

THE COURTS

Title 201—RULES OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

[201 PA. CODE CH. 5]

Amendment to Rule 509; No. 320 Judicial Administration; Governing Access to Financial Records; Doc. No. 1

Order

Per Curiam:

And Now, this 23rd day of June, 2008, pursuant to this Court's authority under Article V, Section 10 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the provisions set forth in Section 304 of Act 3 of 2008, Pennsylvania Rule of Judicial Administration No. 509 is amended to read as follows. The amendments to Pa.R.J.A. No. 509 are promulgated in order to further facilitate public access to financial records of the Unified Judicial System. Access to financial records and publication of contract information of the Unified Judicial System shall be provided in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. No. 509.

Whereas prior distribution and publication of this rule would otherwise be required, it has been determined that immediate promulgation is required in the interest of justice and efficient administration. Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(a)(3).

This Order shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. No. 103(b) and shall be effective January 1, 2009.

Annex A

TITLE 201. RULES OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 5. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COURTS

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COURTS

Rule 509. Access to Financial Records.

(a) *General Policy.* Financial records of the Unified Judicial System [**in the possession or control of the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts**] are presumed to be open to any member of the public for inspection or copying during established business hours. The term "financial records" is defined as any account, contract, invoice or equivalent dealing with: 1) the receipt or disbursement of funds appropriated to the system; or 2) acquisition, use or disposal of services, supplies, materials, equipment or property secured through funds appropriated to the system.

[**Official Note: The powers and duties of the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania and Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts related to purchasing and financial activities are established under Rules 504 and 505.**]

(b) *Accessibility.* All financial records are accessible to the public except the following:

(c) *Procedure for requesting access.*

(1) A request to inspect or obtain copies of records accessible pursuant to this rule **and in possession or control of the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts** shall be made in writing to the [**AOPC**] records manager, as designated by the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania. **A request to inspect or obtain copies of records accessible pursuant to this rule and in possession or control of a court of a judicial district shall be made in writing to the records manager, as designated by the president judge.** A written request may be submitted in person, by mail, by e-mail, by facsimile, or, to the extent provided, any other electronic means, on a form provided by the Administrative Office.

Official Note: Information related to procedures applicable to written requests **to the AOPC** may be found on the UJS web site, located at www.courts.state.pa.us. **Information related to procedures applicable to requests for courts within a judicial district should be posted on the local court's web site.**

(2) A request should identify or describe the records sought with sufficient specificity to enable the [**AOPC**] records manager to ascertain which records are being requested. A request need not include any explanation of the requester's reason for requesting or intended use of the records.

(3) The [**Administrative Office**] records manager shall not be required to create financial records which do not currently exist or to compile, maintain, format or organize such records in a manner in which the [**Administrative Office does**] records are not currently [**compile, maintain, format or organize**] compiled, maintained, formatted or organized [**the records**].

(4) Within 10 business days of receipt of a written request, the [**AOPC**] records manager shall respond in one of the following manners:

Official Note: [**This rule**] Subsection (c)(4)(iv) contemplates that bona fide reasons may impede the [**Administrative Office's**] ability of the records manager to fulfill a [**records**] request within 10 business days (e.g., extensive redaction required of personal identifiers; retrieval of a record(s) stored in a remote location may be required; timely response cannot be accomplished due to staffing limitations; or the extent or nature of the request precludes a response within the requisite time period).

(5) If the AOPC records manager denies a written request for access, the denial may be appealed in writing **within 15 business days of the mailing date of the written response by the records manager** to the Court Administrator of Pennsylvania or designee. **Within 20 business days of receipt of the appeal, [The]** the Court Administrator or designee shall make a determination and forward it in writing to the requester. This remedy need not be exhausted before other relief is sought. Any further appeal shall be subject to Chapter 15, Judicial Review of Governmental Determinations, of the Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure.

If the records manager of a judicial district denies a written request for access, the denial may be appealed in writing within 15 business days of the mailing date of the written response by the records manager to the president judge or designee. Within 20 business days of receipt of the appeal, the president judge or designee shall make a determination and forward it in writing to the requester. This remedy need not be exhausted before other relief is sought. Any further appeal shall be subject to Chapter 15, Judicial Review of Governmental Determinations, of the Pennsylvania Rules of Appellate Procedure.

(d) Fees.

(1) [The Administrative Office may charge reasonable] Reasonable costs incurred in providing public access to records may be charged pursuant to this rule. Such costs may include, but are not limited to, postage, photocopying, copying onto electronic media, transmission by facsimile or other electronic means, and other means of duplication.

(2) Prior to granting a request for access in accordance with this rule, the [Administrative Office] records manager may require a requester to prepay an estimate of the fees associated with the request, if the fees are expected to exceed \$100.

(e) Publication of Contract Information.

The Administrative Office shall make contract information available on the Unified Judicial System's web site.

Official Note: The Pennsylvania Judiciary's long-standing practice of providing open, public access to its records, both administrative and case-related, has been formalized in this rule and other policies adopted by the Supreme Court. The underlying premise for public access policies and practices in the Unified Judicial System is always the presumption of open records.

Initially promulgated by the Supreme Court on May 14, 2007, this rule furthers the Judiciary's commitment to establishing systematic processes for requesting and accessing state court system records. The rule took effect July 1, 2007.

The enactment of revisions to the Right-to-Know Law (Act 3 of 2008) occurred on February 14, 2008. Act 3 includes the judiciary only as it pertains to access of financial records, as defined by the Act, and regarding the Internet publication of judiciary contracts by the Commonwealth's Treasury Department. Section 304 of Act 3 of 2008 provides that a "judicial agency shall provide financial records in accordance with this act or any rule or order of court providing equal or greater access to the records." [Emphasis added.]

This rule, as amended, is promulgated pursuant to the Pennsylvania Supreme Court's constitutional authority regarding the administration of the courts under Article V, Section 10 and Section 304 of Act 3 of 2008. The expansion of the scope of this rule is in accordance with the continuing effort to promote the Unified Judicial System's policy of the public's right of access to records that deal with the use of public funds.

Pursuant to the Supreme Court's Order of June 23, 2008, access to financial records and publication

of contract information of the Unified Judicial System shall be provided in accordance with this rule.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-1246. Filed for public inspection July 3, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 231—RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

PART I. GENERAL

[231 PA. CODE CH. 1915]

Amendment to Rule 1915; Relating to Domestic Relations Matters; Proposed Recommendation No. 95

The Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee is proposing that Rules of Civil Procedure relating to domestic relations matters as set forth herein. These proposed amendments have not been submitted for review by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Notes and explanatory comments which appear with proposed amendments have been inserted by the committee for the convenience of those using the rules. Reports, notes and comments will not constitute part of the rules and will not be officially adopted or promulgated by the Supreme Court.

The committee solicits and welcomes comments and suggestions from all interested persons prior to submission of this proposal to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Submit written comments no later than Friday, August 8, 2008, directed to:

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Counsel, Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee
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Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania 17055

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Annex A

TITLE 231. RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

PART I. GENERAL

CHAPTER 1915. ACTIONS FOR CUSTODY, PARTIAL CUSTODY AND VISITATION OF MINOR CHILDREN

Rule 1915.1 Scope. Definitions.

(a)(1) These rules govern the practice and procedure in all actions for custody, partial custody and visitation of minor children, including habeas corpus proceedings [therefor] and claims for custody, partial custody or visitation asserted in an action for divorce or support.

* * * * *

(b) As used in this chapter, unless the context of a rule indicates otherwise.

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Official Note: The definitions of the terms legal custody, physical custody and shared custody are taken from 23 Pa.C.S. § 5302.

For additional definitions, see the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, 23 Pa.C.S.A. § [5343] 5402.

Explanatory Comment—1994

Whatever context in which the claim for custody, partial custody or visitation will arise, subdivision (a)(1) provides that the proposed rules will govern the practice and procedure. The custody rule is reinforced by Divorce Rule 1920.32(a).

Subdivision (b) provides the necessary definitions for the rules. The rules adopt the terms “custody,” “partial custody” and “visitation” suggested by Judge Spaeth in his concurring opinion in *Scott v. Scott*, 240 Pa. Super. 65, 368 A.2d 288, 291 (1976).

Explanatory Comment—2008

The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, formerly at subchapter B of Chapter 53 of the Domestic Relations Code, was repealed by Act 2004-39 and replaced by the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act at Chapter 54 of the Domestic Relations Code. Amendments throughout the rules governing procedures in child custody matters were necessary to make the rules consistent with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act and to update the citations to the statutory provisions.

Rule 1915.2. Venue.

(a) An action may be brought in any county

(1) (i) which is the home county of the child at the time of commencement of the proceeding, or

(ii) which had been the child’s home county within six months before commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from the county [**because of the child’s removal or retention by a person claiming the child’s custody or for other reasons**] and a parent or person acting as parent continues to live in the county; or

(2) [**in which it is in the best interest of the child that the court decide the matter because**] when the court of another county does not have venue under subparagraph (1), and the child and the child’s parents, or the child and at least one [**party**] parent, or a person acting as a parent, have a significant connection with the county **other than mere physical presence** and there is available within the county substantial evidence concerning the child’s [**present or future care**], protection, training and personal relationships; or

(3) [**in which the child is physically present and the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because the child has been subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse or is otherwise neglected or dependent**] when all counties in which venue is proper pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) have found that the court before which the action is pending is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child; or

(4) [**in which**] when it appears that venue would not be proper in any other county under prerequisites substantially in accordance with paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) [**, or another court has declined to decide the matter on the ground that the court before which the action is pending is the more appropriate**

forum to determine the custody of the child, and it is in the best interest of the child that the court decide the matter.]; or

(5) in which the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because the child or a sibling or parent of the child is subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse.

