

MANDATORY GUIDELINES TO ESTABLISH AND MODIFY CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS IN PUERTO RICO

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 Title

This Regulation shall be known as *Mandatory Guidelines to Establish and Modify Child Support Orders in Puerto Rico*.

Article 2 Purpose

It is a public policy of the Government of Puerto Rico that the parents or the legally responsible persons assume the responsibility they have with their children. With the purpose of ensuring that said policy is met, just, expedited and cost-effective procedures have been created to guarantee the support payment to that important and dependent sector of our society: the minors. The child support cases are vested of the highest public interest. The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico has expressed that the child support has its bases on the constitutional right to life and the family solidarity. Therefore, the minors have a fundamental right to receive support. *Fonseca Zayas v. Rodríguez Meléndez*, 180 PRR 623, 632 (2011). Furthermore, our Supreme Court has acknowledged that the right to claim support constitutes a part of the right to life, protected by the Constitution of Puerto Rico. *Torres Rodríguez v. Carrasquillo Nieves*, 177 PPR 728, 738 (2009).

Taking the foregoing as a guidance, this Regulation has the purpose of “establishing the mandatory guidelines to determine the support for the minor obligees in Puerto Rico, based on numeric and descriptive criteria, which facilitate the computation of the amount of the child support obligation”.

Article 3 Legal Basis

This regulation is adopted virtue of article 19 of Act No. 5 of December 30, 1986, as amended, known as *Administration for Child Support Enforcement Organic Act* (hereinafter, “Act 5-1986”). This referenced article provides that the Administrator, in coordination and consultation with the Administrative Director of the Courts Administration Office, shall prepare and adopt guidelines to determine and modify child support orders.

Article 4 Approval and Amendments

Any requirement that, after the approval of this Regulation, is established through a law, regulation, executive order issued by the Governor or a federal regulating agency, shall be a part of this Regulation. This Regulation and any amendment thereto shall be adopted by the Administrator of the Administration of the Child Support Enforcement (hereinafter, “ASUME”).

PART II

DEFINITIONS

Article 5 Definitions

For the effects of this Regulation, it is provided that, at any instance that a term referenced as masculine shall refer to both, masculine and feminine. The singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular. The following terms have the meaning that is stated as follows: *[TN: order of terms according to original document in Spanish.]*

1. Administration — The Administration for Child Support Enforcement created under Act 5-1986, as amended, and known by the acronym of ASUME. The Administration is the Title IV-D agency (of the Federal Social Security Act) designated in Puerto Rico to perform the functions appropriate of said type of

agency and, specifically the function to enforce the obligations to provide support to minors.

2. Administrator – The administrator of the Administration for Child Support Enforcement, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Act 5-1986.
3. Child support adjustment – Modification made to the basic child support when the obligee spends twenty percent (20%) or more of the time with the non-custodial person.
4. Obligor – Natural person (father, mother, or the person who under the law has the obligation to provide child support) with the obligation to provide child support, homestead and medical insurance coverage to the minor obligee.
5. Debtor obligor – Any natural person that under the law has the obligation to provide child support and has incurred arrears for one (1) month or more in the payment of such child support, said conduct constituting a delinquency.
6. Obligee – Underage natural person, as established in Act No. 55 of June 1, 2020, as amended, known as Civil Code of Puerto Rico of 2020, who, by law, has the right to receive support, homestead or medical insurance coverage. The term includes any agency of the Government of Puerto Rico or any state government entity of another jurisdiction or federal agency that has provided benefits to an obligee, or to which an obligee has assigned the obligee's rights to support and the agency has provided that support. In the latter circumstances, the government entity, state or federal, may subrogate the obligee's rights and claim to the obligor the costs of the provided benefits, plus interests and legal fees.
7. Child support – Anything that is indispensable for the support, housing, clothing, entertainment and medical attention of the obligee, according to the family income. The support also includes the education and attentions according to the uses and circumstances of the family environment and extraordinary expenses for the attention of the obligee's special personal conditions.

8. ASUME – The Administration for Child Support Enforcement, created by Act No. 5 of December 30, 1986, as amended.
9. Substantial change – The variation that affects the personal or economic circumstances that existed at the time of establishing the child support. This change must be unforeseen, such as: dismissal not caused by any of the parties (job loss not due to deliberate or self-inflicted reasons), incapacitating disease of any of the parties or the minor obligee, or the increase or reduction of the custodial and/or non-custodial person's income or the minor's expenses, taken into consideration for a child support modification.
10. Economic capacity – Circumstance in which the obligor accepts having sufficient assets or incomes to cover the totality of the obligee's support needs. When an obligor acknowledges having economic capacity, the obligor voluntarily undertakes to pay one hundred percent (100%) of the child support expenses that the obligee needs.
11. Shared custody – Obligation of both parents, by a court order or stipulation between the parties, to exercise directly and totally all the duties and functions that the raising of children entails, interacting with them for as much time as possible (*proportionally half of the time*), giving the minors the company and attention expected from a responsible parent.
12. Mandatory deductions – Deductions for income taxes, Social Security, Medicare, mandatory labor union dues or fees, compulsory professional association membership fees and other deductions allowed by law.
13. Accepted deductions – Discounts or payments for retirement plans, associations, unions, voluntary federations, and premiums or policies for life insurance, accident insurance, or accessible health services that can be deducted from the gross income when it is shown that the obligee, in some measure, benefits from the same.

14. Deductibles - Any amount for medical expenses not covered by the medical insurance policy and which completes the prevention or treatment services provided to an obligee. This concept is an integral part of the legal obligation to provide child support.
15. Non-recurring deductibles - Deductibles that the parties have the need to pay only once or which payment must be made with a frequency that exceeds thirty-six (36) months.
16. Dependent - Any minor child for whom the non-custodial person provides support.
17. Informal economy - For purposes of this Regulation, the term includes the incomes obtained from activities that are not registered by the state or federal government, either due to the activity's nature or because the person does not report to the pertinent agencies the performance of said activities or profit gained therefrom.
18. Necessary expenses - Reasonable obligations, disbursements or payments that a person has indeed incurred to promote the person's industry or business. The trier of fact shall determine what constitutes a necessary expense based on all the received evidence, provided that the party shows that incurred the claimed expense.
19. Supplementary expenses - Obligations, disbursements or payments that both, the custodial person and the non-custodial person, must defray to satisfy the obligee's needs that are not included in the basic child support. The term includes expenses for education, housing, and health expenses not covered by the medical insurance plan. It also includes expenses for the obligee's childcare, when the custodial person has the obligation to incur them in order to study or practice a profession or trade. At the moment of determining the supplementary expenses, the trier of fact must consider not only the expenses that were indeed paid, but those that must be paid to satisfy all the obligee's needs.

20. Extraordinary supplementary expenses – Obligations, disbursements or payments necessary for education, health and housing of the obligee, but that are not recurring or which frequency exceeds thirty-six (36) months. Examples: graduation expenses, apportionments, non-recurring sport expenses, non-recurring deductibles, chirurgical interventions, among others. At the moment of determining the extraordinary supplementary expenses, the trier of fact must consider not only the expenses that were indeed paid, but those that must be paid to satisfy all the obligee's needs.
21. Income(s) – Monetary earnings, benefits, profits or revenues derived from salaries, wages, compensation for personal services, including the remuneration received for services rendered as an official or employee of the Government of Puerto Rico, the Government of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States of America as permitted by the applicable federal laws and regulations of any state of the United States of America, or any agency or instrumentality of any of the entities mentioned above or a foreign country in any way that is paid; or of professions, trades, industries, business, commerce or sales; of the property ventures, either personal or real, that come from the possession or use of the interest in such property, as well as those derived from interests, rents, dividends, partnerships or corporation benefits, securities or the operation of any business working for profit or utility; earnings, benefits, profits, funds, emoluments or compensations derived from any source, compensations as an independent contractor; unemployment compensations, disability compensations, retirement and pension benefits, or any other payment received by an obligor from any natural or juridical person.
22. Gross income - Totality of the incomes that the custodial person and the non-custodial person have prior to the discount of the mandatory deductions and accepted deductions. The benefits received by any of the parties under the

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF, Categories A, B, C and D) and the Nutritional Assistance Program (PAN) shall not be considered as incomes for the parties.

23. Imputed income - Income that the trier of fact attributes to the custodial person or non-custodial person and that shall be taken into consideration at the moment of determining the child support award for the benefit of a minor , when: a) there are indications or signals that the income is higher than the one the person is reporting; b) any of them is unemployed; c) any of them receives income lower than the federal minimum salary (based on forty (40) weekly hours); d) any of them has reduced the productive capacity to elude the responsibility of providing support.

24. Net income - The incomes available to the obligor, after the deductions for income taxes, Social Security and other mandatory deductions required by law are made. For purposes of the determination of the net income, the deductions for retirement plans, voluntary associations, unions and federations, and the discounts or payments for policy premiums for life insurance, accident insurance or health services also shall be taken into consideration when the obligee is a beneficiary thereof. The final determination shall be made according to all available evidence, including estimates, studies and projections of incomes, expenses, lifestyles, and any other pertinent evidence.

25. Combined net income - The sum of the monthly net incomes of the custodial person and the non-custodial person and, when it applies, the monthly net income of their respective spouses.

