

RESIDENTIAL SCHEDULE

Alabama	<p>Rule 32(A)(1), Ala. R. Jud. Admin (3/1/09): While shared physical custody or visitation rights providing for custody or care of children by the NCP substantially in excess of those customarily approved or ordered by the court are listed as possible reasons for deviation from the guidelines, no formula is provided.</p>
Alaska	<p>Rule 90.3(b), 2010-2011 AK Rules of CP: Four situations considered: (definitions are in subsection f):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary Custody: One parent has ordered custody at least 70% of the year of all children. Support calculated as a percentage of non-custodial parent's adjusted annual income. 2. Shared Custody: One parent has ordered custody between 30 and 69% of the year. Support: (1) calculate the annual amount each parent would pay to the other parent assuming that the other parent had primary physical custody; apply the income limits and minimum support amounts; (2) multiply this amount for each parent by the % of time the other parent will have physical custody of the children; % may be varied if court finds that calculated % will not accurately reflect ration of funds each parent will spend on supporting children, (3) the parent with the larger figure calculated in step (2) is the obligor parent, and the annual award is equal to the difference between the two figures multiplied by 1.5. However, if this figure is higher than the amount of support which would be calculated for primary custody, the annual support is the amount calculated for primary custody. Failure to exercise custody in this regard is grounds for modification of support, even if the custody order is not modified. 3. Divided Custody: Each parent has primary custody of one or more of the joint children with no shared custody of any of the children. Support: (1) calculate the annual amount each parent would owe for children in the other parent's custody (the parent who has primary custody of those children); apply the income limits and minimum support amounts; (2) offset those calculated amounts. This is an "unusual circumstance" requiring the court to consider if the support should be varied. 4. Hybrid Custody: One parent has primary custody of one or more children and the parents have shared custody of at least one child. Support: (1) use the "primary custody" calculation for the children in the custodial parent's primary custody; apply the income limit and minimum support amounts; (2) use the "shared custody" calculation for the children whose custody is shared by the parents. % applied in primary custody calculation must be adjusted pro-rata based on the # of children in each type of custody. This is an "unusual circumstance" requiring the court to consider if the support should be varied. Per Commentary: Add the amounts if support is owed by the same parent; offset the amounts if owed by different parents. <p>FOR ALL SITUATIONS: The court may reduce child support payments by up to 75% for any period in which the obligor parent has visitation of over 27 consecutive days. The order must specify the amount of the reduction. (Rule 90.3(a)(3)).</p>

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Arizona	<p>Per Arizona Revised Statutes 25-320, the Arizona Supreme Court adopted child support Guidelines, pursuant to Administrative Order 2004-29, effective January 1, 2005: A presumptive adjustment shall be made to each parent's proportionate share of the Total Child Support Obligation. To determine the adjustment, add together each block of parenting time to arrive at the total number of parenting time days per year. For each range of numbers of parenting time days, there is an adjustment percentage (see http://www.supreme.state.az.us/dr/childsup/CSG2004.pdf, pages 11 – 13). Multiply the BSO by the appropriate adjustment percentage. This number is then subtracted from the proportionate share of the Total Child Support Obligation of the parent who exercises parenting time. Calculate only the time spent by a child with the noncustodial parent to calculate parenting time days. Use Parenting Time Table A when total parenting days are less than 143. Use Parenting Time Table B when total parenting days are 143 and above. If the time spent with each parent is approximately equal, as are the adjusted gross incomes of the parents, no child support is paid. If the parents' income is not equal, the total child support obligation is divided equally between the two households with the parent owing the greater amount being ordered to pay what is necessary to achieve an equal share in the other parent's household.</p>
Arkansas	<p>Administrative Order Number 10 (June 14, 2007): The guidelines assume that the NCP will have visitation every other weekend and for several weeks during the summer. Excluding weekend visitation with the CP, in those situations where a child spends in excess of 14 consecutive days with the NCP, the court will consider whether an adjustment in child support is appropriate, giving consideration to the fixed obligations of the CP which are attributable to the child, to the increased costs of the NCP associated with the child's visit, and to the relative incomes of both parents. Any partial abatement or reduction should not exceed 50% of the child support obligation during the extended visitation period of more than 14 consecutive days. If the NCP does not exercise the extended visitations during a particular year, the NCP shall be required to pay the abated amount of child support to the custodial parent.</p>

