

# Case Examples: Follow-up to Supplement to the

Report on Alternative Updates to the  
Child Support Table

Using USDA Measurements of  
Child-Rearing Expenditures

*Submitted to:*

State of Minnesota Department of Human Services

*Submitted by:*

Jane Venohr, Ph.D.



1570 N Emerson St., Denver, CO 80218 | Tel: (303)837-1555 | [centerforpolicyresearch.org](http://centerforpolicyresearch.org)

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## PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this document is to provide case examples to demonstrate the impact of the alternative tables shown in the November 27 briefing. In addition, the briefing has many secondary purposes.

- Begin a discussion about what adjustments are more appropriately included in the table, the worksheet, as a deviation factor, or a combination of these places. Among other, those adjustments include the following.
  - Other types of second household adjustments besides what is incorporated into table Options B.2 and B.3.
  - Whether there should be a worksheet adjustment for a parent's actual tax circumstances that differ from the assumptions that are incorporated into tables B.2, and B.3 (*i.e.*, the obligated parent is a single taxpayer with no additional dependents and the parent with primary custody is a head-of-household whose additional dependents equal the number of children for whom support is being determined).
  - Whether the self-support reserve and minimum orders should be incorporated in both (*i.e.*, the table and worksheet as they are in the existing) or some other option.
- Examine the impact of certain adjustments that are included in the worksheet and/or are part of the scope of the legislative charge of the Task Force. Those adjustments include:
  - "Reviewing the effects of implementing the parenting expense adjustment enacted by the 2016 legislature;"
  - "The task force must review, address, and make recommendations on the following priority issues:" (only those directly considered on the existing worksheet are listed)
    - (1) the self-support reserve for custodial and noncustodial parents;
    - (2) simultaneous child support orders; and
    - (4) parents with multiple families.
- Introduce child support personas, that were developed by CSD staff, to be used as case examples. Those personas are:
  - Obligated parents (Parent A in worksheet)
    - Pat is an elementary school teacher and has a gross monthly income of \$4,167.00 (\$50,000 per year).
    - Leslie is a bank teller has a gross monthly income of \$2167.00 (\$12.50 per hour).
    - Chris is an attorney and has a gross monthly income of \$8,333.00 (\$100,000 per year).
    - Taylor is incarcerated at Minnesota State Correctional Facility in Stillwater, MN and has no income. Taylor will not be eligible for supervised release until 2022.
    - Brett is a cashier at a local grocery store and has a gross monthly income of \$1,647.00 (minimum wage of \$9.50 per hour)
  - Parents with primary custody (Parent B in worksheet)
    - Sidney is a baggage handler at the airport and has a gross monthly income of \$2,264.00 (\$13.06 per hour).

- Sam is on MFIP and has no income for the purpose of child support calculation.
  - Lee is an established local newscaster with a gross monthly income of \$10,000.00 (\$120,000.00 per year).
  - Terry is an accountant with a gross monthly income of \$4,608.00 (\$55,300 per year).
  - Casey is a barista at a coffee shop and has a gross monthly income of \$1,647.00 (minimum wage of \$9.50 per hour).
- Begin to draft an automated worksheet that may be used in future comparisons.

## GUIDELINES PROVISIONS

The textbox below shows guidelines provisions that the Task Force may consider modifying in addition to or instead of making adjustments to the table. It includes provisions for:

- Income inclusions and exclusions;
- Self-support reserve; and
- Criteria for guidelines deviations.

In addition, the guidelines provision concerning the worksheet is included.