26. Net reserve income (NRI) – Difference between the NCP's [non-custodial person] net income and the income reserve.

27. Non-recurring income - Income that any of the parties receives once, without the expectation of receiving it again.

28. Periodic, non-frequent income – Income that any of the parties receives or will receive periodically, but with a frequency that exceeds the thirty-six (36) months.
29. Administrative Judge -- Lawyer appointed, as provided by the Act 5-1986, as amended, to intervene in the ASUME's adjudicative proceedings, and empowered, without it being understood as a limitation, to make findings of facts and conclusions of law, issue orders and decisions on child support, medical insurance coverage, collection or withholding of incomes, and controversies on filiation arising in the expedited administrative procedure and to take all administrative measures for the child support payment enforcement.
30. Just cause - Fact or set of particular facts that works as a basis for the trier of fact to conclude that the implementation of any remedy provided in this Regulation is inadequate and unfair for any of the parties or contrary to the best interests of the obligee. The trier of fact must state in writing the following conclusions: the amount resulting when applying this Regulation, the just cause to not order it and the amount that is finally decided to be fair, adequate and promoting the best interest of the obligee.
31. Trier of fact - Judge of the Court of First Instance, administrative judge of the ASUME, Administrator of the ASUME.
32. Enrollment - Any payment or expense required by an educational institution as a condition for entry. It includes construction fees, computer and laboratory expenses, family fee and any other quarter, semester or annual fee. The concept also includes the amount required by an establishment as a condition so the obligee can receive childcare services.
33. Minor - Any unemancipated person with an age under the one determined by the Civil Code of Puerto Rico of 2020 for purposes of majority and to have right to receive child support services under the law.
34. Child support order - Any determination, decision, order, mandate or judgment to establish, modify, review or enforce the payment of child support and medical

plan, issued pursuant to the regulations and the mandatory guidelines to compute child support in Puerto Rico, adopted under the applicable law and federal legislation, by a court of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or through the administrative procedure established by the Act, or an administrative court or body of any state or political subdivision of a territory or possession of the United States or the District of Columbia, duly empowered to issue it, or a foreign country that has signed a reciprocity agreement.

35. Basic child support - Monetary amount that the non-custodial person must provide for the payment of the basic expenses that must be incurred to raise the obligee. The basic expenses include the expenses for food, public services or utilities, clothing, transportation, and entertainment (except uniforms expenses).

36. Adjusted basic child support - Child support that is obtained when multiplying the basic child support by the adjustment that proceeds in the cases in which the obligee spends twenty percent (20%) or more of the time with the non-custodial person.

37. Minimum child support - Minimum amount of money that the trier of fact shall order the non-custodial person to provide for child support. The monthly minimum child support to be ordered in each case shall depend on the number of obligees for which the child support will be established.

38. Supplementary child support - Amount that the non-custodial person must designate to pay the proportional share that the person must provide for supplementary expenses.

39. Custodial person (CP) - Natural person, government entity or duly authorized private entity, that may be a father, mother, relative, tutor or person with which the obligee lives, and who is responsible for the obligee's daily care and the management of the obligee's assets.

40. Non-custodial person (NCP) - The father or mother that does not have the custody of an obligee and has the legal obligation to provide child support.

41. Temporary Assistance Program - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program, as provided under Title IV-A of the Federal Social Security Act.
42. Non-custodial person's income reserve - Reserve in percentual terms, as established in the table for the computation of income reserve, article 19 of this Regulation, regarding to the incomes that the non-custodial person must have in order to satisfy his/her basic needs. This reserve never will be under \$615.00.
43. Review - New consideration or analysis of the child support made every three (3) years after it was originally established or modified, or before the term of three (3) years previously stated, if any of the parties can evidence that a substantial change has occurred in the circumstances of the custodial person, the non-custodial person or the obligee minor, such as non-custodial person's incarceration, significant or unforeseen variations or changes in the custodial person's or non-custodial person's incomes, capacity to generate incomes, expenditures, expenses or assets, or in the minor's expenses, needs, or circumstances.
44. Accessible medical insurance - Medical plan or insurance under the policy of the custodial person or the non-custodial person that has coverage in Puerto Rico. If the obligee does not reside in Puerto Rico, it refers to the medical plan or insurance that has coverage within a thirty (30)-mile radius of the minor's residence.
45. Conjugal Partnership - Juridical entity with proper personality, distinct from the one pertaining to the spouses that constitute it, established by the law to govern over the spouses' patrimonial relations given the lack of prenuptial agreements that repudiate the conjugal partnership regime.
46. Court - the General Court of Justice of Puerto Rico.

PART III

INSTRUCTIONS TO CALCULATE THE BASIC CHILD SUPPORT

Article 6 Application

1. When the father and the mother of a minor are the minor's custodial person and non-custodial person, the child support shall be determined based on the rules included in this Part III of the Regulation.
2. In the cases in which a juridical person or a natural person, other than obligee's father or mother, has the obligee's custody, both parents, father and mother, are the obligee's non-custodial persons and both shall be ordered to provide a child support for the obligee minor's benefit. The trier of fact shall consider only the combined income of the father and the mother, and if it applies, that of said parties' spouses, and determine the basic child support amount.
3. At the moment of determining the child support according to this Regulation, the trier of fact shall consider indistinctively one of the parents as the custodial person (CP) and the other parent as the non-custodial person (NCP), for the effects of application of the rules included herein. However, both parties will be ordered to provide as child support the amount resulting from the application of this Regulation.

Article 7 Determination of the annual gross income of the CP and the NCP

1. To determine the annual gross income of the custodial person and the non-custodial person, all income forms included in the definition of *Income(s)* of this Regulation shall be considered. The benefits that any of them receives under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program (TANF, Category C) and the payments received from the Nutritional Assistance Program (PAN [initials of

Programa de Asistencia Nutricional]) shall not be considered as incomes of the parties.

2. When the person practices a trade or job for which the federal government or the Government of Puerto Rico has established a minimum salary per hour different from the regular federal minimum salary applicable to the rest of the jobs or trades, or has set working hours to a full time period different from forty (40) weekly hours, the gross income from salaries shall be calculated according to the full-time hours for the trade or job that the person has, based on the salary per hour that the person indeed receives or the minimum salary established for the job or trade, whichever is higher.
3. When the custodial person or the non-custodial person practices a profession or trade, or operates a business on their own, the gross income shall be determined by subtracting from the total of the economic benefits obtained at the business, profession or trade, the necessary expenses the person had to incur to obtain said benefits. The trier of fact shall determine what constitutes a necessary expense to develop an industry or business based on all the received evidence, provided that the party shows that they incurred the claimed expense. As for the deductions that the person claims in the income tax return, the trier of fact shall determine which of them do constitute necessary expenses in the light of the process to compute the child support; the trier of fact shall not be under the obligation to subtract them to compute the gross income for the mere reason that the deduction was claimed during the tax process.
4. In the cases in which any of the persons receives non-recurring incomes, as the concept is defined in this Regulation, the trier of fact shall take them into consideration for the year when the person receives them. For purposes of this item, the year shall start to run from the date when the person receives said amount. In these cases, the trier of fact must compute a child support [amount] for the year when the non-recurring incomes are being considered and another child

support [amount] counting from the moment when the person's incomes exclude the amount for the concept of non-recurring incomes.

5. When the custodial person or the non-custodial person has married under the conjugal partnership regime, the annual gross income of the custodial person or the non-custodial person shall be the sum of said person's annual gross income and the person's spouse's annual gross income, if there is compliance with the law in effect regarding summons in a judicial case or a notification in an administrative case.

Article 8 Imputation of incomes

1. To determine the amount to be considered for overtime, commissions and/or tips, the trier of fact must consider, among other pertinent facts, the monthly average income received by the person during the thirty-six (36) months preceding the hearing. When the custodial- person or the non-custodial person is employed for less than said period of time, the amount that the person indeed received from the start date on the job shall be averaged.
2. The trier of fact, except for just cause, shall impute to the CP or NCP the federal minimum salary prevailing in Puerto Rico based on forty (40) weekly hours, the last earned salary or a reasonable amount, whichever is higher, when:
 - a) there are indications or signals that the person's income is higher than the one the person is reporting;
 - b) the person is unemployed;
 - c) the person is working part-time, and the received income is lower than the federal minimum salary prevailing in Puerto Rico based on forty (40) weekly hours;
 - d) the person has a monthly gross income lower than the federal minimum salary prevailing in Puerto Rico based on forty (40) weekly hours. However, in the cases in which the person works full-time and even then the income is lower

than the one herein provided, income shall not be imputed, and the gross income shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of article 7, item 2, of this Regulation.

- e) the person has reduced the productive capacity to elude the responsibility of providing support or the person has been dismissed from the job due to causes imputed to them.

Article 9 Cases in which no income shall be imputed

1. When the custodial person or non-custodial person shows that the person cannot work because a health condition or disability prevents it. In the cases in which evidence is presented that the person is incapacitated to produce incomes, the amount, if any, received by the person as disability benefits and any other evidenced incomes shall be considered as income.
2. When the custodial person does not practice any profession or trade and shows that it is so because the person must stay taking care of any of the person's children. In these cases, the custodial person must show: (1) that the person cannot be replaced by another person to take care of the minor(s) or (2) that although another person can take care of the minor(s), the proportional share that the custodial person must provide for childcare services does not allow the person to generate an income that, compared with the expense, represents an economic benefit for the person and their family.
3. The father or mother of an obligee is also a minor under the age of fourteen (14) years or the minimum age established to work by the Government of Puerto Rico.

Article 10 Amount to be imputed

1. In cases in which pursuant to this Regulation, to impute an income does proceed, the trier of fact shall do so according to the following norms:

(a) General Rule:

- (1) The federal minimum salary prevailing in Puerto Rico, based on forty (40) weekly hours or a higher amount according to the totality of the evidence received by the trier of fact, shall be imputed. When imputing an amount higher than the federal minimum salary, the trier of fact may consider the following factors: the custodial person's or the non-custodial person's employability, employment history, previously earned incomes, profession, academic preparation, lifestyle, expenses incurred by the person, nature and number of properties, the reality of the informal economy, average income of the trade, occupation or profession, and any other pertinent evidence.
- (2) In the cases in which it is proven that the person reduced the productive capacity to elude the responsibility of providing support or that the person has been dismissed from the job due to causes imputed to them, the federal minimum salary prevailing in Puerto Rico based on forty (40) weekly hours, or the last salary that the person earned, whichever is higher, shall be imputed to the person.