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California	<p>Family Code Section 4055: The statewide uniform guideline for determining child support orders is as follows: $[CS = (HN - (H\%) (TN))]$. CS = child support amount; K = sum of each parent's income allocated for child support*; HN = high earner's net monthly disposable income; H% = approximate percentage of time that the high earner has or will have primary physical responsibility for the children compared to the other parent; TN = total net monthly disposable income of both parties. (*K (sum of each parent's income allocated for child support) = $[1 + H\%]$ (if H% is less than or equal to 50%) or $[2 - H\%]$ (if H% is greater than 50%), multiplied by a fraction dependent upon the dollar amount of the total net disposable income of both parties (see http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=fam&group=04001-05000&file=4050-4076 for more information on the fraction)). (No change to this section.)</p> <p>Family Code Section 4057: Presumptive amount determined by the above formula may be rebutted by a determination that the formula would be unjust or inappropriate based on special circumstances, including cases where the parents have different time-sharing arrangements for different children and cases in which parents have substantially equal time but one parent has much lower or higher percentage of income used for housing.</p>
Colorado	<p>Section 14-10-115 (8) C.R.S.: Shared physical care (defined in (3)(h): each parent keeps the children overnight for more than 92 nights per year and both parents contributing to the expenses of the children in addition to the payment of child support. BSO is determined using the schedule in subsection (7); BSO is divided between the parents in proportion to their adjusted gross incomes. Multiply the BSO by 1.50. Multiply each parent's share of the adjusted BSO by the % of time the children spend with the other parent to determine the theoretical BSO owed to the other parent. Add each parent's proportionate share of work-related net child care costs, extraordinary medical expenses, and extraordinary adjustments to the schedule. The parent owing the greater amount of child support shall owe the difference between the two amounts as a child support order minus any ordered direct payments made on behalf of the children for work-related net child care costs, extraordinary medical expense, or extraordinary adjustments to the schedule.</p>
Connecticut	<p>2005 Child Support and Arrearages Guidelines Regulation Section 46b-215a-3(6)(A) (adopted per CGS 46b-215a): Deviations based on residential time may be granted for reasons of equity. There is no set formula for determining the deviation amount. However, when a shared physical custody arrangement exists, deviation is warranted only when (1) such arrangement substantially reduces the CP's, or substantially increases the NCP's, expenses for the child; and (ii) sufficient funds remain for the parent receiving support to meet the basic needs of the child after deviation.</p>

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Delaware	Guidelines Adopted by Delaware Family Court: Where a court order or written agreement confirms that a child spends an average of 109 annual overnights in the household of the NCP, the NCP shall be entitled to retain a percentage of the primary support allowance and combined Standard of Living Adjustment (SOLA). [The SOLA is a percentage that is based on the concept that while spending on children increases overall as income increases, the proportion of income spent on children decreases.] The percentage corresponds to designated ranges of the number of overnights of visitations (see http://courts.delaware.gov/How%20To/Support/?ChildSupportGuidelinesEdV121106.pdf). If the percentage is less than 50%, the amount retained shall not exceed the SOLA obligation of the NCP. Where there are multiple children in different ranges, the percentages shall be averaged. The Parenting Time Adjustment is now included on the worksheet. (No change).
District of Columbia	DC ST Section 16-916.01(q): A parenting arrangement is considered shared physical custody if the child spends 35% or more with each parent. (1) Multiply the BSO by 1.5 to get the adjusted BSO, (2) determine each parent's proportionate share of the adjusted BSO, (3) determine the amount to be retained by each parent by multiplying each parent's share of the adjusted BSO by the percentage of time the child spends with the parent, (4) subtract the amount of child support to be retained from the relevant parent's share of the adjusted BSO to determine the amount of each parent's child support obligation. The parent owing the greater amount shall be the NCP and shall pay the difference between the two amounts to the other parent. (No change).
Florida	F.S. 61.30(11)(b): Child support shall be adjusted whenever a parenting plan provides that each child spend substantial amount of time (at least 20% of the yearly overnights) with each parent, according to the following formula: (1) Calculate the amounts of child support apportioned each to the CP and the NCP without including daycare and health insurance costs and multiply each amount by 1.5, (2) calculate the % of overnights with each parent, (3) multiply the NCP's support obligation as calculated in (1) by the % of the CP's overnights, (4) multiply the CP's support obligation as calculated in (1) by the % of the NCP's overnights. The difference between the amounts calculated in (3) and (4) is the transfer payment, subject to a credit or debit for daycare and health insurance expenses as calculated under FS Section 61.30(b)(7)-(8)). An NCP's failure to exercise court-ordered or agreed visitation not caused by the CP shall be deemed a substantial change of circumstances for the purposes of modification. A mod here is retroactive to the date the NCP first failed to regularly exercise the court ordered or agreed time-sharing schedule. F.S. 61.30(11)(a)(10): A court may adjust support when a child spends a significant amount of time, but less than 20% of overnights, with one parent or the parent refuses to become involved in the activities of the child.
Georgia	O.C.G.A.. Section 19-6-15(i)(2)(K): The schedule is based upon expenditures for a child in an intact household. The court may order, or the jury may find by a special interrogatory, that a deviation from the presumptive amount of child support is appropriate when special circumstances make the presumptive amount of child support excessive or inadequate due to extended parenting time or when the child resides with both parents equally. If a claim is brought for parenting time, it is an action only for the CP and the NCP, and not for any other parties, including the IV-D agency. (No change.)