[(b) Except under paragraphs (3) and (4) of subdivision (a), physical presence of the child within a county, or of the child and one of the parties, is not alone sufficient to establish venue.]

[(c)](b) Physical presence of the child or a party, while desirable, is not [**a prerequisite to venue**] necessary or sufficient to make a child custody determination.

[(d)](c) [**For the convenience of parties and witnesses**] [**the**] The court [**upon petition of any party**] at any time may transfer an action to the appropriate court of any other county where the action could originally have been brought or could be brought [**at the time of filing the petition to transfer**] if it determines that it is an inconvenient forum under the circumstances and the court of another county is the more appropriate forum. It shall be the duty of the prothonotary of the court in which the action is pending to forward to the prothonotary of the county to which the action is transferred certified copies of the docket entries, process, pleadings and other papers filed in the action. The costs and fees of the petition for transfer and the removal of the record shall be paid by the petitioner in the first instance to be taxable as costs in the case.

Official Note: Under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, 23 Pa.C.S.A. § [5341] 5401 et seq., the court may decline to exercise its jurisdiction in a particular action despite the action having been brought in a county of proper venue. Section [5347] 5426 of the Domestic Relations Code, relating to simultaneous proceedings in other courts, provides for the mandatory refusal by the court to exercise its jurisdiction in an action. Section [5348] 5427 of the Code, relating to inconvenient forum, and [**Sections 5349 and 5364**] § 5428 of the Code, relating to jurisdiction declined by reason of conduct, provide for the discretionary refusal by the court to exercise its jurisdiction. [**See 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 5347, 5348, 5349 and 5364(f).**]

Explanatory Comment—[1994] 2008

Subdivision (a) of Rule 1915.2 incorporates the [**four**] categories of jurisdiction for initial custody determinations and temporary emergency proceedings in the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act [**of**] at 23 Pa.C.S. §§ [5344(a)(1) to (4)] 5421 and 5424 as the venue provisions for these rules, restating them in rule form without change in substance. Subdivision (a) follows the policy of [**Section 5364(a)**] § 5471 of the [**Domestic Relations Code**] Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, which provides that [**, except as otherwise provided by that section,**] the provisions of the [**UC-CJA**] act “allocating jurisdiction and functions between and among courts of different states shall also allocate

jurisdiction and functions between and among courts of common pleas of this Commonwealth.”

[Subdivisions] Subdivision (b) [and (c)] relating to the effect of the physical presence of the child or a party within a county, [follow] follows [Section 5344(b) and (c) of the Domestic Relations Code] § 5421(c) without substantial change.

Subdivision (c) follows the inconvenient forum provisions or 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 5427

[Subdivision (d) incorporates the forum non conveniens provision of Assumpsit Rule 1006(d), with one change. Under Rule 1006(d), an action may be transferred only to a county where the action could originally have been brought at the time of filing the petition to transfer. This permits the court to evaluate the situation of the parties at the time they are before the court on the petition to transfer.]

Rule 1915.3. Commencement of Action. Complaint. Order.

(a) Except as provided by subdivision (c), an action shall be commenced by filing a verified complaint substantially in the form provided by Rule 1915.15(a).

(b) An order shall be attached to the complaint directing the defendant to appear at a time and place specified. The order shall be substantially in the form provided by rule 1915.15(b).

Official Note: See [Section 5352(c)] § 5430(d) of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, 23 Pa.C.S.A. § [5352(c)] 5430(d), relating to costs and expenses for appearance of parties and child, and [Section 5364(a),] 23 Pa.C.S.A. § [5364(a)] 5471, relating to intrastate application of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

* * * * *

Rule 1915.5. Question of Jurisdiction or Venue. No Responsive Pleading by Defendant Required. Counterclaim. Discovery.

(a) A party must raise any question of jurisdiction of the person or venue by preliminary objection filed within twenty days of service of the pleading to which objection is made or at the time of hearing, whichever first occurs. No other pleading shall be required, but if one is filed it shall not delay the hearing.

Official Note: The court may raise at any time a question of (1) jurisdiction over the subject matter of the action or (2) the exercise of its jurisdiction pursuant to [Section 5347] § 5426 of the [Domestic Relations Code] Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, relating to simultaneous proceedings in other courts, [Section 5348] § 5427, relating to inconvenient forum, and [Sections 5349 and 5364(f)] § 5428, relating to jurisdiction declined by reason of conduct. [See 23 Pa.C.S. §§ 5347, 5348, 5349 and 5364(f).]

The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, 23 Pa.C.S.A. § [5366] 5407, provides that, upon request of a party, an action in which a question of the existence or exercise of jurisdiction is raised shall be given calendar priority and handled expeditiously.

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Rule 1915.6. Joinder of Parties.

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(b) If the court learns from the pleadings or any other source that any other person who claims to have custody or visitation rights with respect to the child is not a party to the action, it shall order that notice be given to that person of the pendency of the action and of the right to intervene therein. The notice shall be substantially in the form prescribed by Rule 1915.16(b).

Official Note: Subdivision (a) incorporates the provision of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § [5351] 5425, requiring that a parent whose parental rights have not previously been terminated or a person not a party who has physical custody of the child [to] be joined as a party and notified of the pendency of the proceeding. [Subdivision (a) also extends the requirement of the Uniform Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 5345, that a parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated be given notice of the proceeding and an opportunity to be heard by requiring the joinder of such parent. Subdivision (b), in providing for intervention by persons claiming custody or visitation rights, is inconsistent with and therefore suspends the Uniform Act, 23 Pa.C.S. § 5351, insofar as the Act requires the joinder of such persons.]

Explanatory Comment—1994

The position taken by the rules is that a person in physical custody of the child and a parent whose parental rights have not been terminated are necessary parties to a custody determination. While it may be desirable to have other persons who claim custody or visitation rights as parties to the action, their joinder is not a prerequisite to a custody determination.

Rule 1915.12. Civil Contempt for Disobedience of Custody Order. Petition. Form of Petition. Service. Order.

* * * * *

(e) After hearing, an order committing a respondent to jail for contempt of a custody, partial custody or visitation order shall specify the condition which must be fulfilled to obtain release of the respondent.

Official Note: See 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 4346 relating to contempt for noncompliance with visitation or partial custody order.

See [Section 5356 of] the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act, 23 Pa.C.S. §§ [5356] 5443 and 5445, relating to [filing] registration and enforcement of custody decrees of another state, and [Section 5364(a),] 23 Pa.C.S.A. § [5364(a)] 5471, relating to intrastate application of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

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Rule 1915.15. Form of Complaint. Caption. Order. Petition to Modify a Partial Custody or Visitation Order.

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Explanatory Comment—[1994] 2008

In an effort to promote uniformity of practice throughout the Commonwealth, several forms are included in the rules. Two aspects of these forms are worthy of mention.

First, much of the information which must be set forth in the complaint is required by the Domestic Relations Code, 23 Pa.C.S.A. § [5350] 5429. Second, the complaint is verified by use of a statement that it is subject to the penalties of the Crimes Code relating to unsworn falsification to authorities. A notary public is not needed.

*By the Domestic Relations
Procedural Rules Committee*

NANCY P. WALLITSCH, ESQUIRE,
Chair

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-1247. Filed for public inspection July 3, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

PART I. GENERAL

[231 PA. CODE CH. 1910]

Amendments to Rules 1910.11, 1910.16-2, 1910.16-3, 1910.16-3.1, 1910.16-4, 1910.16-5, 1910.16-6, 1910.16-7, 1910.17 and 1910.27 Relating to Domestic Relations Matters; Proposed Recommendation No. 91

The Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee (Committee) is planning to recommend that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania amend the Rules of Civil Procedure relating to domestic relations matters as set forth herein. This proposal has not been submitted for review by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Notes and explanatory comments which appear with proposed amendments have been inserted by the Committee for the convenience of those using the rules. Reports, notes and comments will not constitute part of the rules and will not be officially adopted or promulgated by the Supreme Court.

The Committee solicits and welcomes comments and suggestions from all interested persons prior to submission of this proposal to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Submit written comments no later than Friday, October 31, 2008, directed to:

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Annex A

TITLE 231. RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

PART I. GENERAL

CHAPTER 1910. ACTIONS FOR SUPPORT

Rule 1910.11. Office Conference. Subsequent Proceedings. Order.

* * * * *

(c) At the conference, the parties shall furnish to the officer true copies of their most recent federal income tax returns, their pay stubs for the preceding six months, verification of child care expenses and proof of medical coverage which they may have or have available to them. In addition, they shall provide copies of their Income and Expense Statements in the forms required by Rule 1910.27(c), completed as set forth below.

* * * * *

(2) For cases which are decided according to [*Melzer v. Witsberger*, 505 Pa. 462, 480 A.2d 991 (1984)] Rule 1910.16-3.1, the Income Statement and the Expense Statement at Rule 1910.27(c)(2)(B) must be completed.

* * * * *

Rule 1910.16-1. Amount of Support. Support Guidelines.

(a) *Applicability of the Support Guidelines.*

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(2) In actions in which the plaintiff is a public body or private agency pursuant to Rule 1910.3, the amount of the order shall be calculated under the guidelines based upon each obligor's net monthly income as defined in Rule 1910.16-2, with the public or private entity's income as zero. In such cases, each parent shall be treated as a separate obligor and a parent's obligation will be based upon his or her own monthly net income without regard to the income of the other parent.