Income Inclusions and Exclusions
<p>8A.29 CALCULATION OF GROSS INCOME.</p> <p>(a) Subject to the exclusions and deductions in this section, gross income includes any form of periodic payment to an individual, including, but not limited to, salaries, wages, commissions, self-employment income under section 518A.30, workers' compensation, unemployment benefits, annuity payments, military and naval retirement, pension and disability payments, spousal maintenance received under a previous order or the current proceeding, Social Security or veterans benefits provided for a joint child under section 518A.31, and potential income under section 518A.32. Salaries, wages, commissions, or other compensation paid by third parties shall be based upon gross income before participation in an employer-sponsored benefit plan that allows an employee to pay for a benefit or expense using pretax dollars, such as flexible spending plans and health savings accounts. No deductions shall be allowed for contributions to pensions, 401-K, IRA, or other retirement benefits.</p> <p>(b) Gross income does not include compensation received by a party for employment in excess of a 40-hour work week, provided that:</p> <p>(1) child support is ordered in an amount at least equal to the guideline amount based on gross income not excluded under this clause; and</p> <p>(2) the party demonstrates, and the court finds, that:</p> <p>(i) the excess employment began after the filing of the petition for dissolution or legal separation or a petition related to custody, parenting time, or support;</p> <p>(ii) the excess employment reflects an increase in the work schedule or hours worked over that of the two years immediately preceding the filing of the petition;</p> <p>(iii) the excess employment is voluntary and not a condition of employment;</p> <p>(iv) the excess employment is in the nature of additional, part-time or overtime employment compensable by the hour or fraction of an hour; and</p> <p>(v) the party's compensation structure has not been changed for the purpose of affecting a support or maintenance obligation.</p> <p>(c) Expense reimbursements or in-kind payments received by a parent in the course of employment, self-employment, or operation of a business shall be counted as income if they reduce personal living expenses.</p> <p>(d) Gross income may be calculated on either an annual or monthly basis. Weekly income shall be translated to monthly income by multiplying the weekly income by 4.33.</p> <p>(e) Gross income does not include a child support payment received by a party. It is a rebuttable presumption that adoption assistance payments, Northstar kinship assistance payments, and foster care subsidies are not gross income.</p> <p>(f) Gross income does not include the income of the obligor's spouse and the obligee's spouse.</p>

- (g) Child support or spousal maintenance payments ordered by a court for a nonjoint child or former spouse or ordered payable to the other party as part of the current proceeding are deducted from other periodic payments received by a party for purposes of determining gross income.
- (h) Gross income does not include public assistance benefits received under section 256.741 or other forms of public assistance based on need.

Excerpt on Self-Support Adjustment

518A.42 ABILITY TO PAY; SELF-SUPPORT ADJUSTMENT.

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Subdivision 1. Ability to pay. (a) It is a rebuttable presumption that a child support order should not exceed the obligor's ability to pay. To determine the amount of child support the obligor has the ability to pay, the court shall follow the procedure set out in this section.

(b) The court shall calculate the obligor's income available for support by subtracting a monthly self-support reserve equal to 120 percent of the federal poverty guidelines for one person from the obligor's gross income. If the obligor's income available for support calculated under this paragraph is equal to or greater than the obligor's support obligation calculated under section 518A.34, the court shall order child support under section 518A.34.

(c) If the obligor's income available for support calculated under paragraph (b) is more than the minimum support amount under subdivision 2, but less than the guideline amount under section 518A.34, then the court shall apply a reduction to the child support obligation in the following order, until the support order is equal to the obligor's income available for support:

- (1) medical support obligation;
- (2) child care support obligation; and
- (3) basic support obligation.

(d) If the obligor's income available for support calculated under paragraph (b) is equal to or less than the minimum support amount under subdivision 2 or if the obligor's gross income is less than 120 percent of the federal poverty guidelines for one person, the minimum support amount under subdivision 2 applies.

Subd. 2. Minimum basic support amount. (a) If the basic support amount applies, the court must order the following amount as the minimum basic support obligation:

- (1) for one or two children, the obligor's basic support obligation is \$50 per month;
- (2) for three or four children, the obligor's basic support obligation is \$75 per month; and
- (3) for five or more children, the obligor's basic support obligation is \$100 per month.

Except on Deviations

18A.43 DEVIATIONS FROM CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES.