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Hawaii	<p>2010 Family Court Child Support Guidelines Attachment B: (1) Equal Time-Sharing: Calculate the monthly support for each parent; multiply each by 6 (months); take the difference between the two amounts; divide the result by 12 to obtain a monthly amount; the parent with the larger support obligation owes the monthly amount to the other parent. (2) Extensive Time-Sharing: Where both parents have more than 143 overnight visits per year, enter the number of overnights and the regular child support obligation for the parent with the fewer nights; calculate the equal time-sharing amount as stated above; if the obligations shown in both calculations are for the same parent, subtract the equal time-sharing amount from the standard amount; if the obligations shown in both calculations are for different parents, add the equal time-sharing amount to the standard amount; divide the amount determined above by 40 days to calculate the adjustment rate; multiply the adjustment rate by the number of overnights over 143 for the parent with the fewer overnights and round to the nearest dollar; subtract this figure from the standard obligation for the parent with the fewer overnights. (3) Split Custody: Split custody is when each parent has sole custody of one or more child. The amounts payable by each parent to the other is offset with a net amount to be paid by the parent having the greater child support obligation. Divide each parent's standard obligation by the total number of children; multiply each parent's amount by the number of children with the other parent; subtract the smaller figure from the larger; the parent with the higher obligation pays the difference, rounded to the nearest dollar, to the other parent.</p>
Idaho	<p>I.R.C.P. Rule 6(c)6 (as of 5/2010) Section 10(f) (Extended Visits): In cases where a parent has 25% of less or the overnight the court may reduce the amount of support if a parent has the child for 14 consecutive days or more. Interim visitation of 14 days or less with the other parent will not defeat abatement of child support during extended visits. A reasonable reduction would be 50% for the duration of the actual physical custody.</p> <p>Section 10(g) (Split Physical Custody): If the child spends more than 25% of the overnights in a year with a parent, use the following formula: (1) multiply the BSO by 1.5, (2) multiply this by each parent's percentage of income, (3) multiply these amounts by the percentage of time the child spends with the other parent. The respective child support obligations are then offset, with the parent owing more child support paying the difference between the two amounts. The support obligation in the schedule must be pro-rated among all the children in the household, using the multiplier where applicable (applied to an equal number of children in each parent's custody)(i.e.: if one household has 2 children and the other has 1 child, the multiplier will be applied to one child in the two child household and to the single child in the other household). A parent shall not be required to pay more support than the parent would have paid had there not been split custody and all children were residing with the other parent.</p>
Illinois	<p>750 ILCS 5/505: Although residential time is not specifically listed as a reason for deviation, (a)(2) may permit it depending upon the circumstances. No formula is provided. (No change.)</p>

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Indiana	<p>Indiana Rules of Court Child Support Rules and Guideline 6 Commentary: (1) Complete the worksheet through Line 6; (2) Enter on Line 1PT of the Credit Worksheet (CW) the annual number of overnights exercised by the parent who will pay child support; (3) Enter on Line 2PT the BSO; (4) Enter on Line 3PT the figure from the TOTAL column that corresponds to the annual overnights exercised by the NCP; (5) Enter on Line 4PT the figure from the DUPLICATED column that corresponds to the annual number of overnights exercised by the NCP; (6) Enter on Line 5PT the percentage share of the Combined Weekly Income of the NCP; (7) Complete Lines 6PT through 9PT to determine the allowable credit; (8) Enter the result from Line 9PT on Line 7 of the worksheet as the Parenting Time Credit; (9) Apply the Line 7 Adjustments to determine the recommended Child Support Obligation. (Note: The PT Table is shown at http://www.in.gov/judiciary/rules/child_support/index.html#g6. It includes the amounts for the TOTAL and DUPLICATE columns necessary to complete the CW.) (No change.)</p>
Iowa	<p>Child Support Guidelines to be adopted by the supreme court per I.C. Section 598.21B: Rule 9.9: A credit is allowed against the noncustodial parent's share of the BSO if the NCP has more than 127 overnights per year. The credit is calculated by applying the percentage shown in the table in the rule for the number of overnights. Failure to exercise court-ordered visitation may be a basis for modification. Rule 9.14(3): Equally shared physical care: (1) Determine each parent's share of the BSO; (2) multiply that amount by 1.5; (3) multiply the result by .5; (4) determine each parent's share of health insurance costs; add the amount for each parent from step (3) and (4). Subtract the lower amount from the higher amount. The parent with the larger amount pays the difference to the other parent. Rule 9.14(4): Split custody: Determine the support required for each party based on the number of children in the physical care of the other party. Offset the two amounts, with the net difference being paid by the party with the higher obligation.</p>

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Kansas	<p>Kansas Child Support Guidelines (Section IV.E.2.): The court may allow a parenting time adjustment using either an actual cost adjustment or a time formula adjustment. A. Using the actual cost adjustment, the court may consider the fixed obligations of the primary custodian attributable to the child and the increased cost of parenting time to the other parent. Any adjustment should be prorated over 12 months. B. When a child spends between 35% and 49% of his or her overnights with the NCP, a parenting time adjustment (in the form of a percentage (see http://www.kscourts.org/ctruls/csupp4.htm)) is applied to the BSO. Because this type of adjustment is prospective and assumes the NCP will exercise the visitation, the court may consider the historical non-exercise of parenting time as a factor for denying, limiting, or granting the type of adjustment provided through application of the parenting time adjustment percentage. C. Equal Time: Parents may use the shared expense formula or be eligible for a time adjustment, but not both. Using the shared expense formula requires an agreed detailed plan and submission of a worksheet. Calculate the support using one worksheet; subtract the lower net support from the higher net support and divide by .50. The resulting amount is the child support the party having the higher obligation will pay to the other party. If using the time adjustment method, the parent designated by the court to pay the children's direct expenses shall receive support from the other parent. The paying parent shall receive a 20% parenting time adjustment. D. Extended Time: If a child spends 14 or more consecutive days with the NCP, the support amount of the NCP may be proportionately reduced by up to 50% of the monthly support otherwise owed. Brief parenting time with the CP doesn't interfere with the consecutive nature of the time otherwise spent with the NCP.</p>
Kentucky	<p>KRS 403.212(6): Split custody (each parent is the residential custodian of one or more of the joint children): Prepare two child support worksheets, one for each household, using the number of joint children in each household, rather than the total joint children. The noncustodian with the higher obligation pays the difference between the amounts to the other parent. KRS 403.211(2) and (3) provides general authority to deviate from the support determined by application of the guidelines of KRS 403.212. There is no formula for a deviation based on any specific criteria, including residential time.</p>