(b) Exceptions to the general rule

- (1) In the cases in which any of the parties shows that the party has carried out the pertinent proceedings to land a full-time job and the proceeding has been unsuccessful, the trier of fact shall impute: (a) the federal minimum salary prevailing in Puerto Rico based on thirty (30) weekly hours, (b) the monthly income that the person earns at any job or trade according to the federal or state provisions on salary for said job or trade, or (c) the amount, if any, that the person receives as unemployment benefits, whichever is higher.
- (2) In cases in which any of the parties cannot work full-time because it is necessary that the party stays taking care of any of the children because the party is the custodial person of said children, the trier of fact shall take into

consideration the amount that is higher between the monthly income earned by the person at a job or trade in accordance with the federal or state provisions on salary for said job or trade and the federal minimum salary in Puerto Rico based on no less than twenty (20) weekly hours and no more than thirty (30) weekly hours. At the moment of applying the exception to this item, the trier of fact must consider and state in the decision, order or judgment, among other factors, the following: (a) the minor's age, (b) the hours at which the minor must attend school or any activity, (c) the jobs that are available to the person according to their academic preparation, (d) the person's age, (e) the geographical area of the residence of the person to whom the income would be imputed, (f) the hours during which the person must stay taking care of the children, (g) if the person takes care of any child with special needs, (h) the fact that the custodial person of the case does not work because before or during the process of establishment or review of child support, they agreed with the non-custodial person of the case to stay taking care of the obligee and not practicing any profession or trade, or (i) if the proportional share that the person must provide for childcare allows the party to have a full-time job allowing them to produce an income that, compared with the childcare expense, would represent an economic benefit for the party and their family.

- (3) In the cases in which any of the parties is a minor and is studying at a level equal to or under the fourth year of high school, the trier of fact shall impute the federal minimum salary prevailing in Puerto Rico based on no less than twenty (20) weekly hours and no more than twenty-five (25) weekly hours. To do so, the trier of fact shall consider the employability of the minor according to the age.
- (4) In the cases in which the custodial person or the non-custodial person is studying at university level, the trier of fact shall take into consideration

what results higher between the monthly income earned by the person at any job or trade pursuant to the federal or state provisions on salary for said job or trade or the federal minimum salary prevailing in Puerto Rico based on no less than thirty (30) weekly hours. The trier of fact shall take into consideration the following factors at the moment of determining if applying this rule, and not the general rule regarding the imputation of incomes, does proceed: (a) if the custodial person or the non-custodial person is still a minor, (b) if the person already has an academic degree or professional title, (c) if the person has decided to reduce the work load to earn an academic degree, (d) the academic load according to the class schedule of the custodial person or non-custodial person as a student, (e) if the person can study at nighttime hours, (f) the evidence that shows that the person cannot have access to a full-time job due to the academic load that must be accomplished, (g) the evidence of the person having made a pertinent job search to have access to a full-time job and accomplish the responsibilities as a student, and (h) the term left to earn a degree or title.

Article 11 Computation of the monthly net income

1. To obtain the monthly net income of the custodial person and the non-custodial person, the annual mandatory deductions and the annual accepted deductions are subtracted from the annual gross income; the result is then divided by the twelve (12) months of the year.
 - a) At the moment of determining if an accepted deduction for retirement plan, and voluntary association, union or federation, life insurance policy and accident policy proceeds, the trier of fact must consider if the obligee is a beneficiary of the mentioned plan, policy or voluntary group. To determine the amount of the accepted deduction, the following shall be taken into consideration: (1) the date on which any of the parties requested the

establishment, modification or review of the child support, (2) the date on which the custodial person or the non-custodial person entered the voluntary retirement plan, group or policy, (3) the amounts that any of the parties paid, if any, and the ones the party paid near to the date of the procedure related to the child support, (4) the names of the persons who have been and are the beneficiaries, and (5) the date from which the obligee is a beneficiary.

2. If at the moment of determining the parties' gross income the gross income of any of their spouses is considered, the trier of fact must subtract from said gross income the mandatory and accepted deductions. The result is then divided by the twelve (12) months of the year and it is added to the net income of the custodial person or the non-custodial person, accordingly.
3. The total amount that the legally responsible person pays or provides for the acquisition of a medical insurance coverage shall be deducted from the person's gross income when the obligee for whom the child support is being determined is a beneficiary of the mentioned medical coverage. At the moment of determining the child support, the trier of fact shall ensure that the obligee has an accessible medical insurance.
4. In the cases in which a gross income is imputed to the custodial person or non-custodial person, an amount equal to 7.65% of the imputed income or the amount that said person indeed had paid, whichever is higher, shall be deducted for mandatory deductions. The preceding notwithstanding, when an income has been imputed to any of the parties based on the party's lifestyle or the expenses that the party covers monthly, no mandatory deduction shall be made besides those that are proven that the party had indeed paid. On the other hand, in the cases in which the last earned salary has been imputed to any of the parties as provided in article 1(1)(b) of this Regulation, the mandatory deductions made when the person received the last income shall be discounted.

Article 12 Determination of monthly net income for incomes from overtime, commissions and tips

1. To determine the amount to be taken into consideration as overtime, commissions and/or tips, the trier of fact shall consider, among other pertinent facts, the monthly average income received by the person for the mentioned concepts during the thirty-six (36) months preceding the hearing. When the custodial person or the non-custodial person is employed for less than said period of time, the monthly gross income shall be obtained by averaging the amount that the person indeed received from the start date on the job. In any of said cases, the trier of fact must average the amount totaling the mandatory deductions applied to the income that the person earns for overtime, commissions or tips, and the resulting amount must be subtracted from the monthly gross income for said concept. This is the monthly net income for overtime, commissions and tips that the trier of fact shall add to the monthly net income, as determined in article 11 of this Regulation.
2. In the cases in which any of the persons alleges that in the future the person would not be paid for overtime, commissions and tips and, therefore, no income for said concepts must be taken into consideration, said person must provide evidence of it to the trier of fact. When the person proves it, the trier of fact shall not take into consideration said incomes from the date when the party does not have any right to receive them.

Article 13 Determination of the monthly net income for periodic, non-frequent incomes

1. In the cases in which any of the parties and their respective spouses, if appropriate, receives periodic, non-frequent incomes, as defined in this Regulation, the trier of fact shall calculate the monthly average that the person receives for said concept. To do so, the trier of fact shall divide the amount that the person received by the

number of months elapsed between one payment and the next. The trier of fact also shall average the amount that total the mandatory deductions applied to the income that the person receives for periodic, non-frequent incomes and then subtract the resulting amount from the monthly gross income for said concept: this is the monthly net income for periodic, non-frequent incomes, which the trier of fact shall add to the monthly net income as determined in article 11 of this Regulation.

Article 14 Instructions for the Computation of the Basic Child Support

Instructions for the computation of the basic child support

The calculation of the basic child support under the proposed rule follows two (2) steps: 1) calculation of the income reserve and 2) calculation of the child support. These steps are explained as follows:

Step 1: Calculation of the Income Reserve

The basic model of the child support starts from the evaluation of the NCP's capacity of payment. This ensures that the child support be defrayed by the NCP, by preserving the NCP's self-support capacity. This self-support capacity is determined by the NCP's *income reserve*.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.50%	48.80%	33.70%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.50%	48.60%	39.10%
\$3,334 or more	53.40%	48.40%	44.40%

To calculate the income reserve, the following steps are followed:

- a) a percentage according to the number of dependents and the NCP's income is selected;
- b) this percentage is multiplied by the net income to obtain the income reserve applicable to the NCP, as presented in the following formula:

$$\text{Income Reserve} = \%_{\text{reserve tables}} * \text{NCP's income}$$

- c) if the calculated income reserve is under \$615.00 monthly, the income reserve to be assigned shall be \$615.00.

Step 2: Calculating the net reserve income

The denominator of the calculated child support under this rule is not the totality of the NCP's net income, but the difference between this income and the income reserve. This difference is denominated as net reserve income or NRI. Using the NRI in the child support calculation ensures that the basic child support amounts are established within the limits imposed by the income reserve.

The NRI is calculated as follows:

$$\text{NRI} = \text{Net Income} - \text{Income Reserve}$$

Article 15 Establishing the monthly amount that each obligee requires to cover their basic needs

1. The monthly amount to cover the basic needs is determined according to the table included in this article. The trier of fact shall consider the following factors: (a) the NCP's monthly net income, (b) the NCP's monthly net reserve income, (c) the total of obligees for whom child support will be determined, and (d) the age of each obligee.
2. All dependents of the NCP shall be taken into consideration, regardless of the fact that they are receiving child support or whether they are residing with the NCP or not.

Obtaining the percentages of the table

The child support computation begins with the identification of the percentages appropriate for each minor. In this table, the percentages appropriate for each minor are obtained according to their age, the NCP's *total* number of obligees, and the NCP's net income level. In this table, all the NCP's obligees, regardless of their place of residence, are considered. The income used as a metric in the table is the net income resulting from the application of the provisions of articles 11, 12 and 13 of this Regulation.

a. Determination of the child support amounts

Once the percentages for each obligee of the case are obtained, the basic child support for each minor is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Basic Child Support} = \text{NRI} * \%_{\text{child support tables}}$$

- a) In the first column of the table, the range for the NCP's monthly net income is selected. Once it is selected, it will be the range to be used to determine the basic child support.
- b) One of the three (3) columns included in the table corresponding to the NCP's number of dependents is selected.
- c) Once the pertinent column is selected, which age range matches the age of the obligee for whom the child support is to be established is verified. The place where the horizontal line corresponding to the income's range and the vertical line corresponding to the obligee's age range meet determines the monthly amount necessary to cover the basic needs of said minor.
- d) This operation shall be made for each of the obligees for whom child support

is being determined, in such way that as many rates are established as the number of obligees to be included in the child support.