(i) The amount of basic child support owed to other children not in placement shall be deducted from each parent's net income before calculating support for the child or children in placement, including the amount of direct support the guidelines assume will be provided by the custodial parent.

Example 1. Mother and Father have three children and do not live in the same household. Mother has primary custody of two children and net income of [\$1,500] \$2,000 per month. Father's net monthly income is \$3,000. The parties' third child is in foster care placement. Pursuant to the schedule at Rule 1910.16-3, the basic child support amount for the two children with Mother is [\$1,216] \$1,350. As Father's income is [67%] 60% of the parties' combined monthly net income, his basic support obligation to Mother is [\$815] \$810 per month. The guidelines assume that Mother will provide [\$401] \$540 per month in direct expenditures to the two children in her home. The agency/obligee brings an action against each parent for the support of the child in placement. Father/obligor's income will be [\$2,185] \$2,190 for purposes of this calculation (\$3,000 net less [\$815] \$810 in support for the children with Mother). Because the agency/obligee's income is zero, Father's support for the child in placement will be 100% of the schedule amount of basic support for one child at the [\$2,185] \$2,190 income level, or [\$545] \$528 per month. Mother/obligor's income will be [\$1,099] \$1,460 for purposes of this calculation ([\$1,500] \$2,000 net less [\$401] \$540 in direct support to the children in her custody). Her support obligation will be 100% of the schedule amount for one child at that income level, or [\$284] \$354 per month.

Example 2. Mother and Father have two children in placement. Father owes child support of \$500 per month for two children of a former marriage. At the same income levels as above, Father's income for determining his obligation to the children in placement would be \$2,500 (\$3,000 less \$500 support for two children of prior marriage). His obligation to the agency would be [\$853] \$866 per month (100% of the schedule amount for two children at the \$2,500

per month income level). Mother's income would not be diminished as she owes no other child support. She would owe [\$544] \$698 for the children in placement (100% of the schedule amount for two children at the [\$1,500] \$2,000 income level).

(ii) If the parents reside in the same household, their respective obligations to the children who remain in the household and are not in placement shall be calculated according to the guidelines, with the parent having the higher income as the obligor, and that amount shall be deducted from the parents' net monthly incomes for purposes of calculating support for the child(ren) in placement.

Example 3. Mother and Father have four children, two of whom are in placement. Mother's net monthly income is \$4,000 and Father's is \$2,000. The basic support amount for the two children in the home is [\$1,359] \$1,483, according to the schedule at Rule 1910.16-3. As Mother's income is 67% of the parties' combined net monthly incomes, her share would be [\$911] \$994, and Father's 33% share would be [\$448] \$489. Mother's income for purposes of calculating support for the two children in placement would be [\$3,089] \$3,006 (\$4,000 less [\$911] \$994). She would pay 100% of the basic child support at that income level, or [\$1,029] \$1,033, for the children in placement. Father's income would be [\$1,552] \$1,511 (\$2,000 less [\$448] \$489) and his obligation to the children in placement would be [\$560] \$531.

* * * * *

(c) *Spousal Support and Alimony Pendente Lite.*

(1) Orders for spousal support and alimony pendente lite shall not be in effect simultaneously.

(2) **In determining the duration of an award for spousal support or alimony pendente lite, the trier of fact shall consider the period of time during which the parents lived together from the date of marriage to the date of final separation.**

* * * * *

Explanatory Comment—[2005] 2008

Introduction. Pennsylvania law requires that child and spousal support be awarded pursuant to a statewide guideline. 23 Pa.C.S. § 4322(a). That statute further provides that the guideline shall be "established by general rule by the Supreme Court, so that persons similarly situated shall be treated similarly." Id.

Pursuant to federal law, The Family Support Act of 1988 (P. L. 100-485, 102 Stat. 2343 (1988), 42 U.S.C. § 667(a)), statewide support guidelines must "be reviewed at least once every four years to ensure that their application results in the determination of appropriate child support award amounts." Federal regulations, 45 CFR 302.56, further require that such reviews include an assessment of the most recent economic data on child-rearing costs and a review of data from case files to assure that deviations from the guidelines are limited. The Pennsylvania statute also requires a review of the support guidelines every four years. 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 4322(a).

The Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania began the mandated review process in [early 2003] 2007. The committee

was assisted in its work by Jane Venohr, Ph.D., an economist with [Policy Studies, Inc.] the Center for Policy Research, under contract with the Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare. As a result of the review, the committee recommended to the Supreme Court several amendments to the statewide guidelines.

A. *Income Shares Model.* Pennsylvania's child support guidelines are based upon the Income Shares Model. That model was developed under the Child Support Guidelines Project funded by the U.S. Office of Child Support Enforcement and administered by the National Center for State Courts. The Guidelines Project Advisory Group recommended the Income Shares Model for state guidelines. At present, [33] 37 states use the Income Shares Model as a basis for their child support guidelines.

The Income Shares Model is based upon the concept that the child of separated, divorced or never-married parents should receive the same proportion of parental income that she or he would have received if the parents lived together. A number of authoritative economic studies provide estimates of the average amount of household expenditures for children in intact households. These studies show that the proportion of household spending devoted to children is directly related to the level of household income and to the number of the children. The basic support amounts reflected in the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 represent average marginal expenditures on children for food, housing, transportation, clothing and other miscellaneous items that are needed by children and provided by their parents, including the first \$250 of unreimbursed medical expenses incurred annually per child.

1. *Economic Measures.* The support schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 is based upon child-rearing expenditures measured by David M. Betson, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, University of Notre Dame. Dr. Betson's measurements were developed for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the explicit purpose of assisting states with the development and revision of child support guidelines. Dr. Betson's research [was] also was used in developing the prior schedule, effective in [April 1999] January 2006. [In 2001,] Dr. Betson [updated] updates his estimates using data from the [1996-98] Consumer Expenditure Survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In the current schedule, those figures were converted to [2003] 2008 price levels using the Consumer Price Index.

2. *Source of Data.* The estimates used to develop the schedule are based upon national data. The specific sources of the data are the periodic Consumer Expenditure Surveys. Those national surveys are used because they are the most detailed available source of data on household expenditures. The depth and quality of this information is simply not available at the state level and would be prohibitively costly to gather. [However, according to the 2000 Census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, the median Pennsylvania family income in 1999 was \$49,184, while the national median family income was \$50,046. Thus, using national data continues to be appropriate.]

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion ("CNPP") also develops economic estimates for the major categories of child-rearing expenditures. Although the committee reviewed these estimates, it is not aware of any state that relies upon the CNPP estimates as a basis for its child support schedule.

B. *Statutory Considerations.* The Pennsylvania statute, 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 4322(a), provides:

Child and spousal support shall be awarded pursuant to a Statewide guideline as established by general rule by the Supreme Court, so that persons similarly situated shall be treated similarly. The guideline shall be based upon the reasonable needs of the child or spouse seeking support and the ability of the obligor to provide support. In determining the reasonable needs of the child or spouse seeking support and the ability of the obligor to provide support, the guideline shall place primary emphasis on the net incomes and earning capacities of the parties, with allowable deviations for unusual needs, extraordinary expenses and other factors, such as the parties' assets, as warrant special attention. The guideline so developed shall be reviewed at least once every four years.

1. *Reasonable Needs and Reasonable Ability to Provide Support.* The guidelines make financial support of a child a primary obligation and assume that parties with similar net incomes will have similar reasonable and necessary expenses. After the basic needs of the parents have been met, the child's needs shall receive priority. The guidelines assume that if the obligor's net income is at the poverty level, he or she is barely able to provide for his or her own basic needs. In those cases, therefore, the entry of a minimal order may be appropriate after considering the party's living expenses. In some cases, it may not be appropriate to enter a support order at all. In most cases, however, a party's living expenses are not relevant in determining his or her support obligation. Rather, as the statute requires, the obligation is based upon the reasonable needs of a dependent spouse or child and the reasonable ability of the obligor to pay.

2. *Net Income.* The guidelines use the net incomes of the parties **[and are based on the assumption that a child's reasonable needs increase as the combined net income of the child's parents increases]**. Each parent is required to contribute a share of the child's reasonable needs in proportion to that parent's share of the combined net income. The custodial parent makes these contributions through direct expenditures for food, shelter, clothing, transportation and other reasonable needs. The non-custodial parent makes contributions through periodic support payments to the custodial parent. Rule 1910.16-2(d) has been amended to clarify the provisions relating to **[fluctuating]** income and earning capacity.

3. *Allowable Deviations.* The guidelines are designed to treat similarly situated parents, spouses and children in the same manner. However, when there are unavoidable differences, deviations must be made from the guidelines. Failure to deviate from these guidelines by considering a party's actual expenditures where there are special needs and special circumstances constitutes a misapplication of the guidelines.

C. *Child Support Schedule.* The child support schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 has been amended to reflect updated economic data, as required by federal and state law, to ensure that children continue to receive adequate levels of support. **[At some income levels the presumptive amount of support has increased from the previous schedule, and at some income levels it has decreased. The economic data support the revised schedule.]** The support amounts in the schedule have been expanded to apply to a combined net monthly

income of **[\$20,000] \$30,000** and remain statistically valid. **The economic data support the revised schedule.**

D. *Self-Support Reserve ("SSR").* The amended schedule also incorporates an increase in the "Self-Support Reserve" or "SSR" from **[\$550] \$748** per month to **[\$748] \$867** per month, the **[2003] 2008** federal poverty level for one person. Formerly designated as the "Computed Allowance Minimum" or "CAM," the Self-Support Reserve, as it is termed in most other states' guidelines, is intended to assure that low-income obligors retain sufficient income to meet their own basic needs, as well as to maintain the incentive to continue employment. The SSR is built into the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 and adjusts the basic support obligation to prevent the obligor's net income from falling below **[\$748] \$867** per month. Because the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 applies to child support only, Rule 1910.16-2(e)(1)(B) provides for a similar adjustment in spousal support and alimony pendente lite cases to assure that the obligor retains a minimum of **[\$748] \$867** per month.

