802, 803 (Ct. App. 2018); *United States v. TRW Rifle 7.62x51mm Caliber, One Model 14 Serial 593006*, 447 F.3d 686, 689 (9th Cir. 2006). In relevant part, the dictionary definition of "entitle" is "to furnish with proper grounds for seeking or claiming something." Merriam-Webster Dictionary Online, available at www.m-w.com; *accord* www.dictionary.com (based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary (2018)).

⁴"Notwithstanding the prior division of authority, the question now has been resolved by *Howell*, which holds that a state court may not do indirectly what 10 U.S.C. §1408 directly forbids." COA Op. ¶30.

Clearly, then, one can be "entitled" to something regardless of whether one actually receives the thing in question. *E.g.*, *State v. Helffrich*, 174 Ariz. 1, 5-6, 846 P.2d 151, 155-56 (Ct. App. 1992) (A statute's "[u]se of the word 'entitle' does not imply that the object is automatically given to the recipient, but only that he may receive it if he so elects." (citing Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary (2d ed. 1983))).

Accordingly, in the instant case, Husband is "entitled" to MRP upon reaching 20 years of service, whether or not he opts to receive it. *Cf. United States v. Stevenson*, 65 M.J. 639 (N-M Ct. Crim. App. 2006) (a member of the temporary disability retirement list who has waived military disability retired pay in favor of disability compensation is still "entitled to pay," and thus is subject to court-martial jurisdiction pursuant to article subjecting military retirees who are entitled to pay to the Uniform Code of Military Justice), *set aside on other grounds*, 66 M.J. 15 (C.A.A.F. 2008).

Therefore, Husband's divisible "disposable retired pay" is the MRP he is *eligible* to receive rather than that which he *does in fact opt* to receive, subject to the explicit enumerated exceptions set forth in the USFSPA.

If Congress had intended USFSPA to preclude all types of *Koelsch* payments, then the statute could have been written to accomplish that sweeping result. Instead, Congress broadly defined "disposable retired pay" and then created specific, limited exceptions thereto. *See Jama v. Immigration &*

Customs Enforcement, 543 U.S. 335, 341 (2005) ("We do not lightly assume that Congress has omitted from its adopted text requirements that it nonetheless intends to apply, and our reluctance is even greater when Congress has shown elsewhere in the same statute that it knows how to make such a requirement manifest."). The courts cannot add words to a statute under the guise of statutory construction. See Morrison v. Nat'l Australia Bank Ltd., 561 U.S. 247, 270 (2010) (the court must "give the statute the effect its language suggests, however modest that may be[,] not to extend it to admirable purposes it might be used to achieve"); Price v. City of Mesa, 236 Ariz. 267, 269, ¶8, 339 P.3d 650, 652 (Ct. App. 2014) ("When a statute is silent on an issue, we will not read into [it] something which is not within the express manifest intention of the Legislature as gathered from the statute itself, nor will we inflate, expand, stretch or extend the statute to matters not falling within its expressed provisions." (internal quotation marks omitted)).

Accordingly, Arizona's community property law, including *Koelsch*, falls within the authority Congress reserved to the states and therefore is not preempted by 10 U.S.C. §1408 (except as specifically set forth therein, *e.g.*, *Howell*). Consequently, the Court of Appeals' decision regarding MRP in this matter constitutes legal error and must be corrected by this Court.

B. The Court of Appeals Abused Its Discretion by Vacating the Superior Court's Decision on Parenting Time

It is well-settled that the Superior Court has broad discretion in parenting time matters and, thus, the Superior Court's decision will only be altered on appeal if there is an abuse of discretion. *In re Marriage of Friedman &* Roels, 244 Ariz. 111, ¶36, 418 P.3d 884, 893 (2018).

In the instant case, the Superior Court determined that "[a] totality of the circumstances tip the scales in favor of designati[ng Mother] as primary residential parent," and cited several specific facts the court considered in reaching that conclusion. RA 67 (p. 3 ¶11). The Court of Appeals reversed that determination, holding "that the findings the [Superior Court] made in determining parenting time are contrary to law and not supported by the evidence." COA-Op. ¶9; see also id. ¶1.

As discussed below, the Court of Appeals usurped the Superior Court's discretionary authority in ruling on parenting time. Consequently, the Court of Appeals' decision regarding parenting time in this matter constitutes legal error and must be corrected by this Court.

1. Presumption of equal parenting time

The Court of Appeals held that the Superior Court "legally erred by applying a presumption against equal parenting time" when it presumed that

one of the parent's "homes must be the children's 'primary' residence." COA-Op. ¶10.

As an initial matter, to the extent that the Superior Court ordered that the children's primary residence be with Mother, that ruling "constitutes an order regarding physical custody as opposed to an order regarding parenting time." *Owen v. Blackhawk*, 206 Ariz. 418, 421, ¶11, 79 P.3d 667, 670 (Ct. App. 2003) ("Physical custody involves the child's residential placement, whereas parenting time is what is traditionally thought of as 'visitation."").

Furthermore, the Court of Appeals analysis suggests, perhaps inadvertently, that Arizona law requires a presumption of equal parenting time. No such presumption exists in Arizona. It is the policy of the State of Arizona to encourage parenting time. A.R.S. §§25–103(A) (2017) (law supports strong families), 25–103(B) ("it is in a child's best interest ...[t]o have substantial, frequent, meaningful and continuing parenting time with both parents"), and 25–403.02(B) (2017) (plan that maximizes parenting time consistent with "child's best interest"). These statutes do not, however, require a presumption that parenting time be equal.

Even if there were, such presumption must be tempered by the best interests of the children. *See* A.R.S. §25-403.02(B).

Although parents have a fundamental right to exercise custody and control over their children, that right is tempered by what is in that child's best

interest. Baker v. Meyer, 237 Ariz. 112, 114, ¶6 (App. 2015). Here, the superior court's order thoroughly addressed each of the relevant factors set forth in §25-403 when determining what was in the best interest of Child, and this court will not re-weigh that evidence. See Jesus M. v. Ariz. Dep't of Econ. Sec., 203 Ariz. 278, 282, ¶12, 53 P.3d 203 (App. 2002).

Missman v. Peterson, No. 1 CA-CV 16-0323 FC, 2017 WL 930797, at *2, ¶10 (Ariz. Ct. App. filed Mar. 9, 2017) (unpublished).

The Court of Appeals took issue with the Superior Court's rationale that "Children should have a primary home" rather than "divide their . . . things . . . between two homes." COA-Op. ¶8 (¶¶G & H). The Court of Appeals asserts that "nothing in the law allows a court considering the best interests of the children to presume that one of those homes must be the children's 'primary' residence." *Id.* ¶10. On the contrary, however, when considering the best interests of children, the court must consider "all factors that are relevant to the child's physical and emotional well-being," A.R.S. §25-403(A) (emphasis added), including "[t]he child's adjustment to home." *Id.* §25-403(A)(3). The Superior Court heard evidence after the children had experienced fourteen months of an approximately equal parenting time arrangement, during which they divided time equally between two homes. The trial court's suggestion that the interests of the children were not served by that arrangement was made after hearing evidence about the children's adjustment during that period.

The Court of Appeals' asserted that "[b]y its nature, dissolution of a marriage *compels* children to divide their time between the homes of their two parents." COA-Op. ¶10 (emphasis added). That is simply not true. Indeed, nothing "compels" a dual-living arrangement after divorce. Numerous circumstances may warrant the assignment of a primary residence for the children. *E.g.*, *Anderson v. Anderson*, 121 Ariz. 405, 407, 590 P.2d 944, 946 (Ct. App. 1979) (where evidence in marriage dissolution proceedings showed substantially more stability in life situation of husband than in that of wife, trial court did not abuse its discretion in awarding custody to husband).

2. Mother as the children's primary care provider during the marriage.

The Court of Appeals held that the Superior Court "erred by favoring parenting time for Wife over Husband based on the fact that Wife had been the children's primary caregiver during the marriage." COA-Op. ¶15.

Initially, the Court of Appeals reasoned that although this "used to be one of the factors the court was required to consider . . . the legislature removed that factor in 2012." *Id.* The 2009 version of the statute required the court to consider whether one parent had provided primary care for the child. A.R.S. §25-403 (2009). That factor was removed and replaced by a requirement that the court consider "the past, present and potential future relationship between the parent and the child." A.R.S. §25-403 (2012). This change does

not suggest that the role of primary caretaker is no longer a relevant inquiry. Rather, the legislature expanded the inquiry to include the entirety of the relationships. A primary-caregiver relationship remains a relevant consideration. A.R.S. §25-403(A)(1) (the court must consider "all factors that are relevant to the child's physical and emotional well-being," including "[t]he past . . . relationship between the parent and the child" (emphasis added)).

The Court of Appeals held that the Superior Court erred because it presumed "that the child's best interests necessarily are served by affording more parenting time to the former stay-at-home parent than to the other." COA-Op. ¶16. Yet, the Superior Court made no such presumption. The Superior Court made a factual finding that Mother had been the primary care provider and, thus, the children have historically spent more time with her than with Father. Based in part on that factual determination, the Superior Court concluded that the children would be best served by having more time with Mother than with Father or his parents in the future. See also Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution §2.08 (Am. Law Inst. 2002) (generally, the "court should allocate custodial responsibility so that the proportion of custodial time the child spends with each parent approximates the proportion of time each parent spent performing caretaking functions for the child prior to the parents' separation") (quoted in COA-Op. ¶15 fn.4).

3. Father's limited availability due to his military duties

The Court of Appeals held that the Superior Court erred by limiting Father's "parenting time based on its finding that his military duties 'often make him unavailable during his parenting time resulting in the children spending too much time with the paternal grandparents." COA-Op. ¶18 (quoting RA 67, p. 3 ¶11.C). Notably, the Court of Appeals omitted the final phrase of the Superior Court's factual finding on this point—"spending too much time with the paternal grandparents relative to time they could be with [Mother]." Id. ¶8 (¶C) (quoting RA 67, p. 3 ¶11.C) (emphasis added). As a matter of law, parents have superior rights to the care and custody of their children when compared to third-parties such as grandparents. Downs v. Scheffler, 206 Ariz. 496, 502, ¶25, 80 P.3d 775, 781 (Ct. App. 2003) ("[R]ecogniz[ing] that in custody disputes between a fit legal parent and a third person, a parent's wishes concerning custody are entitled, at a minimum, to special weight as a measure of protection for the parent's constitutional right to rear the child." (citing *Troxel v. Granville*, 530 U.S. 57, 70 (2000)). Thus, the Superior Court did not err in elevating Mother's parenting time over the paternal grandparents' parenting time.⁵

To the extent that the Court of Appeals considered Mother's new career as a firefighter/EMT "may require shift work long past regular business hours,

⁵Based on the foregoing, it is irrelevant that the grandparents are fit (even good) care providers for the children. COA-Op. ¶18.

including some nights and weekends," COA-Op. ¶18, such a consideration is speculative. If that occurs, then a reassessment of parenting time could be considered under the specific circumstances at that time.⁶ Anderson, 121 Ariz. at 407, 590 P.2d at 946.

4. The children's adjustment to the increased time with Father during the pendency of the temporary orders and the children's desire to spend more time with Mother

The Court of Appeals held that the Superior Court "erred by denying equal parenting time based on its findings that the girls 'have not fully adjusted to equal parenting time during the pendency of the temporary orders' and that they 'want and need to spend more time with' [Mother]." COA-Op. ¶19 (quoting RA 67, p. 3 ¶11.B).

The Court of Appeals noted that, given the temporary orders and in light of Mother's training schedule, the children "naturally missed being able to spend weekends with Wife." *Id.* Nonetheless, the Superior Court is required to consider the children's expressed preference. A.R.S. §25-403(A)(4).

The Court of Appeals found the record devoid of evidence the children were not adjusting well to equal parenting time. COA-Op. ¶20 ("Wife's testimony in September 2016 that one of the girls complained of stomach pain and sleeplessness" but those problems were "getting better" by the time trial

⁶Notably, the Court of Appeals used this exact reasoning to hold that another of the Superior Court's considerations was faulty. COA-Op. ¶17.

resumed two months later); *id.* ¶21 (noting "the absence of testimony of a therapist, counselor or other expert" concerning the matter). However, witness credibility is a matter left to the trial judge. *Friedman &* Roels, 244 Ariz. at ¶ 36, 418 P.3d at 893; *Missman*, 2017 WL 930797, at *2, ¶10.

IV. CLAIM FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES

Wife requests attorney's fees pursuant to A.R.S. §25-324 and ARCAP 21(a), as well as costs pursuant to A.R.S. §12-342(A).

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, Wife respectfully requests that this Court grant the Petition for Review in this matter.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this this 29 day of August, 2018.

Mary Katherine Boyte, P.C.

Mary K Boyte Henderson

Attorney for Appellee

VI. APPENDIX

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- 2) Temporary orders 3/3/16, ROA 46
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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YUMA

In re the Marriage of:)	
SHELLY RAE BARRON,)	
Petitioner,)	
and) No.	S1400D0201501132
PAUL ROGER BARRON,)	
Respondent.)	

BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEPHEN J. ROUFF COMMISSIONER TWO OF THE SUPERIOR COURT YUMA, ARIZONA

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

February 26, 2016

9:01 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. and 10:46 a.m. to 12:03 p.m.

TEMPORARY ORDERS

PREPARED BY:

Julie K. Knowlton, CR, RPR, CSR(CA) Certified Reporter AZ Certification No. 50138 Yuma County Superior Court

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1	PROCEEDINGS
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3	THE COURT: Good morning, everyone.
4	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Good morning.
5	MR. COOK: Good morning, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: Court calls DO2015 number 1132, In re the
7	Marriage of Shelly Rae Barron and Paul Roger Barron. This is the
8	time set for each party's motion for temporary orders. Respondent
9	father had filed first.
10	Are the parties prepared to proceed?
11	MR. COOK: Yes, Your Honor.
12	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: We are, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Go ahead and proceed.
14	MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm happy to call
15	Major Barron first.
16	THE COURT: Do you want to waive opening statements?
17	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I'm I'm not prepared to waive
18	opening statements.
19	THE COURT: Okay.
20	MR. COOK: Well, then she can make an opening
21 .	statement, I'll make one, and then I'll call my client. She can
22	go first if she wants.
23	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay.
24	THE COURT: Okay.
25	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: The issues before the Court today

involve -- I think the issues of parenting time are largely agreed. The parties have agreed to a schedule that is set out in Mr. Cook's position statement. In terms of the parenting time that's set out there, that's agreeable, specifically that the week is being divided.

My client is currently in school in the firefighter training program. She's scheduled to complete that in May. And so we have agreed on a schedule that, pending her completion of that program, the parties will divide the week such that the children are exchanged and in the care of the father beginning Thursday at noon through Sunday at 7:00; and then Sunday at 7:00 the children will move to mother and be in her care from Sunday at 7:00 through the following Thursday at noon.

The issues that are in contention with regard to the parenting schedule is father's request to include a provision which he -- he claims to be applicable to both parties but preventing both parties from consuming alcohol while the children are in their care.

My client will testify as to the reasons she opposes that, and I think the Court will find that there are no objective indications whatsoever that Mrs. Barron has any kind of drinking problem. She will testify that she, at the request of Mr. Barron, obtained an evaluation of herself for treatment and was told that she had no problem.

MR. COOK: I'll object, Your Honor. I don't object in

opening statements, Your Honor, but I do object to evidence that's not admissible. In this case, unless Dr. Lara is being called, that's just hearsay. I think that we've asked that the rules of evidence be followed.

THE COURT: Has Rule 2 been invoked?

MR. COOK: Yes.

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Rule 2 has been invoked. I don't think there's any bar to my client testifying that she underwent an evaluation and was not recommended to have any treatment, so I don't believe that that would be something that's precluded by the hearsay rule.

The -- the other area of dispute with regard to the parenting plan is that Mr. Barron's job -- he's a pilot with the military -- requires him to be away. Typically, he says that, except for four months per year, he has periods of up to a week at a time where he is overseas, sometimes as far away as Japan, sometimes within the continental United States. During those periods of time, the children have traditionally spent their time with mother.

The evidence will be, in fact, that mother has been, in fact, a stay-at-home parent with the children during the majority of the marriage, almost the entirety of the marriage, and has had the primary responsibility for the care of the children.

Mr. Barron's parents recently moved to Yuma in -- I remember September of last year, but my client will testify with

precision as to when that happened, and I think his position is that he wants his parents to care for the children if he's away during his parenting time.

My client feels that that would be unduly disruptive to the children and their routine. She certainly has no objection to his parents and has never suggested that the children should not spend time with them; but if Mr. Barron is away, then she — she feels that the children should remain in her care.

The child -- we're close, I believe, on child support and spousal maintenance. I believe Mr. Cook has requested an order of 3,500 per month on a temporary basis through the end of May, at which time the amount would automatically modify to 1,100 per month.

My -- our -- our request is 3,500 per month on a temporary basis until such time as Mrs. Barron actually obtains employment on a full-time basis. She is in the firefighter academy now and is due to complete that training, as I said, in May; however, she has not been offered a full-time job yet, and there is no indication that she will be employed as of June 1st automatically.

She has no objection to that being modified when she does obtain full-time employment, and she would agree to a provision that it would be modified to 1,700 per month at such time that she attained full-time employment.

And then we've requested an order of \$475 for temporary

child support, which is pursuant to our child support worksheet.

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The -- and then the other remaining issue is the issue of attorneys' fees. My client has paid six -- \$6,000 for temporary attorney's fees. It's unclear exactly what Mr. Barron has paid, but I'm sure he'll testify. My client's outstanding bill at the end of this hearing -- or total attorney's fees and costs as of the end of this hearing will be in excess of \$12,000. She's not able to meet that.

The evidence will be that in October of this past year Mr. Barron took his salary, which has historically been the family income, in its entirety and moved it into an account where Mrs. Barron has no access. He has paid the house payment, utility bills, and has bought groceries once per week, but my client has been responsible for all the other expenses.

My client is employed on a part-time basis while she's in training with Rural/Metro, but she earns less than \$400 per month from that employment. Her own car payment is -- is almost exactly equal to the amount of her current earnings.

Mr. Barron has refused any requests to provide additional financial support. And Mrs. Barron has, during these past months, incurred a credit card which now has a balance of about \$5,000 on it.

So I think that covers it.

THE COURT: Mr. Cook.

MR. COOK: Yes, Your Honor. We weren't able to settle

this. I prepared a position statement last night and e-mailed it to counsel and let her know that I was e-mailing it. I also did a memorandum with respect to the spousal maintenance issue. I'd like to -- may I file the original with your clerk?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. COOK: I also have a copy for the Court if the Court would like it and a hard copy for counsel.

Let me make sure that I'm saving one for myself here.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor.

Yes. Your Honor, this is about a marriage that broke down two or three years ago. The divorce action was not filed until July of last year. The parties were married in January of 2004. We're talking about a marriage at its best light being eleven-and-a-half years, realistically more like nine.

It is true the father's employed. He's a major in the United States Marine Corps. He's a pilot. He gets income of \$9,912 a month, from which is withheld FICA and other things, including various things that benefit the parties. Fortunately, because of his position, wife, as a dependent, has a right to shop at both PX and commissary, where she can realize a substantial savings on food items and things like that, personal items.

Father's position in this case has been for a long time -- and the parties discussed this even before. Through the

filing of the case, father's principal concern with respect to parenting time and custody is the fact that mother has historically abused alcohol, and he would be the first to say that he thinks that since hiring Miss Boyte that her alcohol consumption has gone down, not ended but gone down.

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There have been occasions when she's had to get rides home from bars and leave her car and then have to get a ride back to her car. There's been occasions where she's passed out from drinking. There's been several occasions when father has found medications left out at the home. Mother takes Adderall for ADHD. He's found the Adderall left open and pills left out on the counters, things he's thrown away. It doesn't happen every day.

He thinks that this is part -- is due to the fact she likes to drink, and his only concern about parenting time -- he thinks she's a good mom if she's not drinking, but he thinks that her judgment lapses when she does drink, and so all he's asking is the parties don't drink when they have the kids. That's all. That seems a reasonable request.

We don't agree that anything found by Dr. Lara should be admitted here. We object to that because it's just hearsay, and Dr. Lara is not here; but part of the issue with that, Your Honor, is, as you know, in a forensic setting all Dr. Lara could do in meeting with mother is base whatever findings he makes on what she says to him; doesn't do any independent investigation,

talk to anybody else. He didn't ever talk to father. And I think most people with children in the home can probably count on -- with no fingers how many times they pass out drinking at home and they've got children in their care. I mean, that's something that doesn't happen very much. And so usually if people do that it's because they've got a drinking issue. Now, he's not saying that mother's a raging alcoholic, but he is saying that sometimes she drinks too much. That's his only concern, is care for the children.

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It is true that his parents do live in town here now. He's rented an apartment; and as soon as we have orders about parenting time, his plan is to relocate to the apartment. His parents are going to be there. His children will be there. He'd like his children to be available and on his parenting time spend time with his parents. They're here to help. They have been very helpful to them.

There were times when the children weren't getting schoolwork done, and his parents contributed to helping get it done. I think it was his daughter's first spelling test, she got two out of ten right. Apparently no one had been helping her with her homework. Well, she ended up getting hundreds on such tests when she got help.

So his parents have been contributors to the welfare of the children, been supportive, have gotten them to school at times when they needed to be getting to school and other people

couldn't.

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And so father doesn't see why, because he's in the service and is required to periodically travel to serve his country, that his parenting time should be impaired, and we have statutes that say that essentially, under ARS 25-411, to that effect.

So, on the other hand, he knows that this is going to be an awkward parenting arrangement once mother's got a full-time job. So, I mean, I don't know what -- how awkward the arrangements are in Yuma, but I know most places I've ever been firefighters work one day on, you know, 24 hours on, and 48 hours off, and so their schedule is awkward. Their sleep schedule is awkward; their work schedule is awkward. Most of them work additional jobs, side jobs, in addition to firefighter jobs because they have so much time off.

In this case we have a father who's got an income, who's been providing all the expenses for the marital community, paying the home mortgage, the utilities, all the expense related to that, buying groceries, shopping, whatever clothing, doing that. And so he's been doing that pendente lite.

When mother left, she took 13,700-some-odd dollars total, gave six of that to Miss Boyte, still had \$7,700 left over. Father used about the same, \$6,000 or something, to hire Miss Ramirez, who, because of issues with her pregnancy, had to withdraw as counsel. So he had to hire a new lawyer, which is

unfortunate because it's not cheap having a lawyer from Phoenix driving down here.

His proposal has been, as set forth in the papers, that he's willing to pay mother 3,000 a month in spousal maintenance until she finishes the fire academy, which is supposed to be early May. He believes she should have a job by June. She's previously indicated to him she has connections with the fire department. We don't know if she even applied for the job.

I'm sure the Court recalls when it was in college they used to have job fairs, and college graduates started applying for jobs six months before they graduated. I don't know why it would be any different if you're a fireman applying for a job with the fire department. And particularly, in mother's case, the Yuma City website shows EMT/firefighters as -- with minimum pay of thir -- three thousand four seventy a month. So that's what the website says. We presume that that's where she would start because she is an EMT. She's an the EMT instructor. The marital community has funded her education for the purpose of doing this.

She does have part-time work. I don't know all the places she does work, but she did have positions both with the fire department and with Rural/Metro. I think it was Arizona Western teaching -- excuse me -- teaching EMT classes and also had other available employment. In her discussions with father, she had indicated she was making \$9 an hour, was going to get a

raise to 16, and that they were talking about getting a job at \$26 an hour on a temporary basis, so he doesn't know. She doesn't report to him about her income. She doesn't contribute her income to him. She hasn't. She spends it how she sees fit.

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His proposal is that she get \$3,000 a month spousal maintenance for the months of March, April, May while she's still in school and 1,100 a month after that. That is based upon the formula discussed in the *Cullum* case. I've cited that to you.

I agree Yuma doesn't have spousal maintenance guidelines. No county has them. Maricopa County did try them for a while, never formally adopted, not used, but informally used many times. And in this case father's -- this has been virtually a short-term marriage.

Under the Schroeder case, Justice Feldman wrote about these issues, these spousal maintenance issues. He decided in the footnote the fact that authorities generally say that a short marriage is 0 to 10 years; medium length, 10 to 20; and a long-term marriage, more than 20. Well, this is more on the short side than the long side. And so he proposes that be done pendente lite. Obviously, pendente lite the orders are supposed to be done without prejudice according to ARS 25-315, so the Court could revisit this issue if the parties don't settle the case sooner. So that's how we see this.

Father's proposal about parenting time is that, you know, because mother's in school from Thursday until Sunday

evening that, well, I think what we had suggested was he'd take them to school Monday morning and mom would pick them up after school and have them until she goes back to class. Obviously, he'd like to have a full weekend periodically. It may be we could do the same schedule that Miss Boyte talked about but alternate whether the kids go back to school Monday or go to mother Sunday night. That would be basically 50/50 parenting time. I don't think there's an issue about that.

I'm not aware of any issues about parenting other than the issue father has raised about the alcohol abuse which is indicated -- you know, come to indication sometimes because of medications being left out, which he thinks is hazardous to the children; and he's discussed that issue with mother, but they don't seem to have an agreement that it's dangerous. He thinks it's dangerous, and she thinks it's not.

So other than that, I think the evidence is pretty straightforward here. I don't think we should take three hours here. I would think we would be done in an hour and a half at the most, and I'm prepared to call Major Barron.

His position on attorneys' fees, Your Honor, is they should abide further proceedings, abide trial in the case.

Mother's had ample resources to pay lawyers. The parties do have some other assets, almost \$90,000 between an investment account and an IRA account, as well as insurance cash value people can access; don't know that they want to, but they could. So

investment account has about \$30,000 in it. And I would encourage Major Barron to agree to submit it 50/50 if the parties want to use that to pay the legal fees, but right now nobody has enough money, and certainly having the issue abide trial is a way to get both parties prior to the table, try to get the matter resolved properly.

Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Your Honor, I have my packet of the exhibits that I copied for you, which means I believe you do not have them. May I --

THE COURT: Sure. And both counsel may freely use the courtroom. You don't have to ask permission to get exhibits or approach witnesses or do any of that.

MR. COOK: Major Barron did correct me, Your Honor.

The rental he has is a house, not an apartment, just so you know.

I called it an apartment.

I'd call Major Barron to the witness stand.

THE COURT: Please come forward and be sworn.

(Whereupon, the witness was sworn.)

MR. COOK: Major Barron, these are the exhibits, and you can see on the back of each exhibit there's an exhibit tag that tells you what the number of the exhibit is for reference. So when you're asked to identify the number, that's where to look.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

1	MR. COOK: May I stand over here, please, Your Honor?
2	I'd rather stand when I ask questions.
3	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I don't object if we can move
4	that so that to be sure that I'm not
5	MR. COOK: Can this be moved?
6	THE COURT: Sure.
7	MR. COOK: Okay.
8	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: That kind of doesn't work either
9	because I can't see the judge.
10	That's better.
11	THE COURT: Okay. That's good.
12	
13	PAUL ROGER BARRON,
14	called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, testified as
15	follows:
16	
17	DIRECT EXAMINATION
18	BY MR. COOK:
19	Q. Would you state your name for the record please, sir.
20	A. Paul Roger Barron.
21	Q. What do you do for a living, sir?
22	A. I'm a UH-1Y pilot for the United States Marine Corps.
23	Q. And that is what kind of a vehicle?
24	A. It's a Huey helicopter.
25	Q. Are these armed helicopters or passenger helicopters?