Range	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$0 - \$832	39.0%	54.8%	58.8%	27.3%	36.2%	38.5%	15.6%	17.5%	18.1%
\$833 - \$1,666	37.0%	51.9%	55.6%	26.0%	34.3%	36.5%	15.0%	16.7%	17.3%
\$1,667 - \$2,499	35.0%	49.0%	52.5%	24.6%	32.5%	34.5%	14.3%	16.0%	16.6%
\$2,500 - \$3,332	33.0%	46.1%	49.3%	23.3%	30.7%	32.6%	13.7%	15.3%	15.8%
\$3,333 - \$4,166	31.0%	43.1%	46.2%	22.0%	28.8%	30.6%	13.1%	14.5%	15.0%
\$4,167 - \$4,999	29.0%	40.2%	43.0%	20.7%	27.0%	28.6%	12.5%	13.8%	14.3%
\$5,000 - \$5,832	27.0%	37.3%	39.8%	19.4%	25.2%	26.7%	11.8%	13.1%	13.5%
\$5,833 - \$6,666	25.0%	34.3%	36.7%	18.1%	23.3%	24.7%	11.2%	12.3%	12.7%
\$6,667 - \$7,499	23.0%	31.4%	33.5%	16.8%	21.5%	22.7%	10.6%	11.6%	11.9%
\$7,500 - \$8,332	21.0%	28.5%	30.3%	15.5%	19.7%	20.7%	10.0%	10.9%	11.2%
\$8,333 - \$9,166	19.0%	25.5%	27.2%	14.2%	17.8%	18.8%	10.0%	10.1%	10.4%
\$9,167 - \$9,999	17.0%	22.6%	24.0%	12.9%	16.0%	16.8%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.0%	19.7%	20.8%	11.5%	14.2%	14.8%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.0%	16.7%	17.7%	10.2%	12.3%	12.9%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.0%	13.8%	14.5%	10.0%	10.5%	10.9%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.0%	10.9%	11.3%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

Article 16 Adjustment to the basic child support

1. When the obligee spends twenty percent (20%) or more of the time with the non-custodial person, the latter may request, and the trier of fact shall order, that the basic child support be adjusted if one of the following requirements is met:
 - a) there is a visitation plan established by the Court under which the time that an obligee spends or will spend with the non-custodial person can be computed, or,
 - b) there is a stipulation in which the custodial person and the non-custodial person established a visitation plan according to which the time that the obligee spends or will spend with the non-custodial person can be computed. In these cases, the custodial person and the non-custodial person must submit the stipulation through a form adopted by the ASUME and the Courts Administration Office. The trier of fact must make sure that both parties sign the stipulation freely and voluntarily, without violence, coercion or intimidation.
2. In the cases in which the non-custodial person requests an adjustment of the basic child support, the trier of fact shall follow the following steps:
 - a) Calculate the percent of time that the obligee spends or will spend annually with the non-custodial person. To do so, add up the hours that the obligee spends or will spend annually with the non-custodial person in the light of the visitation plan established by the court or stipulated by the parties. Divide the total of hours by the number of hours in a year, that is, 8,760 hours. The result of said division is the percent that the obligee spends annually with the non-custodial person.
 - b) Calculate the adjustment: when it is determined that the obligee spends or will spend twenty percent (20%) or more of the time with the non-custodial person, the trier of fact shall calculate the adjustment of the basic child support for the obligee. When child support is being established for two or more obligees, the trier of fact must determine the time that each minor spends or will spend with the non-custodial person and calculate the adjustment for each one. The trier of fact

shall calculate the adjustment with the following formula:

Formula

$$1 - (\% \text{ of time}) = \text{ADJUSTMENT}$$

- (1) Adjust the basic child support for the obligee that indeed spends or will spend between twenty percent (20%) to forty-nine percent (49%) of the time with the non-custodial person. To determine the adjusted basic child support, the trier of fact shall multiply the child support computed pursuant to the provisions of article 16 of this Regulation, for the obligee that spends or will spend between twenty percent (20%) and forty nine percent (49%) of the time with the non-custodial person by the adjustment determined according to the previous subitem. To do so, the following formula is used:

Formula

$$(\text{Basic child support}) \times (\text{adjustment}) = \text{Adjusted basic child support}$$

3. General provisions regarding the adjustment concept
- a) A change in the stipulation on visitation shall not be a cause to modify the child support, with the exception when the parties sign a new stipulation in which they establish that the non-custodial person spends less than 20% of the time with the obligee. In this case, the adjustment shall be eliminated.
 - b) In the cases in which no visitation plan established by the Court exists and the persons do not manage to agree on a stipulation to these effects, the trier of fact may not adjust the established basic child support and shall order the non-custodial person to pay the child support resulting from the application of this Regulation.
 - c) In no case the expedited administrative or judicial procedure shall be stayed to wait for a determination on visitation in cases pending at the Court, or to allow

the non-custodial person to request the establishment or extension of a visitation plan.

The foregoing notwithstanding, in the cases in which after the child support establishment or modification the Court establishes or extends a visitation plan or decides any controversy related to said plan, the trier of fact may modify the child support previously established, upon request of party.

When the trier of fact determines that, based on the presented evidence, the non-custodial person failed to comply with the visitation plan, the child support adjustment shall be eliminated, and the child support without adjustment shall be computed from the moment the custodial person notified the noncompliance with the plan and requested that said plan be set aside. The non-custodial person cannot request the adjustment until the established child support is reviewed, unless there is a judicial decision stating that the noncompliance with the visitation plan was due to involuntary actions, non-adjudicable to the non-custodial person.

Article 17 Computation of the supplementary child support

1. In all cases in which supplementary expenses exist, a supplementary child support shall be determined.
2. The supplementary child support shall be established by taking into consideration the responsibility that the custodial person and the non-custodial person have regarding the supplementary expenses of the obligee for whom the child support is to be determined.
3. The supplementary expenses are the following:
 - a) **Childcare expenses** - The monthly expense for childcare for the obligee shall be considered a supplementary expense when it is necessary so the custodial person can work or study. The childcare cost provided by an

educational institution after the regular school hours and the camp expenses are considered childcare expenses.

The obligee's childcare expenses must meet the reasonability criteria, which is determined by taking into consideration: the custodial person's work or study hours, the place where the childcare service is being provided, the number of obligees receiving said service and the circumstances, if any, of the custodial person or the obligee.

b) Expenses for education, vocational education or preschool education:

The annual enrollment, the monthly fee payments of the private educational institution, the payment of supervised studies and tutoring, expenses for school transportation, annual expenses incurred for the purchase of uniforms, school or university texts and supplies, any expense related to the obligee's education and any extracurricular expense for the minors' integral development are taken into consideration. Also, the payment of a lodging in the cases of university students that need to pay this expense so they can study shall be taken into consideration.

As for the monthly fee of the private educational institution, it shall be multiplied by the number of months for which said monthly fee must be paid and the result is added to the amount that is annually paid for enrollment, or university texts, books, uniforms, school supplies, lodging and other related expenses. The result is divided by twelve (12) months to obtain the monthly expense for this concept.

In the cases in which the obligee attends a public school, the annual expenses incurred for the purchase of uniforms, school supplies and other expenses related to the obligee's education shall be taken into consideration. The total amount is divided by twelve (12) months to obtain the monthly expense for this concept.

The provisions of the two previous paragraphs notwithstanding, the payment of the enrollment, school or university texts, supplies and uniforms may be prorated in two (2) payments per year that coincide with the beginning of each school semester.

The expense for education must meet the reasonability criteria, so the trier of fact must take into consideration the economic situation of the custodial person and the non-custodial person, the obligee's circumstances and the family lifestyle.

- c) **Health expenses not covered by a medical plan or insurance:** Refers to any expense for health for the benefit of the obligee not covered by the medical insurance. Examples: expenses for visual health, dental health, orthodontics health, emotional health, therapies, evaluations, vocational rehabilitation expenses, orthopedics expenses, alternative or non-traditional medicine expenses, recurring deductibles, among others.
- d) **Housing:** The monthly amount that the custodial person pays or must pay for the rent or mortgage of the house where the obligees reside, or any amount that the custodial person provides or must provide for the house where the obligees live is taken into consideration. The monthly amount is divided by the number of persons that live in the house to get a per capita amount that is then multiplied by the number of obligees for whom the child support is being computed. The result is the amount that the custodial person and non-custodial person must provide proportionally.

The concept of housing includes the maintenance fees, but excludes the expenses related to public services or utilities, the regular maintenance of the house for its use and enjoyment, improvements, repairs, furniture purchases, apportionments or any other expense that is not recurring or periodic.

In the cases in which the custodial person moves to a new house for which the person must pay a monthly rent or mortgage substantially higher than the rent or mortgage that was monthly paid, or the party must provide an amount that is substantially higher than the amount paid for the former residence, the trier of fact shall determine the amount to be paid for monthly housing for each of the obligees.

For the reasonability analysis, the following shall be taken into consideration: (a) the economic capacity of the custodial person and the non-custodial person to assume said increase; (b) the amount that was formerly paid or provided for the housing; (c) the amount that the custodial person will pay or provide for the new home; (d) the obligee's per capita amount, and obligee's amount after the change of residence; (e) the family lifestyle; (f) the circumstances that caused the moving or change of residence; and (g) the particular circumstances of the obligee and the custodial person and non-custodial person.

4. The calculation to determine the supplementary child support shall depend on the share of the custodial person and the non-custodial person in the combined net income of both parties.

5. To calculate the share of both parties in the supplementary child support:

- a) The custodial person's net income, the non-custodial person's net income, and when it applies, their respective spouses' net income, are added up to obtain the total net income.
- b) The custodial person's net income and the non-custodial person's net income are divided by the total net income of both parties.

The result obtained for the custodial person and the non-custodial person represents the proportional share that each of them must provide for supplementary expenses.