Subdivision 1. General factors. Among other reasons, deviation from the presumptive child support obligation computed under section 518A.34 is intended to encourage prompt and regular payments of child support and to prevent either parent or the joint children from living in poverty. In addition to the child support guidelines and other factors used to calculate the child support obligation under section 518A.34, the court must take into consideration the following factors in setting or modifying child support or in determining whether to deviate upward or downward from the presumptive child support obligation:

- (1) all earnings, income, circumstances, and resources of each parent, including real and personal property, but excluding income from excess employment of the obligor or obligee that meets the criteria of section 518A.29, paragraph (b);
- (2) the extraordinary financial needs and resources, physical and emotional condition, and educational needs of the child to be supported;
- (3) the standard of living the child would enjoy if the parents were currently living together, but recognizing that the parents now have separate households;
- (4) whether the child resides in a foreign country for more than one year that has a substantially higher or lower cost of living than this country;
- (5) which parent receives the income taxation dependency exemption and the financial benefit the parent receives from it;
- (6) the parents' debts as provided in subdivision 2; and
- (7) the obligor's total payments for court-ordered child support exceed the limitations set forth in section 571.922.

Subd. 1a. Income disparity between parties. The court may deviate from the presumptive child support obligation under section 518A.34 and elect not to order a party who has between ten and 45 percent parenting time to pay basic support where such a significant disparity of income exists between the parties that an order directing payment of basic support would be detrimental to the parties' joint child.

<p>Subd. 2. Debt owed to private creditors. (a) In establishing or modifying a support obligation, the court may consider debts owed to private creditors, but only if:</p> <p>(1) the right to support has not been assigned under section 256.741;</p> <p>(2) the court determines that the debt was reasonably incurred for necessary support of the child or parent or for the necessary generation of income. If the debt was incurred for the necessary generation of income, the court may consider only the amount of debt that is essential to the continuing generation of income; and</p> <p>(3) the party requesting a departure produces a sworn schedule of the debts, with supporting documentation, showing goods or services purchased, the recipient of them, the original debt amount, the outstanding balance, the monthly payment, and the number of months until the debt will be fully paid.</p> <p>(b) A schedule prepared under paragraph (a), clause (3), must contain a statement that the debt will be fully paid after the number of months shown in the schedule, barring emergencies beyond the party's control.</p> <p>(c) Any further departure below the guidelines that is based on a consideration of debts owed to private creditors must not exceed 18 months in duration. After 18 months the support must increase automatically to the level ordered by the court. This section does not prohibit one or more step increases in support to reflect debt retirement during the 18-month period.</p> <p>(d) If payment of debt is ordered pursuant to this section, the payment must be ordered to be in the nature of child support.</p> <p>Subd. 3. Evidence. The court may receive evidence on the factors in this section to determine if the guidelines should be exceeded or modified in a particular case.</p> <p>Subd. 4. Payments assigned under public authority. If the child support payments are assigned to the public authority under section 256.741, the court may not deviate downward from the child support guidelines unless the court specifically finds that the failure to deviate downward would impose an extreme hardship on the obligor.</p> <p>Subd. 5. Joint legal custody. An award of joint legal custody is not a reason for deviation from the guidelines.</p> <p>Subd. 6. Self-support limitation. If, after payment of income and payroll taxes, the obligor can establish that they do not have enough for the self-support reserve, a downward deviation may be allowed.</p>
Excerpt on Worksheet
<p>518A.78 WORKSHEET.</p> <p>The commissioner of human services must create and publish a worksheet to assist in calculating child support under this chapter. The worksheet must not impose substantive requirements other than requirements contained in this chapter. The commissioner must update the worksheet by July 1 of each year. The commissioner must make an interactive version of the worksheet available on the Department of Human Services Web site.</p>

## CASE COMPARISONS

The remainder of this document includes the case comparisons shown on the next page. The selected personas exclude those with the lowest incomes (*i.e.*, incarcerated parent and MFIP recipient) to focus the comparisons on the table rather than the low-income adjustment. The persona with highest income (*i.e.*, attorney and newscaster) are also not considered in this document to limit the number of comparisons. Future scenarios may consider these personas.