A. It's a utility, so it's both.

- Q. And what do you do in your capacity, sir, in the Marine Corps?
- A. My job is to instruct fleet instructors in the latest tactics, techniques, and procedures; to ensure standardization across the fleet; and to develop new tactics, techniques, and procedures and conduct qualitative evaluations on new equipment.
- Q. When you say "fleet," you're talking about the U.S. Navy fleet?
- A. I'm talking about the Fleet Marine Corps Force. These are the portions of the Marine Corps that goes forward in contingency operations.
- Q. Okay. The Marine Corps is a branch of the Navy, so to speak?
- A. Yes, sir. Essentially, in somewhat more layman's terms, this -- I am at the Marine Corps aviations weapons school, and I lead the -- the Huey community.
- Q. Well, sir, let's take a look first at your exhibits.

 You have your affidavit of financial information there in front of you?
 - A. The Exhibit 1?
- Q. Pardon?
 - A. Exhibit 1?
- Q. Exhibit 1.
- 25 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: If it will speed this along,

Your Honor, I have no objection to Respondent's 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7
being admitted.

THE COURT: Very well. Respondent's 1, 3, 4, and 7,
did you say?

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7.

THE COURT: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 are received in evidence.

(Whereupon, Respondent's Exhibits Number 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 were admitted into evidence.)

MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor.

- Q. (BY MR. COOK) Okay. So let me ask you, sir, with respect to your affidavit of financial information and the expenses that you set forth at section seven of that document, starting on page 6 of 8, sir, do those figures accurately reflect the expenses that you were paying with respect to the residence -- utilities, food bills for the home, et cetera?
 - A. Let me take a look, sir.

Sir, I believe they're a fair approximation based on the -- the date of 6 January. I keep a detailed list of bills paid as well.

- Q. Well, that's what you prepared this from, is it not?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. The detailed list that you made?
- A. This is the derivative of that.
- Q. Yes. And with respect to the items, for example, such as utilities, these are based upon actual payments of utilities

as opposed to estimates of what something would be in the future; is that correct?

A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. And is it your understanding that you should average those over 12 months rather than pick the highest month or the lowest month to reflect as the cost?
 - A. I would agree.
 - Q. Yes. That's what you did, sir?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. So with respect to that, among other things, you list -- if you look at section C about food bills, is that, the \$920, the total that you spent monthly for the food for the household, which included you, your children, and your -- your wife? The \$800, for example, for food and open household supplies?
 - A. For all members of the family.
- 17 Q. Yes.
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. So that's not -- that's not just for you --
- 20 A. No.
 - Q. -- or just for the kids? That's for everyone?
- 22 A. No.
 - Q. Thank you. With respect to recreation and entertainment on the bottom of page 7 of 8, item F9, you have an asterisk. Is that reflective of what you'd like to be able to

have but don't currently have?

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MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Your Honor, I have not been objecting to leading questions in the interest of time. Provided I'm going to be accorded the same courtesy, I will continue that, but I don't want to be in a position where that's applied differently.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. COOK: All right. Well, if I may, I'll be happy to ask a direct question, Your Honor. I just thought the stuff set out in the affidavit doesn't matter very much, but that's fine. I'll do that. I just don't want to have substance testimony given by lawyers.

- Q. (BY MR. COOK) So tell me how you calculated what you'd like to have for recreation and entertainment, sir.
- A. I think that was an approxima -- an approximation. It was not an approximation. It was more of a rough estimate compared to the other numbers. So, basically, it's a -- it's a \$200 value, you know, plus or minus. You know, it's -- it doesn't have the same detail given to it as the other -- as the other numbers.
- Q. All right. Okay. And you also had me file an errata to your affidavit of financial information, did you not?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. You have Exhibit 2 in front of you?
 - A. Yes, sir.

1 Is the information set forth in this errata true and Q. 2 correct? 3 Α. Yes, sir. And the third page is -- that's your verification; is 4 Q. 5 that correct? Yes, sir. 6 Α. Sir, has Mrs. Barron contributed anything to the life 7 Ο. insurance premiums that the preliminary injunction requires to be 8 maintained? 9 10 Α. No. 11 Has she paid anything toward the auto insurance that's Q. 12 required to be maintained? Α. 13 No. You've paid those out of your separate pay? 14 Q. Yes, sir. 15 Α. 16 Thank you. Item 3, that's your LES form, Leave and Q. Earnings Statement; is that correct? 17 18 Α. Yes, sir. Item 4 is your tax returns; is that correct? 19 Q. 20 Yes, sir. These are my tax returns. Α. 21 Do you have Exhibit 6 in front of you? Q. 22 Yes, I have Exhibit 6. Α. 23 Sir, who prepared this log? Q.

Looking at page one, which is Bates page 00380, the

This is my log prepared by me.

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Α.

Q.

first entry is dated what?

- A. Fall 2011.
- Q. All right. And what's the source of information for the information contained in this log?
- A. This is -- this is a log. It's got multiple sources. I initially started keeping this prior to 2015. It was a -- a journal, really, for me. It was extemporaneous, and not all of it pertains because it was for my own personal use at that point.

As events progressed, I reached back farther and farther into my memory, so some of the dates are not exact. And that's why for the first example, first entry, it's fall of 2011, because I couldn't remember the exact date. For the -- the first entry during the fall of 2011, summer of 2011, I was doing a detailed family budget, which I actually kept all --

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Nonresponsive.

MR. COOK: Let me ask.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q. (BY MR. COOK) Tell me what you did with respect to the information set forth for the first entry on the log.
- A. I kept all the family's grocery receipts for a number of months, and then by the time I actually made this entry and recollected, I couldn't -- I didn't have an exact value such that I did in the fall of 2011.
- Q. All right. So is this something that you discussed with Shelly at the time in the fall of 2011?

1 Α. Yes. Did she acknowledge that her wine consumption 2 Q. Okav. 3 had been over \$200 a month? MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Leading. 4 5 THE COURT: Overruled. To the -- the fact that we purchased --THE WITNESS: 6 or that much wine was purchased, I'm not sure how you -- how 7 8 someone would refute that because I actually kept the receipts. 9 Q. (BY MR. COOK) Okay. My question was did she refute it 10 at the time when you discussed it with her? She did not feel that that was excessive. 11 Α. Okay. So what I'm trying to find out from you is if 12 Q. 13 she disputed the amount. I wasn't going to ask you yet about 14 whether she thought it wasn't excessive. Did she dispute the 15 amount that had been spent? 16 Α. No. Did she dispute whether or not it was excessive? 17 Q. Okay. 18 Α. Yes. 19 And what did she say about that? Q. She did not think it was excessive. 20 Ά. Were you one of the persons who consumed the wine in 21 Q. 22 the home? I consumed -- I did consume some of the wine, extremely 23 Α.

So tell the judge what "extremely minimal"

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minimal amount.

Okay.

Q.

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- A. Over a course of a month, less than one bottle.
- Q. All right. In your employment are there prescriptions with respect to use of alcohol and drugs?
 - A. At my work, sir?
- Q. In your employment are there military regulations that speak to when you can drink?
 - A. Absolutely.
- Q. Okay. Tell the judge what those are, those restrictions.
- A. Free -- free and clear of the effects of alcohol within 12 hours of planning a flight or executing a flight as well as free and clear of the effects for eight hours prior to nonflying duties. Anything over a .01 blood alcohol content will require some administrative actions. That's definitely a talk with a colonel.
- Q. Okay. So how does that impact your ability to have a glass of wine at eight o'clock at night?
- A. That means that I can have maybe one glass of wine, but if it's prior to eight hours from when I show up to work, it's -- it's got to stop, and I've -- I've got to be done drinking and not hungover.
 - Q. Well, how about if you have to fly the next morning?
- 24 A. No.
 - Q. Can you drink the night before?

1 Α. No. So does your wife -- has wife ever told you that she 2 Ο. 3 has a medical diagnosis? She has a medical diagnosis for ADHD. 4 Α. 5 Did she discuss that with you? 0. She -- just so much that she has it and she has 6 Α. 7 Adderall and she takes Adderall. Have you had occasion when you have found her 8 Q. 9 medications left out and accessible to the children? Yes. Medications and supplements. 10 Α. And are those occasions reflected in this log? 11 Ο. 12 Some, some of those instances, sir, are -- are Α. 13 reflected. There's other occasions that aren't reflected. So this would be the absolute minimal amount that's reflected in 14 15 this log. And have you discussed with her your concerns about her 16 Ο. 17 leaving medications out? 18 Α. Yes. 19 Sir, how old are your children? Q. 20 They're ages five, seven, and nine. Α. 21 0. And have you expressed to her concerns --22 Α. Yes.

-- about the children possibly taking her medication

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Q.

Α.

when they're left out?

Yes.

- Q. Okay. And what was her response to you?
- A. That it was a unsubstantiated fear and that the children knew better, not to take her medication that was left out.
 - Q. Do you think she's correct?
- A. I think it is an undue risk, and I do not think it's an acceptable risk to leave medication or supplements out in the view of children. If they -- if the general public thought that that was okay, they wouldn't have childproof locks on pill bottles.
- Q. Sir, do you have concerns with your wife's parenting skills when she's not drinking?
- A. When my wife goes for a period without drinking, her parenting skills dramatically increase to the less she drinks, the better mom she is.
- Q. So my question was do you have concerns about her skills when she's not drinking.
 - A. No.
 - Q. That's a yes-or-no question.
- A. No.

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- Q. And you're not asking the judge to restrict her parenting time as long as she's agreeable to not drinking when she has the children?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. She referenced a -- well, disregard.

Now, do you remember going to a Marine Corps ball in November of 2013?

- A. Yes.
- O. And was there a concern about alcohol at that time?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. What was the concern at that time?
- A. Shelly started drinking. She got very boisterous. I had given a -- one of my co-workers a ride to the Marine Corps ball. We both asked Shelly to -- or I had asked Shelly to -- to leave the Marine Corps ball. She insisted on staying. Finally, well past midnight I asked her to come. She said no.

She's a grown woman. She was -- she was there with other people we knew. I left to give my co-worker a ride home. The ball was in the Quechan Casino. He lived on the east side of Yuma. While transiting to my co-worker's residence to drop him off, I received a garbled phone call from Shelly. I couldn't understand everything. I took that as that I should go pick her -- as a request to come pick her up. I'm not sure exactly what she said, couldn't understand the message. Dropped my co-worker off. I went back to the Quechan Casino, and I found Shelly passed out in a hotel room.

- Q. You took her home?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Do you have another occasion November, 2013, when one of your children saw Shelly drinking?

1 Yeah. We came home from somebody else's house, had Α. 2 been drinking. Shelly passed out on the couch. 3 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Foundation. (BY MR. COOK) Okay. When -- when did this occur? 4 Ο. It was November of 2013. I believe this was actually 5 6 the weekend before the Marine Corps ball incident. 7 And where were you living at the time? 0. We lived at 3855 West 37th Street, Yuma, Arizona, same 8 Α. 9 place I reside now. 10 Q. Same home. Okay. And where was Shelly when you got 11 home? 12 We had been to the friend's house together, so we had Α. 13 come back together. So I knew her location all the time. I 14 didn't come home to find her. 15 Q. Okay. 16 Α. But I came into the room. She had passed out. 17 Which room? 0. 18 It was the living room. Α. 19 Q. Okay. 20 And the oldest daughter was saying her prayers for her Α. 21 and doing the sign of a cross over her while she was passed out. 22 How old -- what's the oldest daughter's name? Q. 23 Α. Chayton. 24 She would have been six then or seven? Q. 25 Α. Seven.

- Q. Did you discuss that with Shelly the next day?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. What was her response?
- A. She didn't think it was a big deal.
- Q. Was there a similar such occasion in July of 2014 in Ventura, California?
- A. Yes, sir. It was somewhat similar. The -- we had taken a family vacation. I managed to work in a business trip opportunity, and it worked out good for the family. We got to stay at a nice hotel in the vicinity of some extended family. We even had Shelly's mom traveling with us.

She had started drinking early in the day, nothing too excessive at first, and I thought we had all called it a night and went back to the hotel room together. I woke up. The door was blocked open with the door latch.

- Q. Is that left open so that anybody could walk in the room?
 - A. Yeah. Anybody could have walked into that room.
 - Q. Okay. Were the children there?
- A. Yes. I couldn't find Shelly initially. I woke up my mother-in-law at the time, told her what I was doing, that I needed to go find Shelly and that I was going -- going out to find her.

I took my cell phone, tried to contact her a number of times. In one communication she said she was at a fire pit. I

knew exactly where that fire pit was, and so I rushed down there, 1 2 and there was two gentlemen there. 3 Was she there? Yes or no? Ο. No, she was not there. They had claimed they had been 4 there for 20 or 30 minutes. 5 In order to move this along, when did you next see her? 6 0. 7 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I'm going to object and move to 8 strike the hearsay testimony. 9 MR. COOK: What the man says, I don't object to that. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 (BY MR. COOK) That's why I asked you when did you next Q. 12 I mean, you saw that she was not there yourself, right? see her? 13 Α. Correct. 14 Q. That's what you said. Okay. Then when did you see 15 her? 16 It was 45 minutes to an hour later. Α. 17 Okay. And was she sober? Q. 18 No. Α. Did she come back to the hotel herself? 19 Q. 20 Yes. Α. 21 What time was it when she finally came back? 0. 22 It was -- it was approximately an hour, hour and 15 23 since I first woke up. It was well after midnight. I -- I -- I

believe it was closer to between 1:30 and 2:00 a.m. that she

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actually came back.

- Q. Did you have a similar occasion on August 4th of 2014?
 - A. Yeah.

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- Q. Was that another occasion -- without going into what other -- what your co-worker said, was this an occasion when she had left the house after everyone was asleep, or had she been out after work? What? Tell the -- just tell the judge what you know.
 - A. We had a --
- MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Counsel, could I have the date that we're talking about?
- 11 MR. COOK: August 4th, 2014.
 - MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay. Then I don't see where there would be foundation for this testimony without hearsay.
 - Q. (BY MR. COOK) Well, let me ask you a question. Did you talk to Shelly about this incident?
- 16 A. Yes.
- 17 Q. Okay. So you discussed it with her?
- 18 A. Yes.
- 19 Q. The following morning?
- 20 A. Yep.
- 21 Q. And --
 - A. Actually, so that -- let me -- let me correct it, correct myself. We had a six-year-old birthday -- we had a party for my -- my middle daughter. After everybody was asleep, Shelly left the house. I didn't know that had happened until the

next -- so the party was on Saturday. On or around midnight of 1 that Saturday, she left the residence. I didn't know she had 2 3 actually left the residence. MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Found --4 Sorry. THE WITNESS: 5 THE COURT: What was the objection? 6 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Foundation. 7 THE WITNESS: So it -- it -- I'm sorry. 8 (BY MR. COOK) Is this based upon what you discussed 9 0. 10 with Shelly? Yes. We have -- we have discussed this. 11 Α. 12 Q. Thank you. MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: That's -- I hate to split hairs, 13 14 but it seems to me like this is testimony that he's -- that is hearsay testimony, and so I want to be clear what the foundation 15 is for what he's talking about. If he's going to report what he 16 discussed with his wife, that's fine. If he's reporting what 17 somebody else told him, then my objection is continuing. 18 THE COURT: I think he's trying to relate what he had 19 the day after August 4th when he discussed this with petitioner. 20 21 MR. COOK: Yes. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. (BY MR. COOK) Go ahead. 23 Q. This was all discussed on the Monday after that 24 Α. 25 occurrence --

Q. Okay.

- 2 A. -- with Shelly.
 - Q. Did she say anything about a note?
 - A. She said there was a note but that, when she'd returned, she had torn it up and thrown it in the trash; however --
 - Q. Well, who had written the note?
 - A. She had writ -- written the note --
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. -- to me telling me she was going out, but then since she tore it up and threw it away and I looked in the trash to find -- find evidence of a note, there -- there was no note.
 - Q. Okay. But she admitted she had gone out after midnight?
 - A. Correct.
 - Q. Okay. Well, did you have an occasion on December 28th of 2014?
 - A. Sir, alls I remember about this log entry is almost identically to what it says. In the afternoon she said she was going to go out with some co-workers to grab a bite to eat. She didn't come home until late that evening, and she did make a good decision of not driving after drinking. However, the second order effect of that was that she needed a ride to her car the next day so that she could get to work.
 - Q. Okay. And you discussed that with her on that

occasion?

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- 2 A. Yes.
 - Q. Okay. So she admitted to you she came home with a co-worker because she had had too much to drink?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And January 25th you had a discussion with her about separation; is that correct?
 - A. The -- the last week of January she stated a desire to separate; and the way she said that, I remember very clearly, is, "I want a separation from you."
 - Q. Okay. So my question was was drinking involved in that incident?
 - A. Yeah. I remember she was actually drinking vodka at the time. It's a clear drink.
 - Q. So this log reflects various incidents such as that as well as incidents with respect to the Adderall that you testified about earlier?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. Okay. Do you care if your wife wants to have a romantic relationship with anyone else?
 - A. At this point, sir, it doesn't matter.
- Q. Okay. What is the limit of your concern? Tell the judge so he knows your concern. You're the witness.
 - A. Sir, this marriage is -- it's not repairable. From where I am now, my concern is the children, primarily that while

they're not in my care they're in good hands. When Shelly does drink, there's problems.

The first year we lived in Yuma, two thousand -- school year 2013 to 2014, my oldest daughter had 46 tardies. I believe that's either the second or third order effect of the primary caregiver at the time, my wife, drinking too much. If I drink too much the night before, it's hard for me to get up, probably likely to have tardies. If I have a few drinks in the afternoon or if a person was to have --

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Your Honor, I'm going to object.

This is -- I didn't object to the form of the question, though I probably could have, but this is just a narrative.

THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q. (BY MR. COOK) Well, let me ask another question. Okay. So what is it that you want the judge to order with respect to the drinking issue?
- A. I want a restriction on drinking, and I would like an evaluation of Shelly. I am not a medical professional. I'm not a medical professional or a clinical psychologist. You know, maybe -- maybe I am wrong. Maybe she doesn't have an alcohol issue, but I think at this point it begs a -- a professional to -- to make that determination. And if she does have an alcohol issue, let's put her on the path to recovery, but, you know, since I came down --
 - Q. You've -- you've answered that.

A. Oh.

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- Q. Let me ask you. And you would want to participate in the evaluation to make sure that the evaluator has the information that you have?
- A. Yes, sir.
- 6 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Leading. I'll waive 7 it.
 - Q. (BY MR. COOK) With respect to your proposed position, at such time as mother has full-time employment, would you like to move to a more structured -- regular structured plan instead of the half a week on/half a week off you're doing now?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. The opinions -- the positions set forth in the position statement, are those positions you've taken with respect to the -- the issues?
 - A. The position that --
 - Q. Yes. On temporary orders.
- 18 A. I concur.
 - Q. Yes. And, sir, part of your offer to pay spousal maintenance, is that predicated on wife paying the mortgage payment?
- 22 A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Now, with respect to motor vehicles, you're driving the Tacoma; is that correct?
- 25 A. Yes, sir.

And she drives the Infiniti? 1 Q. 2 Α. Yes. 3 And your proposal is that you each have exclusive use 0. of those vehicles? 4 5 Α. Yes. And you'll continue to pay the auto insurance for both 6 Q. 7 vehicles? Α. Uh --8 9 This would be a good time to say "yes." Q. 10 Α. Yes. 11 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. 12 By the way, Your Honor, I recommend this to MR. COOK: 13 all my clients. MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: 14 That's --MR. COOK: As long as both parties are liable, somebody 15 ought to make sure the insurance gets paid for all vehicles. 16 17 THE COURT: I think that was a leading question for 18 sure. It was. It was indeed, yes, Your Honor. 19 MR. COOK: 20 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: It was a leading answer. 21 It was a good one too. MR. COOK: So you've also proposed to give her 22 (BY MR. COOK) Q. 1,100 a month after May? You'd give her 1,100 a month --23 24 Yes. Α. 25 -- starting June 1st, correct? Q.

A. Yes.

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- Q. By that time you expect her to have full-time employment?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Do you know if she's actually applied for a job with the fire department?
 - A. She actually --
- Q. That's a yes-or-no question. Do you know if she's already applied or not?
 - A. No. I don't know if she's applied for extra --
- Q. Has she discussed with you whether or not she has contacts within the fire department to help her get employed?
- A. Yes. Both the fire department and fire marshal's office.
 - Q. Okay. Has she expressed to you that that's her desire, to have a career in that field?
- 17 A. Yes.
 - Q. And you agree that the Court should calculate child support according to guidelines?
 - A. Yes.
 - MR. COOK: And, Your Honor, we'd ask that there be -the Court agrees with our proposal about spousal maintenance
 that -- a sum until she finishes school and then a different sum
 afterwards. There would need to be two support worksheets and a
 change in support at that point in time.

1 (BY MR. COOK) And you're presently paying the dental Q. 2 insurance for the children? 3 Α. Yes. And the amount and cost of that is set forth in your 4 Ο. 5 AFI; is that correct? 6 Α. Yes. 7 MR. COOK: Okay. Nothing further at this time. THE COURT: Cross-examination. 8 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 10 CROSS-EXAMINATION 11 BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: 12 Would you look at your affidavit of financial Q. 13 information, Mr. Barron, Exhibit Number 1, please. And I'd like 14 you to turn to page four, if you would. 15 Α. I'm there. Under section 4B, your net monthly income, there's a 16 Q. section called "Income taxes and FICA"? 17 18 Α. Yes. 19 Do you see that? Q. 20 Α. Yes. 21 How is that different from the expenses that you noted Ο. 22 for income taxes and so forth on your notice of errata? 23 I'm not completely familiar with that document. Is Α. 24 that one of my exhibits? It's your Exhibit Number 2, if you need to look at it. 25 Q.

A. And I'm just actually looking at the -- the totals in item one.

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- Q. I'm referring you to section -- in your affidavit of financial information, section 4B, item number A, income taxes and FICA.
- A. Ma'am -- ma'am, I'm not sure if I can answer that unless I -- if I look at all -- on Exhibit 2, because it has federal income tax, social security tax, Medicare, and then it lumps it in a bigger category in 4 -- 4B, Exhibit 1 of 14, so I would have to add those totals on Exhibit 2 in there because I believe from my examination -- I'm not a -- not an accountant or anything, but it looks like those are lumped in.
- Q. All right. Well, let me ask you this: The purpose of filing your notice of errata, was that to say that you believe that your income tax expense was not included or accounted for at all in your financial affidavit or because you contested the amount that was reflected?
- A. The -- the errata shows a much more detailed breakdown compared to Exhibit 1.
- Q. Okay. Under I, profit share -- I'm sorry -- J, life insurance allotment, that reflects that \$651 is coming out of your paycheck automatically to go to life insurance policies, correct?
 - A. Correct. In -- sorry.
 - Q. That appears to be the exact number reflected in item

1	two of yo	ur notice of errata, correct?
2	Α.	Yes. In Exhibit 2, yeah. Bullet two, right?
3	Q.	Okay. Your parents recently moved to Yuma; is that
4	correct?	
5	Α.	Yes.
6	Q.	When?
7	Α.	I believe July of last year.
8	Q.	July of 2015?
9	Α.	Yes.
10	Q.	Prior to that, where did they live?
11	Α.	Southwestern Oregon.
12	Q.	Okay. And where are they living here in Yuma?
13	A.	They live approximately two miles north of our our
14	home righ	t now.
15	Q.	And that
16	A.	Do you require an address?
17	Q.	Is that a rental home?
18	А.	Correct.
19	Q.	And that's the rental home you intend to move into when
20	you leave	the home with Shelly?
21	Α.	Yes.
22	Q.	You have not left the home with Shelly because there's
23	no writte	n parenting plan in effect; is that correct?
24	Α.	Correct.
25	Q.	Have you paid any rent for your parents' home?

- A. Yes. Last July -- I was anticipating moving out much sooner, and I made a verbal --
 - Q. I -- I -- if you would just limit your answer to my question. So you say you've paid rent. When and how much have you paid?
 - A. A thousand dollars a month.
 - Q. Every month?
 - A. With the exception of the first month that the rent was due because that was less than the full rent. It was prorated.
 - Q. Okay. And what's the total rent on that house?
 - A. \$1,650.

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- Q. Okay. When -- in October of this last year, you removed your monthly pay from going into any joint account, and you opened separate accounts in your own name; is that correct?
 - A. No. I actually believe it was the month prior.
- Q. September. Okay.
 - A. Yeah. I would have to double-check that but --
- Q. Okay. But you agree that since then all of your pay has been going within your sole control?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you have -- I believe you said that you initially gave Shelly about \$800 during the first couple of months of this new arrangement. Is that right?
- 24 A. No.
 - Q. No. Have you given her any -- have you given her

1 anything since September in cash? 2 I would have to double-check that -- that number, but Α. 3 since September or October, 2015, I have not given her any cash. 4 You're aware of Shelly's income? Q. I do not have visibility on her month-to-month income. 5 Α. 6 I didn't ask you that. Are you aware of Shelly's Q. 7 income? Α. I'm aware where she gets income but not of the amount. 9 Q. You're aware of her financial affidavit? 10 Α. Yes. 11 And you're aware that she's claimed her income to be 0. 12 about 350 -- it was less than \$400. I don't remember the exact 13 amount. Yes. I'm aware of the affidavit and that amount. 14 Α. 15 Okay. Do you have any reason to believe that she has 0. 16 income from any other source? 17 A. No. 1.8 Q. Her -- she is making her own car payment; is that correct? 19 20 Α. I don't know if she makes her car payment or not 21 because I don't have visibility on that loan. I'm not on the 22 loan. 23 Well, does she still have a car? 0.

No one's come to repossess it yet?

She still has a car.

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Α.

Q.

1 Correct. Α. She testified that she's still making her car payment. 2 0. Do you have any reason to doubt that? 3 Α. No. And how much is her car payment? 5 Ο. I'm not sure. I think it's around \$300 based on the --6 Α. 7 I think she took out of a loan of around 1,700 [sic]. So just 8 doing rough math, for a five- or six-year loan, it's going to be 9 around 300 -- \$300 a month. 1.0 0. Has she asked you for money? 11 Α. Yes. 12 Q. And have you ever said yes? 13 Α. Not that I can think of. Your prior attorney initially wrote to me and said that 14 Ο. 15 you wanted Shelly to participate in an evaluation to determine 16 whether she needed treatment; is that correct? 17 Α. Correct. And she has since done so; isn't that correct? 18 Ο. 19 Α. Yes. 20 And you've seen the report from that evaluation; is Q. 21 that right? Objection, Your Honor. Calls for hearsay. 22 MR. COOK: MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: No, it doesn't. 23 THE COURT: I think he -- it's just a yes-or-no 24

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response.

1 THE WITNESS: I -- I have seen that report. 2 (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Okay. And so your complaint Ο. 3 about the report is that you were not a participant in that 4 evaluation process; is that right? 5 Α. Correct. 6 Q. How many firefighter positions are open and accepting 7 applications at this time? 8 Α. I don't know. 9 Q. You don't know? 10 Α. No. 11 Q. Did you make any effort to check that? 12 Α. No. 13 But your position is that you believe Shelly will Ο. 14 automatically receive a position when she graduates? 15 I don't believe it's automatic, but I believe because Α. of her current position at Rural/Metro Fire Department that she 16 17 has an exceptionally high probability of gaining employment 18 nearly immediately. 19 Wouldn't it be more fair to suggest that your spousal Q. 20 maintenance obligation should decrease when she actually obtains 21 a job? 22 I'm sorry. Could you repeat the question? Α. 23 Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion. MR. COOK: 24 THE COURT: Overruled.