E. *Shared Custody.* **[Prior to the amendments effective in April of 1999, there was no formula or procedure for deviating from the basic support guidelines when custody was shared equally or the non-custodial parent has substantial partial custody. Prior to 1999, the guidelines provided that the obligor's support obligation should be reduced only if he or she spent "an unusual amount of time with the children."**

As part of the review process that resulted in the 1999 amendments, the committee considered the practices of several other jurisdictions and ultimately selected a method which gave some recognition to the shift in child-related expenditures that occurs when the obligor spends a substantial amount of time with the children. While recognizing that it was not a perfect solution to the problem of establishing support obligations in the context of substantial or shared custody, it was preferable to the diverse offset methods which had been developed by local courts. Its chief advantage was that it provided statewide uniformity and avoided a sharp reduction in the obligation at certain thresholds. **These amendments do not change that rule.]**

In creating the new schedule, the amounts of basic child support were first increased to reflect updated economic data, including 2008 price levels. However, the amounts of basic child support were then adjusted to build into the schedule the rebuttable presumption that the children spend 30% of the time with the obligor and that the obligor makes direct expenditures on their behalf during that time. That does not mean that the entire schedule was reduced by 30%. Only those variable expenditures, such as food and entertainment, that fluctuate based upon parenting time were adjusted.

The calculation in Rule 1910.16-4(c) reduces an obligor's support obligation further if the obligor spends significantly more time with the children. The revised schedule assumes that the obligor has 30% parenting time. The obligor will receive an additional 10% reduction in the amount of support owed at 40% parenting time, increasing incrementally to a 20% reduction at 50% parenting time. This method may still result in a support obligation even

if custody of the children is equally shared. In those cases, the rule provides for a maximum obligation which may reduce the obligation so that the obligee does not receive a larger portion of the parties' combined income than the obligor.

F. *Child Care Expenses.* Rule 1910.16-6(a) [has been] was amended in 2006 to provide that child care expenses incurred by both parties shall be apportioned between the parties in recognition of the fact that a non-custodial parent may also incur such expenses during his or her custodial periods with the children.

G. *Spousal Support and Alimony Pendente Lite.* Subdivision (c) has been amended to require the court to consider the length of the marriage in determining the duration of a spousal support or alimony pendente lite award. The language was moved from Rule 1910.16-5(c) which deals with deviation. The primary purpose of this provision is to prevent the unfairness that arises in a short-term marriage when the obligor is required to pay support over a substantially longer period of time than the parties were married and there is little or no opportunity for credit for these payments at the time of equitable distribution.

H. *Other Amendments.* All of the examples in the guidelines have been updated to reflect the changes to the basic child support schedule. Prior explanatory comments have been deleted or revised and incorporated into new comments.

Rule 1910.16-2. Support Guidelines. Calculation of Net Income.

Generally, the amount of support to be awarded is based upon the parties' monthly net income.

* * * * *

(b) *Treatment of Public Assistance, SSI Benefits and Social Security Payments to a Child Due to a Parent's Death, Disability or Retirement.*

* * * * *

Example 1. If the obligor has net income of \$1,200 per month; the obligee has net monthly income of \$800; and the child receives Social Security derivative benefits of \$300 per month as a result of either the obligor's or obligee's retirement or disability, then the total combined monthly net income is \$2,300. Using the schedule at Rule 1910.16-3 for one child, the amount of support is [\$568] \$551 per month. From that amount, subtract the amount the child is receiving in Social Security derivative benefits ([\$568] \$551 minus \$300 equals [\$268] \$251). Then, apply the formula at Rule 1910.16-4 to apportion the remaining child support amount of [\$268] \$251 between the obligor and the obligee in proportion to their respective incomes. The obligor's \$1,200 net income per month is 60% of the total of the obligor's and the obligee's combined net monthly income. Thus, the obligor's support obligation would be 60% of [\$268] \$251, or [\$161] \$151, per month.

Example 2. Two children live with Grandmother who receives \$400 per month in Social Security death benefits for the children as a result of their father's death. Grandmother also receives \$500 per month from a trust established by Father for the benefit of the children. Grandmother is employed and earns \$2,000 net per month. Grandmother seeks support from the children's mother, who earns \$1,500 net per

month. For purposes of calculating Mother's support obligation, Grandmother's income will be \$500, the amount she receives on behalf of the children from the trust. Therefore, the obligee's and the obligor's combined net monthly incomes total \$2,000. Add to that the \$400 in Social Security benefits Grandmother receives for the children to find the basic child support amount in Rule 1910.16-3. The basic support amount at the \$2,400 income level for two children is [\$820] \$831. Subtracting from that amount the \$400 in Social Security derivative benefits Grandmother receives for the children, results in a basic support amount of [\$420] \$431 [to be apportioned between the parties]. As Mother's income is 75% of the parties' combined income of \$2,000, her support obligation to Grandmother is [\$315] \$323 per month.

* * * * *

(d) *Reduced or Fluctuating Income.*

(1) *Voluntary Reduction of Income.* When either party voluntarily assumes a lower paying job, quits a job, leaves employment, changes occupations or changes employment status to pursue an education, or is fired for cause, there generally will be no effect on the support obligation.

(2) *Involuntary Reduction of, and Fluctuations in, Income.* No adjustments in support payments will be made for normal fluctuations in earnings. However, appropriate adjustments will be made for substantial continuing involuntary decreases in income, including but not limited to the result of illness, lay-off, termination, job elimination or some other employment situation over which the party has no control **unless the court finds that such a reduction in income was willfully undertaken in an attempt to avoid or reduce the support obligation.**

(3) *Seasonal Employees.* Support orders for seasonal employees, such as construction workers, shall ordinarily be based upon a yearly average.

(4) *Earning Capacity.* [**Ordinarily, either**] **If the court finds, on the record, that a party to a support action [who] has willfully [fails] failed to obtain appropriate employment, [will be considered to have] the court may impute to that party an income equal to the party's earning capacity.** Age, education, training, health, work experience, earnings history and child care responsibilities are factors which shall be considered in determining earning capacity. **Generally, the court should not impute an earning capacity that is greater than the amount the party would earn from one full-time position. Determination of what constitutes a reasonable work regimen depends upon all relevant circumstances including the choice of jobs available within a particular occupation, working hours and working conditions.**

(e) *Net Income Affecting Application of the Child Support Guidelines.*

(1) *Low Income Cases.*

(A) When the obligor's monthly net income and corresponding number of children fall into the shaded area of the schedule set forth in Rule 1910.16-3, the basic child support obligation shall be calculated using the obligor's income only. For example, where the obligor has monthly net income of [\$850] \$950, the presumptive amount of

support for three children is [\$94] \$77 per month. This amount is determined directly from the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3.

(B) In computing a basic spousal support or alimony pendente lite obligation, the presumptive amount of support shall not reduce the obligor's net income below [\$748] the Self-Support Reserve of \$867 per month. For example, if the obligor earns [\$800] \$1,000 per month and the obligee earns \$300 per month, the formula in Part IV of Rule 1910.16-4 would result in a support obligation of [\$200] \$280 per month. Since this amount leaves the obligor with only [\$600] \$720 per month, it must be adjusted so that the obligor retains at least [\$748] \$867 per month. The presumptive minimum amount of spousal support, therefore, is [\$52] \$133 per month in this case.

(C) When the obligor's monthly net income is [\$748] \$867 or less, the court may award support only after consideration of the obligor's actual living expenses.

(2) *High Income Child Support Cases.* [**When the parties' combined net income exceeds \$20,000 per month, child support shall be calculated pursuant to *Melzer v. Witsberger*, 505 Pa. 462, 480 A.2d 991 (1984). The presumptive minimum amount of child support shall be the obligor's percentage share of the highest amount of support which can be derived from the schedule for the appropriate number of children and using the parties' actual combined income to determine the obligor's percentage share of this amount. The court may award an additional amount of child support based on the parties' combined income and the factors set forth in *Melzer*. The *Melzer* analysis in high income child support cases shall be applied to all of the parties' income, not just to the amount of income exceeding \$20,000 per month. In a *Melzer* analysis case, the presumptive minimum remains applicable.**

For example, where the obligor and the obligee have monthly net incomes of \$17,000 and \$4,000 respectively, the presumptive minimum amount of child support for three children is calculated as follows: using the formula in Rule 1910.16-4, determine the parties' percentage shares of income based on their actual combined income—81% and 19% respectively of \$21,000. Using the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3, find the highest possible combined child support obligation for three children—\$3,018. The obligor's percentage share of the combined obligation is 81% of \$3,018, or \$2,445. This is the presumptive minimum amount of child support that he or she must pay for three children. Since this amount is derived from the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3, which is limited to combined household income of \$20,000, the court may award an additional amount of support based on the factors set forth in *Melzer*.]

When the parties' combined net income exceeds \$30,000 per month, calculation of basic child support shall be pursuant to the formula at Rule 1910.16-3.1(a).