Note that the self-support reserve, which is 120 percent of the federal poverty guidelines for one person, is \$1,206 per month (\$12,060 per year multiplied by 1.20 and divided by 12 to obtain a monthly amount). A line with the approximate income withholding for federal and state income tax and FICA has been added to the ability-to-pay section of the worksheet since the tax consequences of the obligated parent were identified as a concern in the November Task Force meeting.

The comparisons are put in the format of existing worksheet. It is being programmed into an excel spreadsheet. The items in red may be changed. Blue cells are amounts based on existing table, golden

cells are amounts based on Option B.1 and green cells are amounts based on Option B.3. Option B.2 is not shown to keep the worksheet to one page.

Scenario	Parent A (Obligated Parent)	Parent B (Parent with primary custody)	Number of Children	% of time with obligated parent
Case 1:	Pat is an elementary school teacher and has a gross monthly income of \$4,167.00 (\$50,000 per year)	Sidney is a baggage handler at the airport and has a gross monthly income of \$2,264.00 (\$13.06 per hour).	1 child	30%
Case 2:	Leslie is a bank teller has a gross monthly income of \$2167.00 (\$12.50 per hour).	Terry is an accountant with a gross monthly income of \$4,608.00 (\$55,300 per year).	2 children	30%
Case 3:	Brett is a cashier at a local grocery store and has a gross monthly income of \$1,647.00 (minimum wage of \$9.50 per hour)	Casey is a barista at a coffee shop and has a gross monthly income of \$1,647.00 (minimum wage of \$9.50 per hour).	1 child	30%
Case 4:	Pat is an elementary school teacher and has a gross monthly income of \$4,167.00 (\$50,000 per year)	Terry is an accountant with a gross monthly income of \$4,608.00 (\$55,300 per year).	2 children	35%
Case 5:	Leslie is a bank teller has a gross monthly income of \$2167.00 (\$12.50 per hour).	Casey is a barista at a coffee shop and has a gross monthly income of \$1,647.00 (minimum wage of \$9.50 per hour).	1 child	35%

*Warning:*

528 Amounts shown like this are from the automated calculator. If they do not equal  
 533 the calculated amount from the first draft of the automated worksheet, there is a  
 roundoff error that CPR is still looking in to. The roundoff is only of concern in Case 4 because  
 it is nearly \$10 per month.

	CASE	1		
	Number of Joint Children	1		
		Parent A	Parent B	Combined
		Pat	Sidney	
<b>Income</b>				
1a. Monthly Income Received		\$ 4,167	\$ 2,264	\$ 6,431
1b. Children's SS/VA benefits derived from...		\$ -	\$ -	
1c. Potential income		\$ -	\$ -	
d. Spousal maint. orders obligated to be paid		\$ -	\$ -	
1e. Child support orders obligated to be paid for nonjoint child(ren)		\$ -	\$ -	
1f. Monthly gross income (1a + 1b + 1c + 1d)		\$ 4,167	\$ 2,264	\$ 6,431
<b>Adjustments</b>				
2a. Number of nonjoint children in the home (maximum of 2)		0	0	
2b. Deduction for Nonjoint children in the home		0	0	
3. Parental income for determining child support (PICS)		\$ 4,167	\$ 2,264	\$ 6,431
4. Percentage share of combined (PICS)		64.8%	35.2%	100.0%
5. Combined basic support obligation- EXISTING				\$923
	<i>Option B.1</i>			\$1,051
	<i>Option B.3</i>			\$1,011
6. Pro rata basic support obligation -				
	EXISTING	\$ 598	\$ 325	
	<i>Option B.1</i>	\$ 681	\$ 370	
	<i>Option B.3</i>	\$ 655	\$ 356	
<b>Basic Support Obligations:</b>				
	<b>Percent of child(ren)'s time with parent</b>	30%	70%	
7. Basic Support Obligation after Parenting Expense: EXISTING w/ existing PTA		\$ 526.30		528
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 530.71		533
	<i>Option B.1 and New PTA</i>	\$ 604.31		
	<i>Option B.3 and New PTA</i>	\$ 581.31		
<b>Lines 8-13 (Child Care, Medical Support and SS/VA Adjustment)</b>				
14. Computing a Final Obligation:				
15a. Monthly Gross Income		\$ 4,167	\$ 2,264	
	<b>Approximate monthly income withholding</b>	\$ 985	\$ 350	
Ability to pay calculation				
	<b>Self-support reserve (120% of FPL)</b>	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,206	
15b. Income available for support		\$ 2,961	\$ 1,058	
16. Monthly child support obligation_ no adjustment necessary		X		
17. Amount of Reduction				
Lines 18-20: Medical support and childcare adjustment				
21. Monthly child support obligation after adjustment				
<b>Presumptive Minimum Order (Basic Support Only)</b>				
<b>FINAL Order Amounts</b>				
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 530.71		
	<i>Option B.1 and New PTA</i>	604.31		
	<i>Option B.3 and New PTA</i>	581.31		

