

SUPERIOR COURT OF ARIZONA
MARICOPA COUNTY

FC 2010-094723

11/28/2011

HONORABLE TIMOTHY J. RYAN

CLERK OF THE COURT
L. Wilkins
Deputy

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF
LOURDES DE LA TRINIDAD

GREG R DAVIS

AND

BIJAN MAYELZADEH

JOHN R ZARZYNSKI

DOCKET-FAMILY COURT-SE
FAMILY COURT SERVICES-CCC

DECREE OF DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

This matter having been taken under advisement on the document submission deadline of September 23, 2011 after hearing on August 3, 2011, and having considered the matters presented, the Court now makes the following findings and enters the following orders:

- A. At the time this action was commenced at least one of the parties was domiciled in the State of Arizona and that said domicile had been maintained for at least 90 days prior to the filing of the Petition for Dissolution of Marriage.
- B. The conciliation provisions of A.R.S. §25-381.09 have either been met or do not apply.
- C. The parties were married on September 1, 1990. By operation of law, the marital community is deemed to have terminated on January 11, 2011.
- D. The marriage is irretrievably broken and there is no reasonable prospect for reconciliation.

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- E. There are three minor children, common to the parties, namely: Kaivan, born January 11, 1994; Shayan, born June 11, 1996; and Kian, born April 29, 1998.
- F. Mother is not pregnant.
- G. This court has jurisdiction to determine custody issues pursuant to A.R.S. § 25-1031 as Arizona is the “home state” of the children. In determining custody, the court has considered the provisions of A.R.S. § 25-403(A).
- H. This was not a covenant marriage.
- I. To the extent that it has jurisdiction to do so, the court has considered, approved and made provisions for the maintenance of either spouse, and the division of property and debts.

Based thereon,

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED dissolving the marriage of the parties and restoring each party to the status of a single person.

CUSTODY

Custody is not at issue, as the parties have agreed to share joint legal custody of the minor children.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED as follows:

- A. The parties are awarded joint legal custody of the minor children.
- B. Each parent is entitled to full and unrestricted access to all medical, dental, prescription and health related records of the children and may secure information from and consult with all health care professionals involved with the minor children. Each party shall keep the other parent informed of the names, addresses and telephone numbers of all health care providers of the children.
- C. Each parent is entitled to full and unrestricted access to all school records, teachers and school officials involved in the children’s schooling.
- D. Both parents shall be listed and identified as contact persons on all records.
- E. In the event of any emergency or urgent circumstance involving the children, the other parent shall be notified as soon as is reasonably possible.

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- F. Each parent shall have the right to attend and participate in school, extra-curricular, conference, organized activity or other similar event in which parents are routinely invited or permitted to attend.
- G. Each parent shall keep the other apprised of his/her home address, home telephone number, employer and address, work telephone number and, if applicable, cellular telephone number and e-mail address.
- H. It is in the furtherance of the children's best interests for the parents to confer and for the views of each parent to be considered. There shall be communication between the parents to address day-to-day and more significant issues. They shall develop their communication by utilizing e-mail as their primary method for communication. This shall afford a method that ensures both accountability and verifiability. Both parties shall maintain and regularly review their e-mail accounts. They shall each respond in a timely fashion, even if such response is merely to acknowledge the receipt of information. Each should print copies of all e-mails received and sent so that if an issue arises in the future that has been addressed through e-mail, each party shall have proof as to what was communicated.
- I. It is anticipated that parental decisions shall be required for major issues in raising the children and in meeting his on-going needs. If/when they arise, the parents shall address the issues. Each shall give good faith consideration to the views of the other. If the decision involves medical or schooling issues, the parties may further elect to seek input from treating physicians or educators. Both parents shall be provided with such input. If the parents cannot agree after making a good faith effort to come to an agreed upon decision, Father shall have "presumptive decision making authority." This level of authority shall allow Father the right to make a preliminary decision that he shall then communicate to Mother. If Mother believes that Father's decision is contrary to the best interests of the children, she shall have the right to seek review thereof through the Court. Mother shall have the burden to demonstrate that the decision made by Father is contrary to the children's best interests. It shall not be sufficient for her to demonstrate that an alternative decision may have also been in the interest of the children.