* * * * *

Explanatory Comment—[2005] 2008

Subdivision (a) addresses gross income for purposes of calculating the support obligation by reference to the

statutory definition at 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 4322. Subdivision (b) provides for the treatment of public assistance, SSI benefits and Social Security derivative benefits.

Subdivision (c) sets forth the exclusive list of the deductions that may be taken from gross income in arriving at a party's net income. When the cost of health insurance premiums is treated as an additional expense subject to allocation between the parties under Rule 1910.16-6, it is not deductible from gross income. However, part or all of the cost of health insurance premiums may be deducted from the obligor's gross income pursuant to Rule 1910.16-6(b) in cases in which the obligor is paying the premiums and the obligee has no income or minimal income. Subdivision (c) relates to awards of spousal support or alimony pendente lite when there are multiple families. In these cases, a party's net income must be reduced to account for his or her child support obligations, as well as any pre-existing spousal support, alimony pendente lite or alimony obligations being paid to former spouses who are not the subject of the support action.

Subdivision (d) has been amended to clarify the distinction between voluntary and involuntary changes in income and the imputing of earning capacity. [**Since the payment of support is a priority, subsection (1) reflects current case law which, for example, holds that a party's decision to forego current employment in order to further his or her education should be treated no differently than a decision to change jobs or occupations which results in a lower income. *Kersey v. Jefferson*, 791 A.2d 419 (Pa. Super. Ct. 2002); *Grimes v. Grimes*, 596 A.2d 240 (Pa. Super. Ct. 1991).**] Statutory provisions at 23 Pa.C.S.A. § 4322, as well as case law, are clear that a support obligation is based upon the ability of a party to pay, and that the concept of an earning capacity is intended to reflect a realistic, rather than a theoretical, ability to pay support. Amendments to subdivision (d) are intended to clarify when imposition of an earning capacity is appropriate.

Subdivision (e) has been amended to reflect the updated schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 and the increase in the Self-Support Reserve ("SSR"), formerly referred to as the Computed Allowance Minimum ("CAM"). The schedule now applies to all cases in which the parties' combined net monthly income is [\$20,000] \$30,000 or less. The upper income limit of the prior schedule was only [\$15,000] \$20,000. The amount of support at each income level of the schedule also has changed, so the examples in Rule 1910.16-2 were revised to be consistent with the new support amounts.

The SSR is intended to assure that obligors with low incomes retain sufficient income to meet their basic needs and to maintain the incentive to continue employment. When the obligor's net monthly income or earning capacity falls into the shaded area of the schedule, the basic child support obligation can be derived directly from the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3. There is no need to use the formula in Rule 1910.16-4 to calculate the obligor's support obligation because the SSR keeps the amount of the obligation the same regardless of the obligee's income. The obligee's income may be a relevant factor, however, in determining whether to deviate from the basic guideline obligation pursuant to Rule 1910.16-5 and in considering whether to require the obligor to contribute to any additional expenses under Rule 1910.16-6.

Since the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 sets forth basic child support only, subdivision (e)(1)(B) is necessary to

reflect the operation of the SSR in spousal support and alimony pendente lite cases. It adjusts the basic guideline obligation, which would otherwise be calculated under the formula in Rule 1910.16-4, so that the obligor's income does not fall below the SSR amount in these cases.

Previously, the [CAM] SSR required that the obligor retain at least [\$550] \$748 per month. The SSR now requires that the obligor retain income of at least [\$748] \$867 per month, an amount equal to the [2003] 2008 federal poverty level for one person. When the obligor's monthly net income is less than [\$748] \$867, subsection (e)(1)(C) provides that the court must consider the parties' actual living expenses before awarding support. The guidelines assume that at this income level the obligor is barely able to meet basic personal needs. In these cases, therefore, entry of a minimal order may be appropriate. In some cases, it may not be appropriate to order support at all.

The schedule at Rule 1910.16-3 sets forth the presumptive amount of basic child support to be awarded. If the circumstances warrant, the court may deviate from that amount under Rule 1910.16-5 and may also consider a party's contribution to additional expenses, which are typically added to the basic amount of support under Rule 1910.16-6. If, for example, the obligor earns only [\$800] \$900 per month but is living with his or her parents, or has remarried and is living with a fully-employed spouse, the court may consider an upward deviation under Rule 1910.16-5(b)(3) and/or may order the party to contribute to the additional expenses under Rule 1910.16-6. Consistent with the goals of the SSR, however, the court should ensure that the overall support obligation leaves the obligor with sufficient income to meet basic personal needs and to maintain the incentive to continue working so that support can be paid.

Subdivision (e) also [reflects the limited] has been amended to eliminate the application of *Melzer v. Witsberger*, 505 Pa. 462, 480 A.2d 991 (1984), [to cases in which the guidelines cannot be used to establish the child support obligation because the parties'

combined income exceeds \$20,000 per month] in high-income cases. [The court must establish a presumptive minimum amount of child support using the guidelines to arrive at that amount. The formula for calculating the presumptive minimum amount provides that the parties' percentage shares should be calculated using their actual combined income rather than the theoretical combined income of only \$20,000. In considering whether to award an additional amount of child support, the court must apply the factors set forth in *Melzer* to all of the parties' combined income, not just the amount over \$20,000 per month. It would be improper to apply the formula in Rule 1910.16-4 to the amount of the parties' combined income which exceeds \$20,000 per month and award the obligor's percentage share as additional support. Additional support, if any, may be more or less than the percentage share and must be determined, therefore, in accordance with the factors set forth in *Melzer*. The presumptive minimum shall apply even if the *Melzer* analysis results in a lower amount.] In cases in which the parties' combined net monthly income exceeds \$30,000, child support will be calculated in accordance with the formula in new Rule 1910.16-3.1(a). As the presumptively correct amount of basic support in all cases now will be determined by guidelines schedule or formula, there is no longer any need for the calculation of a presumptive minimum amount of support.

Rule 1910.16-3. Support Guidelines. Basic Child Support Schedule.

The following schedule sets forth the amounts spent on children in intact families by combined income and number of children. Combined income is on the vertical axis of the schedule and number of children is on the horizontal axis of the schedule. This schedule is used to find the basic child support obligation. Unless otherwise provided in these rules, the obligor's share of the basic support obligation shall be computed using the formula set forth in Part I of Rule 1910.16-4.

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
[0-800	50	50	50	50	50	50
850	92	93	94	95	96	97
900	137	138	140	141	143	144
950	182	184	186	188	190	192
1000	227	229	232	234	237	239
1050	271	275	278	281	284	287
1100	284	320	324	327	331	334
1150	296	366	370	374	378	382
1200	309	411	416	420	425	429
1250	322	455	462	467	472	477
1300	335	472	508	513	519	524
1350	348	490	554	560	566	572
1400	360	508	589	606	613	619

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
1450	373	526	610	653	660	667
1500	386	544	630	699	707	714
1550	397	560	648	723	754	762
1600	409	575	666	743	801	809
1650	421	591	684	763	839	857
1700	432	607	702	783	861	904
1750	444	623	720	803	883	952
1800	455	638	738	822	905	984
1850	467	654	756	842	927	1008
1900	479	670	773	862	949	1032
1950	490	685	790	881	969	1055
2000	501	700	807	900	990	1077
2050	512	715	824	918	1010	1099
2100	523	729	840	937	1031	1121
2150	534	744	857	955	1051	1143
2200	545	759	873	974	1071	1166
2250	557	774	890	992	1092	1188
2300	568	789	907	1011	1112	1210
2350	579	804	924	1030	1133	1233
2400	591	820	942	1051	1156	1257
2450	603	837	961	1071	1179	1282
2500	615	853	979	1092	1201	1307
2550	626	869	998	1113	1224	1332
2600	638	886	1017	1134	1247	1357
2650	650	902	1035	1154	1270	1381
2700	662	918	1054	1175	1292	1406
2750	674	935	1072	1196	1315	1431
2800	684	949	1088	1213	1335	1452
2850	694	962	1103	1230	1353	1472
2900	704	976	1118	1246	1371	1492
2950	714	989	1133	1263	1389	1511
3000	724	1003	1147	1279	1407	1531
3050	734	1016	1162	1296	1425	1551
3100	744	1029	1177	1312	1443	1570
3150	754	1043	1192	1329	1461	1590
3200	763	1054	1204	1342	1477	1607
3250	767	1059	1207	1346	1481	1611
3300	772	1063	1211	1350	1485	1616
3350	776	1068	1214	1354	1489	1620
3400	781	1072	1218	1358	1494	1625
3450	785	1077	1221	1362	1498	1630
3500	790	1081	1225	1365	1502	1634
3550	794	1086	1228	1369	1506	1639
3600	798	1090	1231	1373	1510	1643
3650	804	1096	1237	1380	1518	1651