	CASE	2		
	Number of Joint Children	2		
		Parent A	Parent B	Combined
		Leslie	Terry	
<b>Income</b>				
1a. Monthly Income Received		\$ 2,167	\$ 4,608	\$ 6,775
1b. Children's SS/VA benefits derived from...		\$ -	\$ -	
1c. Potential income		\$ -	\$ -	
d. Spousal maint. orders obligated to be paid		\$ -	\$ -	
1e. Child support orders obligated to be paid for nonjoint child(ren)		\$ -	\$ -	
1f. Monthly gross income (1a + 1b + 1c + 1d)		\$ 2,167	\$ 4,608	\$ 6,775
<b>Adjustments</b>				
2a. Number of nonjoint children in the home (maximum of 2)		0	0	
2b. Deduction for Nonjoint children in the home		0	0	
3. Parental income for determining child support (PICS)		\$ 2,167	\$ 4,608	\$ 6,775
4. Percentage share of combined (PICS)		32.0%	68.0%	100.0%
5. Combined basic support obligation- EXISTING				\$1,505
	Option B.1			\$1,715
	Option B.3			\$1,428
6. Pro rata basic support obligation -				
	EXISTING	\$ 481	\$ 1,024	
	Option B.1	\$ 549	\$ 1,166	
	Option B.3	\$ 457	\$ 971	
<b>Basic Support Obligations:</b>				
	<b>Percent of child(ren)'s time with parent</b>	30%	70%	
7. Basic Support Obligation after Parenting Expense: EXISTING w/ existing PTA		\$ 423.61		424
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 371.55		372
	Option B.1 and New PTA	\$ 423.40		
	Option B.3 and New PTA	\$ 352.54		
<b>Lines 8-13 (Child Care, Medical Support and SS/VA Adjustment)</b>				
14. Computing a Final Obligation:				
15a. Monthly Gross Income		\$ 2,167	\$ 4,608	
	<b>Approximate monthly income withholding</b>	\$ 391	\$ 957	
Ability to pay calculation				
	<b>Self-support reserve (120% of FPL)</b>	\$1,206	\$1,206	
15b. Income available for support		\$ 961	\$ 3,402	
16. Monthly child support obligation_ no adjustment necessary		X		
17. Amount of Reduction				
Lines 18-20: Medical support and childcare adjustment				
21. Monthly child support obligation after adjustment				
<b>Presumptive Minimum Order (Basic Support Only)</b>				
<b>FINAL Order Amounts</b>				
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 371.55		
	Option B.1 and New PTA	423.40		
	Option B.3 and New PTA	352.54		