6. Extraordinary supplementary expenses

Due to the nature of the extraordinary supplementary expenses, they shall not be a part of the child support that the obligee must receive monthly or in the frequency determined by the trier of fact. They shall be computed in the light of the circumstances of each case and after taking into consideration the following factors: (a) the amount and nature of the extraordinary supplementary expense; (b) the economic capacity of the custodial person and the non-custodial person; (c) the terms and conditions of payment of the obligation; and (d) the agreements

between the parties regarding said extraordinary supplementary needs.

Once the legitimacy and amount of the extraordinary supplementary expense are determined, the non-custodial person must provide the appropriate proportional share according to the percent established in the supplementary child support. The non-custodial person shall make the payment directly to the custodial person.

Article 18 Shared custody when the obligees live with each custodial person for fifty percent of the time

1. At the moment of determining the child support under this article, the trier of fact shall make sure that each and every one of the following requirements is met:

a) both persons have the shared custody of the obligee by virtue of a court order;

and

b) both custodial persons agree on that each of them:

1) spends fifty percent (50%) of their time with the obligee and shares the responsibility and participation in the obligee's education, taking the obligee to medical appointments, and to be with them at cultural, sports and entertainment activities,

2) has a determined housing space for the obligee that is acceptable for the minor, and shares the responsibility of giving affection to the obligee, providing the obligee an environment of respect, and guaranteeing the obligee's physical, emotional, intellectual and social security.

2. In the cases in which both persons have the shared custody by virtue of a court order, but in which, actually, the criteria stated in item 1(b) of this article are not met, the child support shall be established pursuant to the provisions of Part III of this Regulation.

3. For purposes of the calculation of the child support under Part III of this Regulation, the custodial person that does not meet the requirements of item 1

(b)(1) of this article shall be considered the non-custodial person. In those cases, and provided that the custodial person is with the obligee between twenty percent (20%) and forty-nine percent (49%) of the time, the basic child support shall be adjusted pursuant to the provisions of article 16 of this Regulation.

Article 19 Calculation of the child support in cases of shared custody by fifty percent

1. In cases in which the requirements for a shared custody (as provided in item 1 of the article 18) are met, the basic child support shall be determined as established in this Regulation.
2. The basic child support determined for both custodial persons is adjusted, since in the cases of shared custody the obligee spends the same amount of time with each person.
3. In the cases in which the criteria of the previous article are met, the supplementary child support shall be computed as follows:
 - a) The expenses included in the supplementary child support are computed, as provided in article 17 of this Regulation. In this way, the share that each of the custodial persons must cover for each of the supplementary expenses incurred by the obligee is established.
 - b) The amounts that the custodial persons must provide for each supplementary expense are added up. The result shall be the total amount that each of them must pay for supplementary child support.
 - c) The adjusted basic child support and the supplementary child support that the custodial persons must pay are added up. The result represents the responsibility of each of them for child support.
4. In the cases in which the persons provide different proportional shares, and being determined the responsibility of each custodial person, the lower responsibility amount is subtracted from the higher responsibility amount obtained. The result of these mathematic operation is the child support that the person who is

responsible for the higher proportional share shall provide for the obligee's benefit.

Article 20 Minimum child support

The minimum child support to be ordered in each case shall depend on the number of obligees for whom the child support is being established. The determination of the minimum child support shall be made according to the following table:

Number of obligees for whom the child support will be established	Total minimum child support
1	\$125.00
2	\$146.00
3	\$159.00
4	\$174.00
5	\$191.00

Except for just cause, the trier of fact may not order the non-custodial person to provide a child support lower than the minimum child support established in the previous item.

Article 21 Income reserve for the non-custodial person

1. The non-custodial person with obligation to pay a child support may maintain an income reserve, according to the procedure established in article 14 of this Regulation.
2. At the moment of verifying if the non-custodial person will have the income reserve the person is entitled to according to article 14 of this Regulation, the money received as government aids such as TANF and PAN, among others, shall

be taken into consideration, although said aids are not considered as incomes when establishing the child support.

3. In the cases in which the result is less than the established income reserve, the trier of fact may adjust the child support as necessary so the person can maintain the mentioned income reserve. In the exceptional cases in which an obligee has the need to guarantee the physical and emotional health or integrity that can be affected with a reduction of the child support, the trier of fact shall evaluate the situation and determine the amount, if any, in which the income reserve shall be reduced. To do so, the trier of fact must take into consideration the following factors:

- a) the nature and the urgency of the need;
- b) if the need was included when considering and computing the extraordinary supplementary expenses at the moment of establishing or modifying the child support;
- c) the aids that the obligee has right to receive under state or federal legislation or regulation, and the obligee indeed receives;
- d) the particular circumstances of the custodial person and the non-custodial person.

The provisions of item (3) of this article notwithstanding, in no case in which child support is being determined for one or more obligees the child support can be less than the minimum child support that a non-custodial person shall be ordered to provide under the provisions of article 20 of this Regulation. As an exception, a child support lower than the minimum child support could be established only when the trier of fact determines that there is just cause to do so. In these cases, the trier of fact must state in writing the just cause to establish a child support lower than the minimum child support and shall determine the child support after considering the following factors:

- a) the financial resources of the custodial person, the non-custodial person and the obligee;

- b) the physical and emotional health of the obligees and their educational or vocational needs and abilities;
- c) the way of life the obligee would have enjoyed had the family remained intact;
- d) the tax effect on the parties, when it is practical and pertinent; and
- e) the nonmonetary contributions of each person to the care and welfare of the obligee.

Article 22 Permanent Committee for the Review of the Mandatory Guidelines

1. A group of citizens named *Permanent Committee for the Review of the Mandatory Guidelines to Establish and Modify Child Support Orders in Puerto Rico* shall intervene in the review process of this Regulation. The main function of said committee is evaluating the guidelines adopted in this Regulation, examining all the information available during the review process, and issuing a recommendation to the Administrator of the ASUME regarding the possible adoption of a new regulation or possible amendments to the existing one.
2. The Committee shall be constituted by:
 - a) the Administrator of the ASUME or his/her representative, who shall preside it ;
 - b) the Administrative Director of the Courts Administration Office or his/her representative;
 - c) the Assistant Administrator of the ASUME's Assistant Prosecutors' Area
 - d) a representative of the Bar Association of Puerto Rico and any other organization representing the country's lawyers;
 - e) a Family Relations judge;
 - f) an administrative judge of the ASUME;
 - g) a child support examiner;

h) a child support specialist of the ASUME;
i) a custodial person;
j) a non-custodial person;
k) a Family Affairs advocate of the Department of Justice;
l) a social worker;
m) a sociologist; and
n) any other person that the Administrator deems necessary to accomplish the tasks of the Committee, especially, persons with technical preparation that may contribute to the achievement of its mission.

3. With the exception of the Administrative Director of the Courts Administration Office or his/her representative, the representative of the Bar Association of Puerto Rico and the representative of any other organization representing the country's lawyers, the Family Relations judge, the child support examiner, the Family Affairs advocate of the Department of Justice, the social worker, the Administrator of the ASUME shall appoint the members of the Committee. The Administrative Director of the Courts Administration Office shall appoint the Family Relations judge and the child support examiner. The Secretary of the Department of Justice shall appoint the Family Affairs advocate.

Article 23 Review of the Guidelines

1. The guidelines established in this Regulation must be reviewed at least every four (4) years to ensure that the child support orders resulting from their application are fair and adequate. In every review, the following must be considered: the level of deviation in the application of the Regulation, data or information on the cost of raising a minor in Puerto Rico and the economic inflation, with the purpose of determining possible adjustments to the intervals or levels of incomes of the tables, the non-custodial person's income reserve and the established minimum child support. Once the guidelines are reviewed by the Permanent Committee, it shall

determine if the guidelines require to be amended.

Article 24 Separability clause

The provisions of this Regulation are separable among them and the declaration of a competent Court regarding the nullity, invalidity or unconstitutionality of one or more articles shall not affect the validity and effectiveness of the others. The remaining provisions can be applied independently from the ones that were declared null, invalid or unconstitutional.

Article 25 Repeal

With the approval of this Regulation, Regulation No. 8529 titled *Mandatory Guidelines to Compute Child Support in Puerto Rico* and Regulation 8564 titled *Amendment to Regulation No. 8529, Known as Mandatory Guidelines to Compute Child Support in Puerto Rico* are repealed. It is provided that the child support orders established pursuant to Regulation No. 8529 shall be reviewed or modified only if the criteria established in article 19 of Act 5-1986 are met.

Article 26 Effectiveness

This Regulation shall be effective thirty (30) days after its presentation in the Department of State, as established in Act No. 38 of June 30, 2017, as amended, known as *Uniform Administrative Procedure of the Government of Puerto Rico Act*. It shall apply to all pending cases and those to be presented after its date of effectiveness.

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, on _____, 2023.

PART IV Appendix: Examples

Example 1: Determination of basic child support for only one obligee

The Non-custodial Party (NCP) has a monthly net income of \$1,600.00. The parties have a 2-year-old daughter. The NCP does not have any obligee other than the ones he shares with the CP, therefore the NCP has **only 1 obligee**.

Step 1: Calculation of NCP's reserve

Step 1.a: Select the column according to the number of obligees for whom child support will be established and the range of the NCP's net income. According to this example, the NCP has **1 obligee**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. According to the example, the NCP's net income is in the range of **\$0 - \$1,666**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.c: Select the percentage for the intersection of steps 1.a and 1.b. In this example, the percent is **57.5%**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.d: Determine the NCP's monthly income reserve. To do so, the percentage obtained in step 1.c. is multiplied by the NCP's net income, as shown in the following formula:

$$\text{Income Reserve} = \%_{\text{reservetable}} * \text{NCP's Income}$$
$$\$920.00 = 57.5\% * \$1,600.00$$

Step 2: Obtaining the net reserve income (NRI)

Step 2.a: The NRI is determined as the difference between the NCP's net income and the Income Reserve. As shown in this example, the amount obtained in step 1.d is subtracted from the NCP's net income.

$$NRI = NetIncome - IncomeReserve$$

$$\$680.00 = \$1,600.00 - \$920.00$$

Step 3: Obtaining the percentages of basic child support (B. A. P.)