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Louisiana	<p>R.S.. 9:315.8 (E)(2): If under a joint custody order, the person ordered to pay child support has physical custody of the child for more than seventy-three days, the court may order a credit to the child support obligation. (E)(3): In determining the amount of credit to be given, the court shall consider the following: (a) The amount of time the child spends with the person to whom the credit would be applied. The court shall include in such consideration the continuing expenses of the domiciliary party. (b) The increase in financial burden placed on the person to whom the credit would be applied and the decrease in financial burden on the person receiving child support. (c) The best interests of the child and what is equitable between the parties. The burden of proof is placed on the parent seeking a credit. RS 9:315.9: Shared (equal) custody: Multiply the BSO by 1.5 and divide between the parents according in proportion to their respective adjusted gross income; multiply this amount by the % of time the child spends with the other party; add each parent's share of child care and extraordinary adjustments; deduct each parent's share of direct payment for child care, health insurance, extraordinary medical or other expenses; parent owing the greater amount pays the difference between the two amounts to the other parent. RS9:315.10: Split custody: each has residential custody of at least one joint child. Compute a total child support obligation for the child(ren) in the custody of the other parent; parent owing the greater amount pays the difference between the two amounts to the other parent.</p>
Maine	<p>MRS, Title 19-A, Section 2006(5)(D) and (E): Equal custody: Where parties have equal income and equal custody, neither pays an obligation to the other. The parties equally share the child care and medical expenses. Unequal income but equal custody: Determine the enhanced support entitlement (BSO times 1.5); divide the total enhanced support obligation between the parties in proportion to their respective gross incomes. The party with the higher annual gross income has a presumptive obligation to pay the other party the lower of (a) the difference between their parental support obligations, and (b) the presumptive parental support obligation determined for the payor party using the basic support entitlement under the support guidelines as through the other party provided primary residential care of the child. Split Custody: each party is the primary residential custodian of at least one child: compute a support obligation separately for each child residing with the other party, using the number of children in each household rather than the total number of children. Add each party's share of the child care and health insurances premiums. The party owing the greater amount pays the difference between the two amounts to the other parent. Deviation criteria under section 2007 does not include residential time.</p>
Maryland	<p>Maryland Family Law Code Section 12-204(m): In the case of "shared physical custody," [meaning that each parent keeps the child or children overnight for more than 35% of the year and that both parents contribute to the expenses of the child or children in addition to the child support amount per section 12-201(m)], divide the adjusted BSO between the parents in proportion to their respective adjusted actual incomes. Multiply each of these amounts by the % of time the child or children spend with the other parent to determine the theoretical BSO owed to the other parent. The parent owing the greater amount shall owe the different in the 2 amounts of child support. (No change.)</p>

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Massachusetts	2009 Mass. Child Support Guidelines (II)(D): The guidelines are based on the children having primary residence with one parent and approximately one-third of the time with the other parent. Equal custody: financial responsibility is determined by calculating the support guidelines twice, with each parent as recipient. The difference in the calculation is paid to the parent with the lower weekly support amount. Split custody (each parent has primary residence of one or more child): calculate child support twice, with each parent as recipient using the number of children in that parent's household. The difference in the calculation is paid to the parent with the lower weekly support amount.
Michigan	2008 MCSF 3.03: Apply the Parental Time Offset equation in subsection (A)(2) to the adjust the basic support. A negative number means parent A pays; a positive number means parent B pays. Use the number of overnights granted in the current custody or parenting time order if there is no past determination or credible evidence as to actual overnights. When children spend different amounts of time with each parent, average the amounts reached using the offset equation. Use the number of overnights a child actually and lawfully spends with a parent, but do not consider overnights in violation of an order. Either parent may seek modification if there is a substantial difference in the number of overnights used to set the order and those actually exercised (at least 21 overnights or sufficient to cause a change of circumstances exceeding the modification threshold. Every child support order must indicate whether it includes a parental time offset and the number of overnights used in its calculation.
Minnesota	MS. Section 518A.36 Subd. 2: The NCP is entitled to a parenting expense adjustment as follows: a) less than 10% --> no adjustment, (b) 10% to 45% --> 12%, c) 45.1% to 50% --> presume parenting time is equal. Multiply the adjustment percentage by the NCP's BSO to arrive at the parenting expense adjustment. A separate calculation is provided in Subd. 3 for when parenting time is presumed equal. It involves multiplying the BSO by .75, prorating that amount between the parents based on each parent's proportionate share of the combined PICS (gross income minus deductions for children the parents don't have in common), and subtracting the lower amount from the higher amount. (No change.)
Mississippi	Miss. Code Section 43-19-103: While a deviation for residential time is permitted, no formula is provided. (No change.)
Missouri	Civil Procedure Form 14, Line 11: Multiply the BSO by an adjustment percentage dictated on the number of overnights spent with the NCP. The adjustment percentages are as follows: 10% to 20% of year (36-72 overnights) --> 6%, 20% to 25% of year (73-91 overnights) --> 9%, 25%-30% of year (92-109 overnights) --> 10%. If the NCP has been awarded periods of overnight visitation or custody of more than 109 days per year, the adjustment for that parent may be greater than 10%. This adjustment is not allowed if the CP income does not exceed an amount set in the directions, unless the CP lives with and is supported by another person or the NCP adjusted income less the presumed support is also less than or equal to the amount set out in the table.