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Q.

(BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Wouldn't it be more fair to

suggest that Shelly's spousal maintenance obligations -- or your spousal maintenance obligation to Shelly should decrease when she actually receives a job, not simply when she graduates from the academy?

- A. No. I disagree with that. And do you want a yes-or-no answer? Do you want me to --
 - Q. No. You've answered the question.
 - A. So I don't believe it's --
- Q. You've -- you've answered the question. You had answered it.
 - A. Okay. Got you.

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- Q. You're good. The -- the expenses reflected on your financial affidavit, those expenses are for just the house in which Shelly resides or both the house in which Shelly resides and the rental home that you're paying for for your parents?
 - A. If I can just have a moment to look through it.

It is for both the expenses at 3855 West 37th Street as well as my portion of the rent with my parents.

- Q. Do you pay any expenses at your parents' home other than the rent?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Why are you paying your parents' rent?
- A. I'm on the -- I'm on the rental agreement.
 - Q. Well, I guess why are you on the rental agreement?
 - A. Because last summer my understanding was -- was that

- this matter would be settled. Specifically, in the last spring or early last summer we were attempting to go to mediation through family counselors as well as through legal mediation, of no -- Shelly refused at one point.
- Q. If you would just limit yourself to answering my question --
 - MR. COOK: Your Honor --
- MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: -- not getting distracted by the details of the prior mediations.
- MR. COOK: Objection, Your Honor. The witness has given the answer to the question that was asked about why he's paying the rent, what he expected at the time.
 - THE COURT: Objection is overruled.
- 14 THE WITNESS: So --
 - Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) It -- just if you would just limit yourself to answering my question, which is why are you on the rental agreement with your parents' house? I mean, I didn't ask you about mediations and all of that, so if you could just focus on the question.
 - A. To -- why I'm on -- why am I on --
 - O. Yes.

- A. -- the -- because I anticipated this matter being resolved in early to mid last summer.
- Q. And, in fact, you and Shelly had met and reached an agreement on most of all, if not all, of the terms of your

separation and divorce last summer; isn't that true? 1 We had discussed an agreement, yes, both in family 2 Α. counseling and legal mediation. 3 Did you have an agreement, or did you discuss an 4 Q. 5 agreement? Α. We discussed an agreement. 6 But you didn't have an agreement? 7 0. The sticking point was not drinking around the 8 Α. 9 children. And when did that sticking point come up? 10 Ο. It was -- it was prior. I -- I don't know an exact 11 Α. date on that, but it -- it was before I hired legal counsel, and 12 I'm not sure if it was before or after Shelly had got legal 13 counsel. I -- I can't remember the date or the exact sequence of 14 15 events there. Before you hired legal counsel or before you met with 16 Q. 17 legal counsel? Before I hired legal counsel. I had met and had a few 18 Α. 19 consultations before that. MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: That's all I have at this time. 20 Oh, I'm sorry. I take that back, Your Honor. 21 (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) How much have you paid in 22 Ο.

7,000. I've also written another check for \$4,500. I do not

I believe my initial payment to my first lawyer was

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attorneys' fees to date?

Α.

- know what the current balance of -- of my account is today or if

 I'll go into the red after today.
- Q. Okay. Your attorney said that Shelly had received some money, some community property money, when you separated. I don't recall -- he gave the -- the figure. Do you recall the figure he gave?
 - A. I don't recall the -- the total sum, but she paid your attorney's fees.
 - Q. I didn't ask you that, sir. Do you remember how much money Shelly received from the community when you separated the bank accounts?
 - A. It was approximately -- it was over \$13,000.
 - Q. And you received an equal amount; isn't that true?
 - A. Roughly equal.
- Q. Have you -- and where is the -- where is the money that you received?
- 17 A. It's in an individual account.
 - Q. In your own name?
- 19 A. Yes.

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- 20 Q. Is it still intact?
- 21 A. Not all of it. I had to spend some of it.
- 22 Q. And what have you spent it on?
- 23 A. Legal fees.
- 24 Q. And how much of that has gone to legal fees?
- 25 A. I would have to look at a breakdown of that. I still

have the majority of it. 1 2 How much is left? Ο. I -- I don't have --3 Α. 4 You can be approximate. Q. 5 Α. It's around \$10,000. Okay. So you've spent about \$3,000 of that on legal 6 Q. 7 fees? 8 Α. Yes. 9 Q. What's the source of the remaining fees that you've 10 paid? 11 The source of the remaining legal fees? Α. 12 Yes. Ο. 13 I'm not exactly -- do you mean --Α. Where did -- where did you get the money to pay the 14 Q. 15 other portion of the legal fees? You say you spent \$3,000 from 16 the accounts that you and Shelly separated. Where did you get 17 the remaining money that you've paid to your lawyer? 18 Α. Prior to hiring lawyers, I anticipated the split in our 19 marriage going more smoothly, so I had removed approximately half 20 of the money to an individual account in order to financially 21 transition to a different way of life. The money has come 22 from --23 How much -- how much of what money are we talking Q. 24 about?

The joint accounts.

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Α.

- Q. And when did you do that?
- A. Late July of 2015.

1.4

- Q. Okay. Is that the same money that you're referring to as being your half of the split of the -- you said you received about \$13,000 and Shelly received about \$13,000 from splitting bank accounts. So are we talking about the same money, or is this different money?
- A. The -- the money that I have now was originally taken from the joint accounts.
 - Q. Okay. Is that the money you took in July?
 - A. Of 2015.
 - Q. Yes.
- A. I took the money July of two thousand -- approximately July, 2015, moved it to a separate account, and that is -- from that fund I have paid the \$4,500. I cannot remember if -- I can't remember exactly where I got the original lawyer's fees, if it was from a joint account or if I had moved it from a joint account to an individual account to pay the lawyer. I honestly can't remember that.
- Q. But, either way, it was money that had been accumulated while -- while you and Shelly were married?
 - A. Yes.
- MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay. I think that's all I have, Your Honor.
- THE COURT: Any redirect, Mr. Cook?

1	MR. COOK: No, Your Honor. Just wait and do a
2	rebuttal, do it all at one time.
3	THE COURT: Okay. You may step down, sir.
4	THE WITNESS: Sir, do I leave these here?
5	THE COURT: I think you're talking you can take them
6	with you.
7	Do you have any other witnesses, Mr. Cook?
8	MR. COOK: No, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: Miss Henderson?
10	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I start by calling Jessica
11	Gronbach.
12	Do we have any stipulations with regard to my exhibits?
13	THE COURT: Ma'am, would you step up to the clerk and
14	be sworn.
15	THE CLERK: Can I have your name, please.
16	THE WITNESS: Jessica Gronbach, G-r-o-n-b-a-c-h.
17	(Whereupon, the witness was sworn.)
18	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Your Honor, I had inquired
19	whether there might be any stipulations with regard to my
20	exhibits.
21	THE COURT: Do you have any agreements to any of the
22	petitioner's exhibits being received in evidence, Mr. Cook?
23	MR. COOK: I don't object to her 1, 2, or 3. I object
24	to 4 until we know what the actual moneys are. I object to
25	statements of witnesses who aren't present, which means I object

1	to Dr. Lara's report. Miss Gronbach can testify about whatever
2	her statement says, so the statement would be nonadmissible. And
3	I object to 7 until we lay foundation for it. And I don't object
4	to Exhibit 8, although I'd want to see a foundation for that.
5	That's what the statement was last year, you know, July 18
6	July 28 of '15. I don't object to Exhibit 8.
7	THE COURT: Okay. So Petitioner's 1, 2, and 3 are
8	received in evidence. I think you're
9	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I didn't understand whether 8 was
10	stipulated or not stipulated.
11	THE COURT: I think he wanted a foundation for 8.
12	MR. COOK: Well, I don't object to 8, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: 8's received in evidence.
14	And you were objecting to 5 and 6, right?
15	MR. COOK: Yes. And 4.
16	THE COURT: And 7.
17	MR. COOK: 4 because we don't know what the final
18	numbers are yet.
19	THE COURT: Okay. So 1, 2, and 3 and 8 are received in
20	evidence.
21	(Whereupon, Petitioner's Exhibits Number 1, 2, 3, and 8
22	were admitted into evidence.)
23	JESSICA GRONBACH,
24	called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, testified as
25	follows:

1		DIRECT EXAMINATION
2	BY MS. BO	YTE HENDERSON:
3	Q.	Good morning, Miss Gronbach. How are you?
4	Α.	Fine. Thank you.
5	Q.	Would you state your full name for the record, please,
6	and if yo	u would spell your last name.
7	Α.	Jessica Lynn Gronbach, G-r-o-n-b-a-c-h.
8	Q.	And where do you work?
9	А.	Hand in Hand Christian Preschool.
10	Q.	And as part of your employment at Hand in Hand
11	Preschool	, are you acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Barron?
12	А.	Yes.
13	Q.	How do you know them?
14	А.	Their children their youngest was in my class.
15	Q.	And
16	Α.	And the other one sorry.
17	Q.	What is the youngest child's name?
18	Α.	Georgia.
19	Q.	And how old was she when she was in your class?
20	А.	Four.
21	Q.	Do you have you continued to be acquainted with
22	Georgia?	
23	Α.	Yes.
24	Q.	How is that?
25	Α.	She's in the kindergarten classroom next-door to mine,

- and sometimes I -- I bring her to the school where her other sisters go.
- Q. As part of your employment, were you acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Barron?
 - A. As part of my employment?
- Q. Yes.

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- 7 A. Uh-huh.
 - Q. Have you also been acquainted with them personally?
 - A. Yeah. We haven't hung out outside the school, but just, you know, when I see them at the school.
- 11 Q. Okay. Approximately how often did you see Shelly at 12 school when you -- when you had Georgia in your class?
- 13 A. Every day.
- 14 Q. She brought her every day?
- 15 A. Uh-huh. Sometimes dad brings too.
- Q. Okay. I'm assuming that by "uh-huh" you meant "yes"?
- 17 A. Yeah. Sorry. Yes.
- 18 Q. Okay. It's important that we say "yes" and "no" --
- 19 A. Okay.
- 20 Q. -- because we're keeping a record.
- 21 A. Sorry.
- Q. And have you continued to see Shelly on pretty much a daily basis --
- 24 A. Yes.
- 25 Q. -- since?

1 Did you write a letter in support of Shelly --Yes. 2 Α. 3 -- recently? Q. 4 Yes, I did. Α. 5 Q. I'm going to show you what's been marked as 6 Petitioner's Exhibit Number 5 and ask you if this is the letter 7 that you wrote. 8 Α. Uh-huh. Yes. 9 Q. And that's your signature at the bottom? 10 Yes, it is. Α. 11 Did you say anything untrue in this letter? Q. 12 Α. No, I did not. 13 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I'd ask that Exhibit 5 be 14 admitted. 15 MR. COOK: Well, I object to 5 in the sense that, 16 Your Honor, that it expresses personal opinions about which I 17 have no reason to think this person's an expert. So it appears 18 to be grandiose in style. And I don't object to her being asked 19 to testify about these things, but at least now I can object to 20 some statements. 21 THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection. 22 Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Miss Gronbach, do you -- have 23 you ever had any reason to suspect that Miss Barron is an 24 alcoholic or has a problem with alcohol?

25

Α.

No.

Q. Have you ever observed her appear at or near the school grounds in any way intoxicated or appearing to have consumed --Α. I'm sorry. No. Or appearing to have consumed alcohol? Q. Α. No. What was your impression of her as a parent to Georgia? Q. I think she's a great parent. She's there on time. Α. Georgia's always -- her hair's always done all cute. I always get ideas for my daughters. She's very happy. Q. Okay. Have you had any reason to suspect that there may be abuse or neglect in Miss Barron's home? Α. No. Has -- has -- have you received any information about Q. there being any negative legal consequences to Miss Barron from any involvement with alcohol? Α. No. Have you had a chance to observe Mrs. Barron and Q. Georgia together? Α. Yes. And can you describe what you've observed in terms of 0. the nature of their relationship? Just happy, joking, hugging, loving, very loving. Α.

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Q.

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school.

From time to time he brings the -- brings Georgia to

How often do you see Mr. Barron?

1 Are you acquainted with his parents? Q. 2 No. Occasionally they'll picked up, but I haven't Α. 3 really had any conversations with them. You say "occasionally." About how many times would you 4 O. 5 say? 6 Maybe once a week, twice a week. Α. 7 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay. That's all I have. 8 THE COURT: Cross-examination. 9 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. COOK: 10 11 Miss Gronbach, you agree that Miss Barron is one of 0. 12 your closest friends? Yes or no? 13 Α. Yes. 14 And do you drink? Q. 15 Α. Do I drink? 16 Ο. Yes. 17 Α. Occasionally. 18 Have you been out drinking with Shelly? Yes or no? Q. 19 No, I haven't. Α. 20 So, then, you don't know how much she drinks when she Q. 21 goes out and drinks, correct? 22 Α. No. 23 0. You don't know? 24 Α. I've never been out with her.

Okay. And do you know if she's ever passed out from

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Q.

1 drinking on the couch in her own living room? Yes or no? 2 Α. No. 3 Do you think it's good parenting for a parent to pass 0. 4 out from drinking and have their daughter making the sign of the 5 cross over them? 6 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. 7 MR. COOK: It's a question. 8 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. 9 THE COURT: What's the objection? MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Mr. Cook made a point of pointing 10 11 out that this person was not qualified, and it's a hypothetical 12 question. 13 MR. COOK: Well, except she's gone ahead and offered 1.4 her --15 THE COURT: I think it's rhetorical too. I think you 16 made your point. I'll sustain the objection. 17 Q. (BY MR. COOK) Okay. With respect to Mr. Barron, how 18 often do you -- do you see him bring the children to school? 19 Lately it hasn't been very often, but he used to come --20 I used to see him more regularly, about maybe once or twice a 21 week. 22 Ma'am, would you try to speak more clearly, please? Q. 23 You're mumbling, and I'm having a hard time hearing you. 24 I'm sorry. I haven't seen him lately, but last Α. 25 year I saw him -- it was more like once or twice a week, or

- 1 definitely on Fridays.
- Q. So do you check to see who brings the kids every day?

 Yes or no.
 - A. Most of the time I see who brings her --
- Q. Okay.

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- 6 A. -- and picks her up.
- 7 Q. Ma'am, that's not my question.
- 8 A. Okay.
 - Q. My question is do you check to see who brings the children every day? Yes or no?
- 11 A. No.
- Q. So if a parent brings a child, the child shows up at school, you may or may not know who actually brought the child, correct?
- 15 A. Yes.
- Q. And so if Mr. -- Major Barron testified that he brings the kids at least once a week, do you know if that's true or false?
- 19 A. No.
- Q. Okay. And you already testified that you see his parents pick up the children one or two times a week, correct?
- 22 A. Yes. I have seen them pick up.
- Q. Pardon?
- 24 A. I have seen them pick up.
- Q. And do you know if his parents also occasionally bring

1	the children to school? Yes or no?
2	A. I don't always see her get dropped off.
3	Q. Okay. Are you at the Barron home when the children are
4	doing their homework? Yes or no?
5	A. No.
6	Q. So do you actually know who helps them do their
7	homework all the time? Yes or no?
8	A. No.
9	Q. Do you leave medication open around the children at the
10	school? Yes or no?
11	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. There's no
12	foundation, and this witness
13	THE COURT: Sustained.
14	MR. COOK: I'm just asking her if she does it at
15	school, Your Honor. I didn't ask her about the parents' home.
16	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: That's not relevant.
17	THE COURT: I'm going to sustain the objection.
18	MR. COOK: Okay.
19	Q. (BY MR. COOK) Do you think it's appropriate well,
20	let me ask you, how old are the children at your school?
21	A. Three, four, or five.
22	Q. And do you think it's appropriate to leave medications
23	open and available to children that age at your school? Yes or
24	no?
25	A. No.

- Q. And I believe you expressed the opinion in your testimony that you think she always does the right thing for her children? Is that what you said? Words to that effect? Α. Yes, I do. Okay. And would you agree with me that you don't have Q. a factual basis to know what she always does? I'm not with her every second. Α. All right. So what you're speaking about is decisions Ο. that you've seen you have agreed with, correct? Everything -- everything that I've seen has been Α. Yes. an example of how good of a parent she is. But you agree you haven't seen everything, correct? Q. I'm not at their home. Α. Okay. And other than the times that Mr. -- Major Q. Barron has brought the children to school or picked them up, you haven't seen him parenting his children, have you? Α. I've seen him happy. Q. Have you seen him parenting his children? Just -- just a hug, kiss good-bye and hello. Α. Okay. So you don't know how good his parenting skills Ο. are, correct? Α. No.
 - A. No.

Q.

dad, are you?

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And you're not here to testify that he's not a good

1 Q. And you'd agree with me the fact that you may not have 2 seen her under the influence of alcohol doesn't mean that she hasn't used alcohol to excess -- I'm talking about Mrs. Barron --3 4 correct? 5 Α. I'm not with her all the time. And, as we sit here today, you don't have an 6 Q. opinion about how appropriate Major Barron's parents are as 7 8 grandparents looking after these children, correct? 9 Α. No. 10 Okay. Your only opinion is limited to how good a mom Q. 11 you think Mrs. Barron is based upon the source of information 12 that you have available to you, correct? 13 Α. I know she's a good mom. 14 MR. COOK: Ma'am, please -- move to strike. Answer my 15 question "yes" or "no." 16 THE WITNESS: Can you repeat the guestion? 17 Q. (BY MR. COOK) Yes. Your information is only based on what limited personal knowledge you have, correct? 18 19 Yes. What I see. Α. Yes. 20 And you're not trained or qualified to be a Q. Yes. 21 custody evaluator or appraiser, correct? 22 Α. No, but I see a lot of parents. 23 MR. COOK: Move to strike the gratuitous comment. 24 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Your Honor, I'm going to object.

I think that this is ridiculous to badger this woman. She's the

1	children's teacher. She came to court to give the limited
2	information that she saw, and we're going to badger her because
3	she hasn't seen everything. I mean, this is completely
4	unnecessary.
5	MR. COOK: May I respond, Your Honor?
6	THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.
7	MR. COOK: Yes. I don't want to badger this woman. I
8	mean, I think she's a nice person. She does an admirable thing.
9	She teaches children or whatever, but sometime people come to
10	court and they speak in these expansive terms when they have
11	limited knowledge, and I just want the record to be clear that
12	this is a witness who has knowledge of what she sees with the
13	children at school, but her knowledge is limited to that. She
14	doesn't have knowledge of the entire family or their entire life.
15	That's all.
16	THE COURT: Well, I think you've established that
17	point.
18	MR. COOK: Thank you. I'm finished.
19	THE COURT: Thank you.
20	MR. COOK: That's all I have.
21	THE COURT: Any redirect?
22	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I don't have any redirect,
23	Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: May this witness be excused?
25	MR. COOK: Yes.

1	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I would call Shelly Barron.
2	
3	SHELLY RAE BARRON,
4	called as a witness, having been first duly sworn, testified as
5	follows:
6	
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON:
9	Q. Good morning, Mrs. Barron. How are you?
10	A. Pretty good. Thank you.
11	Q. Would you state your full name for the record, please.
12	A. Shelly Rae Barron.
13	Q. And you're married to Mr. Barron, who is at the table
14	with Mr. Cook, next to me; is that correct?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. How long have you and Mr. Barron been married?
17	A. A little over 12 years.
18	Q. Okay. And when when were you married?
19	A. January 3rd, 2006.
20	Q. How old were you at that time?
21	A. Twenty-three years old.
22	Q. And how old was he?
23	A. Twenty-five.
24	Q. Okay. Did you have a career?
25	A. I had just I had just graduated college, and I took

1 an internship to be closer to him in a tiny little town; and so, 2 no, I did not. 3 Okay. What was your -- what was your degree in? 0. 4 Housing design and interior design. Α. 5 Q. Did you have any other education in college? 6 I minored in food systems management and fermentation Α. science. And what is fermentation science? 8 Q. 9 Fermentation is the science of viticulture and the Α. 1.0 science of wine, and some of my -- yeah. The winery -- some of 11 my professors were -- had wineries. It was the farming aspect of 12 it with the chemistry aspect of it. It was --13 Q. So is it fair to say that wine has been a part of your 14 life for most of your life? 15 A. Yes. 16 Do you have any DUIs? Q. 17 Α. No. 18 Have you ever been pulled over for a DUI? Q. 19 No. Α. 20 Did you work during your marriage? Q. 21 I've tried. We have moved around a lot. Α. 22 MR. COOK: Objection. Asked and answered. 23 THE WITNESS: Uh --

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Just -- if there's an objection,

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just --

1	THE WITNESS: Uh-huh.
2	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I don't think that that's been
3	asked and answered, Your Honor. I just asked it the first time.
4	THE COURT: What was your objection?
5	MR. COOK: The question was, "Did you work during the
6	marriage?" And she said, "I tried." I think that's the answer.
7	Didn't ask for what she did or
8	THE WITNESS: Yes. Very little.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Let's start off with another
10	question.
11	Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Let's just take the timeline.
12	When you first married Mr. Barron, where were you living?
13	A. When we first got married, we were living in Oregon.
14	Q. How long did you live there?
15	A. When we were married?
16	Q. Yes.
17	A. One week.
18	Q. And where did you go from Oregon?
19	A. Quantico, Virginia.
20	Q. And what was the purpose of that move?
21	A. The purpose of that move was he wanted to get married,
22	and so I had to move there to be with him because he had been
23	there for three months.
24	Q. And was he in the military service at that time?
25	A. Yes, he was.

1	Q.	Was that some kind of training?
2	A.	Yes, it was.
3	Q.	What kind of training?
4	A.	It was TBS. It was basically an officer boot camp to
5	test their	r ability.
6	Q.	Okay. And how long did you remain in Quantico,
7	Virginia?	
8	A.	We were there about four months.
9	Q.	Did you work outside the home during that time?
10	Α.	Yes, I did.
11	Q.	Where?
12	Α.	I was assistant manager at a Pier 1 at the time.
13	Q.	And after four months where did you go?
14	A.	We moved to Pensacola, Florida.
15	Q.	How long were you in Pensacola, Florida?
16	Α.	Two years.
17	Q.	And was that also because of Mr. Barron's military
18	service?	
19	Α.	Yes.
20	Q.	And did you work outside the home in Pensacola,
21	Florida?	
22	Α.	Yes, I did. I was actually a manager of a an import
23	furniture	store, and then I obtained my real estate license
24	there.	

Okay.

Q.

1	A. And I worked for a real estate company for about a year
2	as well.
3	Q. After Pensacola, where did you go?
4	A. We went to San Diego, and I was about six months
5	pregnant at the time when we moved there.
6	Q. So you became pregnant in Florida
7	A. Uh-huh.
8	Q and were pregnant when you arrived in San Diego?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Did you work outside the home in San Diego?
11	A. No, I did not. We were only there for about three
12	months. I can't remember the exact three to four months.
13	Q. Okay. My note says six months. Does that sound
14	A. Maybe six months.
15	Q. But it was months, not years?
16	A. Definitely.
17	Q. What was the purpose of his assignment in San Diego?
18	A. He was getting trained on the actual helicopter that he
19	would be flying.
20	Q. From San Diego, where did you go?
21	A. North Carolina.
22	Q. And how long were you in North Carolina?
23	A. About five years.
24	Q. Did was your child born in San Diego or in North
25	Carolina?

1 Α. My oldest child was born in San Diego, and we were 2 there for about six weeks; and then Paul moved to North Carolina, 3 and we joined him about three weeks later, maybe a month later, 4 Chayton and I. 5 Q. And your -- so was -- Chayton was born in San Diego? 6 Yes. Α. Okay. And then you -- where was Audrey born? Ο. North Carolina. Α. 9 Q. Okay. Uh-huh. 10 Α. 11 So by the time you left North Carolina, all three of Q. 12 your children had been born; is that correct? 13 Α. Yes. 14 When did you leave North Carolina? Q. 15 We left North Carolina in two thousand -- Geor --Α. Georgia was about six months, so it was either at the end of two 16 1.7 thousand -- it was at the beginning of 2011, I think. 18 Q. When you -- when you left North Carolina? 19 Uh-huh. Α. 20 Where did you go from North Carolina? 0. 21 Α. San Diego. Camp Pendleton. 22 Q. And how long did you remain in San Diego? 23 Three years, I want to say. Α.

Do you remember the year that you arrived in San Diego?

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Α.

2011.

- 1 Q. And you were there for approximately three years? 2 2011, 2012, two thousand -- two-and-a-half years. Α. Okay. And where did you go from -- from San Diego? 3 Q. Yuma. 4 Α. 5 Q. And how long have you been in Yuma? When -- when did 6 you arrive? 7 My math might be off, but it will be three years in Α. June. 8 9 Okay. Did you work outside the home when you were in 0. 10 North Carolina? 11 No. I did at the beginning, trying to reestablish my 12 real estate license there, but with him being gone so much and me 13 having babies, I realized it wasn't --14 Q. Okay. 15 -- a very likely -- very good option for me. Α. 16 Okay. And in San Diego did you work outside the home? Q. 17 I volunteered -- I was a caseworker with Navy Marine Α. 18 Corps Relief Society, so I did volunteer work with them. 19 But no paid work? 0. 20 Α. Unpaid. 21 Okay. What is your husband's current job description? Q. 22 He is a Huey pilot, UH-1 -- right? -- Marine Corps Α.
 - Q. And does that position require significant time away from home?

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pilot, major.

- 73 1 Α. Yes. 2 How often is he away from home? Q. During WTI he has -- WTI is actually a six-week period 3 for the schooling, but before WTI there's weeks where it's called 4 5 freeze work, first freeze, and he's gone from 6:00 in the morning till eight o'clock at night a lot during those weeks. 6 He has a lot of mandatory fun nights where they have to go camping and 7 8 shoot guns and drink. That's kind of a mandatory fun. 9 then -- or they have to go to the O Club and have their mandatory 10 fun, he calls it, a lot. 11 Okay. Let me just back up for you and clear a couple 12 things up. First of all, when you say "WTI," that refers to 13 Weapons Training Institute that occurs here at MCAS? 14 Α. Yes, ma'am. 15 And how many times does that happen a year? Q. 16 Α. Twice a year. 17 And it's officially for six weeks each time, correct? Q. 18 Officially for six weeks, but I would go as far as Α. 19 saying it's more --
 - MR. COOK: Objection (indiscernible simultaneous
 - speaking). THE WITNESS: -- like eight weeks.

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- 23 I'm sorry. What did you say? THE COURT:
- 24 I didn't hear the objection. COURT REPORTER:
 - MR. COOK: I object. Beyond the scope of the question,

1 Your Honor.

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2 THE COURT: Sustained.

- Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Is Mr. Barron's responsibility limited to the six-week official period of WTI?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Okay. How -- how much time is he responsible for his commitment pursuant to WTI?
 - A. At least eight weeks, at least, from my knowledge.
 - Q. So that, by my math, is about four months a year that he's occupied with WTI; is that correct?
 - A. At least.
- Q. Okay. And in the other months, does he also have to be away from home?
 - A. Yes. It's called fleet support so he can keep up his hours for flying and be current with all of his qualifications, and they -- they need to fly. They need to practice what they do at all times, I understand.
 - Q. So is there -- is there a regular period of time each month that he spends away from home?
 - A. There is an average, generally around a week.
 - Q. Okay. And where does he go when he goes away for these weeks?
 - A. He's gone to Okinawa. He's gone to Hawaii. He goes to Pendleton quite a bit. He -- throughout this process he's definitely cut back a little because he act -- he can -- to be

1 closer, definitely in the past few months, in the past, he can 2 pick and choose where he wants to go. So he goes to Pendleton 3 more now --4 Q. Okay. 5 Α. -- to do --Prior to the filing of this case, what kind -- where 6 Q. was he going? Α. Hawaii, and that's when the Okinawa trip was there. 8 9 Camp Lejeune or New River, which is in North Carolina. Much more 10 distance traveling. 11 Okay. During the periods that he is away for these 0. 12 trips -- well, strike that. 13 During the course of your marriage, were there times 14 when he was also deployed? 15 Α. Yes. 16 How many deployments has he had? O. 17 He's has two actual overseas deployments, and then he Α. 18 has been in Yuma for months at a time throughout the years in 19 training. 20 Okay. And, just to be clear, you're talking about 0. 21 being in Yuma when you -- you and your family were not in Yuma? 22 Α. North Carolina.

- Q. Okay. And during the deployments, how long was he away from home?
 - A. Seven months.

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1 THE COURT: Miss Henderson, would this be a convenient 2 time to take our morning recess? 3 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Yes, it would. THE COURT: We'll take our morning recess at this time. 4 (Whereupon, there was a brief recess taken.) 5 6 THE COURT: Let's be sure and finish this thing this 7 morning. Wouldn't you agree? MR. COOK: Yes, Your Honor. 8 9 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I -- I believe we can. If I can 10 get through my stuff, we'll be -- I anticipate that being no 11 problem. 12 THE COURT: And you're pretty close on time. Mr. Cook's nine minutes ahead. Okay. Go ahead. 13 14 (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) When we left, we were talking 0. 15 about sort of the history of your relationship and what your 16 roles were in the family. 17 Α. Yes. Who would you describe as having been the children's 18 0. 19 primary caretaker in the marriage? 20 Α. Myself. 21 Was there any period of time where there was an 0. 22 exception to that rule? 23 Α No. 24 Does that continue to today? Q.

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Α.

Yes.

1 Since you and Mr. Barron have talked about separation, Q. 2 has his role in the family changed at all, in your observation? 3 Α. Yes. 4 Q. In what way? 5 He's cut me off completely financially. Α. 6 Okay. But I mean with regard to the children. Q. 7 get to the finances. 8 MR. COOK: Objection. Move to strike, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Overruled. 10 MR. COOK: As nonresponsive. He's -- he's made a effort to be there 11 THE WITNESS: 12 more, do more since this process has started. 13 (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Mr. Cook made the statement Q. 14 that you are in school now. Is that correct? 15 Α. Yes. 16 0. What are you being trained for? 17 Α. I'm in the fire academy right now. 18 And when did you start the fire academy? Ο. 19 I started in August of --Α. 20 Of what year? Q. -- 2014**.** 21 Α. 22 When are you set to graduate? Q. 23 April 31st, two thousand -- I'm sorry. 2015 was when I Α. 24 started. April 31st, 2016, is our state testing day.

Assuming you pass the state test, will you be eligible

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Q.

1	for employment?
2	A. Eligible, yes.
3	Q. Okay. And will you be eligible as an EMT?
4	A. I am currently working as an EMT.
5	Q. Okay. Do you have a job lined up for when you
6	graduate?
7	A. It does not work like that in the fire service.
8	Q. Are there any jobs open and available through the City
9	of Yuma for firefighters at this time?
10	MR. COOK: Objection. Foundation.
11	Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Have you checked to see if
12	there are any open firefighter positions?
13	A. I am up-to-date and know exactly when they are hiring,
14	and there is none.
15	Q. None at this time?
16	A. At this time.
17	MR. COOK: Objection. Move to strike as hearsay,
18	Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Overruled.
20	Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Have you how often do
21	does the City typically open up positions for firefighter hiring?
22	MR. COOK: Again object, Your Honor. There's been no
23	disclosure about any of this.
24	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I take back my statement about
25	getting finished today.

1 THE COURT: Objection is overruled. 2 (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Have you -- have you checked Q. 3 to see -- well, are you acquainted with how often the City opens up firefighter positions? 4 5 Α. Typically, it's been every about once a year to every --6 once every two years. 7 The other options for your employment here in 0. 8 Yuma, what would those be? 9 I could go Rural/Metro full-time if they were hiring at Α. 10 the time full-time. YPG if they are hiring. MCAS if they are 11 And then the other city departments -- San Luis, 12 Somerton. 13 Q. And do these other -- other options pay more or less than the City of Yuma? 14 15 Α. Government, comparable. 16 What about Rural/Metro? Ο. 17 Definitely less. Α. 18 What's your hourly rate of pay right now? Q. 19 At Rural/Metro it is \$9 an hour, 9.10 an hour. Α. Have you ever been tested for drugs or alcohol through 20 0. 21 your employment?

at that point. And then a few months ago I was going out of

In order to get hired, you have to do a physical, so

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Α.

Ο.

Α.

Yes, I was.

When was that?

station nine on Arizona there, and I was -- I sideswiped the ambulance going out of the little gate, testing the guard rails to make sure they work on the ambulance. And I -- at that point you have to stop everything you're doing. Your whole crew has to go down, and whoever did any kind of damage has to get drug tested at that point, and I was -- in order to remain at work for the rest of the shift, and I --

MR. COOK: Your Honor, I'd object to the line of testimony.

THE WITNESS: -- went to work.

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MR. COOK: These are about allegations that nobody has made. Father is not claiming that mother does drugs. Knows she takes Adderall but doesn't do drugs. So I object to this.

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Your Honor, I object to speaking objections.

THE COURT: Well, I think it may have some relevance. Objection is overruled.

- Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) What was your test result?
- A. Negative. And I was able to continue on my day at work.
- Q. After we received the allegation -- well, let me back up just a minute. Prior to the -- the divorce papers being filed with the court in this case, has your husband ever brought to your attention that he believes you have a problem with alcohol or are an alcoholic?

- Not so much, I mean, on a -- maybe occasionally if him 1 Α. 2 or I both drink too much on a certain occasion, we would say, 3 "You drank too much," but --You've said that to him? 4 Q. 5 Definitely. Definitely. Α. And he has said that to you on occasion? 6 Q. 7 Definitely. Α. 8 Have you -- has he ever told you that he believes you 0. have a problem with alcohol or it's affecting you in your life 9 10 prior to filing these papers? 11 It's been -- not that I can recall. 12 Okay. I'm going to go through some of the specific Q. 13 instances that he --Uh-huh. 14 Α. 15 -- alluded to in a minute, but after he brought this Q. 16 up as part of this litigation, did you take some action to be 17 tested? Yes, I did. 18 Α. 19 Who did you see? Q. 20 Dr. Lara. Α. 21 And as part of the evaluation, did he submit you to Q. 22 some psychological testing?
- MR. COOK: Object to any testimony about Dr. Lara.

 He's not here. There's only hearsay with respect to this. W

Not at all.

Α.

object to the exhibit, and I don't think they can cure it by
having her testify about hearsay that way either. We agree that
we asked to have an evaluation, but he wasn't permitted to
participate, so we don't think it's relevant here.

THE COURT: Well, she hasn't asked for any hearsay yet.

MR. COOK: Well, she made the statement in opening statement, Your Honor.

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: May I have an instruction on speaking objections? I would also like to finish this today, and it's not going to happen if we have continuing speaking objections.

THE COURT: Well, let's -- let's try to get done today.

Okay? We are going to get done today.

- Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Mrs. Barron, as part of your evaluation with Dr. Lara, did you submit to some psychological testing? Did you take some tests with him? Fill out some papers and --
- A. I filled out papers, and he went through his psychological evaluation of me, yes.
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. Uh-huh.
- Q. And as part of that evaluation, were you recommended to take -- to have any treatment for alcohol?
 - A. No.

25 MR. COOK: Objection. Hearsay.

1	THE COURT: Sustained.
2	Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Were you diagnosed with any
3	problem?
4	MR. COOK: Objection. Hearsay.
5	THE WITNESS: No.
6	THE COURT: I think it's also hearsay.
7	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay.
8	THE COURT: But, like with the kindergarten teacher,
9	you've made your point anyway.
10	Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) If, in fact, you had a
11	problem with drugs or alcohol, how would that affect your
12	employment?
13	A. I wouldn't be able to perform my duties.
14	Q. Have you ever been approached by anyone through either
15	your education education or employment to
16	A. Never.
17	Q. With the
18	A. Sorry.
19	Q. Let me finish the question. Have you ever been
20	approached by anyone as part of your education or employment
21	suggesting to you that you might have a problem?
22	A. No, not at all.
23	MR. COOK: Objection. Hearsay and relevance.
24	THE COURT: Overruled.
25	Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) You have objected to the

Court including a provision in your parenting plan saying that neither one of you consume alcohol when you have the children in your care. Do you understand that?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you've objected to that provision?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. What is the reason for your objection?
- A. I feel I do not have a problem, and I feel it's -- and still trying to control a situation that he is not going to be able to control.
 - Q. Okay. Has Mr. Barron continued to drink?
- A. Yes.
- Q. What kind of -- what's his -- what's his pattern of drinking?
- A. Beer with his father.
- MR. COOK: Foundation.
- 17 THE COURT: Overruled.

he does when he's away.

- 18 Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Go ahead.
 - A. Definitely beer with his father or friends that I don't see. I don't know what he does at work. I know drinking -- I know they have alcohol in the office. He's around alcohol a lot. I just don't know. I don't asked. He's never told me. I've kind of been in the dark throughout the last 12 years about what
 - Q. One of the issues in your relationship with Mr. Barron

was your perception that he was keeping tabs on you; is that fair to say?

A. Yes.

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- Q. Is that a concern that you have about this provision?
- A. What do you mean by that question?
- Q. Is that part of the -- your concern with the provision about alcohol, that this would open up the options for you to each be monitoring each other and --
 - A. Definitely. Definitely.
 - Q. And all that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Let's talk about some of the things that Mr. Barron has specifically said, talked about. He talked about the Marine Corps ball in 2013. What happened that night?
- A. That night -- the balls are -- that night, he was actually in the ceremony that night, and he's, like -- and we always usually agree either you drink or I drink, and, you know, the other one will drive. That night he was, like, "I'm not going to drink tonight. If you want to drink, you can drink."

And so one of us drinks. And he never liked how loud I get. I get happy and loud when I drink. It's been -- that's what it is. I don't know how to say it. He's never liked that.

About 30 people went back after -- when he was ready -- he was ready to leave, and about 30 people went back to a hotel room, one of the CO's hotel rooms, because there's appetizers and

drinks, and everyone was collecting there.

And he -- he's, like, "Well, I'm leaving. If you don't leave, I'm leaving."

I'm, like, "Okay. Well, leave."

I had been drinking. And he, sure enough, left. And I'm -- you know, we're out at the little bonfire, in the hotel room, and in the back patio. And he's gone. And I was with friends as well, you know, his co-workers and wives. And when I realized he was really gone, I started calling him, and I did proceed to -- I was tired. I wanted to go home, and I did fall asleep on -- and it wasn't -- I -- I was in more shock that he was gone.

- Q. Okay. Mr. Barron characterized that as passing out.
- 14 A. Yeah.

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- 15 Q. Did you pass out after that?
- 16 A. I remember the whole night very well, actually.
- Q. Have you ever had a blackout?
- 18 A. Not that I can recall.
- 19 Q. Okay.
- 20 A. I remember -- I remember.
- 21 Q. Okay.
- 22 A. So --
- 23 Q. And were the children anywhere near this incident?
- 24 A. No.
- Q. Okay. Mr. Barron testified about an incident where he

says you passed out drunk after coming back from a friend's house or something and that the children were making a sign of a cross over you. Did you hear that testimony?

- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Did Mr. Barron tell you that that happened after it happened?
- 7 A. No.

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- Q. When was the first time you heard about this?
- 9 A. Reading -- or in our deposition.
- 10 Q. In the deposition we took of Mr. Barron?
- 11 A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever observed the children making the sign of the cross?
 - A. Multiple times a day. Every time we say prayers.
- Q. Okay. That's something that they do often?
- 16 A. Yes.
- Q. Have you ever observed them making the sign of a cross over Mr. Barron?
- 19 A. Yes, I have.
- Q. And on what occasions are those?
 - A. Falls asleep, whether -- definitely when he's drinking.

 On the floor, even in the children's room, even when he's not drinking. And the kids will say a prayer because that's what we do. We go to bed and do the sign of cross. I -- I'll -- quite a few times.

- 1 Okay. How many times would you say you've seen the Q. 2 children do that over your husband? 3 I'm not even sure I could give a number. Α. When you came home that night, were you passed out 4 Q. 5 drunk, or did you fall asleep somewhere? 6 Α. I don't recall what night he's talking about. You don't recall the incident at all? 7 Q. 8 Α. Huh-uh. Huh-uh. 9 Q. Is that a no? 10 No, I do not. Α. 11 July, 2014, he said that you were on a family vacation Q. 12 and that you left the hotel room and didn't come back for a 13 while. First of all, let's establish, were the children on the 1.4 family vacation with you? 15 Α. Yes. 16 Who else went on the family vacation? Q. 17 Α. My mother. 18 And was your mother with the children at the time? 0. 19 Yes. Α. 20 So you at no point ever left the children alone? Q. 21 Α. No, never.
- A. Paul was -- at the end of the night, we went -- or we went and put the girls down. Paul was going to sleep too, so

What happened that night?

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Q.

Paul stayed with the girls. My mother and I went back down to

the hotel bar and had a drink, and then we went back up, and I

had -- I had a missed called from my sister. And I called my

sister, and I was walking around. And my mom went back to -- my

mom was already in bed, went to sleep. I was talking to my

sister, and he couldn't find me, and that --

- Q. Did you leave the hotel room so that you could --
- 7 A. Yes.

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- Q. -- talk without disturbing people?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. Were you down at a bar drinking?
- 11 A. No.
 - Q. On August 4th of last year, I think was the date he gave, he said that you left the home after midnight to go somewhere. Do you recall that incident?
 - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. What happened that night?
 - A. It -- it -- and I did tell him this after he confronted -- after he confronted me, that I'm always telling friends, "If you are drinking and you need a ride, please call me." Now, I'm -- I'm also an instructor at AWC, and I'm always telling my students the same thing. And that's exactly what happened that night.
 - Q. Somebody called you for a ride?
- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. Who was it?

- A. I -- I was gone for about 20 minutes. A co-worker.

 And I was gone for about 20 minutes, and I did write a note; and

 when I got back, I did throw away the note and went to bed. And

 I -- yeah.
 - Q. Did you have anything to drink that night?
 - A. It had been a few hours, quite a few hours, since I had. I did not have anything to consume when I went out.
 - Q. Okay. Is it common for you to have a glass of wine with dinner?
 - A. In the past, yes.

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- 11 Q. Okay. Since all this has come up, have you altered 12 that pattern?
 - A. Yes. I feel like I have to watch myself. Yes.
 - Q. He -- he testified about an entry in his log, although this part wasn't in his log, that on the date that you asked him to separate that you were drinking vodka at the time. Is that true?
 - A. I -- I hardly drink any -- I hardly drink anything other than wine at all. I don't like alcohol that much, and I enjoy wine. I don't -- I can't recall that --
 - Q. Okay.
 - A. -- what he was talking about.
 - Q. So that doesn't sound like --
 - A. It's very out of character for me to drink hard alcohol.

1 Q. Do you remember that particular incident happening at 2 all? 3 Α. I remember telling him I wanted to separate. 4 0. The children have had several tardies at school --Uh-huh. 5 Α. 6 Q. -- in past years. How are they doing this year? 7 They're doing great, as in there has been maybe one Α. 8 tardy. 9 Q. Okay. 10 Α. Maybe one. Are they at a different school this year than they were 11 Q. 12 last year? 13 Their school was at 24th and Kennedy last year. We Α. 14 live on 32nd and C. It's Desert View Academy. And now it's on C 15 and 16th Street, so it's about two miles from my house, where 16 before it was before town -- I mean all across town. And I am 17 not the best person, have never been the best person with time 18 management, and it would take me -- I -- I was late a lot, but as 19 in minutes late, not hours -- not obnoxiously late. 20 Okay. So it's not that they were missing school 0. 21 entirely? 22 Α. Not at all. Not at all. 23 Do you remember how many times that they were late last Q. 24 year?

I don't remember the exact number.

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Α.

Okay. We asked Paul to provide us the records that he 1 Ο. said he had about this. He hasn't done that yet, has he? 2 3 Not that I can recall. Not that I know of. You said you've always had a problem with time 4 0. 5 management? Α. Yes. 6 7 How -- how long -- how long back in your lifetime does Q. 8 that go? Well, I mentioned this to my mother, and she kind of 9 Α. chuckled because she did say, "Well, if that's the case, it 10 11 started back" --12 MR. COOK: Objection, Your Honor. 13 THE WITNESS: -- "in high school." 14 MR. COOK: Nonresponsive. 15 THE WITNESS: "You were late to class" --THE COURT: Sustained. Sustained. 16 THE WITNESS: -- "in high school almost every day too 17 once you got your license." 18 19 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay. When there's an objection, 2.0 you just need to stop. 21 THE WITNESS: Okay. MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: And then I'll -- wait for the 22 23 next question. 24 Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) How far back do you remember 25 having a problem making it places exactly on time and not being a

1 few minutes late? As soon as I was free to drive. 2 3 The day that Mr. Barron filed his motion asking for you Q. 4 to have an alcohol evaluation and treatment, where -- did he go 5 somewhere after that? 6 Α. He did. 7 Q. Where did he go? Two days later he left for about a week to Pendleton. 8 Α. 9 And where were the children while he was away for a 0. 10 week in Pendleton? 11 Α. In my custody. 12 In September of 2015, Mr. Barron took the -- took his Q. 13 funds and put them in his own account; is that correct? 14 Α. Yes. 15 Q. Since then, what has he been paying for? 16 MR. COOK: Asked and answered. 17 THE COURT: Overruled. She may answer. 18 THE WITNESS: What has he been paying for? 19 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Yes. 20 THE WITNESS: He's been paying the mortgage and the 21 household expenses. 22 (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) He testified that he had not Q. 23 given you any money. Is that -- was that -- do you agree with that? 24 25 He actually did. He gave me 200. He was -- at first Α.

1 when he first initially stopped his paycheck from going into 2 our -- our mutual account, he was giving me 200 out of his 3 paycheck, and then -- for two months or for a month and a half, I would have to say. And then after that, he just stopped 4 5 completely. 6 Q. Okay. Your house payment is \$1,700 a month; is that 7 correct? 8 Α. Yes. And you agree that, if you receive the spousal 9 Q. 10 maintenance that you're asking for, you'll make that house payment? 11 12 Α. Yes. 13 As well as the utility expenses? 0. Yes. 14 Α. How long has it been since Mr. Barron has given you any 1.5 0. 16 money in cash? October, I would say. At the beginning of October was 17 Α. 18 the last time. Who's been paying your car payment? 19 0. 20 Myself. Α. 21 And how much is your car payment every month? Q. 22 \$336. Α.

That is more than you're making every month?

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Q.

Α.

Q.

It's about that.

1	Α,	Once a week he goes to the grocery store.
2	Q.	Has that been sufficient?
3	Α.	No, it has not.
4	Q.	And so have you been buying groceries as well?
5	Α.	Yes, I have.
6	Q.	Have you had who's been paying for your gas?
7	Α.	I have.
8	Q.	Any any other expenses that you're response
9	you've be	een responsible to pay?
10	Α.	The I have had to pay my school tuition. I've had
11	to pay fo	or Dr. Lara's fees. I've had to pay for vet bills.
12	Q.	Okay. Let's talk about school tuition. Would you look
13	at Exhibi	t Number 8, please.
14	A.	Uh-huh.
15	Q.	This is your school tuition statement from July of
16	2015?	
17	A.	This one is for July, and then there was one in
18	December	for the same amount.
19	Q.	Okay. And who paid the cost in July?
20	Α.	I took money out of savings.
21	Q.	Okay. And what about in December?
22	Α.	I put the money on my credit card.
23	Q.	Okay.

At the time that this action was filed, did you have

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A.

Q.

Uh-huh.

1 any outstanding credit card debt? 2 Α. No. 3 And what is your outstanding credit card debt now? Ο. Α. About 5,000. 4 And is that from having to pay the expenses you've 5 Q. 6 talked about today? 7 Α. Yes. And Christmas and -- yes. Did Mr. -- did Mr. Barron give you any money to buy the 8 Q. children Christmas presents? 9 10 Α. No. Would you look at Exhibit Number 4, please. This is 11 Q. 12 the child support worksheet that we prepared; is that correct? 13 I have -- I have 3 and 5 but -- oh, here we go. Α. 14 Found it? Q. 15 Α. Yes. This is the child support worksheet we prepared; 16 Q. 17 is that right? 18 Α. Yes. 19 The income from your husband is entered as the -- as Q. reflected on his financial affidavit and LES forms? 20 21 Α. Yes. 22 The income from you is entered from your financial Q. 23 affidavit? 24 Α. Yes.

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Q.

The child -- we have childcare expenses of 360 a month.

1 Would you explain to the Court where that comes from? 2 Α. Childcare expenses. That one was --3 Is that -- is that preschool? Ο. 4 Α. Yes. 5 Q. And who's been paying that up to now? 6 Α. Paul. 7 Okay. We have that included --Q. 8 Α. Paul, yes. 9 Q. We have that included on your side of the ledger. 10 you understand you would be responsible for that if the Court 11 makes this order? 12 Α. I see that, yes. 13 Q. We've used an essentially equal parenting time table to 14 calculate this; is that correct? 15 Α. Yes. 16 Q. Okay. Mr. Cook said that you're in class from Thursday 17 evening through -- through the weekend. Is that correct? 18 Α. Not exactly. 19 Q. Okay. What -- what classes do you have? What's your 20 class schedule during the week? 21 Α. I have -- occasionally on Thursdays I have class from 22 6:00 to 10:00, and then I have -- I do not have class on Friday, 23 and then I have class on Saturdays and Sundays from six o'clock in the morning to around 5:00 or 6:00 sometimes in the 2.4

afternoon -- I mean in the early evening.

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I would ask for the admission of 1 Exhibit 4. 2 MR. COOK: I object, Your Honor, because 4 doesn't --3 we don't know what the Court's going to make with respect to 4 findings at this point. 5 THE COURT: Well --6 7 MR. COOK: I mean, I don't --THE COURT: -- objection is overruled. You're supposed 8 to prepare child support worksheets for these hearings. 9 10 MR. COOK: Well, I understand, Your Honor, but the fact of the matter is I have yet to go to a hearing when the judge 11 12 agreed with what the parties said about all the income and 13 expenses. And so, I mean, it's nice to have something to look 14 at, but the fact is it doesn't accomplish anything. THE COURT: Well, I'm certainly not -- by receiving it 15 16 into evidence, there's no statement by me that I agree with 17 everything that's here. 18 MR. COOK: Well, then I don't object on that basis. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Petitioner's 4 is received in 20 evidence. 21 (Whereupon, Petitioner's Exhibit Number 4 was admitted 22 into evidence.) 23 Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) At the -- at the time that you and Mr. -- well, let's say in the summer of last year, did 24 you and Mr. Barron split up -- split up some community savings

1 account that you had? 2 Α. Uh-huh. 3 Q. Is that a "yes" or "no"? 4 Α. Yes. And did -- and were those split equally? 5 Q. I am not completely -- I -- I don't know for sure. 6 Α. 7 did all of that on his own doing. I --Okay. How much money did you receive from that 8 Q. division? 9 It was only the First Command, and it was about -- I'd 10 say about seven. 11 12 Seven thousand? 0. 13 Yes. Α. He testified that you'd received 13,000. Is that true? 14 Ο. 15 I don't get how he got that number. Α. From the First Command money that you received, the 16 Q. \$7,000, did you pay my attorney's fees from that? 17 I paid that with our USAA savings prior to split. 18 Α. So if we add that \$6,000 -- that was \$6,000, correct? 19 Q. That's -- yes. 20 Α. Uh-huh. So if we add that \$6,000 and the 7,000 that you took, 21 Q. 22 then that would be the 13,000? 23 Α. Yes. 24 Have you been able to pay any attorney's fees since Q.

then? Have you had money to do that?

1	A. No.		
2	Q. The would you look at Exhibit Number 7. You receive		
3	monthly invoices from my office; is that correct?		
4	A. Yes.		
5	Q. And do you review those invoices?		
6	A. Yes.		
7	Q. This is a summary of the time entries and expense		
8	entries associated or that have been billed to you; is that		
9	correct?		
10	A. Yes.		
11	Q. Have you had a chance to look at this?		
12	A. Yes.		
13	Q. And does it appear to be true and accurate to the best		
14	of your knowledge?		
15	MR. COOK: Objection. Foundation.		
16	THE COURT: Overruled. I think she testified she has		
17	reviewed it.		
18	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I'd ask for the admission of		
19	Exhibit 7.		
20	MR. COOK: Well, then I would object to that unless		
21	counsel is going to make a representation that these were		
22	reasonable and necessary fees and costs. I don't think this		
23	witness knows how much time somebody would spend on something		
24	when she's not there to see.		
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MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I think that that representation

- 1 would be implicit, but if it needs to be explicit, then I would 2 so represent. 3 THE COURT: Okay. Then Petitioner's 7 is received and 4 admitted. (Whereupon, Petitioner's Exhibit Number 7 was admitted 5 6 into evidence.) (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Is it your request that your 7 0. husband contribute some funds for you to bring your attorney's 8 9 fees current? 10 Α. Yes. The only amount that has been paid so far is the 6,000? 11 Q. 12 Α. Yes. 13 Are there any extracurricular activities in which the Q. children participate? 14 15 Α. Yes, there is. 16 Any of them that are paid for by you? Q. 17 Yes. Α. 18 What do they do? Q. 19 Violin and piano, and which I pay for. Α. And you have been paying for those expenses while this 20 Q. case has been pending? 21 22 Α. Yes.
 - Q. Have there been occasions where your children have been

Has Mr. Barron made any contribution to those expenses?

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Q.

A.

No.

1 signed up for activities or events without consulting you? 2 MR. COOK: Objection. Relevance. 3 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Relevant to decision-making, 4 Your Honor. THE COURT: Objection's overruled. 5 I'm referring specifically to 6 Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) your daughter's first communion. 7 8 Α. Yes. What happened with that? 9 Q. Well, I have learned about a meeting -- meetings and 10 Α. activities through the first communion that I am not aware of. 11 Is that what you're asking? 12 Were you aware that your daughter had -- had --13 Q. had had a date scheduled for her first communion initially? 14 I knew the date was coming up. I didn't know when it 15 was. I had to find that out. 16 Okay. Was there someone else in the family that did 17 Q. 18 know? 19 Paul and his parents. Α. Okay. Did they tell you about that? 20 Q. 21 No. Α. 22 How did you find out? Q. I asked him multiple times, and he was not -- unsure --23 Α. he was unsure of it. I ended up going to the office because I 24 had to switch it because it's the day of my state testing and --25

because I wanted to be there, of course, for my daughter's first communion.

Q. So you were not consulted about the scheduling in advance?

A. No.

Q. I'm going to ask you about some things that your husband has put in his position statement as far as orders he wants the Court to make. One of them is the -- that each party would have the first right of refusal to provide care in the other party's absence. Is that something that you want to be included in any parenting time plan that's adopted by the Court?