Step 3.a: Select the appropriate table of the child support tables according to the NCP's total number of obligees. For this example, the NCP only has **only 1 obligee**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. In this example, the NCP's income is in the range of **\$833 - \$1,666**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.c: Select the column(s) associated to the age interval containing the obligees' ages. According to the example, the only obligee of the case was 2 years old, so the interval associated with her age is **0 to 4 years**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.d: Select the percentages of the cell(s) associated with the combination of the table, income, and the age column of steps 3.a, 3.b, and 3.c. for each minor. In this case, the percentage of the cell associated to the only obligee of the case is **37.0%**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 4: Determination of child support amounts

Step 4.a: Establish the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for the obligee's benefit. To do so, the amount of step 2 is multiplied by the NCP's proportional share of support responsibility as obtained from the table of step 3.c.

$$\text{BasicChildSupport} = \text{NRI} * \%_{\text{supporttable}}$$

$$\$251.60 = \$680.00 * 37.0\%$$

The basic child support total [to be paid by] the NCP is, then, **\$251.60**.

Example 2: Determination of the basic child support for two or more obligees that are on the same age range

The Non-custodial Party (NCP) has a monthly net income of \$1,900.00. The parties have three children: two 1-year-old sons and a 3-year-old daughter. The NCP does not have minors other than the ones he shares with the CP, so the NCP has **3 obligees**.

Step 1: Calculation of the NCP's income reserve

Step 1.a: Select the column according to the number of obligees for whom child support will be established and the range of the NCP's net income. According to this example, the NCP has **3 obligees for whom the child support will be established**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. According to this example, the NCP's net income is in the range of **\$1,667 - \$3,333**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.c: Select the reserve percentage corresponding to the intersection of steps 1.a and 1.b. In this example, the percentage is 39.1%.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.d: Determine the NCP's monthly income reserve. To do so, the percentage obtained in step 1.c is multiplied by the NCP's monthly net income, as shown in the following formula:

$$\text{Income Reserve} = \%_{\text{reservetable}} * \text{NCP's Income}$$

$$\$742.90 = 39.1\% * \$1,900.00$$

Step 2: Obtaining the net reserve income (NRI)

Step 2.a The NRI is determined as the difference between the NCP's net income and the Income Reserve. As shown in this example, the amount obtained in step 1.d is subtracted from the NCP's net income.

$$NRI = NetIncome - IncomeReserve$$

$$\$1,157.10 = \$1,900.00 - \$742.90$$

Step 3: Obtaining the percentages of the table

Step 3.a: Select the child support column according to the NCP's total number of obligees. According to this example, the NCP has **three (3) obligees**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. According to the example, the NCP's income is in the range of **\$1,667 - \$2,499**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.c: Select the column(s) associated to the obligees' age groups. According to this example, all obligees pertain to the same age group: **0 to 4 years**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.d: Select the percentages corresponding to the cell(s) associated with the combination of table, income and age group, according to steps 3.a, 3.b, and 3.c. According to this example, the percentage corresponding to each of the three (3) obligees is **14.3%**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 4: Determination of the child support amounts

Step 4.a: Calculate the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for the benefit of each obligee. To do so, the amount of step 2 is multiplied by the NCP's proportional share of support responsibility as obtained in step 3.c. In this example, there are 3 obligees in the case, whose age range is the same: 0 to 4 years. The percentage of the NCP's support responsibility for each minor is equal to step 3.c, for a responsibility of \$165.47 for each minor of the case.

$$\text{BasicChildSupport} = \text{NRI} * \%_{\text{supporttable}}$$

$$\$165.47 = \$1,157.10 * 14.3\%$$

Step 4.b: Determine the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for the benefit of the obligees. To do so, the basic child support [amounts] that the NCP must provide for each obligee are added up. In this example, the total of the sum is \$496.41.

$$\$496.41 = \$165.47 + \$165.47 + \$165.47$$

Example 3: Determination of the basic child support for two or more obligees in different age ranges

The Non-custodial Party (NCP) has a monthly net income of \$1,900.00. The parties have three children: a 4-year-old son, an 8-year-old daughter, and a 15-year-old daughter. The NCP does not have children other than the ones he shares with the CP, therefore, the NCP has **3 obligees**.

Step 1: Calculation of the NCP's income reserve

Step 1.a: Select the column according to the number of obligees for whom child support will be established and the range of the NCP's net income. According to this example, the NCP has **3 obligees**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. According to the example, the NCP's net income is in the range of **\$1,667 - \$3,333**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.c: In this example, there are three (3) obligees and the range of the NCP's net income is \$1,667 - \$3,333. According to the table, for said obligees the appropriate percentage is **39.1%**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.d: Determine the NCP's monthly income reserve. To do so, the percentage obtained in step 1.c is multiplied by the NCP's monthly net income, as shown in the following formula:

$$\text{Income Reserve} = \%_{\text{reservetable}} * \text{NCP's Income}$$

$$\$742.90 = 39.1\% * \$1,900.00$$

Step 2: Obtaining the net reserve income (NRI)

Step 2.a: The NRI is determined as the difference between the NCP's net income and the income reserve. As shown in this example, the amount obtained in step 1.d is subtracted from the NCP's net income.

$$NRI = NetIncome - IncomeReserve$$

$$\$1,157.10 = \$1,900.00 - \$742.90$$

Step 3: Obtaining the percentages of the table

Step 3.a: Select the child support column according to the NCP's total number of obligees. According to this example, the NCP has three (3) obligees.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.b: Determine the NCP's income range. In this example, the NCP's income is in the range of **\$1,667 - \$2,499**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.c: Select the child support percentage according to the NCP's total number of obligees and the NCP's income level. According to the example, the percentages per obligee are: 14.3%, 16.0% and 16.6% for 0 to 4 years, 5 to 12 years, and 13 or older, respectively.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 4: Determination of child support

Step 4.a: Establish the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for each obligee. To do so, the amount of step 2 is multiplied by the NCP's proportional shares of support responsibility as obtained in step 3.c. In this example, there are three (3) obligees which ages are each in the age ranges provided in the column titled "3 obligees". The percentage of the NCP's support responsibility for each minor is equal to step 3.c., which results in child support amounts of \$165.47, \$185.14, and \$192.08, for each minor in the case.

$$\text{BasicChildSupport} = \text{NRI} * \%_{\text{supporttable}}$$

$$\text{BasicChildSupportforobligee1} = \$165.47 = \$1,157.10 * 14.3\%$$

$$\text{BasicChildSupportforobligee2} = \$185.14 = \$1,157.10 * 16.0\%$$

$$\text{BasicChildSupportforobligee3} = \$192.08 = \$1,157.10 * 16.6\%$$

Step 4.b: Determine the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for the obligees' benefit. To do so, the basic child support amounts that the NCP must provide for each obligee are to be added up to obtain the total basic child support that the party must provide.

$$\$542.68 = \$165.47 + \$185.14 + \$192.08$$

Example 4: Determination of the basic child support for one obligee, when the NCP's monthly net income is \$9,000

The Non-Custodial Party (PNC) has a monthly net income of \$9,000. The parties have a 4-year-old daughter. The NCP does not have obligees other than the ones he shares with the Custodial Party, therefore, the NCP has **only 1 obligee**.

Step 1: Calculation of the NCP's income reserve

Step 1.a: Select the column according to the number of obligees for whom child support will be established and the range of the NCP's net income. According to this example, the NCP has **1 obligee**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. According to the example, the NCP's net income is in the range of \$3,334 or more.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.c: In this example, there is one obligee and the income range is \$3,333 or more. According to the table, for this obligee the corresponding percentage is 53.4%.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.d: Determine the NCP's monthly income reserve. To do so, the percentage that resulted in step 1.c is multiplied by the NCP's monthly net income, as shown in the following formula:

$$\text{Income Reserve} = \%_{\text{reservetable}} * \text{NCP's Income}$$

$$\$4,806 = 53.4\% * \$9,000$$

Step 2: Obtaining the net reserve income (NRI)

Step 2.a: The NRI is determined as the difference between the NCP's net income and the Income Reserve. In this example, the amount obtained in step 1.d is subtracted from the NCP's net income.

$$NRI = NetIncome - IncomeReserve$$

$$\$4,194 = \$9,000 - \$4,806$$

Step 3: Obtaining the percentages of the table

Step 3.a: Select the appropriate child support column according to the NCP's total number of obligees. According to this example, the NCP has one (1) obligee.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. In this example, the NCP's net income is in the range of **\$8,333 - \$9,166**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.c: Select the appropriate column for the age ranges of the obligees for whom child support will be established. In this example, the child support will be calculated for 1 obligee.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.d: Select the percentage corresponding to the intersection of selected criteria. The selected cell in this example is the intersection of the table for 1 dependent, the net income range of \$8,333 - \$9,167 monthly, and the age range of 0 to 4 years, for a resulting percentage of 19.0%.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 4: Determination of child support

Step 4.a: Establish the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for each obligee. To do so, the amount of step 2 is multiplied by NCP's proportional share of support responsibility as obtained in step 3.c. In this example, it is an obligee whose age is in the range of 0 to 4 years. The percentage of the NCP's support responsibility for the minor is equal to step 3.c, for a child support responsibility of \$796.86.

$$\text{BasicChildSupport} = \text{NRI} * \%_{\text{childsupporttables}}$$

$$\text{BasicChildSupport} = \$796.86 = \$4,194 * 19.0\%$$

Step 5: Determination of the basic child support for an obligee in cases in which the Non-custodial Party has other dependents

The Non-custodial Party (NCP) has a monthly net income of \$9,000. The parties have a 4-year-old son; on the other hand, the NCP also supports an 8-year-old daughter and a 15-year-old daughter that do not belong to the case. For the child support calculation, **all the minors that the NCP supports** are considered, hence, in this case the NCP has **3 obligees**.