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Montana	ARM 37.62.136: If all the children of the calculation spend 110 days or less with a parent, all of that parent's obligation is due and payable to the other parent. ARM 37.62.138: If any child of a calculation spends more than 110 days with both parents, a credit will be given. The adjusted transfer payment is calculated by a) recalculating the needs of each child separately, b) allocating each parent's obligation to each child based upon that child's proportionate need, c) adjusting the obligation of each parent proportionately for each child who spends between 110 and 183 days with both parents, d) totaling each parent's obligation for all children, and e) offsetting the transfer payments. (No change.)
Nebraska	Neb. Ct. R. 4-210: An adjustment in child support of up to 80% during periods of parenting time may be made at the discretion of the court when time with the child substantially exceeds alternating weekends and holidays and 28 days or more in any 90-day period. Neb. Ct. R. 4-212: When joint physical custody is ordered and each party's parenting time exceeds 142 days per year, it is a rebuttable presumption that support is to be calculated using Worksheet 3. If one party's time is between 109 and 142 days, use of Worksheet 3 is discretionary with the court. Direct costs solely for the children <u>may be allocated between the parents, but shall not exceed the obligor's share of parental obligations on Worksheet 1, ln 6.</u>
Nevada	NRS 125B.080(9)(j): The court shall consider time spent with each parent when determining the amount of support. The deviation must be justified by a finding of fact. No formula exists.
New Hampshire	N.H.. Rev. Stat. Section 458-C:5(I)(h): The parenting schedule is generally a special circumstance allowing an adjustment. Equal or approximately equal parenting time does not by itself eliminate the need for support and is not by itself a ground for adjustment. The court may consider: in equal parenting if the parties have agreed to a specific apportionment of variable expenses and if the obligor parent has established that the parenting split will result in a reduction of the fixed expenses for the CP; whether the income of the lower earning parent allows that parent to meet the costs of child rearing in a similar or approximately equal style to that of the other parent.

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New Jersey	New Jersey Rules of Court Appendix IX A (13) and (14): While a residential credit is allowed when the child spends less than 28% of the time with the NCP, the schedule assumes that fixed costs are not incurred, variable costs, representing 37% of the child-related expenses, are incurred. The adjustment for a parent with less than 28% of the time may not be more than the parent's time share times the variable costs. If a child is in the care of an NCP for 5 or more consecutive nights, the NCP may ask for an abatement of the child support order for the period of residential time. The amount of the abatement cannot exceed the variable expenses for the period the child is in the NCP household. An abatement for the NCP's portion of added costs that are not incurred during extended parenting is also given unless the costs are paid in advance or must be paid during that time. If an award is adjusted prospectively for residential time and the NCP, over a reasonable period, does not conform to the parenting plan, the CP may request the child support order be adjusted to reflect the actual residential time. Shared parenting: If the child spends more than 28% of the time with the NCP, then the parenting arrangement is considered to be shared parenting. The adjustments allowed under these arrangements are based on a relatively complicated method of accommodating variable expenses incurred by the NCP. These guidelines are not presumptive but are instead subject to the discretion of the court.
New Mexico	N.M. Stat. Sections 40-4-11.1(F) and (G): There is no residential credit available when "basic visitation" exists (when each parent has the child for less than 35% of the time. However, the court may provide for a partial abatement of support for visitations of 1 month or longer. When the time with each parent exceed 35%, then the worksheet for "shared responsibility" is used. In shared responsibility situations each parent retains the % of the BSO equal to the number of 24-hour days of responsibility spent by each child with each respective parent divided by 365.
New York	N.Y. Dom. Rel. Law Section 240(1-b)(f)(9): The court may consider the expenses incurred by the NCP in exercising visitation or extended visitation provided the CP expenses are reduced as a result of the extended visitation. This factor may be considered only if the child is not on public assistance.
North Carolina	North Carolina Child Support Guidelines: When the NCP spends 123 days or more with the child yearly, a shared custody calculation is used which involves the following: the combined BSO is increased by 50% and is allocated between the parents based on their respective incomes and the amount of time the child lives with the other parent. When less than 123 nights are spent with the NCP annually, then there is no adjustment available. Worksheet B is also used when the parents share custody of one or more of the children and there is primary custody or split custody of another child. Worksheet C is used for split custody situations. The calculation involves calculating each parent's obligation for the child(ren) in the other parent's home, determining each parent's fair share of the additional costs, and subtracting the lesser amount from the greater amount. Links to all worksheets are at: https://nddhacts01.dhhs.state.nc.us/home.jsp?TargetScreen=WorkSheet.jsp .