Physical Custody and Parenting Time – As part of the joint legal custody award, neither party shall be designated as the primary residential parent. Parenting time shall be as follows:

1. **Regular Access** – The Court adopts the Parenting Time Schedule adopted at the Temporary Orders Hearing on March 9, 2011. The parties will continue

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following a week on, week off parenting time schedule. Because the Court will be adopting the schedule that Mother is requesting, the Court is denying Mother's request to have the three children interviewed. Likewise, the Court is denying Father's request to serve as the primary residential parent.

2. **Holidays** - The parties shall utilize the following schedule which shall take priority over the regular or summer access schedule:
 - a. Christmas shall be divided into two segments. The first shall begin on December 24th at noon and continue until December 25th at noon. The second segment shall begin on December 25th at noon and continue until December 26th at noon. In each even-numbered year, Father shall be entitled to the first segment and Mother shall be entitled to the second segment. In each odd-numbered year Mother shall have the first segment and Father shall have the second segment.
 - b. Thanksgiving shall be alternated each year. It shall begin at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday night and continue until the regular exchange time on Friday. Thereafter, the parent entitled to that weekend under the alternating weekend schedule shall have the remainder of the weekend. In even-numbered years, Mother shall be entitled Thanksgiving and Father entitled to Thanksgiving in odd-numbered years.
 - c. July 4th shall begin at 9:00 a.m. and continue until 9:00 a.m. on July 5th. The children shall be with Father in odd-numbered years and with Mother in even-numbered years.
 - d. Each year, the children shall be with Mother on Mother's Day from 9:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. and with Father on Father's Day from 9:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m.
 - e. The children shall be with Mother for Easter Sunday in even-numbered years from 9:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. and with Father for this same time period in odd-numbered years.
 - f. Monday holidays shall be assigned to the parent who is entitled to that weekend under the alternating weekend schedule. Therefore, if it is Father's weekend and there is a Monday holiday attached thereto, the return of the children to Mother shall be on Monday evening rather than Sunday evening.

Father shall be responsible for the pick-up of the children at the start of any access time assigned to him and Mother shall be responsible for the pick-up of the children at the end of Father's parenting time.

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Each parent is entitled to exercise up to two separate one week vacations with the children each summer. Notice of the intention to exercise vacation time shall be provided, in writing (via email) by no later than sixty (60) days in advance. For travel, a full written itinerary shall be provided to the other parent at least fourteen (14) days before departure. The itinerary shall include mode of transportation, destinations, accommodations and telephone numbers.

Neither parent shall relocate the residence of the child outside of Arizona without prior written consent of the other parent or court order.

Each parent is entitled to have reasonable telephone communication with the children. It is the responsibility of the parent with whom the child is physically present to assist in facilitating such telephone communication.

CHILD SUPPORT

For child support purposes, the Court makes the following findings:

Mother's Income	
(Imputed for child support calculation)	\$ 1,274.00
(Imputed for spousal maintenance consideration)	\$ 5,000.00
Father's Income	\$ 11,351.00
Basic Support Obligation	\$ 2,158.00
Over 12 Adjustment	\$ 215.80
Health Insurance Paid by Father	\$ 170.00
Parenting Time Adjustment (182 days)	50%

In applying these findings under the Arizona Child Support Guidelines,

IT IS ORDERED that Father shall pay child support to Mother in the total amount of \$527.69 per month, commencing February 1, 2011, with credit for monies paid to date.

All payments shall be made through the Support Clearinghouse via an automatic Order of Assignment issued this date. Father is advised that until such time as the Order of Assignment becomes effective, Father has an affirmative obligation to pay the child support directly to the Support Clearinghouse.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Father shall complete and submit to the Court the *Current Employer Information* form attached hereto.

All obligations for child support for each shall terminate when the children each attain the age of 18 years or is otherwise emancipated, but in the event any child attains the age of 18

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years while attending high school, support shall continue to be provided during the period in which said child is actually attending high school but only until the child reaches 19 years of age. Provisions for health insurance and non-insured health expenses for the children, as provided for below, shall be deemed to be additional child support and shall be enforceable as such.

Pursuant to A.R.S. §25-503(I), the right of a parent, guardian or custodian to receive child support payments as provided herein vests as each installment falls due. Each vested child support installment is enforceable as a final judgment by operation of law.