A. As in -- I don't want him to have the first right of refusal.

- Q. Okay. Why is it that you feel strongly about that?
- A. Because the children need -- if he is not -- if he is not here, the children need to be with me. I have been their one constant throughout their whole lives.
- Q. I don't think -- maybe I didn't phrase my question very well. So what he's asking is that, if you are busy, you have to let him provide childcare; and if he is busy, you get to provide childcare except that he said that he can use his parents instead. Is that a provision that would be okay with you?
- A. If I am busy, we will use his parents; and if he is busy, we will use his parents?
 - Q. Yes.

1 A. Yes.

- Q. You have asked that if he's away on duty overnight or participating in WTI such that he's gone all day and into the evening that the children be in your home --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- correct?
- A. Yes.
 - Q. Is it your intention to request that if he goes out for the evening that he has to bring the children to your home?
 - A. If I am home, I feel I should be the first person to take care of my children if they are supposed to be with him.
 - Q. And so I guess what I'm asking you is is that something that you're -- that you're insistent on if he just goes out for a couple of hours, or is that something that you're talking about that's limited to these extended duty periods when he's gone?
 - A. More so with the extended duty.
 - Q. So you're not asking to try and keep track of his every move --
 - A. No.
 - Q. -- and have him bring the children to you any time he's busy with anything?
 - A. No, by no means.
 - Q. Do you think that he should have that provision with regard to you, that he should keep track of everything that you're doing and that you should --

1 MR. COOK: Objection, Your Honor, to the argument. This is inappropriate. Father's never said he's entitled to keep 2 3 track of everything mother does. This is just argument to the Court phrased in the form of a question. I ask that counsel be 4 directed to ask direct questions. 5 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I'm simply trying to explain the 6 concept to my client because, clearly, she's not clear on what it 7 8 is that's being requested. THE COURT: Go ahead and proceed. 9 Is it your -- is it your (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) 10 Q. request that -- or is -- I don't remember where we left off now, 11 12 but you're not asking to insist that Paul bring the children over if he's just gone for a little while during his parenting time? 13 14 Α. No. Would you want to have to bring the children to him if 15 Q. you're just gone for a little while? 16 17 Α. No. Do you want to have to report back and forth as far as 18 Ο. what you're doing and where you're going or expect him to do the 19 20 same? 21 Α. No. 22 You agree to a joint legal decision-making plan where Q. you both would have the right to make decisions about the 23 2.4 children?

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Α.

Yes.

And I think we've talked about the alcoholic beverage 1 0. 2 provision already. You -- do you want to remain in the marital residence? 3 Α. Yes. 4 And would you like to have exclusive use and possession 5 Q. of the residence, meaning that would be your residence and Paul 6 would only be able to come and go if you give him permission to 7 8 do that? 9 Α. Yes. You have no objection to Paul continuing to pay the 10 Q. 11 life insurance policies? 12 Α. No. There's another life insurance policy through Paul's 13 Q. 14 employment in the military; is that correct? 15 Α. Yes. 16 Has he recently changed the beneficiary associated with Q. that policy? 17 He altered all of that without my knowledge or 18 Α. 19 informing me at any point. 20 Q. He had agreed in his deposition to provide his 21 information about who -- when those changes were made. And has 22 he done that? 23 Α. No. You agree to continue to pay your car payment yourself? 24 Q. 25 Yes. Α.

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: And I think we've informed the 1 Court with regard to our positions on spousal maintenance and 2 attorneys' fees. So I will pass the witness at this time. 3 THE COURT: Cross-examination. 4 Yes, Your Honor. 5 MR. COOK: THE COURT: I have Miss Henderson at about 25 minutes 6 7 ahead now, so --MR. COOK: You mean she's used 25 more minutes than I 8 9 have? 10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 MR. COOK: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. I'll try to 12 be very brief. 13 CROSS-EXAMINATION 14 BY MR. COOK: 1.5 Ο. Mrs. Barron, I -- your lawyer asked a question of Major 16 Barron when he was on the witness stand. 17 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I can't hear. MR. COOK: Is that better? 18 19 Q. (BY MR. COOK) Your lawyer asked a question of Major Barron when he was on the witness stand. She asked him if --20 21 about the two of you having an agreement to settle all the issues 22 and that the only thing that was the sticking point was the 23 drinking while having the children. Do you remember that testimony that he gave? 24 25 Α. Yes, sir.

1	Q. Was that true?
2	A. Yes.
3	Q. Okay. So last summer everything could have been
4	settled except for the one issue with respect to the concern that
5	he has expressed about drinking, with which you do not agree; is
6	that not true?
7	A. There was some, actually, additional points on that as
8	well that I didn't fully agree with, so it was more to to step
9	back. There was actually more than just the drinking, sir.
10	Q. Okay. And but as we sit here today, that's still
11	the sticking point with the children? In fact, that's really the
12	only sticking point with the children of significance, is the
13	fact that he thinks that both parents should be sober when they
14	have the children, and the best way to do that is to avoid
15	drinking, and you don't agree, correct?
16	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Argumentative.
17	THE COURT: Pardon me. What was the objection?
18	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Argumentative. I mean, the
19	entire question was argument. I don't even think that was a
20	question.
21	THE COURT: Sustained.
22	MR. COOK: I asked if she agreed.
23	Q. (BY MR. COOK) And you agree that that's the sticking
24	point for you; you are not willing to have any restrictions with

respect to alcohol use, correct?

1	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Asked and answered.	
2	THE COURT: Overruled.	
3	THE WITNESS: So do I answer?	
4	MR. COOK: I can't hear you.	
5	THE WITNESS: So do I answer?	
6	MR. COOK: Yes. You're supposed to answer.	
7	THE WITNESS: Okay. I don't feel there is a problem,	
8	and it's a control issue.	
9	Q. (BY MR. COOK) Okay. Ma'am	
10	A. So I will not	
11	Q that's a yes-or-no question.	
12	A. I will not let him control over that, so I will not	
13	agree to it, sir.	
14	Q. Okay. And he indicated in his testimony that you had	
15	had discussions with him about his concerns about you leaving	
16	your medications out and leaving the caps off your medications.	
17	Did you ever have those discussions with him that he testified	
18	about? Just yes or no.	
19	A. Minimal, yes.	
20	Q. Okay. But you agree he expressed concerns, did he not?	
21	Yes or no?	
22	A. Minimal, yes.	
23	Q. And your position is that you don't have to worry about	
24	the children using your meds, correct?	

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Α.

No.

- That's not your position? 1 0. 2 No. Α. Okay. You do have to worry about the children using 3 O. 4 your meds? I do not have to worry about my children using my meds. Α. 5 Okay. So, in your view, your kids are old enough to 6 Q. know not to take your meds? 7 They are in a place where they would not get them. 8 Α. Well, your husband testified that you had left them 9 Ο. 10 out. They were on my vanity where my children do not go, and 11 Α. they are put away other than that. 12 13 He also testified about occasions when you had come Q. 14 home late at night with alcohol on your breath. Do you agree 15 that that has happened? Just yes or no. Yes. 16 Α. Okay. And your affidavit of financial information, do 17 Q. 18 you have it up there with you? Which -- which exhibit, sir, is that? 19 Α. Exhibit 1. 2.0 Q. 21 Α. Yes. 22 You set out on pages five and six --0.
 - other expenses.

-- expenses with respect to the marital residence and

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Α.

Q.

Uh-huh.

1 A. Yes.

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- Q. With respect to the expenses set out in section 7A, housing expenses, is that based upon bills that you have paid or estimates of what your bills might be?
 - A. Are you talking repair? Yard work?
- Q. I'm talking about -- you have four items set out there. Have you actually paid any of those bills? Just yes or no.

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I guess I'd object to foundation. What period of time are we talking about?

THE WITNESS: Yes. I have done many financial estimates for Navy Marine Corps Relief Society, and when you do documents like this, you factor in what it is to maintain --

- Q. (BY MR. COOK) Please just my question --
- A. -- on your own. So yes.
- O. -- ma'am.
- A. Yes.
 - Q. What -- what records did you look at to fill out the expenses you list for repair and upkeep, yard work, pool, pest control, and insurance and taxes not included in the house payment? What source records did you look at to fill that out for this affidavit?
 - A. I went by what I know it is to maintain yards and the repairs needed in the household.
 - Q. Okay. So you didn't look at any records, correct?
- 25 A. Correct.

1	Q. All right. And with respect to utilities, did you look		
2	at what the water, sewage, and garbage bills have been for the		
3	last 12 months before filling out that item? Yes or no?		
4	A. Yes.		
5	Q. And for electricity, did you look at what the bills		
6	have been for the last 12 months before setting out that item?		
7	Yes or no?		
8	A. No.		
9	Q. Now, Mr Major Barron said that the cost for that is		
10	250 a month. Did you actually average out what the bills had		
t	been for the previous 12 months or not?		
12	A. Yes, because I'm always in charge of them, and he was		
13	not.		
14	Q. Well, he's testified and I think you've testified he's		
15	been paying all these bills since last August. Is that true?		
16	A. Yes, because he has tied my hands and has allowed me		
17	not to.		
18	Q. All right. Did somebody tell you that he's required to		
19	put his sole and separate income into a bank account in your		
20	name?		
21	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Hearsay.		
22	THE COURT: Objection sustained.		
23	THE WITNESS: I don't understand the question.		
24	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: The objection's been sustained		
25	so		

- Q. (BY MR. COOK) You've made the allegation that he has not put his salary into any joint account since the divorce was filed. Isn't that what you said? Or since September? That's what you said, correct?
- A. I made the allegation that he has not put his -- no. He has separated --
- Q. You were asked about ten questions about that since we've been here today. He hasn't put his money in your joint account? He hasn't put your money. So that what's you said, isn't it, that he hasn't put his paycheck in the joint account since last September?
 - A. Yes.

- Q. Do you have reason to think that he's required to do that? Yes or no?
 - MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Foundation, hearsay.
 THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. COOK: I'd like to speak to that please, Your
Honor. If the allegation is going to be made by them that he's
done something wrong by not putting his money into a joint
account, there should be a factual basis for that. It's improper
to be asking questions of a witness that have no legal or -- or
factual foundation. And there's no law that I'm aware of that
says that once somebody's filed and served process that you're
required to put your sole and separate earnings into any joint
accounts with anybody.

1 THE COURT: Well, that's probably true, but that 2 certainly doesn't make the evidence irrelevant, though. 3 part of the financial circumstances of the parties. 4 MR. COOK: I understand the financial circumstances 5 are relevant. 6 Ο. (BY MR. COOK) You received correspondence from my 7 office about a week and a half ago with copies of checks that you had written to yourself from the joint accounts, did you not? 8 9 Α. I don't recall those. 10 Q. Did your lawyer -- does your lawyer send you the --11 Α. She sends me everything. 12 Do you get the copy of correspondence that I send to Q. 13 your lawyer? 14 Α. Yes. She does. 15 And, in fact, you wrote yourself several checks from 16 the joint account that aggregated over \$7,700, did you not, in 17 addition to what was paid for your lawyer? Isn't that true? 18 Α. Because he told me that was the money I had to use. Ιf 19

- I needed anything, I had to take out of our savings.
- Ma'am -- ma'am, you wrote yourself those checks, did Ο. you not? Yes or no?
 - Α. From his instructions. Yes.
- Okay. But you had that money, correct? Q.
- 24 Α. Yes.

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Have you spent all of it? 0.

1	Α.	No.	
2	Q.	Okay. So you still have some of that money. How much	
3	do you have left?		
4	А.	About 4,000.	
5	Q.	Pardon?	
6	А.	About 4,000.	
7	Q.	All right. And did you use that money to pay Dr. Lara?	
8	А.	I put that on my credit card.	
9	Q.	Okay. And didn't husband give you a list of several	
10	psycholog	ists that were covered by health insurance who could	
11	have done	an assessment for you for free?	
12		MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection.	
13	Q.	(BY MR. COOK) Just yes or no.	
14		THE COURT: What is the objection?	
15		MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Relevance. And I've not seen any	
16	such list	. No list was provided to me to that effect.	
17	•	MR. COOK: I didn't say it was given to Miss Boyte,	
18	Your Hono	r. I said he gave it to his wife.	
19		THE COURT: Objection is overruled.	
20	Q.	(BY MR. COOK) Yes or no?	
21	А.	He gave me a list.	
22	Q.	Okay. And you chose to use Dr. Lara instead, correct?	
23	А.	I did go with Lara.	
24	Q.	All right. But that was a choice you made, correct?	
25	А.	Yes.	

1 Q. And did you tell him the date of your appointment with 2 Dr. Lara? Yes or no? 3 Α. No. No. Did you invite him to provide Dr. Lara whatever 4 Ο. 5 information he had? Of course not. 6 Α. So all Dr. Lara had was whatever information you 7 Q. gave Dr. Lara? 8 9 Α. Yes. And, as I understand your position on this alcohol 10 Q. 11 issue -- and just tell me if I'm wrong -- your issue is in your 12 opinion this is nothing but a control issue and, therefore, you 13 object; is that correct? 1.4 Α. I do not have a problem, sir. 15 Pardon? Ο. 16 I do not have a problem with alcohol. Α. 17 I understand, but will you answer my question, please, Q. My question --18 ma'am? 19 And it's a slander to my -- to myself, my behavior, 20 which eventually will affect me, and I feel like he's creating a 21 problem more than --22 MR. COOK: I ask that the witness' comments be stricken 23 and that she be directed to answer my question.

MR. COOK:

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THE COURT: Let's start out with a new guestion.

Would you read back the question I asked the

1 witness, please? (Whereupon, the reporter read the record.) 2 3 MR. COOK: What I objected to was the extemporaneousness. 4 (BY MR. COOK) What I want to know is if I was correct 5 Q. with respect to the question I asked you. You object because it 6 7 is a control issue? That is not the only reason, sir. 8 Α. Okay. And you object also because you think you don't 9 Q. have a problem, correct? 10 11 Α. You're right, yes. Okav. Your affidavit of financial information in 12 Q. section 7 under "food items" lists a thousand dollars a month for 1.3 food, milk, household supplies, school lunches, and meals outside 14 15 the home; is that correct? 16 With the whole family, yes. Α. Okay. That's for the whole family, correct? 17 0. Yes, sir. 1.8 Α. 19 Not just for you? Q. 20 Α. Yes, sir. How much is it just for you? 21 Q. 22 I haven't figured that one out yet, sir. Α. 23 Would the amount just for you be less than half of Q. 24 that?

I do not know, sir.

Possibly.

Α.

- Q. Well, do you think you eat more than anyone else in the family?
- A. I would -- before I could answer that question, I want to -- I would like to try to figure that out.
 - Q. On page six you say that you spend about \$75 a month for the children, correct?
 - A. At least, sir.
 - Q. Okay. And the clothing for yourself is a hundred dollars a month?
- 10 A. Fair to say.
- 11 Q. And --

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- 12 A. Give or take, sir.
- Q. If you get a job with the fire department, are you going to wear uniforms? Is that correct?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. And do you have to buy your uniforms?
- 17 A. No, sir.
- 18 O. They provide the uniforms?
- A. To my knowledge, that's how it works. That's how it works with Rural/Metro.
- Q. Okay. So you won't have to buy uniforms or special work clothes yourself? That will be provided, correct?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. And with respect to car insurance, do you actually know how much insurance would be for your car if you insured it

separately?
A. I d
Q. Oka

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- A. I don't fully know, sir.
- Q. Okay. So you just guessed at what that premium would be?
- 5 A. Uh-huh. And, again, I went off -- I've been doing -- 6 I'm trained with the relief center --
 - Q. Ma'am, please just answer --
 - A. -- and I went off a lot of what my training was in filling some of these out in projecting what would be --
- MR. COOK: Your Honor, I move to strike as nonresponsive.
- 12 THE COURT: Overruled.
- Q. (BY MR. COOK) Did you call -- well, do you have your auto insurance with USAA?
- 15 A. Yes, sir.
- 16 Q. Did you call them for an estimate?
- 17 A. No, sir.
- Q. So you don't know what the premium would actually be for you, correct?
- 20 A. Not actually, sir. Yes.
- Q. Okay. And you say here gas and oil of 200 a month.
- 22 How many miles do you drive monthly?
- A. Yes, sir. I -- I at least spend 200. I'm not sure on the total mileage, sir.
- Q. Do you drive 2,000 miles a month?

- A. I don't think so, but I know I do spend around that.

 Q. So have you been charging that since August?

 A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. So if we looked on your credit card bills, they would show charges of 200 a month for gas?
 - A. Give or take.
 - Q. How much did Dr. Lara charge?
 - A. Five hundred was the total amount I paid to him.
 - Q. And you'd agree with me that the items on page six under section F, items 1, 2, and 3 are all expenses related to the children?
- 12 A. Yes, sir.

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- Q. Do you actually give -- do the children actually go to church every week with you?
 - A. And that again was for the full family --
- 16 Q. Okay. Please --
- 17 A. -- estimate here.
- 18 Q. -- just my question.
- A. I am in school, actually, sir, on Sundays, so I cannot attend church while I'm in school.
- Q. Okay. So what have you been paying the church yourself?
- 23 A. Right now, nothing --
- 24 Q. Okay.
- 25 A. -- because I am in school.

1 When is the last time you actually gave money to the 0. 2 church? 3 Α. Prior to him cutting off. Q. Okay. So last time I went prior to --5 Α. 6 Last July? Q. 7 -- being cut off. Α. 8 Okay. It says "barber and beauty shop." Have you Q. 9 actually been paying \$50 a month for the barber and beauty shop? 10 Α. That is an average, sir. 11 Okay. And it's got recreation/entertainment for Q. 12 yourself, item 9. Have you been paying 100 a month for recreation and entertainment? 13 14 Α. That is an average, sir. 15 0. And children's allowance. Have you actually been 16 giving them an allowance? 17 Not since he cut me off, sir. Α. 18 Q. Has their father been giving them an allowance? 19 Α. Yes. 20 Do you think you should both give them an allowance? Q. 21 It depends if they're doing stuff at my house with me Α. 22 in the future and if they're doing stuff at his house with him in 23 the future. Yes. 24 And it says also "union and professional dues." Are Q. 25 you paying any union or professional dues?

If I'm taking -- I have to take continuing education 1 Α. classes, and I do have to pay at times those. And again that's 2 an average because there are dues and classes I do have to pay 3 for at times. 4 When was the last time you did that? 5 Q. I don't recall, but I have done it, sir. It's just 6 Α. something I can't think of right now. 7 And you also list alcohol at \$50 a month, correct? 8 0. 9 Α. Yes. And husband testified that back in 2012 he had a 10 Ο. discussion with you about spending 200 a month on alcohol for 11 12 wine? 13 Yes, sir. Α. 14 Did you have that discussion with him? Q. 15 It was actually my idea to do a budget for the family --Α. Please (indiscernible - simultaneous speaking) --16 Q. 17 COURT REPORTER: You're both talking. I can't take 18 both down. 19 MR. COOK: Move to strike. Nonresponsive. THE COURT: I think that was responsive. 20 21 MR. COOK: No, Your Honor. I asked a yes-or-no 22 question, did she have a discussion with him. Yes or no. That 23 was my question. THE WITNESS: And I answered, sir, yes. 24

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Q.

(BY MR. COOK) So you did. And is the number that he

spoke of correct? The number that he expressed concern about was 1 \$200 a month. Is that number correct? 2 Because of the amount of entertaining we did at the 3 time, it is correct, sir. 4 5 MR. COOK: Okay. So the answer is correct, correct. 6 Thank you. 7 I have no further questions, but I do have some 8 redirect with my client. 9 THE COURT: Do you have any redirect? 10 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I do, Your Honor. 11 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 1.2 BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: 13 Miss Barron, I'm going to mark an Exhibit Number 9. Ο. 14 It's this one. It's my only copy. 15 MR. COOK: No. I object as not having previously been 16 disclosed. 1.7 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: You can't object to me marking 18 it. 19 (Whereupon, Petitioner's Exhibit Number 9 was marked 20 for identification.) 21 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Thank you. 22 Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Mrs. Barron, I'm going to 23 show you what's been marked as Petitioner's Exhibit Number 9. This is a letter from your husband's former attorney to myself 24 four days before Christmas last year; is that correct? 25

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. And did you see a copy of that letter at the time it
3	was delivered to our office or shortly thereafter?
4	A. Yes.
5	Q. And that's the letter in which Miss Sardinas originally
6	suggested the idea of you having an evaluation meeting and
7	treatment?
8	MR. COOK: Objection, Your Honor. Beyond the scope of
9	cross-examination. I didn't ask anything about this letter or
10	any correspondence from Miss Ramirez and opposing counsel.
11	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Actually, Mr. Cook asked several
12	questions about the evaluation with Dr. Lara and why it was that
13	her husband wasn't invited to participate in the evaluation.
14	THE COURT: Objection is overruled. I think it's
15	within the scope. If it's not, I'll allow it anyway.
16	Go ahead.
17	Q. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Is that what led to your
18	making the appointment eventually with Dr. Lara
19	A. Yes.
20	Q in part?
21	A. Yes. Yes.
22	Q. And nowhere in there does she request a forensic
23	evaluation be conducted of you, does it?
24	A. No, not at all.
2.5	MC DOVER HENDEDSON. I'd ack for the admission of

1 Exhibit 9. 2 MR. COOK: Again objection. It's beyond the scope of cross-examination. 3 THE COURT: Objection is overruled. I'll receive that. 4 5 (Whereupon, Petitioner's Exhibit Number 9 was admitted 6 into evidence.) 7 Ο. (BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON) Has -- have any of your 8 children ever taken any of your medication and ingested it? Α. 9 No. 10 Q. Do you believe your children have ever been in danger 11 of ingesting any of your medication? 12 Α. No, I don't. 13 Ο. Do you leave the medication out where they can get to 14 it? 15 Α. And when I do, like I have remembered, I have 16 called Paul right away and told him. That kind of -- that answer doesn't make any 17 0. 18 So has there ever been any occasion where you've left a medication out where the children could get ahold of it ever? 19 20 Α. Yes. Okay. And on -- when did that happen? 21 Q. When -- I don't know the dates. It's when his pictures 2.2 Α. 23 were.

Okay. And on that occasion what did you do?

What did I do? What do you mean what did I do?

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Q.

Α.

1 Q. You said you had called him at some point because you 2 were --3 When I remembered I left it -- I didn't take it, Α. I left it there, "Paul, can you remove this? It's here." 4 5 was a few weeks ago. 6 Q. Okay. Have you looked at the photo -- the -- the log 7 that he prepared that he testified from about you leaving 8 medications out? 9 Α. Yes. 10 Q. What kind of medications did he have pictures of you 11 leaving out? 12 Α. There was -- they were hard to see, first of all. saw supplements, like protein powder, I thought, and -- and 13 AMIN.O. Energy workout drinks, but they weren't -- they were in a 14 powder, and they were -- I did see my Adderall bottle, I think, 15 16 in one of the pictures. 17 Do you remember leaving your Adderall bottle in the Q. 18 position that he depicted it in the photograph? It would have been in -- I couldn't really make out the 19 photograph that well, but it would have been on my vanity. I --20 I don't recall. 21 Do you believe you leave your medications out in an 22 Q. 23 inappropriate or unsafe manner for your children? 24 Α. No.

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What was the discussion that you were going to testify

* ****	that you had with your husband with regard to the \$200 alcohol
2	expense in 2013?
3	A. We entertained a lot then. We've always had barbecues
4	and people over for dinner, and he was consuming, just as I was,
5	on a regular having people over for dinner. We did spend more
6	in alcohol then.
7	We don't enter we don't entertain as much now. I am
8	in school full-time. We it's just it's night and day with
9	our lifestyle changes back then.
10	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay. That's all I have.
1 =	THE COURT: Do you have any follow-up, Mr. Cook?
12	MR. COOK: Not with this witness, Your Honor. I would
13	just call Major Barron.
14	THE COURT: You may step down.
15	Did you have any other witnesses?
16	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: There's a
18	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I'm sorry?
19	THE COURT: That's not a witness in the back of the
20	courtroom?
21	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Not for today, no.
22	THE COURT: Okay.
23	PAUL ROGER BARRON,
24	called as a witness in rebuttal, having been previously duly
25	sworn, testified as follows:

1 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. COOK: 2 Can you hear me, sir? 3 Q. Yes, sir. 4 Α. Sir, do you take your children to school as well as 5 Q. mother? 6 7 Α. Yes. Do your parents sometimes take the children to school? Q. 8 9 Α. Yes. 10 Do you pick up your children at school? Q. 11 Sometimes. Α. 1.2 And do your parents pick up the children at school? Q. 13 Α. Yes. 14 Your wife testified that you're gone at least once a Q. 15 month for a week for fleet support. Do you recall that? 16 Yes, I do recall her saying that. Α. 17 0. Okay. How long are you actually gone for fleet 18 support? 19 A typical trip leaves on Sunday afternoon/evening. 20 the past, I've waited until she comes back from the fire academy. 21 And typically I'm back Thursday afternoon. 22 And how many months a year does that happen? Q. 23 Α. In the past three years, about six to seven months. Okay. So it's not every month? 24 Q. 25 Α. No.

- And she says you typically go to Hawaii and Okinawa and 1. 0. 2 places like that. Is that true? I have gone there in the past; however, the frequencies 3 of those longer-range trips has declined due to my current job as 4 the division head. 5 And are you in line for a change of position presently? 6 I'm told to expect orders remaining on Marine 7 Α. Corps Air Station Yuma. I'm expecting --8 9 MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Hearsay. MR. COOK: He gets to testify about his own job, 10 11 Your Honor. THE COURT: Overruled. 12 13 Q. (BY MR. COOK) Go ahead. 14 It's literally right across the street from the current Α. 15 building I work in. Okay. And is that going to change your work hours? 16 Q. 17 Yes. Α. 18 And how will it change them? Tell the judge. Q. 19 It will dramatically reduce the amount of time away Α. from home, and it will reduce the amount of time every day that 20 21 I'm at work. Is that going to be more like an 8:00 to 5:00 job? 22 Q.
 - Q. Is that going to be more like an old to 5.00 job.
 - A. Yes.

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Q. And your wife testified about you having more parenting time. What was the cause for increased parenting time that you

had in the last year?

A. I just want to clarify your question. As far as

parenting time, you're talking about interact with the children,

taking them to school, stuff like that?

Q. Yes. All the things you do for the kids, acting as a

parent.

A. That really didn't begin -- well, last summer or when we started talking about filing. A real wake-up call was when in two thousand and --

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Nonresponsive.

THE WITNESS: Okay. It started --

- Q. (BY MR. COOK) When -- when did it start, sir?
- A. It started 2013 through 2014 school year.
- Q. What was the cause of the start?
- A. I was receiving e-mails from the school regarding excessive tardies and that, if the tardies were not curbed, there was a potential for the school to contact child services.
- Q. Okay. Now, is this the school where both parents have access to the school records?
 - A. Yes.

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- Q. Okay. So any school records with respect to the children's tardies are equally available to your wife as to you?
- A. Yes. But I'm not sure they keep them after the current school year.
 - Q. Okay. Your wife testified that you'd given her \$200, I

- 1 think, on each of two occasions back in September and October. 2 Is that true? 3 Α. Yes. Did you provide your wife a list of counselors who 4 Q. would have done an assessment for free? 5 6 Α. Yes. 7 They were covered by your insurance? 0. 8 Α. Yes. 9 She complained that you haven't been 0. 10 communicating with her, for example, about communions. Let's 11 talk about communion. Was there a date set for your daughter's 12 communion? Yes or no? 1.3 Α. There was a date set. Who set the date? 14 Q. 15 Α. The church. 16 Did they communicate with you about setting the date, Q. 17 or somebody just send you a notice about a date? They sent me a brief notice; and, because it was when I 18 Α. 19 signed them up last summer, it was a long way in the future. I -- I knew it was between the end of March and the end of April 20 21 but --22 Of what year? Q.
 - A. I think I just threw it out.