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North Dakota	NDCC 75-02-04.1-08.1 and 08.2: "Extended visitation" means visitation between an NCP and a child scheduled by a court order to exceed 60 of 90 consecutive nights or an annual total of 164 nights. The formula for determining the obligation in the case of extended visitation is as follows: 1) divide the BSO by the number of children, 2) for each child, multiply the number of that child's visitation nights by .32 and subtract the resulting amount from 365, 3) divide the amount in step 2 by 365, multiply the amount from step 1 by the amount from step 3, 4) total all amounts from step 3. In the case of equal physical custody, calculate a child support obligation for each parent and the lesser amount is then subtracted from the greater. The difference is the support amount owed by the parent with the greater obligation. Each parent is an obligee and an obligor to the order. (No change.)
Ohio	ORC Section 3119.022: Child support may be adjusted for extended parenting time. For shared parenting, for father's adjustment, add the mother's portion of day care plus health expenses and subtract father's portion of those costs. For mother's adjustment, add father's portion of day care plus health expenses and subtract mother's portion of those costs. Father's obligation is his portion of the BSO plus or minus the amount of his adjustment. Mother's obligation is her portion of the BSO plus or minus the amount of her adjustment. To determine the paying parent's obligation, take the result of the above calculations for the obligor parent and subtract any benefit paid to or on behalf of the child based on obligor's claim. Health expenses are based either on actual expenses or a cash medical amount. ORC Section 3119.023: For split parental rights, calculate father's obligation for the children in mother's custody and mother's obligation for children in father's custody. Make adjustments for day care and health expenses. Father's obligation is this figure for father less any benefits paid to or on behalf of the children in mother's household based on father's claim. Mother's obligation is determined the same way. Subtract the lower amount from the higher amount and add the obligor's portion of other obligations.
Oklahoma	Okla. Stat. Tit. 43 Section 118E: Multiply the combined BSO by the factor stated in the section according to the overnights granted by order or agreement. This is the adjusted combined child support. Divide this amount between the parents in proportion to the respective incomes. Multiply the result by the percentage of time the child spends with the other parent to determine the amount owed to that other parent. Set off these amounts. The parent who owes the higher base support pays the difference to the other parent. This calculation is not used to authorize payment by a parent having more than 205 overnights. Exercising different amounts of overnights is a material change of circumstances, may result in establishment of an underpayment, or the court may disallow a parenting time adjustment for the next year.

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Oregon	OAR Rule 137-050-0730: If there is a current written parenting plan providing for parenting, determine the % of overall parenting time for each parent: determine average overnights using 2 consecutive years; multiply the number of children by 365 to arrive at a total number of child overnights; add the total number of overnights the parent is allowed with each child and divide by the total number of child overnights. Use of a different time frame (not specifically overnights) is permitted. If the parents have split custody (parties have two or more children, one whose time is evenly shared), without a written agreement, determine each party's share of parenting time by dividing the number of children with the parent by the total number of children. The court or ALJ must determine actual parenting time exercised if there is no written agreement or order, or if the time is different than provided in a written plan or order. If each parent's time is at least 25% calculate the credit by: multiply the combined BSO by 1.5 and the result by each parent's share of parenting time.
Pennsylvania	Pa. R. Civ. Pro 1910.16-4: When the children spend 40% or more of their time during the year with the obligor, a rebuttable presumption arises that the obligor is entitled to a reduction in the basic support obligation to reflect this time. In the case of this type of an arrangement, Part II of the child support schedule is used. Without regard to which parent initiated the support action, when the children spend equal time with both parents, use Part II for the calculation only if the obligor is the parent with the higher income. In no event shall an order be entered requiring the parent with the lower income to pay basic child support to the parent with the higher income. If the calculation results in obligee receiving more than half of the combined income when the parties share equal custody, the court should adjust the obligation to allocate the combined income equally. Divided or split custody: The court offsets the parties' respective support obligations and awards the net difference to the obligee.
Rhode Island	RI Administrative Order 2007-03 (3) - (5): It is within the discretion of the court to make adjustments to the support obligation based on extended visitation. It is calculated as follows: Determine the obligor's weekly and yearly support obligation, determine the number of consecutive weeks during the year that an obligor will have physical custody of the children, multiply the weekly support obligation by the number that number of weeks, deduct this amount from the total annual support owed by the obligor, and divide this amount by 52 to obtain the prorated total amount owed by the obligor. If the visitation doesn't occur as planned, it is up to the obligee to request a modification. In the case of equal custody, the court may determine an equitable child support obligation at its discretion. Split Custody: (2 children): Determined BSO for children; deduct 50% of the BSO from each parent's gross income; add resulting incomes for adjusted gross income; find the support for one child based on this total income; multiply each parent's portion of the adjusted gross income by the support; set off the obligations. The parent with the higher income pays that amount to the other parent.