EXCHANGE OF INCOME INFORMATION

The parties shall exchange income information every 24 months from the date of the entry of the Decree of Dissolution of Marriage for so long as Father has an obligation to pay child support. Said financial information shall include, but not be limited to: personal tax returns with all schedules, affidavits of financial information, earning statements and other such documentation necessary to establish or prove the income of either party. In addition, at the time of the exchange of financial information, the parties shall also exchange residential addresses and the names and addresses of their respective employers.

CHILDREN'S INSURANCE

IT IS ORDERED that Father shall maintain medical insurance for the minor children. Father shall ensure that Mother is kept informed at all times of the name and address of the insurance provider as well as the policy number. Additionally, Father shall provide Mother with valid insurance cards and policy information and update information changes.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any non-covered medical, dental, orthodontic, optical, prescription expenses as well as deductibles and co-pays shall be paid 100% by Father, until such time as Mother obtains employment.

DEPENDENCY EXEMPTION

IT IS ORDERED that Father may claim all three children for the year 2011. Thereafter, Father may claim the two oldest children and Mother may claim the youngest child in even-numbered years and Mother may claim the two youngest children and Father may claim the oldest child in odd-numbered years.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that each party shall execute any IRS forms required in order to implement these terms, including IRS Form 8332.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Father's right to claim the exemption in any given year is conditioned upon payment by Father by December 31st of the total Court-ordered monthly child support obligation for that calendar year and any Court ordered arrearage payments due during the calendar year for which the exemption is to be claimed.

PROPERTY

Each party shall retain as his or her sole and separate property any furniture, furnishings, appliances, tools, art work, collectibles, and related personal property in that party's possession.

Each party shall retain as his or her sole and separate property any disclosed savings, checking or other financial account held in that party's name.

Mother is awarded the 2009 Nissan Armada vehicle subject to her being solely responsible for any loans or financial obligations associated therewith. The Court attributes a value of \$23,715.00. Father is awarded the 1992 BMW vehicle and the 1998 BMW vehicle subject to him being solely responsible for any loans or financial obligations associated therewith. The Court finds the two BMWs to be worth \$9,000.00 The Court finds that Mother sold the community's Toyota Sienna worth \$4,500.00, in which Father had a one-half community interest. The Court finds that Mother owes Father \$9,607.50, which Mother shall pay from her half of the tax refund check.

By agreement, the parties will retain the services of Richard Underwood to draft and submit a Qualified Domestic Relations Order for this Court's consideration. The parties shall be equally responsible for the cost of these services.

By agreement, the marital residence will be sold, and the proceeds from the sale shall split evenly. The Court will appoint Marsha Carroll as a Special Commissioner to sell the family residence. Mother shall remain in the home pending the sale, and shall be responsible for the related expenses, including mortgage payments, utilities, repairs and upkeep.

The Court finds insufficient evidence to act as if the sales proceeds from the condominium in Iran are still available for division, and will adopt Father's position that the sales proceeds were used some time ago for the benefit of the community, and are therefore not currently available for distribution.

The parties have decidedly different positions as to whether the Tucson condominium is community property or separate property. The parties do not dispute that the property is titled in Father and Mother's name. The parties agree that paternal grandparents currently reside in the

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residence, and have for some time. The parties also agree that the proceeds from the sale of a condominium belonging to Father's deceased brother. The parties also agree that they have been claiming the mortgage interest and property taxes for the condominium on their joint tax returns. Paternal Grandmother testified that she pays the mortgage payment to the bank personally in the amount of \$673.00 per month. Paternal Grandmother also paid to repair the roof, to replace the air conditioning unit with a new unit, and remodel the kitchen. The paternal grandparents receive social security, and Paternal Grandmother testified that they use those proceeds to make mortgage payments. Upon cross examination, Paternal Grandmother admitted that the roof was paid for by insurance, a policy that Husband and Wife had purchased, that Husband and Wife had paid the taxes, and that the property was titled in their name. The Court finds that there is a commingled interest of community funds in the property, and that the community is entitled to reimbursement for community payments of property taxes, insurance payments and mortgage payments for the condominium.