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
3700	809	1103	1245	1388	1526	1661
3750	815	1110	1252	1396	1535	1670
3800	820	1117	1259	1403	1544	1680
3850	826	1123	1266	1411	1552	1689
3900	831	1130	1273	1419	1561	1699
3950	837	1137	1280	1427	1570	1708
4000	843	1144	1287	1435	1579	1717
4050	848	1151	1294	1443	1587	1727
4100	854	1158	1302	1452	1597	1738
4150	860	1165	1310	1461	1607	1748
4200	866	1173	1318	1469	1616	1759
4250	872	1180	1326	1478	1626	1769
4300	878	1187	1334	1487	1636	1780
4350	884	1194	1341	1496	1645	1790
4400	890	1202	1349	1504	1655	1800
4450	896	1209	1357	1513	1665	1811
4500	902	1216	1365	1522	1674	1821
4550	908	1224	1373	1531	1684	1832
4600	914	1231	1381	1539	1693	1842
4650	920	1238	1389	1548	1703	1853
4700	924	1243	1394	1554	1709	1860
4750	925	1245	1395	1555	1711	1861
4800	927	1246	1396	1557	1713	1863
4850	928	1248	1398	1558	1714	1865
4900	930	1249	1399	1560	1716	1867
4950	931	1251	1400	1561	1717	1869
5000	933	1253	1402	1563	1719	1870
5050	934	1254	1403	1564	1721	1872
5100	936	1256	1404	1566	1722	1874
5150	937	1257	1406	1567	1724	1876
5200	939	1259	1407	1569	1726	1877
5250	940	1261	1408	1570	1727	1879
5300	942	1262	1410	1572	1729	1881
5350	943	1264	1411	1573	1731	1883
5400	945	1265	1412	1575	1732	1885
5450	946	1267	1414	1576	1734	1886
5500	948	1268	1415	1578	1735	1888
5550	952	1273	1420	1583	1742	1895
5600	959	1283	1431	1595	1755	1909
5650	966	1292	1441	1607	1768	1923
5700	973	1302	1452	1619	1780	1937
5750	980	1312	1462	1630	1793	1951
5800	988	1321	1473	1642	1806	1965
5850	995	1331	1483	1654	1819	1979
5900	1002	1340	1494	1666	1832	1993

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
5950	1009	1350	1504	1677	1845	2007
6000	1016	1359	1515	1689	1858	2021
6050	1023	1369	1525	1701	1871	2035
6100	1030	1379	1536	1712	1884	2049
6150	1038	1388	1546	1724	1897	2063
6200	1045	1398	1557	1736	1909	2077
6250	1052	1407	1567	1748	1922	2092
6300	1059	1417	1578	1759	1935	2106
6350	1066	1426	1588	1771	1948	2120
6400	1072	1435	1597	1781	1959	2132
6450	1077	1441	1604	1788	1967	2140
6500	1082	1447	1610	1796	1975	2149
6550	1087	1454	1617	1803	1983	2158
6600	1092	1460	1624	1810	1991	2167
6650	1097	1466	1630	1818	1999	2175
6700	1102	1473	1637	1825	2008	2184
6750	1107	1479	1643	1832	2016	2193
6800	1112	1485	1650	1840	2024	2202
6850	1117	1491	1657	1847	2032	2211
6900	1122	1498	1663	1854	2040	2219
6950	1127	1504	1670	1862	2048	2228
7000	1132	1510	1676	1869	2056	2237
7050	1137	1517	1683	1876	2064	2246
7100	1142	1523	1690	1884	2072	2255
7150	1147	1529	1696	1891	2080	2263
7200	1152	1536	1703	1898	2088	2272
7250	1157	1542	1709	1906	2096	2281
7300	1162	1548	1716	1913	2104	2290
7350	1167	1555	1722	1921	2113	2298
7400	1172	1561	1729	1928	2121	2307
7450	1177	1567	1736	1935	2129	2316
7500	1182	1573	1742	1943	2137	2325
7550	1187	1580	1749	1950	2145	2334
7600	1192	1586	1755	1957	2153	2342
7650	1197	1592	1762	1965	2161	2351
7700	1202	1598	1768	1971	2169	2359
7750	1206	1604	1774	1978	2176	2367
7800	1210	1609	1780	1985	2183	2375
7850	1214	1615	1786	1992	2191	2384
7900	1219	1620	1792	1998	2198	2392
7950	1223	1626	1798	2005	2206	2400
8000	1227	1631	1804	2012	2213	2408
8050	1231	1637	1810	2019	2220	2416
8100	1235	1642	1816	2025	2228	2424
8150	1240	1648	1822	2032	2235	2432

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
8200	1244	1653	1828	2039	2243	2440
8250	1248	1659	1835	2045	2250	2448
8300	1252	1664	1841	2052	2257	2456
8350	1257	1670	1847	2059	2265	2464
8400	1261	1675	1853	2066	2272	2472
8450	1265	1681	1859	2072	2280	2480
8500	1269	1686	1865	2079	2287	2488
8550	1273	1692	1871	2086	2295	2496
8600	1278	1697	1877	2093	2302	2504
8650	1282	1703	1883	2099	2309	2513
8700	1286	1708	1889	2106	2317	2521
8750	1290	1714	1895	2113	2324	2529
8800	1295	1719	1901	2120	2332	2537
8850	1299	1725	1907	2126	2339	2545
8900	1303	1730	1913	2133	2346	2553
8950	1307	1736	1919	2140	2354	2561
9000	1311	1741	1925	2147	2361	2569
9050	1316	1747	1931	2153	2369	2577
9100	1320	1752	1937	2160	2376	2585
9150	1324	1758	1943	2167	2383	2593
9200	1328	1763	1949	2173	2391	2601
9250	1333	1769	1955	2180	2398	2609
9300	1337	1775	1961	2187	2406	2617
9350	1341	1780	1967	2194	2413	2625
9400	1345	1786	1973	2200	2420	2633
9450	1349	1791	1980	2207	2428	2642
9500	1354	1797	1986	2214	2435	2650
9550	1358	1802	1992	2221	2443	2658
9600	1362	1807	1996	2226	2449	2664
9650	1365	1811	2001	2231	2454	2670
9700	1369	1815	2005	2235	2459	2675
9750	1372	1819	2009	2240	2464	2681
9800	1376	1823	2013	2244	2469	2686
9850	1379	1827	2017	2249	2474	2692
9900	1383	1832	2021	2253	2479	2697
9950	1386	1836	2025	2258	2484	2702
10000	1390	1840	2029	2263	2489	2708
10050	1393	1844	2033	2267	2494	2713
10100	1397	1848	2037	2272	2499	2719
10150	1400	1852	2042	2276	2504	2724
10200	1404	1856	2046	2281	2509	2730
10250	1407	1860	2050	2285	2514	2735
10300	1411	1865	2054	2290	2519	2741
10350	1414	1869	2058	2295	2524	2746
10400	1418	1873	2062	2299	2529	2752

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
10450	1421	1877	2066	2304	2534	2757
10500	1425	1881	2070	2308	2539	2763
10550	1428	1885	2074	2313	2544	2768
10600	1432	1889	2078	2317	2549	2774
10650	1435	1894	2083	2322	2554	2779
10700	1439	1898	2087	2327	2559	2784
10750	1442	1902	2091	2331	2564	2790
10800	1446	1906	2095	2336	2569	2795
10850	1449	1910	2099	2340	2574	2801
10900	1453	1914	2103	2345	2579	2806
10950	1456	1918	2107	2349	2584	2812
11000	1460	1922	2111	2354	2589	2817
11050	1464	1927	2115	2359	2594	2823
11100	1467	1931	2119	2363	2599	2828
11150	1471	1935	2124	2368	2604	2834
11200	1474	1939	2128	2372	2610	2839
11250	1478	1943	2132	2377	2615	2845
11300	1481	1947	2136	2381	2620	2850
11350	1485	1951	2140	2386	2625	2856
11400	1488	1956	2144	2391	2630	2861
11450	1492	1960	2148	2395	2635	2866
11500	1495	1964	2152	2400	2640	2872
11550	1499	1968	2156	2404	2645	2877
11600	1502	1972	2160	2409	2650	2883
11650	1506	1976	2164	2413	2655	2888
11700	1509	1980	2169	2418	2660	2894
11750	1513	1984	2173	2423	2665	2899
11800	1516	1989	2177	2427	2670	2905
11850	1520	1993	2181	2432	2675	2910
11900	1523	1997	2185	2436	2680	2916
11950	1527	2001	2189	2441	2685	2921
12000	1530	2005	2193	2445	2690	2927
12050	1534	2009	2197	2450	2695	2932
12100	1537	2013	2201	2455	2700	2938
12150	1541	2018	2205	2459	2705	2943
12200	1544	2022	2210	2464	2710	2948
12250	1548	2026	2214	2468	2715	2954
12300	1551	2030	2218	2473	2720	2959
12350	1555	2034	2222	2477	2725	2965
12400	1558	2038	2226	2482	2730	2970
12450	1562	2042	2230	2486	2735	2976
12500	1565	2046	2234	2491	2740	2981
12550	1569	2051	2238	2496	2745	2987
12600	1572	2055	2242	2500	2750	2992
12650	1576	2059	2246	2505	2755	2998