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South Carolina	SC Soc. Serv. Reg. 114-4730(A): In the case of shared physical custody (each parent has court-ordered visitation for at least 109 or more overnights each year), a separate worksheet is used: Worksheet C. This document can be found at http://www.state.sc.us/dss/csed/forms/2006guidelines.pdf . The basic calculation is as follows: multiply the BSO by 1.5, apportion this amount between the parties according to the respective incomes, multiply this amount by the % of time the child spends with each parent, and then offset those amounts. The parent who owes more pays the difference between the two amounts, and the parent who owes less pays \$0. Adjustments can then be made for additional expenses (child care, etc.). (B): Split custody: The court determines the BSO of each parent in the children in the home of the other parent, which are offset, with the parent owing the larger amount paying the difference to the other parent.
South Dakota	SDCL 25-7-6.14: With basic visitation, a court may allow an abatement of between 38% and 66% if the child spends 10 or more days in a month with the obligor, and the days of visitation and the abatement are specified in the order. SDCL 25-7-3.27: Shared Parenting: With shared responsibility, where a court order or written agreement allows a child to spend at least 180 days in a calendar year with each parent, a credit shall be calculated by multiplying the combined child support obligation using both parents' monthly net incomes by 1.5 and apportioning this amount to each parent according to his or her net income. Multiply each parent's portion of the shared custody child support obligation by the % of time the child spends with the other parent. Offset the respective child support obligations with the parent owing more child support paying the difference. If the parenting plan exercised substantially deviates from the parenting plan ordered, either party may file a petition for modification without showing any other change in circumstances.
Tennessee	Rule 1240-2-4-.02(28) and .04(7): Adjustments for residential time are made within the child support schedule. A "variable multiplier" is used, and this is a formula based on the number of days the NCP spends with the child and the amount of the BSO where the NCP spends an average of 92 days or more with all applicable children. The child support schedule is found in .08 and at the following link: http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1240/1240-02/1240-02-04.20080815.pdf .
Texas	Texas Family Code Section 154.123(b)(4): An adjustment due to residential time is possible if appropriate under the circumstances. However, the rule doesn't prescribe a formula for determination of the amount of this adjustment.

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Utah	UC 78B-12-208: Joint physical custody: In cases of joint physical custody apportion the total base support obligation based on relative income. If the obligor's time with the children is between 110 and 131 overnights, multiply the number of overnights over 110 by .0027, then multiply the result by the base combined child support obligation, and then subtract the result from the obligor's apportioned share of the base support obligation. If the amount of time to be spent with the children is 131 overnights or more, multiply the number of overnights over 130 by .0084, then multiply the result by the base combined child support obligation, and then subtract that amount from the obligor's apportioned share of the base support obligation. 78B-12-209: Split custody: Determine the base combined support and allocate a portion of the amount between the parents according to the number of children for whom each has physical custody. This is the tentative amount due each parent from the other. Multiply this amount by the other parent's % share of the combined adjusted gross income. Subtract the lesser amount from the larger amount, which is to be paid by the parent with the greater obligation. 78B-12-216: Extended visitation: Reduce the base support by 50% for each child for time periods with the NCP for at least 25 of any 30 consecutive days; 25% for each child for time periods with the NCP for at least 12 of any 30 consecutive days. Normal parent-time and holiday visits are no considered extended parent-time.
Vermont	Vt.Stat.title 15, Section 657: When each parent has at least 30% of the overnights, the total child support obligation is increased by 50%. Divide the total support obligation between the parents in proportion to their respective available incomes and in proportion to the amount of time each parent exercises physical custody. Offset the obligations, and the parent owing the larger amount must pay the difference between the two amounts. When one parent has between 25% and 30% of the overnights, each parent's respective share of the total support obligation is determined using a shared costs table adopted by the agency of human services by rule. The shared costs table minimizes economic disputes over parent-child contact or visitation and increases the total support obligation by 50 percent. For split custody, support is calculated for the children in the other parent's custody, prorating amount all the children in the household. Setoff the two amounts, with the parent owing the larger amount being required to pay the difference to the amount to the other parent.

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Virginia	<p>Va. Code Section 20-108.2(G): Where a party has custody or visitation of a child or children for more than 90 days of the year, a shared custody child support amount is based on the ratio in which the parents share the custody and visitation of any child or children. The "shared support need" is the BSO multiplied by 1.4. Multiply this amount by the other parent's custody share (the number of days that a parent has physical custody, whether by sole custody, joint legal or joint residential custody, or visitation, of a shared child per year divided by the number of days in the year). Add the other parent's cost of health care coverage, plus the other parent's work-related child-care costs. Multiply this amount by that parent's income share. Subtract the support amounts calculated for each parent and the difference is the shared custody support one parent owes to the other, with the payor parent being the one whose shared support is the larger. Split custody: Support is the difference between the amounts owed by each parent as the NCP according to the sole custody schedule, with the NCP owing the larger amount paying the difference to the other parent. A separate family unit exist for each parent. Child support for that family unit is calculated on the number of children in that family unit of the parents.</p>
West Virginia	<p>WVC 48-13-501: On cases where each parent has the child for more than 127 days per year (35%), multiply the BSO by 1.5 to arrive at a shared parenting BSO, and apportion that amount according to each parent's income. Multiply each parent's portion of the shared parenting BSO by the % of time the child spends with the other parent. Offset the respective basic child support obligations with the parent owing more basic child support paying the difference between the two amounts. Adjust for each parent's additional direct expenses on the child by apportioning the sum of the parent's direct expenditures on the child's share of any unreimbursed child health care expenses, work-related child care expenses and any other extraordinary expenses agreed to by the parents or ordered by the court less any extraordinary credits agreed to by the parents or ordered by the court to each parent according to their income share. Add what each parent owes for the BSO and additional direct expenses. Offset the respective amounts with the parent owing more paying the other parent the difference. WVC 48-13-503: In split physical custody the court uses Worksheet A (standard parenting time) to calculate separate orders for each parent based on the number of children in that parent's custody. The two orders are offset. The difference is paid by the parent with the higher sole –parenting order.</p>