The Court will order an accounting of community contributions by the parties within thirty days from the date of this minute entry. If the parties would rather take Father's proposition of transferring the vacant lot in Tucson to Mother rather than undergo an accounting of the disputed property, they may do so. If the latter occurs, Mother's name shall be removed from the title as well as the mortgage for the Tucson condominium.

The parties are in substantial disagreement as to the division of the funds in the First Credit Union Account. Mother would like to split the current balance of \$36,418.24 currently in the account, less past support for the months of January through March of 2011. Father indicates that the effective date should be the date of termination of the marital community. Father indicates that he should not be burdened with a retroactive award of spousal maintenance as he paid all of the family expenses during that period, and that as of the date of termination of the marital community, the account balance was \$61,070.97. Mother argues that Father's proposition would be unfair, as she used the funds to cover expenses she incurred for the community and the children when, in her opinion, Father was not providing her and the children with any support. Given the numerous competing claims of dissipation of community funds and self dealing, the Court finds it appropriate to use the \$36,418.24 balance to be divided between the parties, provided that Mother can prove: a) that she obtained a lawful signature from Father on the check she deposited in May, 2007, and b) that she used the tax refund proceeds for community expenses.

The parties are also in substantial disagreement as to the disposition of personal property. After considering the testimony of the parties, the Court will award the Persian rugs to Father as gifts from his family, or alternatively as testified to during Father's presentation of evidence, are not community property and belong to paternal relatives and not to Father and Mother. Mother received gold from her Mother-in-law, which the Court will treat as a gift.

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Pursuant to the request of his family, Father shall not dispose of the rugs, but instead shall retain those rugs for the benefit of his children, pursuant to his family's request. As to the other property, the parties shall draw up a list of all personal property owned by the community, and shall take alternate turns picking an item of property.

The Court finds no basis for an offset for any value that an Iranian condominium purchased decades ago, and sold years ago.

The 2008 and 2009 income tax refunds should be divided equally between the parties.

The Court will not be ordering any additional offsets in order to equalize the debt apportionment between the parties.

DEBTS

IT IS ORDERED that Father shall be responsible for, indemnify and hold Mother harmless from the following debts and financial obligations:

- A. Unless otherwise provided herein, any financial obligations associated with or arising from any property awarded to Father herein.
- B. Any debts or financial obligations incurred by Father after the date of service of process.
- C. The missed appointment fee for Dr. Brown. The Court finds no basis for holding Father in contempt, and finds this cost being borne by Father to be more appropriate.
- D. Gila Springs HOA bill and lien fee.
- E. Any an all credit card debt that he has individually been servicing during their separation.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Mother shall be responsible for, indemnify and hold Father harmless from the following debts and financial obligations:

- A. Unless otherwise provided herein, any financial obligations associated with or arising from any property awarded to Mother herein.
- B. Any debts or financial obligations incurred by Mother after the date of service of process.
- C. Any and all credit care debt that she has individually been servicing during their separation.

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SPOUSAL MAINTENANCE

The determination of spousal maintenance is controlled by A.R.S. Section 25-319. The threshold question is entitlement, which is controlled by subsection (A) of the statute. It provides as follows:

In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation, or a proceeding for maintenance following dissolution of the marriage by a court that lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse, the court may grant a maintenance order for either spouse for any of the following reasons if it finds that the spouse seeking maintenance:

1. *Lacks sufficient property, including property apportioned to the spouse, to provide for that spouse's reasonable needs. **Mother will receive \$250,000 in cash, and will receive approximately \$362,000 in retirement benefits. The Court finds that Mother lacks sufficient property to provide for her reasonable needs, as the Court determines that Mother will need to use much of the monies for her own retirement.***
2. *Is unable to be self-sufficient through appropriate employment or is the custodian of a child whose age or condition is such that the custodian should not be required to seek employment outside the home or lacks earning ability in the labor market adequate to be self-sufficient. **The Court finds that Mother is able to be self sufficient through appropriate employment, but will be so only with on the job training with an employer such as Intel to get updated on her work skills. The Court does not feel it is necessary for Mother to obtain a Master's Degree to be self sufficient, as she had over a decade of work experience, and is appropriately educated. The Court agrees with Ms. Taylor that Mother has not thoroughly researched efforts to obtain a Masters Degree. Father does not have a Master's Degree.***
3. *Contributed to the educational opportunities of the other spouse. **Both parties obtained their bachelors degree from the University of Arizona prior to the marriage.***
4. *Had a marriage of long duration and is of an age that may preclude the possibility of gaining employment adequate to be self-sufficient. **The Court finds that the marriage is one of a long duration.***

