**Betson Formula for Residential Credit:**
*What if CP makes more than NCP?*

Dad net income = $2,000 and Mom net income = $3,000
One child, age 10
BCSO = $738 (line 5 of the WSCSS worksheet)
T (proportion of BCSO that is transferred when child changes residences) = 40%
D (proportion of BCSO that is duplicated due to child changing residences) = 50%
S = NCP share of combined income    For this fact situation, S = 40%
R = percentage of overnights that child spends with NCP

<u>Scenario 1</u>

Assume R = 10%

Formula for the NCP obligation when the NCP obligation includes a residential credit under the Betson model

$$S \times BCSO - \{R \times T \times BCSO + (1-S) \times D \times BCSO)$$

.4 x 738 – ( .1 x .4 x 738 + (.6 x .5 x 738) =

295.2 – (29.5 + 221.4)  = $**44.30**

<u>Scenario 2</u>

Assume R = 20%

$$S \times BCSO - \{R \times T \times BCSO + (1-S) \times D \times BCSO\}$$

S x BCSO = .4 x 738 = 295.2
R x T x BCSO = .2 x .4 x 738 = 59.04
(1-S) x D x BCSO = .6 x .5 x 738 = 221.4

295.2 – (59.04 + 221.4) = $**14.76**

<u>Scenario 3</u>

Assume R = 30%

$$S \times BCSO - \{ R \times T \times BCSO + (1-S) \times D \times BCSO\}$$

.4 x 738 = 295.2
.3 x .4 x 738 = 88.56
.6 x .5 x 738 = 221.4

295.2 – (88.56 + 221.4) = **-14.76**

# Should there be a negative residential credit?