Of this year.

23

24

25

Α.

Q.

Okay. And what did you do with the note?

1	Q.	Okay. So you didn't say anything to anybody about the
2	note?	
3	Α.	No. I communicated to Shelly.
4		MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Nonresponsive.
5		THE WITNESS: I did communicate.
6		MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Nonresponsive. Move
7	to strike	
8	Q.	(BY MR. COOK) Did you talk to your wife about it?
9		MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: May I have a ruling?
10		THE COURT: I think he basically said
11		MR. COOK: I moved on.
12		THE COURT: Yes.
13	Q.	(BY MR. COOK) Did you talk to your wife about it?
14	Α.	Yes.
15	Q.	What did you tell her?
16	А.	That there was going to be a first communion in the
17	spring.	
18	Q.	Did you ever have did you try to keep it a secret
19	from her?	
20	Α,	No.
21	Q.	Has the communion actually occurred yet?
22	А.	Nope.
23	Q.	When is it supposed to happen?
24	Α.	I think the first Saturday of May. Shelly rescheduled
25	it. I di	d not oppose so that she could attend.

- 1 Ο. Okav. So that's fine with you? 2 I want my -- I want the mother of my children to Yeah. Α. 3 be at the first communion. Okay. Let me go into this again. Have you ever made 4 Q. any complaint that when Shelly is not drinking that she is not a 5 6 Have you ever said that to anybody? 7 When she's -- when she's not drinking --Α. MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Objection. Beyond the scope. 8 9 THE COURT: Overruled. 10 THE WITNESS: When she's not drinking as much, she's a 11 much better parent. 12 (BY MR. COOK) Okay. And at this point what you want Q. 13 to have is an assessment where whoever does the assessment has 14 complete input before they make a conclusion about whether or not 15 there's an issue or potential issue; is that correct? 16 Ά Correct. 17 Q. Okay. You're not saying that she should never be able 18 to drink again? You've not said that, have you? 19 Α. No. 20 You've never said that you should get to follow her to 0. bars and see if she's drinking too much, have you? 21
 - Q. You're asking for a commitment by both parents that they're not going to do this until this issue is resolved; is that correct?

22

23

24

25

Α.

No.

- 1 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. And if there -- it turns out there's an issue, you want the issue dealt with; is that correct?
- 4 A. Yes.

8

9

14

- 5 Q. Do you think it's unreasonable to want that?
- A. No, sir. What's good for the goose is good for the quantum quantum
 - Q. And because you're making the same commitment yourself, are you not?
- 10 A. Yes. Yes, sir.
- Q. And Shelly has testified now that there was at least one occasion where she called you to say she left her medication out, correct?
 - A. There's one occasion.
- 15 Q. And have there been other occasions --
- 16 A. No.
- 17 | Q. -- when she's left the medication out other places?
- A. Yes. She has left the medications and supplements out multiple times.
- Q. Okay. And has it only been on her vanity, or has it been other places?
- 22 A. Other places.
- Q. What other places?
- 24 A. I think I can recall an island counter as well as a --
- 25 Q. Is that in the kitchen?

Yes, sir. 1 Α. 2 Q. Okay. And then also on what -- it's a little wood box I made 3 Α. that's used as a bench for the piano in my bedroom. 4 Okay. And Shelly testified that the kids frequently 5 Q. make the sign of the cross over you when you're sleeping. 6 7 you ever heard that before? 8 Α. Nope. Is this the first time you've ever heard that? 9 Ο. Yes. 10 Α. And do they typically make the sign of the cross 11 Okay. Q. 12 over their mother when she's sleeping? 13 I -- I've never -- I can't recall seeing them make the Α. 14 sign of the cross over her another time. 15 Q. This was the only occasion that you know of? 16 The -- the incident --Α. 17 That you testified about earlier? Q. 18 Α. Correct. 19 When she was passed out? Q. 20 Α. Correct. 21 MR. COOK: Okay. Nothing further. 22 Can we have five minutes each for argument, Your Honor? 23 THE COURT: Sure. MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: I have a couple of questions. 24 25 THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead and proceed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

2 BY MS. BOYTE HENDERSON:

2.4

- Q. You have not made any disclosure about this new change to your job or position or hours prior to testifying on rebuttal right now, have you?
- A. As --
 - Q. That's a yes-or-no question, sir. Do you under -- do you understand the question?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Okay. "Disclosure," when I say that, I mean has anybody on your team told anybody on our team that your job was changing and that your hours were not going to be the same as you testified that they were in your deposition?
 - A. I've discussed multiple times with Shelly about the job change.
 - O. When was that?
 - A. Since last fall, I've been trying -- I've been communicating --
 - Q. When did you have the -- when did you have the discussion with Shelly that your job was going to have the hours you've testified to right now?
 - A. The first time I talked to her was probably last fall, continuing -- I think the last time we talked about the potential to move to the -- the squadron across the street -- I think the last time we talked about it was either last week or this week,

so it's been an ongoing conversation.

- Q. So if Shelly were to get on the stand and testify that she had no knowledge of any of this, she would be lying?
- A. Whether she -- she heard me when I was talking, I don't know, but I have definitely communicated to her about a upcoming move to VMX-22.
- Q. Let me ask you, when you communicate something, if you just say it in a room with someone and they don't hear it, do you feel you've communicated it? Is that what you're saying?
- A. Depending on how well she pays attention. I mean,
 I can't guarantee that she's going to remember all the
 conversations.
- Q. Well, your children's school has never been contacted -or none of your children's schools have ever contacted child
 services, have they?
 - A. No.
- Q. You were asked in your deposition to provide records about the tardies that you said you had in your possession. Do you remember that?
- A. I don't recall exactly that conversation, but if it's in the deposition, I believe it happened.
 - Q. And do you, in fact, have them in your possession?
 - A. I do have a record of tardies electronically.
 - Q. And why is it that you have not provided that?
 - A. I'm not sure of all the legal process. It could be an

	oversight if I did not give it to my
2	Q. Have you seen the judge's order that required you to
3	provide the materials agreed upon in your deposition by Wednesday
4	of last week?
5	A. I have seen that; however, my understanding is that I
6	give my materials to my lawyer and then they come to you via a
7	process which I am not very familiar with. I can provide that
8	list of tardies from 2013 electronically.
9	Q. So in your deposition also you were asked the following
10	question. This is on, for the record, page 33:
11	"Just to make sure I'm understanding your answer,
12	you're gone for a week a month every month except for four months
13	out of the year?
14	"Answer: Correct. And when I say I'm gone for a week,
15	it's not typically a full week."
16	Was that testimony truthful at the time?
17	A. It was truthful. It's an approximate approximation.
18	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay. That's all I have.
19	THE WITNESS: Four months
20	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: You've answered the question.
21	Thank you.
22	That's all I have.
23	THE COURT: Okay. You may step down, sir.
24	THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.
25	MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor. Can we argue?

1	THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead and argue at this time.
2	MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: I'm going to let you go first because
4	Miss Boyte's already used up more than half the time.
5	MR. COOK: I'll be quick, Your Honor.
6	I've given you the position statement. I think
7	mother's testimony
8	THE COURT: Sorry to interrupt you. One thing I I'm
9	not sure on. Both neither party has any specific
10	recommendation for parenting time after the petitioner returns to
11	school [sic]? This is something you're intending to work out?
12	MR. COOK: Well, we asked five/two/two/five once she's
13	finished with school, and so that's what we asked for in our
14	position statement, Your Honor. But we're amenable to anything
15	else that works out that's going to be essentially a 50/50
16	parenting schedule.
17	THE COURT: And and what's the mother's position
18	when she's goes back to work?
19	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: We we haven't taken a
20	particular position because we don't know what the schedules are
21	going to be, and it seems to make sense to do that once we know
22	where everyone's going to be.
23	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead, Mr. Cook.
24	MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor.
25	First, with respect to the concerns father has

expressed about drinking, I think mother's testimony essentially corroborated what father had to say and some of the concerns.

For example, he doesn't know if it's because of her ADHD or whatever, but there are occasions when she leaves her medications out, and even mother agreed on one occasion she called father to say, "I left my meds out." So at least she seems to confirm what he -- he testified about from his journal.

1.2

And she seemed to confirm what he testified about from his -- about the drinking issues, although she doesn't think it's a problem. And father just thinks when you're not going to have two parents in the household anymore, you're going to have one parent, you know, it's pretty important to be alert and awake and not be drinking.

And so I think if there's an assessment that's done where -- I mean, no -- I don't know what anybody said to Dr. Lara, and -- but I'm pretty sure he didn't have this information, obviously, so -- with respect to that.

We think that there's no reason to think that mother shouldn't be fully employable when she finishes the fire academy. The City of Phoenix publishes what they're currently paying on their employment website, and we've given — that exhibit's in evidence. It's thirty-four seventy for an EMT paramedic, and that's what her training is. She teaches EMT training and all that. So, I mean, I — I don't think it's reasonable to think that she won't get a job or shouldn't be expected to get a job,

but she certainly shouldn't have free rein to decide to get a job maybe later sometime and do nothing.

So what we proposed is, I think, reasonable based upon the circumstances. And, you know, mother testified on -- under cross-examination, you know, a substantial portion of the expenses that she lists in her AFI include expenses for the entire family, when they're going to be split. Father's going to have a separate household. For example, the food bill would be one example. So, plainly, her expense statement is inflated. And spousal maintenance is for her, not for the kids. It's child support for the children, and that takes care of the children's needs.

There's no disagreement about the marital residence.

Father's going to continue to pay the insurance for the children, and that's on his pay stub. I think it's \$38 a month for that, so he will be paying that.

Father's been paying the preschool, but there isn't any other child care, and he will continue to pay that. Mother says she wants to, but there's no reason father shouldn't continue to pay it.

They've agreed on the vehicles they're going to have.

Father's proposal for spousal maintenance, which, you know, this is a relatively short marriage, Your Honor -- we're talking about 11 years, basically -- and he's offering to give her \$3,000 a month for -- until she gets a job, and then she's

going to have that plus another 1,100 that he's proposing to give her. That would be about \$4,600 a month just for her own support, and -- and that's, plainly, enough, if you look at her AFI, to meet all -- all the needs that she has expressed in her AFI. And, plus, she's going to get child support on top of that. And most of these fire jobs, as you know, are like two days a week most of the time, and firemen often have other jobs and things they do. And mother's testified about all the other things she can do, including selling real estate and managing stores and all that. She's plainly employable.

2.4

I don't disagree that she's followed father. I mean, that's how it is. You choose to marry somebody in the military, that's part of the program that you buy into, so that's understandable. But it shouldn't be a financial milk run either. I mean, reasonable needs is one thing. A financial milk run is something else.

Should father have given her more money? You could argue, but, then again, he was also paying all of her expenses, including life insurance and life insurance for him that's for her benefit and things like that, or benefit of their children, at least, his family's benefit. So I don't see that he's been unreasonable in that regard. And she's still got money left over from the money that she took, and she seems to be able to meet her needs.

And father proposes that, you know, let the attorneys'

fees issue abide trial. Maybe it would be appropriate to make an award then.

THE COURT: Let's give Miss Henderson a couple minutes to argue.

MR. COOK: Thank you.

2.0

MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: First of all, I have an objection to this ongoing reference to my client taking money. There was a community account. It was divided. She got her half and was told that she was expected to live on her half and pay anything — any out-of-pocket expenses with — with her share of the community money while, of course, father retained his \$10,000-a-month income to do as he pleased with. So she hasn't taken anything. She didn't do anything improper, and I don't think it should be phrased in that way.

You know, it's very easy to say, well, father thinks there's a problem and wants this provision in the parenting plan that says nobody drinks. Why in the world won't everybody agree to this? And the answer is quite simple, because my client doesn't want to have any problems. If there were a problem, if there were any objective indication even to me that there was a problem, I would suggest my client address it. And when the allegation was made, my client addressed the problem. In the manner that was requested that it be addressed, she addressed the problem.

What -- what is being requested is an opening for

somebody to come in and nitpick; and, oh, there's this allegation; or the children said you were drinking that night; or, oh, this happened here. And if there were any indication that there were a problem going on here, that would be an appropriate risk to take. But to ask my client to subject herself to the continuing monitoring and grilling the children and supervision of her husband, where clearly there's been an issue of that in the relationship, unless there's a reason to think that there's a real problem here, there — that's — it's just not reasonable to do that.

2.0

Obviously, these are two people who have consumed alcohol in their marriage. There's no evidence that either one of them has done so in an inappropriate way. There's no evidence that any of this has affected the children in any way. I mean, the best we have is that my client supposedly leaves her medication out. There's no reason to believe that that has anything to do with -- if it happened, with alcohol consumption. At best, it's carelessness. And by "at best," I mean, you know, the most persuasive bit of that evidence would be that it is carelessness. And the children have never actually been affected by it in any way.

And then this -- this idea that my client came home and fell asleep and the kids did the sign of a cross, as she testified, that's something that they do all the time. There's no evidence here that the children are affected by this, that

1	their parenting has been affected.
2	And the tardies simply are explained, I think, by my
3	client in terms of the distance between school. And now that
4	school is right next-door, there's no tardies.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Well, I don't want to get in trouble
6	with the clerk's office.
7	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Okay.
8	THE COURT: So we're going to I'm going to take the
9	issues under advisement and issue a written order.
10	MS. BOYTE HENDERSON: Thank you, Your Honor.
11	MR. COOK: Thank you, Your Honor.
12	(Whereupon, the proceedings concluded.)
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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I, Julie K. Knowlton, having been duly appointed as Official Court Reporter herein, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages, numbered 1 through 145 inclusive, constitute a full, true, and accurate transcript of all proceedings had in the above matter, all done to the best of my skill and ability. Dated at Yuma, Arizona, this 11th day of September, 2017. /s/ Julie K. Knowlton, CR, RPR, CSR(CA) Certified Reporter AZ Certification No. 50138

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Julie K. Knowlton Official Court Reporter

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2016 MAR -3 AM 8: 33

LYNN FAZZ CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT YUMA ARIZONA 85364

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YUMA

In re the Marriage of:

SHELLY RAE BARRON,
Petitioner,

and

PAUL ROGER BARRON,
Respondent.

Case No.: S1400-D0-2015-01132

TEMPORARY ORDERS

Commissioner Two

(Under Advisement 2/26/16)

IT HAVING APPEARED TO THE COURT following the hearing upon the petition and motion for temporary orders filed by the parties held on Friday, February 26, 2016; and the parties appeared with counsel; and the court considered all testimony and other evidence presented; and the court took all issues under advisement at the conclusion of the hearing; and for good cause shown; and

THE COURT FINDS, CONCLUDES AND ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

1. It is in the best interests of the children that the parties be awarded joint legal decision-making; and the parties agreed to joint legal decision-making. The parties

so agreed to the equal parenting time which will remain

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in effect until the petitioner completes her training and obtains employment.

- 2. Both parties are likely to provide meaningful, frequent and continuing contact between the children and the other parent.
- 3. The court has considered all provisions of ARS 25-403.
- 4. The parties have a commendable and adequate ability to communicate and act reasonably thereby making joint legal decision-making feasible and desirable.
- 5. There has been no domestic violence.
- 6. There has been no adequate evidence of alcohol or other substance abuse which would adversely affect legal decision-making or parenting time.
- 7. The past, present and future interrelationship between the parents and children facilitates joint legal decisionmaking.
- 8. The children are adjusted to home, school and community with joint legal decision-making.
- 9. The mental and physical health of the parents and children are consistent with joint legal decision-making.
- 10. All of the above findings regarding joint legal decisionmaking are also applicable and result in the parenting time hereafter ordered.
- Effective March 1, 2016, the child support obligation of shall be \$523.00 per month payable by respondent assignment of earnings. The court hereby incorporates the

attached child support worksheet which was calculated by the court and was determined consistent with the Arizona Child Support Guidelines. Uncovered or uninsured health expenses of the children are divided and the tax exemptions are allocated as set forth in the worksheet.

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The asterisks at the bottom of the worksheet explain the referenced calculations.

- 11. The parties agreed that the petitioner qualifies for temporary spousal maintenance; but disagreed to the amounts applicable before and after the petitioner becomes employed. Quite frankly, insufficient evidence was presented by either party to persuade the court the other party's amount should not be adopted. The respondent's AFI did not reflect his prospective financial circumstances when he leaves the community residence. The petitioner's AFI was inflated. Since adopting either party's support amounts was plausible, the court elects to average the values; that is, until the petitioner obtains employment consistent with her EMT and Firefighter training, effective March 1, 2016, the respondent shall pay \$3,250 per month which shall decrease to \$1,400 per month when the petitioner becomes so employed.
- 12. The petitioner is ordered to exercise diligence in seeking employment consistent with her training.
- 13. The court is not structuring a division of parenting time effective when the petitioner becomes employed since the

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working shifts of a firefighter or EMT are so variable. If the parties cannot agree to parenting time, then the issue can be submitted informally. The court has no difficulty with the parties agreeing to equal parenting time. However, the court believes equal time sharing is more appropriate for timeshares than for children.

- 14. Until the petitioner becomes employed, the court believes the agreed parenting time is the father having parenting time from noon on Thursday until Sunday at 7:00 P.M.; and the mother would have the remainder of the week.
- 15. There is insufficient evidence of alcohol abuse by the petitioner to require an order that neither party consume any alcohol while having parenting time. If this was really a problem, one would expect corroboration or objective evidence such as law enforcement contact or neutral witness testimony of abuse.
- 16. The court does find from the testimony of the respondent good cause for an evaluation of the petitioner under Rule 63 to determine if any alcohol problem should affect her parenting circumstances. The respondent may seek evaluation of the petitioner under Rule 63 by his selected qualified expert at his expense and both parties should be information to present to the evaluator. The petitioner should also have the right to present expert testimony.

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- 17. Both parties shall keep any medications or other substances harmful to children in a locked container.

 Neither party shall be impaired while exercising parenting time; and shall not drive a vehicle containing the children after consuming any alcohol.
- 18. All other issues including the request by the petitioner for attorney fees is reserved for future ruling.
- 19. Counsel for the petitioner shall prepare the order.

DATED this 29^{7} day of February, 2016

Honorable Stephen J. Rooff Superjor Court Judge Pro Tem

Copies of the foregoing placed/mailed In the boxes this 3rd day of February, 2016, to:

Mary Boyte Henderson Attorney for Petitioner

S. Alan Cook Attorney for Respondent 4646 E. Greenway Road Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85032

LYNN FAZZ, Clerk of the Superior Court
By MAURINE BENBOW SUPERIOR

Deputy Club

SEAL

PARENT'S CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINE WORKSHEET

Parties: In Ry Marriago Barron Case No. Do-2015-1132	
GROSS MONTHLY INCOME 70,009 326 10,335	
Court Ordered Spousal Support - 3,250 +3,250	
Child Support	
Support of Other Children	•
ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME 6,759 3,576 10,335	
BASIC CHILD SUPPORT FOR CHILD(REN)	
ADJUSTMENTS 1. Insurance	
2. Child Care or Child Care with Tax Credit	
3. Education Expenses/Extraordinary Child	
4. Older Child Adjustment	
TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT 2,374	
PERCENTAGE: SALARY/TOTAL INCOME 65 % 35 % (Same % for payment of uncovered medical expenses)	
PARENTAL SUPPORT OBLIGATION 1544 832	
Visitation Adjustment	
Medical Insurance Adjustment 2\(\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc	
Non-Custodial Child Care	
PRELIMINARY CHILD SUPPORT 1/518 472	
SELF-SUPPORT RESERVE TEST Adjusted Gross Income \$903.00 =	
CHILD SUPPORT TO BE PAID BY: \$ 523 \$	
TAX DEDUCTIONS: 01 dast and yoursett child - Respondet Father; middle child-	Patitional moshe
DEVIATION: [] Yes [] No THER: X R-3, 1/2016 LES, rounded * 34.68 x.75 = 76 rounded	
X x x Para. 12: Unequal incomes & Equal Person Jing Time: (1,518	-472) =2:

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2016 DEC -6 PM 3: 47

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT YUMA ARIZONA 85364

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YUMA

l	In re the Marriage of:) Case No.: S1400-DO-2015-01132
	SHELLY RAE BARRON, Petitioner,	,))) FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND
	and	ORDERS
	PAUL ROGER BARRON,	Commissioner Two
	Respondent.	(Under Advisement 11/30/16)
Ш		

IT HAVING APPEARED TO THE COURT following trial held on September 4, 2016, and November 10, 2016, and concluded on November 16, 2016; and the parties appeared with counsel; and the court considered all testimony and other evidence presented; and the court took all issues under advisement On November 30, 3016, following the filing of affidavits by the parties regarding respective claims for attorney fees and costs; and for good cause shown.

THE COURT FINDS, CONCLUDES AND ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

- 2. Both parties are likely to provide meaningful, frequent and continuing contact between the children and the other parent.
- 3. The court has considered all provisions of ARS 25-403 and ARS 25-403.01.
- 4. The parties have a commendable and adequate ability to communicate and act reasonably thereby making joint legal decision-making feasible and desirable.
- 5. There has been no domestic violence.

- 6. There has been no adequate evidence of alcohol or other substance abuse which would adversely affect legal decision-making or parenting time.
- 7. The past, present and future interrelationship between the parents and children facilitates joint legal decision-making.
- 8. The children are adjusted to home, school and community with joint legal decision-making. Parental joint legal decision-making has governed the children their entire lives.
- 9. The mental and physical health of the parents and children are consistent with joint legal decision-making.
- 10. The most difficult decision in this case is whether equal parenting time is appropriate. The difficulty is the

emotional impact upon the parents, and not the effect upon the children since the court feels the ensuing parenting time division is in the best interests of the children. The primary focus concerning parenting time is the best interest of the children and not the parents. If the interests of parents are more important than children, then children, like timeshares, would always be equally timeshared.

- 11. A totality of circumstances tip the scales in favor of designation of the mother as primary residential parent.
 - A. The mother has been the primary care provider for the children prior to this action. The children have historically spent more time with the mother than the father since their birth.
 - B. The children have not fully adjusted to equal parenting time during the pendency of the temporary orders. The court finds the children want and need to spend more time with the mother.
 - C. The military duties of the father often make him unavailable during his parenting time resulting in the children spending too much time with the paternal grandparents relative to time they could be with their mother.
 - D. The children are girls who naturally will gravitate more to the mother as they mature.

- E. The experience during the temporary orders has been unreasonable occasionally. The parties have insisted upon equal reciprocal parenting time or other equal benefit when addressing parenting time trades or other concessions as the respective plans and activities of the parents naturally change. The court finds the father has been comparatively more unreasonable and inflexible than the mother in this regard. In particular, the father has placed his interest over the best interest of the children in not allowing more frequent weekend parenting time by the mother regardless of the strict terms of the stipulated temporary order.
- F. It is unlikely the parties will both reside in Yuma during the minority of all the children. Significant geographical separation of the parties precludes equal parenting time. Changing equal parenting time now would be less disruptive than in the future.
- G. Children should have a primary home and bedroom where special items like collections, posters and private things are maintained as opposed to forcing children to equally divide their time and things and clothes equally between two homes.
- H. A primary residence promotes stability and continuity for children.

12. The mother should be designated the primary residential parent. The court adopts the Mother's Proposed Parenting Plan, Petitioner's Exhibit 1, with the following changes.

- A. Paragraph III B is deleted, and the father shall have thirty continuous days of parenting time during the summer school break each year. The father shall designate his thirty day period in writing by March 1st of each year. If the father fails to timely designate his thirty days, then the mother shall have the right to designate in writing the father's continuous thirty day period by designating before April 1st.
- B. Paragraph III C 2 is deleted and the spring or Easter break will be divided with the father having the entire approximate nine day period is all years. The period shall begin after school on the last day of school before Easter and end on Easter Sunday at 7:00 p.m. The mother shall have the weekends before and after this period if the father's parenting time includes two weekends.
- C. In the event the residences of the parties are separated greater than 100 miles, the exchange of the children during the Christmas vacation period shall be on December 26th.
- D. Neither parent shall criticize the other parent in the presence of the children. Each parent shall encourage the children to have a healthy and meaningful relationship with both parents.

E. Each parent shall be reasonable and flexible and empathetic concerning the other parent. In any future litigation concerning any modification of legal decision-making, parenting time or other issues concerning the children, the parent who is henceforth more reasonable, flexible and empathetic will have a distinct advantage.

- 13. Effective December 1, 2016, the child support obligation of the father shall be \$489.00 per month; and the child support shall increase to \$775 per month on April 1, 2017. The court hereby incorporates the attached two child support worksheets which were calculated by the court and determined consistent with the Arizona Child Support Guidelines. Uncovered or uninsured health expenses of the children are divided and the tax exemptions are allocated as set forth in the worksheets.
- 14. The court finds the mother has not exercised diligent efforts to obtain full-time employment. The mother has been more motivated to spend time with the children. The court cannot find that the mother should have already obtained a full-time firefighter/EMT position with a government employer or employer other than Rural Metro. There is no evidence that the mother has avoided or not reasonably sought employment with earnings similar to the amount the father seeks to attribute to the mother.
- 15. The Guidelines contemplate full-time employment, and sufficient time has passed for the mother to acquire such

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- 16. The parties agree that the petitioner qualifies for spousal maintenance; but disagree to the amount. Both parties urge a duration of four years.
- agreement for some 17. Independent of the maintenance, the court finds that the wife qualifies for an award of spousal maintenance under sections A1 and A2 of The wife cannot support herself in any ARS 25-319. standard of living approaching the standard of the marriage The wife has no income without spousal maintenance. property or source of income other than her currently insufficient earnings to provide for her support. The husband can easily pay the spousal maintenance ordered by the court.
- and the duration and amount of spousal maintenance determined by the court is appropriate after considering all said provisions. The most appropriate provisions include the duration of the marriage, and the career sacrifices of the wife caused by the six changes of residence during the marriage due to the military career of

the husband. The wife also interrupted her career to birth and raise three children. Given the education and intelligence of the wife, it is reasonable to assume that she could have acquired significant current earnings if she was able to maintain a long-term relationship with an employer without interruptions for significant changes of residences and to raise young children.

- 19. The evidence demonstrates the husband is easily able to pay the spousal maintenance ordered by the court.
- 20. The maintenance should be structured at the current level until April 1, 2017, to enable time for the disposition of the residence and for the wife to obtain more lucrative employment.
- 21. The community residence is treated independently from the division of other property. The property was not appraised, so the court averages the values of the parties for a fair market value of \$307,500. The principal owing at the termination of the community was \$293,616 which results in an equity of \$13,884. The mother shall have until April 1, 2017, to refinance or otherwise remove the liability of the husband for the secured indebtedness for the residence exclusive of taxes and impounds, and to pay the husband \$6,942 for his half of the equity. If the wife fails to timely refinance and pay the husband, the husband shall have from April 1, 2017, to June 30, 2017, to refinance and pay the wife under the same terms. If neither party timely

refinances, then the residence shall be listed on multiple listing with a broker agreeable to the parties, and the net sales proceeds shall be equally divided. The court reserves jurisdiction to resolve any disputes and issue any orders reasonably necessary to facilitate the refinancing or sale of the residence.

- 22. The wife may reside in the residence until April 1, 2017, unless she timely refinances and pays the husband; and in such events, the wife shall own the residence as her separate property. The wife will be responsible for the monthly payments for the residence until April 1, 2017, and thereafter if she timely refinances. If the wife does not timely refinance, the husband shall have the right of possession of the residence effective April 1, 2017, and he shall be responsible for the monthly payments until the residence is sold, or until he timely refinances and thereafter. The court reserves jurisdiction to resolve any disputes.
- refinancing shall be adjusted with each party receiving credit for any principal reduction caused by any monthly residence payments made by either party after September 1, 2015. The court is not considering the impound account as an asset because it should correspond to an off-setting liability.