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Wisconsin	<p>Wis. stat. 767.511(lm)(ej): The award of substantial periods of physical placement to both parents is a basis for deviation from the standard calculation. DCF 150.04(2) Wis. adm. code: When each parent has court-ordered periods of placement of at least 25%, or 92 days each year, (1) determine each parent's monthly income available for child support; (2) multiply each parent's monthly income available for child support by the appropriate % standard; (3) multiply each parent's amount by 1.5; (4) multiply this amount by the proportion of time the child spends with the other parent. Offset these amounts, and the parent owing more under this calculation is the paying parent. The court shall also assign responsibility for payment of variable costs in proportion to each parent's share of physical placement, considering the disparity in the parents' income. DCS 150.04(3) Wis. adm. code: Split-placement: (1) determine each parent's monthly income available for child support, adjusted for previous obligations as needed; (2) multiply this amount by the pro rata % standard for the number of children placed with the other parent; (3) the pro rata % standard is calculated by determining the standard for the total number of children, dividing by the total number of children, and adding together the percentages for the children placed with the other parent; (4) offset the resulting amounts; (5) add or offset the obligation for children placed with the other parent full-time with the obligation for the child in shared-placement, with the parent having the greater obligation paying the other parent. The amount to be paid is lesser of the amount calculated as above or the amount using the appropriate % standard. The court shall also assign responsibility for variable costs in proportion to each parent's share of physical placement, considering disparities in income.</p>
Wyoming	<p>W.S. 20-2-304(c): When each parent keeps the children overnight for more than 40% of the year and both parents contribute substantially to the expenses of the children in addition to the payment of child support a joint presumptive support obligation shall be determined using the tables. After the joint presumptive amount is determined that amount is divided between the parents in proportion to the net income of each. Multiply each parent's portion by the % of time the children spend with the other parent. The parent owing the greater amount pays the difference to the other parent. W.S. 20-2-304(d): Split custody: determine a joint presumptive obligation for all of the children using the tables. Divide this amount by the number of children to determine the presumptive obligation for each child. Allocate these amounts to each parent based on the number of children in that parent's household. Multiply this sum by the % share of the other parent's income. Offset the amount, with the parent owing the greater amount paying the difference to the other parent. W.S. 20-2-305: Abatement: If the NCP has custody of a child for 15 or more consecutive days child support abates by 1/2 of the daily amount for each day. Disregard overnight and weekend visitation with the CP in calculating the NCP's consecutive days.</p>

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District of Columbia	<p>DC ST 16-916.1(q)(1): Where a child spends 35% or more of the time during the year with each parent, shared physical custody is presumed. CS is calculated as follows: determine the basic support as usual and multiply that figure by 1.5. Determine each parent's share of the adjusted basic support. Multiply each parent's share of the adjusted basic support by the % of time the child spends with each parent. This is the amount of support each parent is to retain. Subtract this amount from that parent's share of the adjusted basic support. This figure is each parent's support obligation. The parent owing the greater amount is the parent with a legal duty to pay support and shall pay the difference between the two amounts to the other parent. Additions to and subtractions from the parents' share of the adjusted basic support shall be determined in the same manner. If parenting time is less than 35% the year, support is calculated based on sole custody. Either calculation may be rebutted.</p>
Guam	<p>The court may order a reduction of child support when the NCP is providing for the children for an extended period of time such as for extended visitation. Shared physical custody exists if the children reside with a parent for at least 40% but not more than 60% of the year as specified in writing in a custody order. Determine each parent's share of income. Determine the basic support obligation from the table and multiply the basic support obligation by 1.50. Multiply this figure by each parent's share of the income. Determine each parent's % share of time for the children (overnights divided by 365). Multiply each parent's portion of the shared physical care support obligation by the % of time for the other parent to determine the obligation for time with the other parent. Add necessary expenses for child care, education and older child adjustment paid by each parent. Add both parents' necessary expenses to get the combined expenses. Multiply the combined expenses by each parent's share of income. Subtract the actual expenses for each parent from that parent's share of the combined expenses based on income share. This amount is the excess expenses paid by each parent. This excess amount is subtracted from the support obligation for time for each parent to determine that parent's adjusted support obligation.</p>