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The issues of amount and duration are controlled by subsection (B) of A.R.S. Section 25-319. It details pertinent factors to be considered. Those factors along with this Court's findings based thereon are as follows:

1. *The standard of living established during the marriage.* **The parties enjoyed a comfortable standard of living during the marriage. Mother's living expenses will decrease upon the sale of the marital residence. As the standard of living was achieved without Father obtaining a Master's Degree, the Court does not find it necessary to factor in Mother's request that tuition to obtain a Master's Degree be considered in her expenses going forward.**
2. *The duration of the marriage.* **The parties have been married for over twenty years. The Court finds this to be a marriage of long duration.**
3. *The age, employment history, earning ability and physical and emotional condition of the spouse seeking maintenance.* **Mother has not worked for fourteen years, but has been employed in the past as an engineer. Mother had a substantial work history of ten years when she was working at Intel, had worked for several technology companies before working for Intel, and currently is able to earn \$50,000.00-\$60,000.00 per year. Mother obtained a bachelors degree in electrical engineering from the University of Arizona in 1987. Unfortunately, Mother made no real effort to obtain employment. Mother has not filed a single application for employment with a single employer of any sort. Wife enjoys good physical and emotional health. Contrary to Mother's suspicions, the Court has no reason to believe that Father has a Master's Degree, or that he obtained any such degree during the course of the marriage. Mother did not comply with the Court's directive to seek employment, and as late as June, 2011, readily admitted that she was not motivated to find work.**
4. *The ability of the spouse from whom maintenance is sought to meet that spouse's needs while meeting those of the spouse seeking maintenance.* **Husband will be able to meet his needs even if he is ordered to pay some amount of spousal maintenance for some finite duration.**
5. *The comparative financial resources of the spouses, including their comparative earning abilities in the labor market.* **Husband enjoys a greater earning ability due to his continued presence in the job market and efforts to further his career without obtaining a Master's Degree.**

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6. *The contribution of the spouse seeking maintenance to the earning ability of the other spouse. **Initially, Father did not oppose Mother's decision to leave her employment with Intel when the children were much younger. Later, Mother resisted Father's requests that Mother return to work over the past six or seven years.***
7. *The extent to which the spouse seeking maintenance has reduced that spouse's income or career opportunities for the benefit of the other spouse. **The Court does not find that Mother's decision to withdraw from the work force contributed to Father's career opportunities, or was for Father's benefit. Father has been asking Mother to return to the workforce for years, but Mother chose not to do so. Mother still remains unemployed. Mother argued that Father was able to go to work, to focus on his work, and had no responsibilities other than his work. The Court finds this to be a living arrangement between Husband and Wife that Father assumed would be of short duration, and not a business plan to advance Father's value in the labor market. To the contrary, had Mother continued in the workforce, she would have contributed substantially to the community coffers over the past fourteen years.***
8. *The ability of both parties after the dissolution to contribute to the future educational costs of their mutual children. **If Mother obtains appropriate employment then, based on her education and past work experience with some minor continuing education, both parents will be able to contribute to the future educational costs of their mutual children.***
9. *The financial resources of the party seeking maintenance, including marital property apportioned to that spouse, and that spouse's ability to meet that spouse's own needs independently. **Mother currently will not be able to completely meet her own needs using her own financial resources, until she returns to the work force, at least not without it adversely impacting her ability to use her current funds for retirement.***
10. *The time necessary to acquire sufficient education or training to enable the party seeking maintenance to find appropriate employment and whether such education or training is readily available. **The Court does not find it necessary for Mother to obtain a Master's Degree in order to be able to return to the workforce and obtain employment to support herself. The Court finds that Mother can update her skills through internships with appropriate employers.***