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
12700	1579	2063	2251	2509	2760	3003
12750	1583	2067	2255	2514	2765	3009
12800	1586	2071	2259	2518	2770	3014
12850	1590	2075	2263	2523	2775	3020
12900	1593	2080	2267	2528	2780	3025
12950	1597	2084	2271	2532	2785	3030
13000	1600	2088	2275	2537	2790	3036
13050	1604	2092	2279	2541	2795	3041
13100	1607	2096	2283	2546	2800	3047
13150	1611	2100	2287	2550	2805	3052
13200	1614	2104	2291	2555	2811	3058
13250	1618	2108	2296	2560	2816	3063
13300	1622	2113	2300	2564	2821	3069
13350	1625	2117	2304	2569	2826	3074
13400	1629	2121	2308	2573	2831	3080
13450	1632	2125	2312	2578	2836	3085
13500	1636	2129	2316	2582	2841	3091
13550	1639	2133	2320	2587	2846	3096
13600	1643	2137	2324	2592	2851	3102
13650	1646	2142	2328	2596	2856	3107
13700	1650	2146	2332	2601	2861	3113
13750	1653	2150	2337	2605	2866	3118
13800	1657	2154	2341	2610	2871	3123
13850	1660	2158	2345	2614	2876	3129
13900	1664	2162	2349	2619	2881	3134
13950	1667	2166	2353	2624	2886	3140
14000	1671	2170	2357	2628	2891	3145
14050	1674	2175	2361	2633	2896	3151
14100	1678	2179	2365	2637	2901	3156
14150	1681	2183	2369	2642	2906	3162
14200	1685	2187	2373	2646	2911	3167
14250	1688	2191	2378	2651	2916	3173
14300	1692	2195	2382	2656	2921	3178
14350	1695	2199	2386	2660	2926	3184
14400	1699	2203	2390	2665	2931	3189
14450	1702	2208	2394	2669	2936	3195
14500	1706	2212	2398	2674	2941	3200
14550	1709	2216	2402	2678	2946	3205
14600	1713	2220	2406	2683	2951	3211
14650	1716	2224	2410	2687	2956	3216
14700	1720	2228	2414	2692	2961	3222
14750	1723	2232	2418	2697	2966	3227
14800	1727	2237	2423	2701	2971	3233
14850	1730	2241	2427	2706	2976	3238
14900	1734	2245	2431	2710	2981	3244

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
14950	1737	2249	2435	2715	2986	3249
15000	1741	2253	2439	2719	2991	3255
15050	1806	2319	2493	2780	3058	3327
15100	1811	2325	2498	2785	3064	3334
15150	1816	2330	2503	2791	3071	3341
15200	1821	2336	2509	2797	3077	3348
15250	1826	2342	2514	2803	3084	3355
15300	1831	2347	2519	2809	3090	3362
15350	1836	2353	2525	2815	3097	3369
15400	1841	2359	2530	2821	3103	3376
15450	1846	2364	2535	2827	3110	3383
15500	1851	2370	2541	2833	3116	3390
15550	1856	2375	2546	2839	3123	3397
15600	1861	2381	2551	2845	3129	3404
15650	1866	2387	2557	2851	3136	3411
15700	1871	2392	2562	2856	3142	3419
15750	1876	2398	2567	2862	3149	3426
15800	1881	2404	2572	2868	3155	3433
15850	1886	2409	2578	2874	3162	3440
15900	1891	2415	2583	2880	3168	3447
15950	1896	2420	2588	2886	3175	3454
16000	1901	2426	2594	2892	3181	3461
16050	1906	2432	2599	2898	3188	3468
16100	1911	2437	2604	2904	3194	3475
16150	1916	2443	2610	2910	3201	3482
16200	1921	2449	2615	2916	3207	3489
16250	1926	2454	2620	2921	3214	3496
16300	1931	2460	2625	2927	3220	3503
16350	1936	2466	2631	2933	3227	3511
16400	1941	2471	2636	2939	3233	3518
16450	1946	2477	2641	2945	3240	3525
16500	1951	2482	2647	2951	3246	3532
16550	1956	2488	2652	2957	3253	3539
16600	1961	2494	2657	2963	3259	3546
16650	1966	2499	2663	2969	3266	3553
16700	1971	2505	2668	2975	3272	3560
16750	1976	2511	2673	2981	3279	3567
16800	1981	2516	2678	2986	3285	3574
16850	1986	2522	2684	2992	3292	3581
16900	1991	2527	2689	2998	3298	3588
16950	1996	2533	2694	3004	3305	3595
17000	2001	2539	2700	3010	3311	3603
17050	2006	2544	2705	3016	3318	3610
17100	2011	2550	2710	3022	3324	3617
17150	2016	2556	2716	3028	3331	3624

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
17200	2021	2561	2721	3034	3337	3631
17250	2026	2567	2726	3040	3344	3638
17300	2031	2572	2731	3046	3350	3645
17350	2036	2578	2737	3052	3357	3652
17400	2041	2584	2742	3057	3363	3659
17450	2046	2589	2747	3063	3370	3666
17500	2051	2595	2753	3069	3376	3673
17550	2056	2601	2758	3075	3383	3680
17600	2061	2606	2763	3081	3389	3687
17650	2066	2612	2769	3087	3396	3694
17700	2071	2618	2774	3093	3402	3702
17750	2076	2623	2779	3099	3409	3709
17800	2081	2629	2784	3105	3415	3716
17850	2086	2634	2790	3111	3422	3723
17900	2091	2640	2795	3117	3428	3730
17950	2096	2646	2800	3122	3435	3737
18000	2101	2651	2806	3128	3441	3744
18050	2106	2657	2811	3134	3448	3751
18100	2111	2663	2816	3140	3454	3758
18150	2116	2668	2822	3146	3461	3765
18200	2121	2674	2827	3152	3467	3772
18250	2126	2679	2832	3158	3474	3779
18300	2131	2685	2838	3164	3480	3786
18350	2136	2691	2843	3170	3487	3794
18400	2141	2696	2848	3176	3493	3801
18450	2146	2702	2853	3182	3500	3808
18500	2151	2708	2859	3187	3506	3815
18550	2156	2713	2864	3193	3513	3822
18600	2161	2719	2869	3199	3519	3829
18650	2166	2725	2875	3205	3526	3836
18700	2171	2730	2880	3211	3532	3843
18750	2176	2736	2885	3217	3539	3850
18800	2181	2741	2891	3223	3545	3857
18850	2186	2747	2896	3229	3552	3864
18900	2191	2753	2901	3235	3558	3871
18950	2196	2758	2906	3241	3565	3878
19000	2201	2764	2912	3247	3571	3886
19050	2206	2770	2917	3253	3578	3893
19100	2211	2775	2922	3258	3584	3900
19150	2216	2781	2928	3264	3591	3907
19200	2221	2786	2933	3270	3597	3914
19250	2226	2792	2938	3276	3604	3921
19300	2231	2798	2944	3282	3610	3928
19350	2236	2803	2949	3288	3617	3935
19400	2241	2809	2954	3294	3623	3942

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
19450	2246	2815	2959	3300	3630	3949
19500	2251	2820	2965	3306	3636	3956
19550	2256	2826	2970	3312	3643	3963
19600	2261	2831	2975	3318	3649	3970
19650	2266	2837	2981	3323	3656	3977
19700	2271	2843	2986	3329	3662	3985
19750	2276	2848	2991	3335	3669	3992
19800	2281	2854	2997	3341	3675	3999
19850	2286	2860	3002	3347	3682	4006
19900	2291	2865	3007	3353	3688	4013
19950	2296	2871	3012	3359	3695	4020
20000	2301	2877	3018	3365	3701	4027]

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
0-900.00	50	55	60	65	70	75
950.00	75	76	77	78	78	79
1000.00	120	121	123	124	125	127
1050.00	165	167	169	171	172	174
1100.00	210	212	215	217	219	222
1150.00	255	258	261	264	266	269
1200.00	294	303	307	310	313	317
1250.00	306	349	353	357	360	364
1300.00	318	394	399	403	407	412
1350.00	330	440	445	450	454	459
1400.00	342	485	491	496	501	507
1450.00	354	514	537	543	548	554
1500.00	365	531	583	589	595	602
1550.00	377	548	629	636	642	649
1600.00	389	565	665	682	689	697
1650.00	401	582	684	729	736	744
1700.00	412	598	704	775	783	792
1750.00	424	615	723	808	830	839
1800.00	436	631	742	829	877	887
1850.00	447	648	762	851	924	934
1900.00	459	664	781	872	960	982
1950.00	470	681	800	894	983	1029
2000.00	482	698	820	915	1007	1077
2050.00	493	714	839	937	1031	1120
2100.00	505	731	858	959	1054	1146
2150.00	517	747	877	980	1078	1172
2200.00	528	764	897	1002	1102	1198
2250.00	540	781	916	1023	1126	1223

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
2300.00	551	797	936	1045	1150	1250
2350.00	563	814	956	1068	1174	1277
2400.00	575	831	976	1090	1199	1304
2450.00	587	849	996	1113	1224	1330
2500.00	598	866	1016	1135	1249	1357
2550.00	610	883	1036	1158	1273	1384
2600.00	622	900	1057	1180	1298	1411
2650.00	634	917	1077	1203	1323	1438
2700.00	646	934	1097	1225	1348	1465
2750.00	657	951	1117	1248	1373	1492
2800.00	669	968	1137	1270	1397	1519
2850.00	681	985	1157	1293	1422	1546
2900.00	693	1002	1178	1315	1447	1573
2950.00	704	1019	1198	1338	1472	1600
3000.00	714	1033	1213	1354	1490	1619
3050.00	723	1045	1226	1370	1507	1638
3100.00	732	1057	1240	1385	1523	1656
3150.00	741	1070	1253	1400	1540	1674
3200.00	750	1082	1267	1415	1557	1692
3250.00	759	1094	1281	1431	1574	1711
3300.00	768	1107	1294	1446	1590	1729
3350.00	777	1119	1308	1461	1607	1747
3400.00	786	1131	1322	1476	1624	1765
3450.00	793	1141	1333	1489	1637	1780
3500.00	798	1149	1342	1500	1650	1793
3550.00	804	1157	1352	1511	1662	1806
3600.00	809	1165	1362	1522	1674	1819
3650.00	815	1173	1372	1533	1686	1832
3700.00	820	1182	1382	1543	1698	1846
3750.00	826	1190	1392	1554	1710	1859
3800.00	831	1198	1401	1565	1722	1872
3850.00	837	1206	1411	1576	1734	1885
3900.00	842	1214	1421	1587	1746	1898
3950.00	848	1222	1430	1597	1757	1910
4000.00	854	1231	1439	1608	1769	1922
4050.00	860	1239	1449	1618	1780	1935
4100.00	866	1247	1458	1629	1791	1947
4150.00	872	1255	1467	1639	1803	1960
4200.00	878	1264	1477	1649	1814	1972
4250.00	884	1272	1486	1660	1826	1984
4300.00	890	1280	1495	1670	1837	1997
4350.00	895	1286	1502	1677	1845	2006
4400.00	898	1291	1506	1682	1850	2011
4450.00	902	1295	1510	1686	1855	2016
4500.00	905	1299	1513	1691	1860	2021