Step 1: Calculation of the NCP's income reserve

Step 1.a: Select the column according to the number of obligees for whom child support will be established and the range of the NCP's net income. According to this example, the NCP has **3 obligees**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. According to the example the NCP's net income is in the range of **\$3,334 or more**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.c: In this example, there are three (3) obligees and the income range is \$3,333 or more. According to the table, for said obligees the percentage is 44.4%.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.d: Determine the NCP's monthly income reserve. To do so, the percentage obtained in step 1.c is multiplied by the NCP's monthly net income, as shown in the following formula:

$$\text{IncomeReserve} = \%_{\text{reservetable}} * \text{NCP's Income}$$

$$\$3,996 = 44.4\% * \$9,000$$

Step 2: Obtaining the net reserve income (NRI)

Step 2.a: The NRI is determined [by calculating] the difference between the NCP's net income and the income reserve. In this example, the amount obtained in step 1.d is subtracted from the NCP's net income.

$$\text{NRI} = \text{NetIncome} - \text{IncomeReserve}$$

$$\$5,004 = \$9,000 - \$3,996$$

Step 3: Obtaining the percentages of the table

Step 3.a: Select the child support column according to the NCP's total number of obligees. According to this example, the NCP has three (3) obligees.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. In this example, the NCP's net income is in the range of **\$8,333 - \$9,166**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.c: Select the appropriate column for the age ranges of the total number of obligees for whom child support will be established and the NCP's income level. According to this example, the NCP and the CP have 1 obligee, 0 to 4 years.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.d: Select the percentage corresponding to the intersection of the criteria. In this example, the percentage corresponding to the intersection in the table with three or more dependents (3+), is the net income range of \$8,333 - \$9,167, and the age range is 0 to 4 years, for a percentage of **10.0%**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 4: Determination of child support

Step 4.a: Establish the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for each obligee. To do so, the amount of step 2 is multiplied by the NCP's all proportional shares of support responsibility as they were obtained in step 3.c. In this example, the child support is calculated for an obligee. The percentage of the NCP's support responsibility for each minor is equal to step 3.c., for a child support responsibility of \$500.40.

$$\text{BasicChildSupport} = \text{NRI} * \%_{\text{childsupporttables}}$$

$$\text{BasicChildSupportforobligee1} = \$500.40 = \$5,004.00 * 10.0\%$$

Step 4.b: Determine the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for the obligees' benefit. To do so, the basic child support that the NCP must provide for each obligee that belongs to the case with the CP. In this example, there is only 1 obligee for whom child support is calculated, therefore, the basic child support responsibility totals \$500.40.

$$\text{TotalBasicChildSupport} = \$500.4$$

Step 6: Determination of the percent of time that the obligee spends with the NCP

Visitation plan with the NCP: alternate weekends, from 8:00 p.m. to Sunday at 8:00 p.m.; Father's Day or Mother's Day, from Saturday at 8:00 p.m. to Sunday at 8:00 p.m.; Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, from the day before at 8:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. of the holiday.

- Determine the time that an obligee spends with the NCP, the following formula is used:

$$\text{Total hours} / 8,760$$

- Calculate the percent (%) of the time that the obligee spends with the NCP:

Alternate weekend: 48 hours each weekend, a year has 26 alternate weekends: $48 \times 26 = 1,248$ hours. The hours that the obligee will spend with the NCP other than the alternate weekends are added to the result: $24 \text{ hours} \times 3 \text{ days} = 72$ hours.

- Determine the total of hours that the obligee shall spend with the PNC:

$$1,248 + 72 = 1,320$$

- Divide the total of hours by the hours of a year: $1320 \div 8760 = 15.1\%$. This is less than 20%, therefore, it is not adjusted.

Example 7: Determination of child support when the obligee spends more than 20% of the time with the NCP

Obligee spends 40% of the time with the NCP and the basic child support totals \$250.00.

The Non-custodial Party (NCP) spends 40% of the time with the obligee. The basic child support totals \$250.00. There is one obligee.

The formula to calculate the adjustment based on the visitation plan is the following:

$$100\% - (\%time) = ADJUSTMENT$$

$$100\% - 40\% = 60\%$$

$$BasicChildSupport \times Adjustment = AdjustedBasicChildSupport$$

$$\$250.00 \times 60\% = \$150.00$$

The adjusted basic child support is \$150.00.

Example 8: Determination of child support when the obligees spend different time with the NCP

- Three obligees. Basic child support for obligee 1 = \$117.90; obligee 2 = \$145.10; obligee 3 = \$164.00. The total basic child support to be paid by the NCP is \$427.00, equal to the addition of the child support amounts for the mentioned obligees:

$$\$117.90 + \$145.10 + \$164.00 = \$427.00.$$

- Time according to the visitation. Obligee 1: does not spend any time with the NCP; obligee 2: spends 30% of the time; and, obligee 3: spends 25% of the time.

- Adjustment for visitation time:

Obligee 1: The child support for obligee 1 is not adjusted because the obligee does not spend twenty percent (20%) or more with the NCP.

Obligee 2: (% time) = Adjustment

$$1 - (0.30) = 0.70$$

Basic Child Support x Adjustment = Adjusted Basic Child Support

$$\$145.10 \times 0.70 = \$101.57$$

Obligee 3:

$$1 - (\% \text{ time}) = \text{Adjustment}$$

$$1 - (0.25) = 0.75$$

Basic Child Support x Adjustment = Adjusted Basic Child Support

$$\$164.00 \times 0.75 = 123.00$$

- Formula to calculate adjusted basic child support to be paid:

Child Support for Obligee 1 + Adjusted Child Support for Obligee 2 + Adjusted Child Support for Obligee 3 = **Total of Adjusted Basic Child Support**

$$\$117.90 + \$101.57 + \$123.00 = \$342.47$$

Example 9: Determination of supplementary child support

- CP's net income = \$1,555.60; NCP's net income = \$1,024.62
- CP's net income + NCP's net income = combined monthly net income
$$\$1,550.60 + \$1,024.62 = \$2,580.22$$
- Calculate the proportional share for which each party shall be responsible for the supplementary expenses.

CP's net income = proportional share for which the CP will be responsible for the supplementary expenses.

Combined income

$$\$1,555.60 \div \$2,580.22 = 0.6029$$

NCP's net income = proportional share for which the CP will be responsible for the supplementary expenses.

Combined income

$$\$1,024.62 \div \$2,580.22 = 0.3971$$

- The supplementary expenses are:

Obligee 1: \$100.00 childcare; \$30.00 medical expenses and \$100.00 rent expenses (\$400.00/4 = \$100.00); Obligee 1 total expenses = \$230.00

Obligee 2: \$26.75 education expense; \$100.00 rent expense (\$400.00/4=\$100.00):

Obligee 2 total expenses + [sic] \$126.75

Obligee 1 expenses + Obligee 2 expenses = Total supplementary expenses

$$\$230.00 + \$126.75 = \$356.75$$

- Calculate supplementary child support that the NCP must provide:
(Supplementary expenses) x (NCP's proportional share) = NCP's supplementary child support

$$\mathbf{\$356.75 \times 0.3971 = \$141.67 \text{ (after rounding)}}$$

Example 10: Determination of child support when the total child support (supplementary and basic child support) exceeds the NRI

The Non-custodial Party (NCP) has a monthly net income of \$1,600.00. The parties have a 2-year-old daughter. The NCP does not have children from other relationships, so for the calculation of the child support the NCP has **1 obligee**.

Step 1: Calculation of the NCP's income reserve

Step 1.a: Select the column according to the number of obligees for whom child support will be established and the range of the NCP's net income. According to this example, the NCP has one obligee.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.b: Determine the NCP's net income range. According to the example, the NCP's net income is in the range of **\$0 - \$1,666**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1. c: Select the percentage corresponding to the intersection of the criteria of steps 1.a and 1.b. In this example, it is an obligee whose age range is 0 to 4 years old and the range of the NCP's net income is between \$0 - \$1,666. According to the table, for said obligee the appropriate percentage is **57.5%**.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.d: Determine the NCP's monthly income reserve. To do so, the percentage obtained in step 1.c. is multiplied by the NCP's net income, as shown in the following formula:

$$\text{IncomeReserve} = \%_{\text{reservetables}} * \text{NCP'sIncome}$$

$$\$920.00 = 57.5\% * \$1,600.00$$

Step 2: Obtaining net reserve income (NRI)

Step 2.a: The NRI is determined as the difference between the NCP's net income and the income reserve. As shown in this example, the amount obtained in step 1.d is subtracted from the NCP's net income.

$$\text{NRI} = \text{NetIncome} - \text{IncomeReserve}$$

$$\$680.00 = \$1,600.00 - \$920.00$$

Step 3: Obtaining the percentages of the table

Step 3.a: Select the child support column according to the NCP's total number of obligees. According to this example, the NCP has **one (1) obligee**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.b: Determine the range of the NCP's net income. In this example, the NCP's net income is in the range of **\$833 - \$1,666**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,000 - \$ 10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 10,833 - \$ 11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 11,667 - \$ 12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 12,500 - \$ 13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 13,333 - \$ 14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$ 14,167 - \$ 15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.c: Select the column for the age ranges for the obligees for whom child support will be calculated. In this example, child support will be calculated for 1 obligee that is 0 to 4 years old.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 3.d: Select the percentage corresponding to the child support according to the NCP's total number of obligees and the NCP's income level. According to this example, the appropriate percentage is **37.0%**.