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11. *Excessive or abnormal expenditures, destruction, concealment or fraudulent disposition of community, joint tenancy and other property held in common.* **Mother claimed that \$82,000.00 in community funds is missing as a result of Father's unknown expenditures (which Father explained during his testimony), and that Father inappropriately used community funds to obtain a newly leased vehicle, and Apple Computer, and an expensive camera. Father pointed out that Mother had removed \$110,000 from the parties' joint checking account, and deposited the funds in a new account bearing Mother's name only. Father alleged that Mother took the tax refund, forged Father's name, and deposited it into her own account. The Court finds that both parties are to some degree culpable in unilateral self dealing from the community assets. Neither have clean hands that permit such accusations against the other to impose liability.**
12. *The cost for the spouse who is seeking maintenance to obtain health insurance and the reduction in the cost of health insurance for the spouse from whom maintenance is sought if the spouse from whom maintenance is sought is able to convert family health insurance to employee health insurance after the marriage is dissolved.* **Mother will have to pay approximately \$470.00 per month once she obtains COBRA coverage.**
13. *All actual damages and judgments from conduct that results in criminal conviction of either spouse in which the other spouse or child was the victim.* **The Court does not find this to be a relevant factor in this case.**

Based upon these findings,

IT IS ORDERED that Husband shall pay to Wife spousal maintenance in the amount of \$2,000.00 per month, commencing on August 1, 2011. Spousal maintenance shall conclude at the end of July, 2013.

All spousal maintenance paid by Husband to Wife shall be tax deductible for Husband and shall be deemed income to Wife for income tax purposes. Further, the award shall be modifiable as to amount and duration in accordance with A.R.S. Section 25-327. It shall terminate upon the death of either party or remarriage of Wife.

The spousal maintenance payments shall be made through the Support Clearinghouse. An automatic Order of Assignment is issued herewith. Until it becomes effective, Husband shall be responsible for ensuring that the payment is made through the Support Clearinghouse.

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CONTEMPT

The Court does not find any basis for a finding of contempt at this time. Father shall have sixty days from today's date to provide an accounting as to what had occurred to the \$90,000.00 severance payment from Intel. Mother shall give an accounting of how she was able to deposit the joint check in May, 2007 without obtaining her husband's signature. If Mother feels there is a basis for a finding of contempt after receiving the required documentation from Father, a supplemental pleading shall be filed for the Court's consideration.

ATTORNEY FEES

An award of attorney fees is controlled by A.R.S. § 25-324. It provides that the award may be based upon either the financial resources of both parties or the reasonableness of positions taken during the proceedings.

Mother incurred \$16,000.00 in attorney's fees. At the scheduled mediation the parties had attended, all of the parties had agreed to a Memorandum of Understanding, but after agreeing to do so, Mother refused to sign the document. Mother and Father later agreed to sign a Rule 69 Agreement with the input of counsel, but again, Mother refused to sign the document.

Father was forced to seek a Temporary Orders hearing to obtain parenting time with his sons, as Mother was withholding the children from having overnight parenting time with Father. Father had reached two agreements with Mother, only to have Mother refuse to sign after agreeing to do so. Mother indicates that Father was not forthcoming in full disclosure. Father indicates that he was hampered in his ability to provide full disclosure because they were at the marital residence, and that nondisclosure was raised for the first time at trial. The Court notes that Mother brought checking account records from the marital residence and showed them for the first time at trial.

The Court finds that Mother has not acted reasonably. The Court also finds that Father has a greater income earning ability. The Court considers both factors to be present in this case, but will allow Father to apply for his Attorney Fees and Costs. Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that Father and Mother shall both file their Application for Attorney Fees and Costs by no later than **December 12, 2011**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that each party shall file their objection to the opposing party's Application for Attorney Fees and Costs by no later than **December 27, 2011**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED taking the attorney's fees matter under advisement.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED signing this minute entry as a formal order of this Court pursuant to Rule 81(D), Arizona Rules of Family Law Procedure.

/s/ HONORABLE TIMOTHY J. RYAN

HONORABLE TIMOTHY J. RYAN
JUDICIAL OFFICER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

FILED: *Exhibit Worksheet and Child Support Worksheet*

ISSUED: *Electronic Order of Assignment*

All parties representing themselves must keep the Court updated with address changes. A form may be downloaded at: <http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/SuperiorCourt/Self-ServiceCenter>.

Attachments:

JOHN R ZARZYNSKI: Current Employer Information, Non IV-D Payment Instructions