The court concludes that Koelsch vs. Koelsch, 148 Ariz. 24. 176, 713 P.2d 1234 (1986) is applicable to a military retirement. The court is constrained to apply Koelsch in the absence of any binding appellate authority to restrict Koelsch to retirements other than military retirements. Any limitation of Koelsch should come from a higher pay Applying Koelsch does not divide any military retirement prior to the time of actual distribution of the military no burden on imposes and only provides equitable Koelsch administrator-payor. share the against dilution of the protection nonparticipant spouse for a unilateral decision by the normal active duty after continue participant to This is conceptually analogous to the retirement date. protection provided in In Re Marriage of Howell, 238 Ariz. 407.

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25. Each party should be awarded half of the community interest in any future monthly retirement of the husband with the community interest calculated with a fraction with the numerator being the months and fraction of a month from the date of the marriage of January 3, 2004, until the termination of the community on August 17, 2015. The court finds the denominator should commence on February 13, 2003, Block 66, AFADBD, Respondent's LES, Respondent's Exhibit 4, and end on attaining twenty years of active service on February 13, 2023, and extended only if the military

refuses to allow the husband to retire for reasons other than an election by the husband.

- support ordered in the temporary orders. The dispute of the parties is one of timing and the payment of the support by the military near the end of a month. The court does not make any finding that the husband is current or in arrears at any given time. This problem can be resolved by the stipulation suggested by counsel for the husband. In the absence of a stipulation the issue should be resolved at the end of the support period by the final payment by the military after the period terminates.
- December 31, 2016, in order to file joint income tax returns, any refunds or liabilities should be divided with equal division for the portion attributable to the year until August 17, 2016, and proportional division for the remainder of the year; that is, .625 of any refund or liability should be equally divided, and the remainder should be divided according to the ratio of individual gross incomes to combined gross income.
- 28. The court is not going to award an equalization judgment to either party. The husband seeks a retroactive accounting of most all joint or community debts from the date of community termination including a significant period of cohabitation of the community residence. The

husband's proposal is unfair due to the great disparity of the respective incomes of the parties and the historical role of the husband as primary economic provider. Also, in fairness, implementing the husband's proposal would require that the court make some equitable retroactive application of the temporary support order to the termination of the community. The court finds the financial benefits provided by the husband to the wife prior to the effective date of the temporary order satisfies any claim of retroactive support arrears.

- 29. The Invesco accounts for the children shall continue to be managed and held in trust for the children by the parties as held and managed in the past. The Invesco account #470 has been equally divided by stipulation of the parties. The husband has no TSP account subject to division, Item 3 on Petitioner's Exhibit 26. Item 10 of Exhibit 26 has already been divided.
- 30. The remaining items of property are divided in kind according to the "Party Awarded" column in Petitioner's Exhibit 26. The vehicle values are resolved according to the agreement of the parties in Respondent's Exhibit 31. The furnishings are valued as set forth in Petitioner's Exhibit 26.
- 31. The Wife is awarded her Roth account at a value of \$42,358, the cash value of her life insurance at a value of

\$6,319 and furnishings at a value of \$5,275, for a total value of \$53,952.

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- of his life insurance and furnishings at respective values of \$59,843, \$12,500 and \$1,830, for a total value of \$74,173. The discrepancy in value is \$20,221 which would result in an equalization payment of \$10,110.50 payable to the wife. This payment should be reduced \$3,560.55 for the stipulation regarding the vehicles, Respondent's Exhibit 31.
- 33. The court is not awarding any equalization judgment in favor of the wife for several reasons. The Roth accounts were valued at face value and their present cash value is approximately seventy percent of face value. The values for furnishings were not addressed and are speculative at best. The husband paid numerous community debts with his post-service separate earnings. The court finds the joint, common and community property has been equitably divided.
- 34. The court confirms the respective separate property of the parties pursuant to the schedules in Petitioner's Exhibit 26. Each party shall pay and hold the other harmless for any secured indebtedness for their respective vehicles. Each party shall pay and hold the other harmless for his or her respective credit cards and any other unsecured debts.

The court finds that neither party made any claims or 35. should result 1n maintained any position which unreasonable conduct supporting an award of attorney fees under ARS 25-324. Consequently, attorney fees should be allocated according to the comparative ability of measure parties to pay attorney fees. The best comparative ability is the ratio of individual earnings to combined earnings. The respective incomes during most of the time of the effective duration of this order is 67 husband wife and of the percent 33 and percent respectively.

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- 36. The court finds that \$175 and \$150 an hour for paralegal time is unreasonable and without sufficient evidence of local practice. Such a rate approximates three times the hourly rate of a judge. The court is going to reduce the hourly rate to \$50 per hour. Many lawyers do not charge anything for so-called paralegal time and secretarial time.
- 37. Adjusting the total claims of the parties with only reducing paralegal time to \$50 per hour results in a total claim of the wife of \$30,704 rounded and the husband of \$43,295 rounded. The wife should pay 33 percent of the fees and costs of the husband and the husband should pay 67 percent of the fees and costs of the wife. The arithmetic results in a net award to the wife of \$6,284 for partial attorney fees and costs.
- 38. Counsel for the petitioner shall prepare the decree.

1	DATED this 5 day of December, 2016
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4	Honorable Stephen J. Rouff Superior Court Judge Pro Tem
5	
6	Copies of the foregoing placed/mailed In the boxes this day of December, 2016, to:
7 8	Mary Boyte Henderson Attorney for Petitioner
9	S. Alan Cook
10	Attorney for Respondent 4646 E. Greenway Road
11	Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85032
12	
13	LYNN FAZZ, Clerk of the Superior Court By MAURINE BENBOW SUPERIOR
14	Deputy Clerk SEAL COURT
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PARENT'S CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINE WORKSHEET

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PARENT'S CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINE WORKSHEET

CASE NO.: <u>\$1400DO</u> 2615-1132 ATLAS NO.:				
NCP: CP:				. :
Number of Children: 3 Date(s) of Birth:				
•	<u>FATHER</u>	MOTHER	COMBINED	•
GROSS MONTHLY INCOME:	19009	2,395	14,909	
Court Ordered Spousal Support -	- <u>1,750</u> -	+ 1,700		
Child Support				
Support of Other Children	0220			
ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME:	0309	4,095	12,404	
BASIC CHILD SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN			2,167	
ADJUSTMENTS:		~ ~		
1) Insurance	35	-55	35	•
2) Child Care or Child Care w/ Tax Credit	0	0		
3) Education Expenses/Extraordinary Child				
4) Older Child Adjustment			0.002	
TOTAL CHILD SUPPORT:	67%	33%	2,202	•
<u>PERCENTAGE</u> : Salary/Total Income (same % for payment of uncovered medical expenses)	0.76	776		
PARENTAL SUPPORT OBLIGATION:	1,975		•	
Visitation Adjustment (30.7 %) / 143-152 DAYS	44 5			
Medical Insurance	35			
Non-Custodial Child Care	206	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
PRELIMINARY CHILD SUPPORT:	715			
SELF SUPPORT RESERVE TEST: Adjusted Gross Income\$1115 = OK				,
CHILD SUPPORT TO BE PAID BY:	10 A			
Deviation:Yes No Other:				
* Tax Grang Juns - Every year Boy, 17	nin 2016;	Father - to	most and ok	1991 1997
Date: Name:	<u>.</u>	ON 116	יין - אסקנטומן	بهرار
* Parties may elect To Eile a Joint 20	il Resurn J	EF still mov	med on 12/3	31/16



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2017 APR 24 PM 4: 46

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT YUMA ARIZONA 85384

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF YUMA

In re the Marriage of:) Case No.: S1400-D0-2015-01132
SHELLY RAE BARRON, Petitioner,))) ORDER RE OBJECTION TO FORM
and) DECREE AND MOTIONS FOR NEW) TRIAL AND RECONSIDERATION
PAUL ROGER BARRON, Respondent.)))
	Commissioner Two

The court has reviewed the Respondent's Objection to the Form of the Decree and his Motion for Reconsideration and Motion for a New Trial, and the Reply of the Petitioner.

The gender of the children and the parties was a very minor factor in the totality of circumstances analysis resulting in the mother receiving primary residential parenting time. The more important factors include the mother's historical relationship with the children and the problems of adjustment of the children to the pretrial equal parenting time arrangement.

The court incorporates its Findings, Conclusions and Orders filed on December 6, 2016. The court gave this case considerable time and thought.

With the following exceptions, the Motions for New Trial and for Reconsideration are denied and the Objections to the Form of Decree are over-ruled.

Paragraph 13 on page 6 of the decree should be deleted because the SBP and any effort to seek life insurance were not addressed in the pleadings or evidence. The right to elect an SBP in the future is not omitted property. The court considers an SBP election to be prohibitively expensive and would not have required the husband to elect an SBP for the wife. The court might have required cooperation in obtaining life insurance at the expense of the wife if this had been addressed at trial.

The deadline for election of the summer parenting time period should be changed to April $1^{\rm st}$.

Language should be added that the mother timely advise the father of any remarriage.

The omitted dining room table should be added and the termination date of the community should be corrected.

DATED this $2\sqrt{5}$ day of April, 2017

ephen.

Court

Copies of the foregoing placed/mailed In the boxes this 25th day of April, 2017, to:

Judge Pro

1 2	Mary Boyte Henderson Attorney for Petitioner
3	S. Alan Cook
4	Attorney for Respondent 4646 E. Greenway Road
5	Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85032
6	LYNN FAZZ, Clerk of the Superior Court
7	By Maury Deputy Clerk
8	MAURINE BENBOW
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1	MARY KATHERINE BOYTE, P.C.	2017 MAY 22 PM 4: 46
2	ATTORNEYS AT LAW	
3	150 W. 2 nd Street	CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT YUMA ARIZONA 85364
4	Yuma, Arizona 85364 Electronic Mail: service@marykboyte.com	
5	Telephone: (928) 329-7838 Telefax: (928) 539-9284	
6	Mary K. Boyte Henderson, State Bar No. 01496	59
7	Attorney for Petitioner	
8		
9	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT	OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
10	IN AND FOR THE	COUNTY OF YUMA
11		
12	In re: the Marriage of:	CAUSE NO: S1400DO-2015-01132
13	SHELLY RAE BARRON,	Assigned to Hon. Stephen J. Rouff
14	Petitioner,	DECREE OF DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE
15	-and-	MARGAGE
16	PAUL ROGER BARRON,	
17	Respondent.)	
18	The above entitled matter having come re	gularly for trial before this Court on September
19	2016, November 10, 2016 and November 16, 20	16, the parties having appeared in person with
20	their respective counsel, this Court having heard	evidence and testimony and this Court having
21	issued its Findings and Orders on December 6, 2	2016;
22	THIS COURT FINDS all of the following	g facts:
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said domicile had been maintained for a period exceeding ninety (90) days.

At the time this action was filed, both parties were domiciled in Yuma County and

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Dissolution of Marriage:

Relief Act of 1940, as amended, and the Service Member's Civil Relief Act of 2003, as amended, have been fully met in this action. This Decree is intended to be a full and final disposition of the marital relationship and apportions Respondent's Military Retired Pay (hereafter "MRP") as a partial division of marital property. The parties have been married in excess of ten (10) years consecutively prior to the entry of this Decree, during which time the Respondent was engaged in active duty military service.

- 9. Assuming that Respondent is not involuntarily required to extend his military service past February 13, 2023, the community property portion of Respondent's MRP is fiftyeight percent (58%) and that Petitioner is therefore entitled to an award of (29%) of Respondent's MRP. In the event Respondent is not permitted to retire and is required to continue in military service beyond February 13, 2023, for reasons other than an election made by Respondent, the community interest in his MRP will be calculated pursuant to a fraction with the numerator being Respondent's period of service between the date of the marriage on January 3, 2004, and the termination of the community on August 14, 2015 and the denominator being the period of service between February 13, 2003 and the date upon which Respondent would be permitted to elect to retire.
- The findings of this court as stated in the Findings and Orders filed December 6, 10. 2016 are incorporated as though fully set forth herein.
- This Decree constitutes a final judgment and order and it fully resolves all issues 11. pled or before the Court in this matter. Any relief requested previously requested herein that is not addressed herein is deemed denied.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED as follows:

The marriage formerly existing between the parties is dissolved;

2. Wife IS NOT restored to her former surname.

Spousal Maintenance:

- 3. In accordance with the temporary orders previously issued herein,
 Respondent/Husband shall continue the payment of spousal maintenance to Wife in the amount of
 \$3,250.00 per month for the period beginning March 1, 2016 and continuing through March 31,
 2017.
- 4. Effective April 1, 2017, Husband shall pay to Wife spousal maintenance in the amount of \$1,700.00 per month for a period of forty-eight (48) months.
- 5. Amended Income Withholding Orders shall issue as necessary to implement these spousal maintenance orders and all amounts shall be paid through the Arizona Support Payment Clearinghouse. Wife shall promptly notify Husband in the event she remarries.

Legal Decision Making, Parenting Time and Support:

- 6. The parties' rights of legal decision making authority (joint legal custody) and parenting time of their minor child are set forth in the ADOPTED AND COURT-ORDERED PARENTING PLAN signed and filed contemporaneously with this Decree.
- 7. Effective December 1, 2016, Father shall pay to Mother the sum of \$489.00 per month as and for the support of the minor children. Effective April 1, 2017, Father shall pay to Mother the sum of \$775.00 per month as and for the support of the minor children. These amounts are in accordance with the Arizona Child Support Guidelines and the child support worksheets attached to the Findings and Orders filed December 6, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference. Amended income withholding orders shall issue in these amounts and all payments of support shall be made through the Arizona Support Payment Clearinghouse, together with the monthly statutory handling fee.
 - 8. Respondent/Father shall continue to provide medical insurance for the minor child

expenses shall be paid sixty-seven percent (67%) by Respondent/Father and thirty-three percent (33%) by Petitioner/Mother.

and pay the premium costs for such coverage. Uninsured medical, dental and prescription vision

9. Mother may claim the dependent child tax deduction associated with AUDREY BARRON in all tax years, beginning with tax year 2016 in the event the parties elect to file separate income tax returns for tax year 2016. Father may claim the dependent child tax deduction associated with CHAYTON and GEORGIA BARRON in all tax years, beginning with tax year 2016 in the event the parties elect to file separate income tax returns for tax year 2016. Father's right to claim the dependent child deduction is conditional upon his payment in full of all child support payments court ordered arrears/past support payments, if any, which became due in the tax year for which the deduction is to be claimed on or before January 31st of the following year.

2016 Income Tax Filing:

10. If the parties elect to file joint income tax returns for tax year 2016, any refunds or liabilities should be divided with equal division for the portion attributable to the year until August 17, 2016, and proportional division for the remainder of the year; that is, .625 of any refund or liability should be equally divided, and the remainder should be divided according to the ratio of individual gross incomes to combined gross income.

Husband's Military Retired Pay (MRP):

11. Petitioner, SHELLY RAE BARRON, born May 22, 1980, whose social security number and current address are reflected on the Sensitive Data Form previously filed herein, is awarded twenty-nine percent (29%) of Respondent's disposable military retired pay, commencing with the first installment issued to or for the benefit of Respondent following the entry of this Decree unless Respondent is not permitted to retire and is required to continue in military service

beyond February 13, 2023 for reasons other than an election made by Respondent. In the event Respondent is not permitted to retire for a reason other than his own election on or about February 13, 2023, Petitoner's award shall be one-half of the community interest in Respondent's MRP as calculated pursuant to the formula set forth on page 3, paragraph 9, above.

- 12. Petitioner's share of Respondent's MRP **shall** include a proportionate share of any cost of living or other post-retirement increases.
- 13. Respondent shall not be required to elect to provide a SBP survivor annuity for Petitioner. In the event Respondent elects a SBP survivor annuity in favor of any other person, such election shall not reduce Petitioner's interest in Respondent's MRP.
- 14. In the event the Respondent elects to continue in military or other service beyond February 23, 2023 such that his receipt of MRP is delayed, Respondent shall pay to Petitioner directly a sum equal to the twenty-nine percent (29%) portion of the MRP she would have received had he retired on or about February 23, 2023. All sums received by Petitioner pursuant to this paragraph shall be taxable to her. Petitioner's award of MRP shall take precedence over any order of assignment for ongoing child support and/or spousal maintenance as well as any child support or spousal maintenance arrears garnishment, whether issued by a court herein or prior or subsequent hereto.
- 15. Respondent/Husband has not yet attained fifteen (15) years of military service. In the event Respondent elects to receive retirement benefits pursuant to the Military Reform Act of 1986 (commonly referred to as the REDUX Retirement Plan) and receives a Career Status Bonus (CSB) under the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), Petitioner is hereby awarded a portion of said benefits, which shall be computed by multiplying 50% times a fraction, the numerator of which is the total number of months of marriage during the Member's creditable military service, divided by 240 months. Respondent shall be paid her portion of the CSB directly

by the Designated Agent if allowable by applicable regulations or directly by Respondent within 10 days of receipt if Designated Agent is unauthorized to make direct payment to Respondent.

16. This Court reserves jurisdiction to make additional findings or orders in furtherance of the division of Respondent's MRP.

Residence and Real Property:

17. The parties' own a jointly titled residence and real property located at 3855 W. 37th Street in Yuma, Arizona ("the home"), which is legally described as follows:

Lot D, LIVINGSTON RANCH PHASE 1LOT TIE/SPLIT NO. 3, recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Yuma County, Arizona, recorded December 14, 2012 in Book 26 of Plats, Page 53, being a Lot Tie of Lots 111, 112, 113, 114 and 115 of AMENDED PLAT OF LIVINGSTON RANCH PHASE 1 according to the plat of record in the office of the County Recorder of Yuma County, Arizona, recorded in Book 24, Pages 83 and 84.

- 18. The home will be awarded to Petitioner/Wife provided that she is able to refinance or otherwise remove the liability of Respondent for the secured indebtedness associated with the home, exclusive of taxes and impounds, and to pay Respondent the sum of \$6,942.00 as and for his half of the equity in the home by April 1, 2017.
- 19. If Petitioner is unable or unwilling to fulfill the conditions set forth in paragraph 17, above, Respondent shall have the period between April 1, 2017 and June 30, 2017 in which to refinance or otherwise remove the liability of Respondent for the secured indebtedness associated with the home, exclusive of taxes and impounds, and to pay Petitioner the sum of \$6,942.00 as and for her half of the equity in the home.
- 20. If neither party is able or willing to timely fulfill the conditions of paragraphs 17 and 18, above, then the residence shall be listed on multiple listing with a broker agreeable to the parties, and the net sales proceeds shall be equally divided.
 - 21. Petitioner/Wife may reside in the residence until April 1, 2017 unless she timely

refinances and pays Husband pursuant to paragraph 17, above; in which case Petitioner shall own the residence as her separate property. Petitioner will be responsible for the monthly payments for the residence until April 1, 2017, and thereafter if she timely refinances. If Petitioner does not timely fulfill the conditions of paragraph 17, above, Respondent shall have the right of possession of the residence effective April 1, 2017, and he shall be responsible for the monthly payments until the residence is sold, or until he timely refinances and thereafter.

- 22. If either party desires, the above \$6,942 due after refinancing shall be adjusted with each party receiving credit for any principal reduction caused by any monthly residence payments made by either party after September 1, 2015.
- 23. The court reserves jurisdiction to resolve any disputes and issue any orders reasonably necessary to facilitate the refinance or sale of the home.

Invesco IRA and Investment Accounts

- 24. Respondent is awarded the management and control of the Invesco account ending #939 for the benefit of Georgia Barron. Petitioner is awarded the management and control of the Invesco accounts ending #109 and 438 for the benefit of Audrey and Chayton Barron, respectively.
- 25. Petitioner is awarded the management and control of the USAA accounts ending #739, #315 and #447 for the benefit of Chayton, Audrey and Georgia Barron respectively.
- 26. Invesco Account ending #470 was equally divided during the course of litigation by agreement of the parties.
- 27. Respondent is awarded all right, title and interest in the Invesco IRA ending #943 in his name.
- 28. Petitioner is awarded all right, title and interest in the Invesco IRA ending #471 in her name.

1		e Life Insurance policies insuring the life of Respondent;
		Toyota Tacoma;
2		6) dining room chairs;
		er tools;
3	11	el cookware;
		res of Husband and extended family;
4		ed painting of girl;
		l piano;
5	100 900 00	topped console table;
		I homemade bookcase and homemade bookcases and shelves;
6		ables that resemble books;
_	l. iPad	
7	11	n vacuum;
	III	emade shelving in garage;
8		lren's dressers;
	1 .	n comforters and linens;
9	11	l television; lren's small, white table and chairs;
10		and whiteboard;
10	I I	leton wool blanket;
11		lren's sleeping bags;
11		lren's white rocking chairs (3);
12		s made by or painted by Charlie Vincent or Husband's family; and,
12	x. All c	hecking, savings or other depository accounts in Respondent's name,
13		or with any third party.
14	31. Each party s	hall pay, keep current and hold the other harmless from any and all
15	community debts and obligations that party has incurred without the express consent and co-	
16	signature of the other. Wife shall pay the USAA Auto Loan secured by a lien on the vehicle	
17	awarded to her herein.	
18	32. Respondent	shall pay to Petitioner the sum of \$6,284.00 as and for partial payment
19	of Petitioner's attorney's fees and costs incurred herein. Petitioner is awarded judgment in this	
20	amount, to accrue interest at the legal rate for support judgments until paid in full.	
21	DATED this	$\frac{1}{\text{day of}}$ $\frac{1}{day$
21	DATED this 4	day of 201 .
22		day of, 201 STEPHEN J. ROUFF
23		1
23		Hon. Stephen J. Rouff
24		Judge of the Superior Court, Pro Tem

IN THE

ARIZONA COURT OF APPEALS

DIVISION ONE

In re the Marriage of:

SHELLY RAE BARRON, Petitioner/Appellee,

v.

PAUL ROGER BARRON, Respondent/Appellant.

No. 1 CA-CV 17-0413 FC FILED 7-31-2018

Appeal from the Superior Court in Yuma County No. S1400DO201501132 The Honorable Stephen J. Rouff, Judge *Pro Tempore*

AFFIRMED IN PART; REVERSED AND VACATED AND REMANDED IN PART

COUNSEL

Mary Katherine Boyte, PC, Yuma By Mary K. Boyte Henderson Counsel for Petitioner/Appellee

S. Alan Cook, PC, Phoenix By S. Alan Cook, Sharon Ottenberg Counsel for Respondent/Appellant



OPINION

Presiding Judge Diane M. Johnsen delivered the opinion of the Court, in which Judge Paul J. McMurdie and Judge David D. Weinzweig joined.

JOHNSEN, Judge:

Paul Roger Barron appeals from the dissolution decree ending his marriage to Shelly Rae Barron. We reverse and remand the decree's parenting-time provisions because they are the product of impermissible presumptions about equal parenting time and gender. We also reverse portions of the decree that violate federal law governing military retirement pay and vacate and remand the attorney's fees award. In all other respects, we affirm the decree.

FACTS AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

- ¶2 The parties ("Husband" and "Wife," respectively) were married in 2004 and have three children, all girls, born in 2006, 2008 and 2010, respectively. The family moved to Arizona in 2013, when Husband, a helicopter pilot on active duty with the United States Marine Corps, was transferred to Yuma. Wife filed a petition for dissolution in August 2015, but the couple remained together in the marital home until shortly after the superior court issued temporary orders in March 2016.
- ¶3 Following a three-day trial, the superior court entered a decree of dissolution in May 2017. Relevant to this appeal, the decree continued joint legal decision-making but reduced Husband's parenting time to 130 days a year, plus specified holidays and a summer vacation, and divided the community's interest in Husband's military retirement. The court declined both parties' requests for equalization payments and awarded attorney's fees to Wife.
- We have jurisdiction of Husband's timely appeal pursuant to Article 6, Section 9, of the Arizona Constitution and Arizona Revised Statutes ("A.R.S.") sections 12-120.21(A)(1) (2018) and -2101(A)(1) (2018).

Absent material change after the relevant date, we cite the current version of applicable statutes.

DISCUSSION

A. Parenting Time.

- By agreement, the temporary orders had allowed Husband more parenting time than Wife because Wife was in training to become a firefighter/emergency medical technician. The parties shared joint legal decision-making, but temporary orders granted Husband parenting time every Thursday through Sunday until Wife finished her training and "bec[ame] employed." Wife completed her training within a few months but did not take a full-time job and did not petition the court for weekend parenting time. The dissolution decree, entered 14 months after issuance of temporary orders, reduced Husband's parenting time to one overnight a week plus every other weekend from Friday afternoon through Monday morning.
- ¶6 On appeal, Husband argues the superior court abused its discretion in failing to order equal parenting time. We review a parenting-time order for an abuse of discretion. *Nold v. Nold*, 232 Ariz. 270, 273, ¶ 11 (App. 2013). An abuse of discretion occurs when the court commits legal error, *Arpaio v. Figueroa*, 229 Ariz. 444, 447, ¶ 7 (App. 2012), or "when the record, viewed in the light most favorable to upholding the trial court's decision, is 'devoid of competent evidence to support' the decision," *Little v. Little*, 193 Ariz. 518, 520, ¶ 5 (1999) (quoting *Fought v. Fought*, 94 Ariz. 187, 188 (1963)).
- ¶7 As relevant here, A.R.S. § 25-403.02(B) (2018) requires the superior court to adopt a parenting plan that is "[c]onsistent with the child's best interests in § 25-403" and that "maximizes [each parent's] respective parenting time." Section 25-403 (A) (2018) requires the court to determine parenting time "in accordance with the best interests of the child." Further, § 25-403(A) states:

The court shall consider all factors that are relevant to the child's physical and emotional well-being, including:

- 1. The past, present and potential future relationship between the parent and the child.
- 2. The interaction and interrelationship of the child with the child's parent or parents
- 3. The child's adjustment to home, school and community.

- 4. If the child is of a suitable age and maturity, the wishes of the child as to legal decision-making and parenting time.
- 5. The mental and physical health of all individuals involved.
- ¶8 In findings and conclusions issued in support of the decree's parenting-time provisions, the superior court stated:

The primary focus concerning parenting time is the best interest of the children and not the parents. If the interests of parents are more important than children, then children, like timeshares, would always be equally time-shared.

A totality of circumstances tip the scales in favor of designation of [Wife] as primary residential parent.

- A. [Wife] has been the primary care provider for the children prior to this action. The children have historically spent more time with [Wife] than [Husband] since their birth.
- B. The children have not fully adjusted to equal parenting time during the pendency of the temporary orders. The court finds the children want and need to spend more time with [Wife].
- C. The military duties of [Husband] often make him unavailable during his parenting time resulting in the children spending too much time with the paternal grandparents relative to time they could be with [Wife].
- D. The children are girls who naturally will gravitate more to [Wife] as they mature.
- E. The experience during the temporary orders has been unreasonable occasionally.... The court finds [Husband] has been comparatively more unreasonable and inflexible than [Wife] [in agreeing to trade parenting time]. In particular, [Husband] has placed his interest over the best interest of the children in not allowing more frequent weekend parenting time by [Wife] regardless of the strict terms of the stipulated temporary order.
- F. It is unlikely the parties will both reside in Yuma during the minority of all the children. Significant

geographical separation of the parties precludes equal parenting time. Changing equal parenting time now would be less disruptive than in the future.