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 4: Determination of child support

Step 4.a: Establish the child support that the NCP must provide monthly for the obligee's benefit. To do so, the amount of step 2 is multiplied by the NCP's proportional share of support responsibility, as it was obtained from the table in step 3.c.

$$\text{BasicChildSupport} = \text{NRI} * \%_{\text{childsupporttables}}$$

$$\$251.60 = \$680.00 * 37.0\%$$

Step 5: Determination of supplementary child support

- CP's net income = \$1,700.00; NCP's net income = \$1,600.00
- CP's net income + NCP's net income = Combined monthly net income

$$\$1,700.00 + \$1,600.00 = \$3,300.00$$

- Calculating the proportional share for which each party will be responsible for the supplementary expenses.

CP's net income = proportional share for which the CP will be responsible for the supplementary expenses.

$$\$1,700.00 \div \$3,300.00 = 0.5152$$

NCP's net income = proportional share for which the NCP will be responsible for the supplementary expenses.

$$\$1,600.00 \div \$3,300.00 = 0.4848$$

- The supplementary expenses totaled \$900.00 for obligee 1.
- Calculate the supplementary child support that the NCP must provide:
(Supplementary expenses) X (NCP's proportion) = supplementary child support that the NCP must provide

$$\mathbf{\$900.00 \times 0.48 = \$436.36}$$

- Add up the basic child support and the supplementary child support:

$$(\text{Basic Child Support}) + (\text{Supplementary Child Support}) = \text{Child Support}$$

$$\mathbf{\$251.60 + \$436.36 = \$687.96}$$

- Since the obligee's child support exceeds the net reserve income (\$680.00), the amount that the NCP should pay will be equal to the NRI, that is \$680.00, and not \$687.96.

Example 11: Determination of the child support when the parties proportionally spend the same time with the obligee

The CP1's net income is \$3,500.00. The CP2's net income is \$3,000.00. The parties have the obligation to care for one (1) obligee, 16 years old. None of the parties has children other than the case's obligee, so the total of obligees for the CP1 is 1 and the total of obligees for the CP2 is 1. The following supplementary expenses are calculated for the obligee: health, \$200.00 and education, \$428.00.

Step 1: Calculating the child support responsibilities of CP1 and CP2.

Step 1.a. Obtaining the reserve percentages for the CP1 and the CP2. According to the reserves table, the reserve percentage applicable is **53.4%**, for CP1 and **55.5%** for CP2.

Range of NCP's Net Income	Number of Dependents		
	1	2	3+
\$0 - \$1,666	57.5%	48.8%	33.7%
\$1,667 - \$3,333	55.5%	48.6%	39.1%
\$3,334 or more	53.4%	48.4%	44.4%

Step 1.b. Obtaining the reserve amounts for the CP1 and the CP2. By applying the reserve percentages to the respective net incomes of the CP1 and the CP2, the reserves' numeric values are obtained:

CP1's Reserve = CP1's Net Income x CP1's Reserve Percentage = \$3,500 x 53.4% = \$1,869

CP2's Reserve = CP2's Net Income x CP2's Reserve Percentage = \$3,000 x 55.5% = \$1,665

Step 1.c. Obtaining the net reserve income (NRI) for both parties. The NRI is obtained by subtracting the amount obtained in step 1.a [sic] from the net income.

CP1's Net Reserve Income (NRI) = CP1's Net Income – CP1's Reserve = \$3,500 - \$1,869 = **\$1,631**

CP2's Net Reserve Income (NRI) = CP2's Net Income – CP2's Reserve = \$3,000 - \$1,665 = **\$1,335**

Step 1.d. Obtaining the appropriate percentages of the basic child support in the Child Support Table. According to the child support tables, the CP1 will have the percentage pertaining to the net income range of \$3,333 - \$4,166, while the CP2 will have the percentage pertaining to the net income range of \$2,500 to \$3,332. Both parties have one (1) dependent, 13 or older.

After evaluating the child support table with the mentioned criteria of income, dependent's age and number of dependents, the following percentages result for the parties:

CP1's Responsibility Percentage = 46.2%

CP2's Responsibility Percentage = 49.3%

Range of the NCP's Net Income	1 Dependent			2 Dependents			3+ Dependents		
	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+	0-4	5-12	13+
\$ 0 - \$ 832	39.00%	54.80%	58.80%	27.30%	36.20%	38.50%	15.60%	17.50%	18.10%
\$ 833 - \$ 1,666	37.00%	51.90%	55.60%	26.00%	34.30%	36.50%	15.00%	16.70%	17.30%
\$ 1,667 - \$ 2,499	35.00%	49.00%	52.50%	24.60%	32.50%	34.50%	14.30%	16.00%	16.60%
\$ 2,500 - \$ 3,332	33.00%	46.10%	49.30%	23.30%	30.70%	32.60%	13.70%	15.30%	15.80%
\$ 3,333 - \$ 4,166	31.00%	43.10%	46.20%	22.00%	28.80%	30.60%	13.10%	14.50%	15.00%
\$ 4,167 - \$ 4,999	29.00%	40.20%	43.00%	20.70%	27.00%	28.60%	12.50%	13.80%	14.30%
\$ 5,000 - \$ 5,832	27.00%	37.30%	39.80%	19.40%	25.20%	26.70%	11.80%	13.10%	13.50%
\$ 5,833 - \$ 6,666	25.00%	34.30%	36.70%	18.10%	23.30%	24.70%	11.20%	12.30%	12.70%
\$ 6,667 - \$ 7,499	23.00%	31.40%	33.50%	16.80%	21.50%	22.70%	10.60%	11.60%	11.90%
\$ 7,500 - \$ 8,332	21.00%	28.50%	30.30%	15.50%	19.70%	20.70%	10.00%	10.90%	11.20%
\$ 8,333 - \$ 9,166	19.00%	25.50%	27.20%	14.20%	17.80%	18.80%	10.00%	10.10%	10.40%
\$ 9,167 - \$ 9,999	17.00%	22.60%	24.00%	12.90%	16.00%	16.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,000 - \$10,832	15.00%	19.70%	20.80%	11.50%	14.20%	14.80%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$10,833 - \$11,666	13.00%	16.70%	17.70%	10.20%	12.30%	12.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$11,667 - \$12,499	11.00%	13.80%	14.50%	10.00%	10.50%	10.90%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$12,500 - \$13,332	10.00%	10.90%	11.30%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$13,333 - \$14,166	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
\$14,167 - \$15,000	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

Step 1.d. [sic] Computing the basic child support. Using the percentages obtained in step 1.c [sic] and the NRI obtained in step 1.b [sic], calculate the parties' child support responsibility:

CP1's child support responsibility = CP1's NRI x CP1's Responsibility Percentage = \$1,631 x 46.2% = **\$753.52**

CP2's child support responsibility = CP2's NRI x CP2's Responsibility Percentage = \$1,335 x 49.3% = **\$658.16**

The basic child support responsibility is obtained by subtracting the lower amount from the higher child support responsibility amount and dividing that difference by 2. In this case, the CP1 has a higher support responsibility, thus, that person will have the support responsibility. The basic child support that is this person's responsibility is computed with the following calculation:

$$\frac{CP1's \text{ Support Responsibility} - CP2's \text{ Support Responsibility}}{2} = CP1's \text{ Basic Child Support Responsibility}$$

$$\frac{\$753.52 - \$658.16}{2} = \$47.68$$

Step 2: Computing the supplementary child support

Step 2.a. Adding up the supplementary expenses

Supplementary expense for health + supplementary expense for education = Total of Supplementary Expenses

$$\$200.00 + \$428.00 = \$628.00$$

Step 2.b. Obtaining each person's proportional share of responsibility

The responsibility is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Combined Net Income} = \text{CP1's Net Income} + \text{CP2's Net Income} = \$3,500.00 + \$3,000.00 \\ = \mathbf{\$6,500.00}$$

$$\text{CP1's Responsibility for Supplementary Expenses} = \frac{\text{CP1's Net Income}}{\text{Combined Net Income}}$$

$$\text{CP1's Responsibility for Supplementary Expenses} = \$3,500.00 / \$6,500.00 = \mathbf{0.5385}$$

$$\text{CP2's Responsibility for Supplementary Expenses} = \frac{\text{CP2's Net Income}}{\text{Combined Net Income}}$$

$$\text{CP2's Responsibility for Supplementary Expenses} = \$3,000.00 / \$6,500.00 = \mathbf{0.4615}$$

Step 2.c. Determining the amount that each party must pay for supplementary expenses

The result is obtained by multiplying the supplementary expenses total by each party's responsibility for supplementary expenses.

$$\text{Amount that the CP1 must pay for supplementary expenses} = \text{Total of Supplementary Expenses} \times \text{CP1's Responsibility for Supplementary Expenses} = \$628.00 \times 0.5385 = \mathbf{\$338.18}$$

$$\text{Amount that the CP2 must pay for supplementary expenses} = \text{Total of Supplementary Expenses} \times \text{CP2's Responsibility for Supplementary Expenses} = \$628.00 \times 0.4615 = \mathbf{\$289.82}$$

Step 3. Determining the custodial party to whom the money will be given for the providers of the services incurred in the supplementary expenses

Step 4. Determining the child support according to the determination made pursuant to step 3

If it is determined that the CP2 (the party with lower responsibility for the supplementary expenses) is the one to be in charge of delivering the money to the providers, the CP1 (the party with higher responsibility for the supplementary expenses) shall be ordered to provide the following:

$$\text{Basic Child Support} + \text{Amount that the CP1 must pay for supplementary expenses} = \\ \text{Child Support}$$

$$\$47.68 + \$338.18 = \mathbf{\$385.86}$$

If it is determined that the CP1 (the party with higher responsibility for the supplementary expenses) is the one to be in charge of delivering the money to the providers, the CP2 (the party with lower responsibility for the supplementary expenses) shall be ordered to provide the following:

$$\text{Amount that the CP2 must pay for supplementary expenses} - \text{CP1's Basic Child Support} \\ \text{Responsibility} = \text{Child Support}$$

$$\$289.82 - \$47.68 = \mathbf{\$242.14}$$