	CASE	3		
	Number of Joint Children	1		
		Parent A	Parent B	Combined
		Brett	Casey	
<b>Income</b>				
1a. Monthly Income Received		\$ 1,647	\$ 1,647	\$ 3,294
1b. Children's SS/VA benefits derived from...		\$ -	\$ -	
1c. Potential income		\$ -	\$ -	
d. Spousal maint. orders obligated to be paid		\$ -	\$ -	
1e. Child support orders obligated to be paid for nonjoint child(ren)		\$ -	\$ -	
1f. Monthly gross income (1a + 1b + 1c + 1d)		\$ 1,647	\$ 1,647	\$ 3,294
<b>Adjustments</b>				
2a. Number of nonjoint children in the home (maximum of 2)		0	0	
2b. Deduction for Nonjoint children in the home		0	0	
3. Parental income for determining child support (PICS)		\$ 1,647	\$ 1,647	\$ 3,294
4. Percentage share of combined (PICS)		50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
5. Combined basic support obligation- EXISTING				\$623
	<i>Option B.1</i>			\$843
	<i>Option B.3</i>			\$772
6. Pro rata basic support obligation -				
	EXISTING	\$ 312	\$ 312	
	<i>Option B.1</i>	\$ 422	\$ 422	
	<i>Option B.3</i>	\$ 386	\$ 386	
<b>Basic Support Obligations:</b>				
	<b>Percent of child(ren)'s time with parent</b>	30%	70%	
7. Basic Support Obligation after Parenting Expense: EXISTING w/ existing PTA		\$ 274.12		274
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 266.04		266
	<i>Option B.1 and New PTA</i>	\$ 359.98		
	<i>Option B.3 and New PTA</i>	\$ 329.66		
<b>Lines 8-13 (Child Care, Medical Support and SS/VA Adjustment)</b>				
14. Computing a Final Obligation:				
15a. Monthly Gross Income		\$ 1,647	\$ 1,647	
	<b>Approximate monthly income withholding</b>	\$ 246	\$ 194	
Ability to pay calculation				
	<b>Self-support reserve (120% of FPL for 1 person)</b>	\$1,206	\$1,206	
15b. Income available for support		\$ 441	\$ 441	
16. Monthly child support obligation_ no adjustment necessary		X		
17. Amount of Reduction				
Lines 18-20: Medical support and childcare adjustment				
21. Monthly child support obligation after adjustment				
<b>Presumptive Minimum Order (Basic Support Only)</b>				
<b>FINAL Order Amounts</b>				
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 266.04		
	<i>Option B.1 and New PTA</i>	359.98		
	<i>Option B.3 and New PTA</i>	329.66		

	CASE	4		
	Number of Joint Children	2		
		Parent A	Parent B	Combined
		Pat	Terry	
<b>Income</b>				
1a. Monthly Income Received		\$ 4,167	\$ 4,608	\$ 8,775
1b. Children's SS/VA benefits derived from...		\$ -	\$ -	
1c. Potential income		\$ -	\$ -	
d. Spousal maint. orders obligated to be paid		\$ -	\$ -	
1e. Child support orders obligated to be paid for nonjoint child(ren)		\$ -	\$ -	
1f. Monthly gross income (1a + 1b + 1c + 1d)		\$ 4,167	\$ 4,608	\$ 8,775
<b>Adjustments</b>				
2a. Number of nonjoint children in the home (maximum of 2)		0	0	
2b. Deduction for Nonjoint children in the home		0	0	
3. Parental income for determining child support (PICS)		\$ 4,167	\$ 4,608	\$ 8,775
4. Percentage share of combined (PICS)		47.5%	52.5%	100.0%
5. Combined basic support obligation- EXISTING				\$1,801
	<i>Option B.1</i>			\$1,899
	<i>Option B.3</i>			\$1,563
6. Pro rata basic support obligation -				
	EXISTING	\$ 855	\$ 946	
	<i>Option B.1</i>	\$ 902	\$ 997	
	<i>Option B.3</i>	\$ 742	\$ 821	
<b>Basic Support Obligations:</b>				
	<b>Percent of child(ren)'s time with parent</b>	35%	65%	
7. Basic Support Obligation after Parenting Expense: EXISTING w/ existing PTA		\$ 752.61		745
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 612.04		603
	<i>Option B.1 and New PTA</i>	\$ 645.34		
	<i>Option B.3 and New PTA</i>	\$ 531.16		
<b>Lines 8-13 (Child Care, Medical Support and SS/VA Adjustment)</b>				
14. Computing a Final Obligation:				
15a. Monthly Gross Income		\$ 4,167	\$ 4,608	
	<b>Approximate monthly income withholding</b>	\$ 985	\$ 957	
Ability to pay calculation				
	<b>Self-support reserve (120% of FPL)</b>	\$1,206	\$1,206	
15b. Income available for support		\$ 2,961	\$ 3,402	
16. Monthly child support obligation_ no adjustment necessary		X		
17. Amount of Reduction				
Lines 18-20: Medical support and childcare adjustment				
21. Monthly child support obligation after adjustment				
<b>Presumptive Minimum Order (Basic Support Only)</b>				
<b>FINAL Order Amounts</b>				
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 612.04		
	<i>Option B.1 and New PTA</i>	645.34		
	<i>Option B.3 and New PTA</i>	531.16		