- G. Children should have a primary home and bedroom where special items like collections, posters and private things are maintained as opposed to forcing children to equally divide their time and things and clothes equally between two homes.
- H. A primary residence promotes stability and continuity for children.
- ¶9 With one exception, we agree with Husband that the findings the court made in determining parenting time are contrary to law and not supported by the evidence.
- First, the court legally erred by applying a presumption against equal parenting time. Nearly all of the court's findings disregarded the statute's starting point, which is that, when consistent with a child's best interests, each party's parenting time should be maximized. A.R.S. § 25-403.02(B). Wife offers no legal argument in defense of the court's broad generalization that "[c]hildren should have a primary home and bedroom . . . as opposed to forcing children to equally divide their time and things and clothes equally between two homes." And no evidence in the record supports application of that principle here. By its nature, dissolution of a marriage compels children to divide their time between the homes of their two parents. That being the case, nothing in the law allows a court considering the best interests of the children to presume that one of those homes must be the children's "primary" residence.
- At trial, Wife rejected the notion of equal parenting time, protesting without offering specifics that her "children need more consistency of staying in one place." But the court's broad finding that "[a] primary residence promotes stability and continuity for children" is supported neither by the law nor the evidence in the record. When each parent can provide a safe, loving and appropriate home for the children, there is no place in a parenting-time order for a presumption that "stability and continuity" require the children to spend more time in one home than the other. Here, Wife offered no evidence that Husband is not a good parent, nor that his home is inappropriate for the children. To the contrary, she testified Husband has the girls' best interests at heart, and, when asked to describe his strengths as a parent, she testified he is "very loving," plays

with the girls and is good "at discipline." She also testified the girls enjoy spending time at Husband's home.

- ¶12 Second, the court erred by basing parenting time on its finding that the parties' three girls "naturally will gravitate more to [Wife] as they mature." The implicit premise of this finding is that, as a general proposition, girls need to spend more time with their mother than their father. Nothing in the law nor the record supports that proposition.
- ¶13 Under the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, gender-based presumptions by the government require an "exceedingly persuasive justification." *United States v. Virginia*, 518 U.S. 515, 531 (1996). In this inquiry, "overbroad generalizations about the different talents, capacities, or preferences of males and females" cannot suffice. *Id.* at 533. The Arizona legislature has recognized this principle by mandating that in determining parenting time, a "court shall not prefer a parent's proposed plan because of the parent's or child's gender." A.R.S. § 25-403.02(B).²
- Wife argues it was "reasonable for the court to anticipate that the children's needs for a stable maternal influence would increase rather than decrease as they entered puberty." She cites no factual or legal authority, however, for that proposition. Nor does she offer any explanation for why an equal parenting-time plan would not allow her to maintain a "stable maternal influence" over her girls. Wife also argues the finding is supported by § 25-403(A)(2), which directs a court considering best interests to take into account "[t]he interaction and interrelationship of the child with the child's parent or parents." But there was no evidence before the court that Wife's relationship or interaction with the children was better than Husband's. By Wife's logic, all things being equal, the gender of the children necessarily would drive parenting time, a governing

Arizona law once required a presumption in favor of women with respect to the custody of young children. *See* A.R.S. § 14-846(B) (1956) ("[O]ther things being equal, if the child is of tender years, it shall be given to the mother. If the child is of an age requiring education and preparation for labor or business, then to the father."). *See Dunbar v. Dunbar*, 102 Ariz. 352, 354 (1967) (applying "tender years" statute as "the declared policy of this state"). The legislature repealed the statute in 1973. 1973 Ariz. Sess. Laws, ch. 75, § 3.

principle flatly inconsistent with principles of gender equality and § 25-403.02(B).³

- ¶15 Third, the court erred by favoring parenting time for Wife over Husband based on the fact that Wife had been the children's primary caregiver during the marriage. Whether one or the other parent was the primary caregiver during the marriage used to be one of the factors the court was required to consider in deciding parenting time. *See* A.R.S. § 25-403(A)(7) (2005) ("Whether one parent, both parents or neither parent has provided primary care of the child."). But the legislature removed that factor in 2012 when it substantially revised the decision-making and parenting-time statutes. 2012 Ariz. Sess. Laws, Ch. 309, § 5 (2d Reg. Sess.).⁴
- Place Dissolution necessarily will disrupt the family dynamic whenever one parent has been the primary earner while the other has stayed home to care for the children. Upon dissolution, the wage earner usually must find child care and the stay-at-home parent must find work. To be sure, each parent's relationship with a child before dissolution is one of the factors a court must consider in determining parenting time. See A.R.S. § 25-403(A)(1) (court shall consider "past, present and potential future relationship between the parent and the child"). Absent evidence in the record that a parent will be unable to properly care for a child, however, the superior court errs when it presumes as the court did here that the child's best interests necessarily are served by affording more parenting time to the former stay-at-home parent than to the other.
- ¶17 Fourth, the court also erred by basing its parenting-time determination on a finding that, given it was unlikely that Husband and Wife would remain in Yuma until the children were grown, "[c]hanging

When Father moved for reconsideration of the parenting-time order based in part on this finding, the court denied the motion, stating that "[t]he gender of the children and the parties was a very minor factor in the totality of circumstances." On the record presented and given the court's other erroneous findings, we cannot determine that its parenting-time ruling was unaffected by its improper gender-based presumption.

⁴ Cf. Principles of the Law of Family Dissolution § 2.08 (American Law Institute 2002) (as a general matter, "court should allocate custodial responsibility so that the proportion of custodial time the child spends with each parent approximates the proportion of time each parent spent performing caretaking functions for the child prior to the parents' separation").

equal parenting time now would be less disruptive than in the future." Over their 11-year marriage, Husband's various reassignments as a Marine required the couple to relocate a half-dozen times. Although the court did not err by implicitly finding that Husband may be reassigned again, no evidence in the record supports the pronouncement that it would be less disruptive to the children to reduce their time with their father now than to do so later. Indeed, as Husband argues, it belies logic to limit a military member's parenting time simply because he or she may be deployed in the future. If and when Husband is reassigned, A.R.S. §§ 25-408 (2018) and -411 (2018) will govern how parenting time is to be altered under the circumstances then presented.

¶18 Fifth, the court erred by limiting Husband's parenting time based on its finding that his military duties "often make him unavailable during his parenting time resulting in the children spending too much time with the paternal grandparents." Husband's parents sold their house in Oregon and moved to Yuma shortly before Wife petitioned for dissolution, and they now share a home with Husband so that they may care for the children when he is unable to do so. During the marriage, Husband's job took him away from home during a pair of seven-month overseas deployments and on training missions for a few weeks at a time. Husband testified, however, that since June 2016, his assignment in Yuma had allowed him to work "[b]anker's hours." At the same time, Wife testified that her work as a firefighter/emergency medical technician may require shift work long past regular business hours, including some nights and weekends. In short, both parents' jobs will require extended periods of child care, and Husband's parents have agreed to care for the children whenever either parent is unable to do so. Further, Father's proposed parenting plan included a "first right of refusal" under which each parent would offer the other the opportunity to care for the children when the first parent is unavailable for a period of four hours or longer. meanwhile, offered no criticism of the girls' grandparents as care providers, and in fact testified that she would be fine with them watching the girls after school in the afternoons if her work did not allow her to do so. Under these circumstances, the superior court abused its discretion when it found that Husband's use of his parents for child care weighed against his request for equal parenting time.

¶19 Sixth, the court also erred by denying equal parenting time based on its findings that the girls "have not fully adjusted to equal parenting time during the pendency of the temporary orders" and that they "want and need to spend more time with" Wife. Crafted to accommodate the demands of Wife's school and training regimes, the stipulated

temporary orders granted Husband parenting time over what became a four-day weekend, from noon on Thursday through Sunday evening, week in, week out. On that schedule, the girls naturally missed being able to spend weekends with Wife. Although Wife testified the girls said they wanted to spend weekends with her, she acknowledged that was because they had been with Husband every weekend under the temporary orders.

- ¶20 The only other evidence supporting the court's finding that the children had "not fully adjusted" to equal parenting time during temporary orders was Wife's testimony in September 2016 that one of the girls complained of stomach pain and sleeplessness, issues Wife attributed to the child's unwillingness to leave Wife's home for Husband's. But by the time trial resumed two months later, Wife testified the girl's problems with sleeping were "getting better now." Further, both parents testified the girls were doing well in school.
- ¶21 On this record and in the absence of testimony of a therapist, counselor or other expert the evidence was entirely insufficient to support the court's implicit finding that the children would not be able to "adjust" to an equal parenting time schedule that afforded a fair measure of weekends to Wife.
- **¶22** As for the court's lone remaining finding in support of its parenting-time determination, Husband argues there was no evidence that he was more unreasonable and inflexible than Wife in negotiating trades of parenting time before trial. Husband contends he offered Wife additional parenting time on four occasions during the period of temporary orders even though Wife had more parenting time overall. He also contends Wife was more unreasonable regarding a summer vacation dispute and never responded to the equal parenting plan he offered in settlement. For her part, Wife testified Husband did not offer additional parenting time, but only offered weekend parenting time in exchange for an equal amount of her parenting time. She also recounted several instances in which Husband refused to allow her to pick up the children from school when he was working or take them overnight when he traveled. Although Husband was strictly following the temporary orders in these instances, the court properly could view his conduct as unreasonably inflexible. See A.R.S. § 25-403(A)(6) ("Which parent is more likely to allow the child frequent, meaningful and continuing contact with the other parent.").
- \P 23 We generally defer to the weight the superior court gives to conflicting testimony. *See Gutierrez v. Gutierrez*, 193 Ariz. 343, 347-48, \P 13 (App. 1998). Although not every error in a parenting-time decision

warrants a new hearing, given the several errors noted above, we reverse the parenting-time order and remand for a new hearing consistent with § 25-403(A). See Little, 193 Ariz. at 520, ¶ 5; Hart v. Hart, 220 Ariz. 183, 188, ¶ 19 (App. 2009) (vacating parenting-time determination when court's order showed it had applied incorrect legal standard).

B. Military Retirement Pay.

- As a Marine, Husband is entitled to receive military $\P 24$ retirement benefits upon completing 20 years of service. See Howell v. Howell, 137 S. Ct. 1400, 1402-03 (2017). Under federal law, state courts may treat the portion of a serviceperson's military retirement earned during marriage as community property, divisible upon divorce. See 10 U.S.C. § 1408(c)(1) (2018); see also Edsall v. Superior Court, 143 Ariz. 240, 241-42 (1984). Thus, and under Arizona community-property law, Wife is entitled to onehalf of the military retirement benefits Husband earned during the Applying that principle, the superior court divided the marriage. community's interest in Husband's military retirement. It also ruled that if Husband voluntarily continues to serve after he becomes eligible to retire, he must pay Wife what she would have received from the government if he had retired. On appeal, Husband argues the court erred by effectively ordering him to indemnify Wife against a choice he might make to work more than 20 years. He also argues the court made other errors in addressing his military retirement.
- ¶25 The court has broad discretion in apportioning community property. Boncoskey v. Boncoskey, 216 Ariz. 448, 451, ¶ 13 (App. 2007). We review the allocation for an abuse of discretion, view the evidence in the light most favorable to upholding the court's ruling and will affirm the allocation if reasonable evidence supports it. Id.

1. Mandatory payment to Wife at 20 years.

In *Howell*, issued just a week before the decree in this case, the Supreme Court held that state courts may not employ equitable principles to reach results that are inconsistent with federal statutes governing military retirement. 137 S. Ct. at 1405-06. The retired military member in *Howell* waived a portion of his retirement pay in exchange for disability benefits. *Id.* at 1402. Although the waiver garnered a tax advantage for the retired military member, it reduced his former spouse's monthly benefit, which was calculated based on his retirement pay. *Id.* at 1403-04. The Arizona Supreme Court upheld a superior court order requiring the military member to indemnify his former spouse for the consequences of

his waiver. *Id.* The United States Supreme Court reversed, holding the superior court's order was inconsistent with 10 U.S.C. § 1408(c), which allows division of military retirement pay but not disability benefits. *Howell*, 137 S. Ct. at 1403, 1405 (citing *Mansell v. Mansell*, 490 U.S. 581, 589 (1989)). By its ruling, the Court rejected the state court's exercise of its equitable powers to grant the former spouse an interest that federal law did not allow. 137 S. Ct. at 1405-06.

- Here, the same federal statute supports Husband's argument that, when a military spouse chooses not to retire after 20 years, a state court may not order him to indemnify his former spouse against the financial consequences of his decision to postpone retirement. Although § 1408(c)(3) allows state courts to treat retirement pay as community property in a dissolution, the statute specifically states that it "does not authorize any court to order a [military] member to apply for retirement or retire at a particular time in order to effectuate any payment under this section." Wife argues the superior court did not compel Husband to retire, but the order requiring Husband to pay Wife what she would receive from the government upon Husband's retirement is no different in principle from the equitable remedy *Howell* disapproved.
- Wife nevertheless argues the superior court order is proper under *Koelsch v. Koelsch*, 148 Ariz. 176 (1986). In that case, the Arizona Supreme Court addressed the division of a community property interest in public retirement benefits when the employee is vested but wants to continue working, thereby delaying the former spouse's receipt of retirement pay. *Id.* at 180. The court held that in such a situation, the superior court may order the employee to indemnify the former spouse for what the former spouse would have received from the community's share of the retirement. *Id.* at 185.
- But *Koelsch* did not address the division of military retirement pay, a matter exclusively governed by federal law. Pre-*Howell* cases were divided in addressing whether a military spouse who wants to keep working may be ordered to indemnify the former spouse. *Compare In re Marriage of Castle*, 225 Cal. Rptr. 382, 387 (Cal. App. 1986), and *Wilder v. Wilder*, 534 P.2d 1355, 1359 (Wash. 1975) (upholding indemnification), *with Alvino v. Alvino*, 659 S.W. 2d 266, 271-72 (Mo. App. 1983); *Longo v. Longo*, 663 N.W. 2d 604, 609, 610 (Neb. 2003); and *Kendrick v. Kendrick*, 902 S.W. 2d

918, 929 (Tenn. App. 1994) (military retirement is payable to non-military spouse only upon the military spouse's retirement).⁵

Notwithstanding the prior division of authority, the question now has been resolved by *Howell*, which holds that a state court may not do indirectly what 10 U.S.C. § 1408 directly forbids. The superior court here had no authority to order Husband to indemnify Wife in the event he does not decide to retire when eligible at 20 years. Although federal law allows a state court to award a former spouse a share of a military member's retirement benefits, it does not allow the court to order the military member to indemnify his former spouse if he decides to continue working past the date on which he could retire.⁶

2. Survivor benefit premium.

¶31 The superior court also erred in ordering that Wife's share of the community's interest in Husband's military retirement cannot be reduced by payments he might make to buy a survivor benefit for a future spouse.

¶32 Pursuant to § 1408, the amount of military retirement pay that may be divided as community property does not include amounts "deducted because of an election under chapter 73 of this title to provide an annuity to a spouse or former spouse to whom payment of a portion of such member's retired pay is being made pursuant to a court order under this section." 10 U.S.C. § 1408(a)(4)(A)(iv), (c)(1). The annuity the statute

See also Maj. Michael H. Gilbert, *A Family Law Practitioner's Road Map to the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act*, 32 Santa Clara L. Rev. 61, 77-78 (1992) (as a practical matter, such orders force a military spouse to retire).

The ratio by which to derive the community's share of Husband's military retirement is (1) the number of months Husband and Wife were married while Husband was in the service divided by (2) the number of Husband's months in service for retirement purposes, as determined by the military. The amount of military retirement pay due a serviceperson (i.e., the number to which the ratio is applied) is a matter for the military to determine. Therefore, and because we reverse the superior court's order that Husband must indemnify Wife if he does not retire after 20 years of service, we will not address the parties' respective contentions about the specifics of the amount Wife ultimately may receive as her share of the community's interest in Husband's retirement.

references is the Survivor Benefit Plan, which will make monthly payments to the surviving spouse of a military member to help make up for the loss of retirement benefits upon the member's death. *See* 10 U.S.C. §§ 1447, 1448 (2018). When a military member buys the annuity for "a spouse or former spouse to whom payment of a portion of such member's retired pay is being made pursuant to a court order," the price of the annuity is deducted from the amount of his or her retirement pay subject to division as community property. *See* 10 U.S.C. § 1408(a)(4)(A)(iv).

- The decree adopts language Wife proposed that is contrary to the federal statute's treatment of survivor's annuity premiums. The decree states, "In the event [Husband] elects a . . . survivor annuity in favor of any other person, such election shall not reduce" Wife's share of Husband's retirement pay. (Emphasis added.) By mandating that Wife's share of Husband's retirement pay will not be reduced by the cost of any survivor's annuity Husband might purchase, the decree disregards the statutory mandate that retirement pay subject to division as community property shall be reduced by amounts deducted for an annuity in favor of "a spouse or former spouse to whom payment of a portion [of military retirement] is being made pursuant to a court order."
- Wife's defense of the decree's treatment of survivor-annuity premiums is based on its application to an annuity Husband might purchase for a new spouse if he remarries. Wife argues the statute mandates that the cost of an annuity for a current or former spouse shall be deducted from retirement pay only if the annuity is court-ordered. Thus, under her interpretation of the statute, if Husband were to remarry and voluntarily buy an annuity for his new spouse, Wife's interest in his retirement pay would not be reduced by the cost of that annuity.
- We do not interpret the statute that way. In the normal case, there is no need for a court order requiring a military member to purchase an annuity for his or her current spouse generally speaking, only payments on behalf of a *former* spouse require a court order. The text of the statute is consistent with that principle. The provision at issue applies when one receives a portion of a military member's retirement pay "pursuant to a court order *under this section.*" 10 U.S.C. § 1408(a)(4)(A)(iv) (emphasis added). The "section" to which the text refers, of course, is § 1408 which was enacted specifically to grant state courts the power to apply state law to divide military retirement pay upon dissolution of a military member's marriage. *See* 10 U.S.C. § 1408(a)(2) ("'court order' means a final decree of divorce, dissolution, annulment or legal separation . . ."); *Howell*, 137 S. Ct. at 1403 (describing § 1408 as Congress's response to *McCarty v. McCarty*,

453 U.S. 210 (1981), which had held that federal law preempted community-property treatment of military retirement). The statute has nothing to say about an intact marriage; contrary to Wife's argument, its reference to one who receives a distribution of retirement pay "pursuant to a court order under this section" logically cannot refer to a *current* spouse because "this section" only applies in proceedings to dissolve or otherwise effectively end a marriage.⁷

Accordingly, under § 1408(a)(4)(A)(iv), military retirement pay subject to division by a state court as community property is reduced by amounts a serviceperson pays for an annuity to (1) a spouse or (2) a former spouse when the payment to the former spouse is mandated by a court order. The decree here violates that provision by ordering that Wife's interest in Husband's retirement shall not be reduced by Husband's purchase of an annuity for "any other person."

3. Cost-of-living increases and REDUX/career status bonus.

Husband argues the superior court erred by awarding Wife a proportionate share "of any cost of living or other post-retirement" increase in his military retirement pay. Husband acknowledges that § 1408(a)(4)(B) allows division of certain specified cost-of-living increases, but argues the decree goes beyond the statute in dividing any "other post-retirement" increases. Husband is correct. Pursuant to § 1408(a)(4)(B), military retirement pay subject to division as community property includes expressly defined cost-of-living increases; the statute makes no reference to any other increases. On remand, the superior court shall remove the reference to "other post-retirement increases" from the decree.

¶38 The decree also provides that in the event Husband elects to receive retirement benefits pursuant to the Military Reform Act of 1986 ("REDUX benefits") and receives a Career Status Bonus ("CSB"), Wife shall be entitled to a proportionate share of these benefits. Husband contends

Cases interpreting the statute to the contrary do not address the significance of the provision's use of the phrase "under this section." *See Fricks v. Fricks*, 771 So. 2d 790, 793 (La. App. 2000); *Neese v. Neese*, 669 S.W. 2d 388, 391 (Tex. App. 1984).

the superior court erred in dividing these benefits because Wife did not make any claim to them in her pretrial statement or at trial.⁸

Wife indeed did not ask the superior court to allocate these benefits, and the record contains no evidence as to how they are calculated. Nonetheless, because we are remanding the military retirement provisions of the decree, and REDUX and CSB may be retirement-type benefits in which the community is entitled to share, the superior court on remand shall determine how to allocate these benefits should Husband elect to receive them.

C. Equalization Payment.

The superior court denied Husband's request for an equalization payment based on \$36,539 in community expenses (mainly the mortgage, utilities and groceries) he paid after Wife served the dissolution petition. Husband paid more than \$30,000 of the expenses at issue during the several months leading up to entry of temporary orders, when he was working but Wife had no full-time job and was without temporary spousal maintenance, and when he continued to live with her in the marital home. The superior court reasoned that, "in fairness," it could not grant Husband's request for an equalization payment without also retroactively modifying temporary orders, implying that, under the circumstances, Wife had an equitable right to financial assistance from Husband during the applicable period. At the same time, the court also denied Wife's request for an equalization payment for an additional \$20,000 in property and private retirement savings accounts Husband received under the decree.

¶41 Husband argues the court erred as matter of law, citing $Bobrow\ v.\ Bobrow\ v.\ 241\ Ariz.\ 592, 596,$ ¶¶ 15, 19 (App. 2017), in which we held a spouse's post-petition payment of community expenses is not presumed to be a gift of sole funds to the community. Wife argues Bobrow is

These benefits are similar to military retirement benefits that might be available to Husband after 15 years of service. *See* 37 U.S.C. § 354 (2018); *Boedeker v. Larson*, 605 S.E. 2d 764, 771 (Va. App. 2004). After 15 years of service, servicepersons who entered the military after July 31, 1986 can opt for the CSB and REDUX retirement plan, under which a member is eligible to receive a \$30,000 bonus upon reaching his or her fifteenth year of active service. If the member makes that election, however, his or her retirement is calculated at a reduced rate. *See*

https://www.dfas.mil/retiredmilitary/plan/estimate/csbredux.html (last visited June 19, 2018).

distinguishable, and, in any event, the overall property allocation was equitable.

- ¶42 The parties in *Bobrow* had a premarital agreement that Husband would not be obligated to pay community expenses after either party filed a petition for dissolution. 241 Ariz. at 594, 595-96, ¶¶ 5, 14. On that basis, the superior court found the husband's post-petition payments were voluntary and presumed to be a gift to the community. *Id.* at 594, ¶ 5. On appeal, this court held the presumption that a spouse intends a gift to the community when he or she uses separate funds to pay community expenses does not apply to post-petition expenditures. *Id.* at 596, ¶ 15.
- ¶43 In eliminating the gift presumption, *Bobrow* instructed courts to account for post-petition payments made from separate property in equitably dividing community property. *Id.* at 596, ¶19. The superior court here did not apply a gift presumption and otherwise did not abuse its discretion in denying both parties' requests for equalization payments. Given the financial disparity between Husband and Wife at the time, the superior court had discretion to retroactively grant temporary spousal maintenance. *See* A.R.S. § 25-318 (2018); *Maximov v. Maximov*, 220 Ariz. 299, 301, ¶7 (App. 2009) (citing Ariz. R. Fam. Law P. 81(A) (authorizing court to direct entry of judgment *nunc pro tunc* as justice may require)). The court's implicit finding that Wife would have been unable to share the expenses at issue absent spousal maintenance is supported by the record.
- ¶44 Because the overall property allocation was equitable, we affirm the court's denial of Husband's request for reimbursement.

D. Attorney's Fees Award.

- ¶45 In awarding attorney's fees to Wife, the court found neither party was unreasonable, but because of the disparity in their incomes, Husband should pay a proportionate share of Wife's fees. *See* A.R.S. § 25-324(A) (2018). Based on their comparative earnings, the court found that Husband should bear 67 percent of the attorney's fees incurred in the case; Wife, 33 percent. But in applying those ratios to the parties' respective fees, the court reduced both parties' paralegal rates to \$50 an hour (from \$150 charged by Wife's lawyer and \$175 charged by Husband's lawyer).
- ¶46 In moving for reconsideration, Husband's counsel, whose office is in Phoenix, argued that his paralegal had more than 20 years' experience in family law and avowed that an hourly rate of \$175 is reasonable in most counties in the state. He repeats those arguments on appeal, and Wife, represented by Yuma counsel, does not argue to the

contrary. We review an award of attorney's fees for an abuse of discretion. *Magee v. Magee*, 206 Ariz. 589, 590, ¶ 6 (App. 2004).

¶47 Neither party objected to the other's paralegal rates nor the amount of time their respective paralegals incurred. Nevertheless, in reducing the rates, the superior court stated:

The court finds that \$175 and \$150 an hour for paralegal time is unreasonable and without sufficient evidence of local practice. Such a rate approximates three times the hourly rate of a judge. . . . Many lawyers do not charge anything for so-called paralegal time and secretarial time.

- $\P 48$ The court abused its discretion by sua sponte reducing the paralegal charges to \$50 an hour. The \$150 rate charged by Wife's Yuma counsel, and her failure to object to Husband's \$175 rate, belies the court's finding that the parties had offered no evidence of rates charged by Yuma practitioners for work done by paralegals. More broadly, the court's pronouncement that "[m]any lawyers do not charge anything for so-called paralegal time" is demonstrably incorrect. To the contrary, trained, experienced paralegals can be invaluable in providing efficient legal services to the clients of a law firm. See Ahwatukee Custom Estates Mgmt. *Ass*'n v. *Bach*, 193 Ariz. 401, 403, ¶ 9 (1999) ("[L]egal assistant and law clerk services may properly be included as elements in attorneys' fees applications and awards because these individuals typically have acquired legal training and knowledge sufficient to permit them to contribute substantively to an attorney's analysis and preparation of a particular legal matter." (quotation omitted)). And the court's reference to a judge's "hourly rate" is simply inapplicable. The effective hourly rates of judges – like those of public defenders, prosecutors and other government lawyers - are not evidence of a reasonable hourly rate in private practice.
- As he did in the superior court, Husband also argues the court erred by finding that Wife did not act unreasonably in the litigation. He contends Wife was unreasonable in failing to make or respond to settlement offers and by providing untimely discovery responses. Wife, on the other hand, contends Husband failed to follow through with a settlement agreement reached early in the litigation and failed to provide requested discovery. The superior court was in the best position to consider these competing allegations of unreasonableness. *See Gutierrez*, 193 Ariz. at 347, ¶ 13. The record supports the court's conclusion that attorney's fees were not warranted based on unreasonable conduct.

¶50 Husband does not dispute the superior court's finding that disparity in the parties' finances warranted an award of fees to Wife. We affirm that finding, but, for the reasons stated, reverse and remand the award because the court abused its discretion in reducing the parties' paralegal rates.

E. Attorney's Fees and Costs on Appeal.

Wife requests an award of attorney's fees and costs on appeal pursuant to A.R.S. § 25-324. In the exercise of our discretion, we decline to award attorney's fees to Wife. Husband did not take unreasonable positions on appeal and, after the award of spousal maintenance, the financial disparity between the parties is not great. We award Husband his costs on appeal pursuant to A.R.S. § 12-342 (2018).

CONCLUSION

We reverse the parenting-time provisions in the decree and remand for a new hearing on parenting time. We reverse the decree's provisions concerning Husband's military retirement and the order awarding attorney's fees to Wife and remand for further proceedings consistent with this opinion. In all other respects, we affirm the decree.



AMY M. WOOD • Clerk of the Court FILED: AA