	CASE	5		
	Number of Joint Children	1		
		Parent A	Parent B	Combined
		Leslie	Casey	
<b>Income</b>				
1a. Monthly Income Received		\$ 2,167	\$ 1,647	\$ 3,814
1b. Children's SS/VA benefits derived from...		\$ -	\$ -	
1c. Potential income		\$ -	\$ -	
d. Spousal maint. orders obligated to be paid		\$ -	\$ -	
1e. Child support orders obligated to be paid for nonjoint child(ren)		\$ -	\$ -	
1f. Monthly gross income (1a + 1b + 1c + 1d)		\$ 2,167	\$ 1,647	\$ 3,814
<b>Adjustments</b>				
2a. Number of nonjoint children in the home (maximum of 2)		0	0	
2b. Deduction for Nonjoint children in the home		0	0	
3. Parental income for determining child support (PICS)		\$ 2,167	\$ 1,647	\$ 3,814
4. Percentage share of combined (PICS)		56.8%	43.2%	100.0%
5. Combined basic support obligation- EXISTING				\$705
	<i>Option B.1</i>			\$906
	<i>Option B.3</i>			\$887
6. Pro rata basic support obligation -				
	EXISTING	\$ 401	\$ 304	
	<i>Option B.1</i>	\$ 515	\$ 391	
	<i>Option B.3</i>	\$ 504	\$ 383	
<b>Basic Support Obligations:</b>				
	<b>Percent of child(ren)'s time with parent</b>	35%	65%	
7. Basic Support Obligation after Parenting Expense: EXISTING w/ existing PTA		\$ 352.49		354
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 305.36		307
	<i>Option B.1 and New PTA</i>	\$ 392.42		
	<i>Option B.3 and New PTA</i>	\$ 384.19		
<b>Lines 8-13 (Child Care, Medical Support and SS/VA Adjustment)</b>				
14. Computing a Final Obligation:				
15a. Monthly Gross Income		\$ 2,167	\$ 1,647	
	<b>Approximate monthly income withholding</b>	\$ 391	\$ 194	
Ability to pay calculation				
	<b>Self-support reserve (120% of FPL)</b>	\$1,206	\$1,206	
15b. Income available for support		\$ 961	\$ 441	
16. Monthly child support obligation_ no adjustment necessary		X		
17. Amount of Reduction				
Lines 18-20: Medical support and childcare adjustment				
21. Monthly child support obligation after adjustment				
<b>Presumptive Minimum Order (Basic Support Only)</b>				
<b>FINAL Order Amounts</b>				
	EXISTING and NEW PTA	\$ 305.36		
	<i>Option B.1 and New PTA</i>	392.42		
	<i>Option B.3 and New PTA</i>	384.19		