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
4550.00	909	1303	1517	1695	1864	2027
4600.00	912	1307	1521	1699	1869	2032
4650.00	916	1312	1525	1704	1874	2037
4700.00	919	1316	1529	1708	1879	2042
4750.00	923	1320	1533	1712	1884	2047
4800.00	926	1325	1538	1718	1890	2054
4850.00	931	1331	1545	1726	1898	2064
4900.00	935	1337	1552	1734	1907	2073
4950.00	940	1343	1559	1742	1916	2082
5000.00	944	1350	1566	1749	1924	2092
5050.00	949	1356	1573	1757	1933	2101
5100.00	953	1362	1580	1765	1942	2111
5150.00	957	1368	1587	1773	1950	2120
5200.00	962	1374	1594	1781	1959	2129
5250.00	966	1380	1601	1789	1968	2139
5300.00	971	1387	1608	1797	1976	2148
5350.00	975	1393	1615	1804	1985	2157
5400.00	980	1399	1622	1812	1993	2167
5450.00	984	1405	1629	1820	2002	2176
5500.00	989	1412	1637	1829	2011	2186
5550.00	994	1419	1645	1837	2021	2197
5600.00	1000	1426	1653	1846	2031	2207
5650.00	1005	1433	1660	1855	2040	2218
5700.00	1010	1440	1668	1864	2050	2228
5750.00	1015	1447	1676	1872	2059	2239
5800.00	1020	1454	1684	1881	2069	2249
5850.00	1025	1461	1692	1890	2079	2260
5900.00	1031	1469	1700	1899	2088	2270
5950.00	1036	1476	1707	1907	2098	2281
6000.00	1041	1483	1715	1916	2108	2291
6050.00	1046	1490	1723	1925	2117	2301
6100.00	1051	1497	1731	1933	2127	2312
6150.00	1056	1504	1739	1942	2136	2322
6200.00	1061	1511	1747	1951	2147	2333
6250.00	1066	1518	1755	1961	2157	2344
6300.00	1071	1525	1763	1970	2167	2355
6350.00	1076	1532	1772	1979	2177	2366
6400.00	1081	1539	1780	1988	2187	2377
6450.00	1086	1546	1788	1997	2197	2388
6500.00	1091	1553	1796	2006	2207	2399
6550.00	1096	1560	1804	2015	2217	2410
6600.00	1101	1567	1812	2024	2227	2421
6650.00	1106	1574	1821	2034	2237	2432
6700.00	1111	1581	1829	2043	2247	2442
6750.00	1116	1588	1837	2052	2257	2453

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
6800.00	1121	1595	1845	2061	2267	2464
6850.00	1126	1602	1853	2070	2277	2475
6900.00	1131	1609	1861	2078	2286	2485
6950.00	1135	1616	1868	2087	2295	2495
7000.00	1140	1622	1876	2095	2304	2505
7050.00	1145	1629	1883	2103	2314	2515
7100.00	1150	1636	1891	2112	2323	2525
7150.00	1155	1643	1898	2120	2332	2535
7200.00	1160	1649	1906	2128	2341	2545
7250.00	1165	1656	1913	2137	2351	2555
7300.00	1170	1663	1921	2145	2360	2565
7350.00	1174	1670	1928	2154	2369	2575
7400.00	1179	1676	1936	2162	2378	2585
7450.00	1184	1683	1943	2170	2387	2595
7500.00	1189	1690	1951	2179	2397	2605
7550.00	1194	1696	1958	2187	2406	2615
7600.00	1199	1703	1966	2196	2415	2625
7650.00	1204	1710	1973	2204	2424	2635
7700.00	1209	1717	1981	2212	2434	2645
7750.00	1214	1723	1988	2221	2443	2656
7800.00	1218	1731	1997	2230	2453	2667
7850.00	1223	1738	2005	2240	2464	2678
7900.00	1228	1745	2014	2249	2474	2689
7950.00	1233	1752	2022	2259	2485	2701
8000.00	1238	1759	2031	2268	2495	2712
8050.00	1243	1766	2039	2278	2505	2723
8100.00	1248	1774	2048	2287	2516	2735
8150.00	1253	1781	2056	2297	2526	2746
8200.00	1258	1788	2064	2306	2537	2757
8250.00	1263	1795	2073	2316	2547	2769
8300.00	1268	1802	2081	2325	2557	2780
8350.00	1273	1809	2090	2334	2568	2791
8400.00	1278	1816	2098	2344	2578	2803
8450.00	1283	1824	2107	2353	2589	2814
8500.00	1288	1831	2115	2363	2599	2825
8550.00	1293	1838	2124	2372	2609	2837
8600.00	1297	1845	2132	2382	2620	2848
8650.00	1302	1852	2141	2391	2630	2859
8700.00	1305	1856	2145	2396	2635	2864
8750.00	1307	1859	2149	2400	2640	2870
8800.00	1310	1863	2153	2404	2645	2875
8850.00	1313	1866	2156	2409	2650	2880
8900.00	1315	1870	2160	2413	2654	2885
8950.00	1318	1873	2164	2417	2659	2890
9000.00	1320	1877	2168	2422	2664	2896

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
9050.00	1323	1880	2172	2426	2669	2901
9100.00	1325	1884	2176	2430	2673	2906
9150.00	1328	1887	2180	2435	2678	2911
9200.00	1330	1891	2184	2439	2683	2916
9250.00	1333	1894	2188	2443	2688	2922
9300.00	1335	1898	2191	2448	2693	2927
9350.00	1338	1901	2195	2452	2697	2932
9400.00	1340	1905	2199	2457	2702	2937
9450.00	1343	1908	2203	2461	2707	2942
9500.00	1345	1912	2207	2465	2712	2948
9550.00	1348	1915	2211	2470	2716	2953
9600.00	1351	1920	2217	2476	2723	2960
9650.00	1356	1926	2223	2483	2731	2969
9700.00	1360	1932	2229	2490	2739	2977
9750.00	1364	1937	2235	2497	2746	2985
9800.00	1368	1943	2241	2504	2754	2994
9850.00	1372	1948	2248	2511	2762	3002
9900.00	1376	1954	2254	2518	2769	3010
9950.00	1381	1960	2260	2525	2777	3019
10000.00	1385	1965	2266	2532	2785	3027
10050.00	1389	1971	2273	2538	2792	3035
10100.00	1393	1977	2279	2545	2800	3044
10150.00	1397	1982	2285	2552	2808	3052
10200.00	1402	1988	2291	2559	2815	3060
10250.00	1406	1994	2297	2566	2823	3069
10300.00	1410	1999	2304	2573	2831	3077
10350.00	1414	2005	2310	2580	2838	3085
10400.00	1418	2010	2316	2587	2846	3093
10450.00	1422	2016	2322	2594	2854	3102
10500.00	1427	2022	2329	2601	2861	3110
10550.00	1431	2027	2335	2608	2869	3118
10600.00	1435	2033	2341	2615	2876	3127
10650.00	1439	2039	2347	2622	2884	3135
10700.00	1443	2044	2354	2629	2892	3143
10750.00	1448	2051	2361	2637	2901	3153
10800.00	1452	2057	2369	2646	2910	3164
10850.00	1457	2064	2376	2654	2920	3174
10900.00	1462	2070	2384	2663	2929	3184
10950.00	1466	2077	2391	2671	2938	3194
11000.00	1471	2083	2399	2679	2947	3204
11050.00	1475	2090	2406	2688	2957	3214
11100.00	1480	2097	2414	2696	2966	3224
11150.00	1485	2103	2421	2705	2975	3234
11200.00	1489	2110	2429	2713	2985	3244
11250.00	1494	2116	2437	2722	2994	3254

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
11300.00	1499	2123	2444	2730	3003	3264
11350.00	1503	2129	2452	2739	3012	3274
11400.00	1508	2136	2459	2747	3022	3285
11450.00	1512	2142	2467	2755	3031	3295
11500.00	1517	2149	2474	2764	3040	3305
11550.00	1522	2156	2482	2772	3049	3315
11600.00	1526	2162	2489	2781	3059	3325
11650.00	1531	2169	2497	2789	3068	3335
11700.00	1535	2175	2504	2798	3077	3345
11750.00	1540	2182	2512	2806	3087	3355
11800.00	1545	2188	2520	2814	3096	3365
11850.00	1549	2195	2527	2823	3105	3375
11900.00	1554	2201	2535	2831	3114	3385
11950.00	1558	2208	2542	2840	3124	3395
12000.00	1563	2214	2550	2848	3133	3405
12050.00	1568	2221	2557	2857	3142	3416
12100.00	1572	2228	2565	2865	3151	3426
12150.00	1577	2234	2572	2873	3161	3436
12200.00	1581	2241	2580	2882	3170	3446
12250.00	1586	2247	2588	2890	3179	3456
12300.00	1591	2254	2595	2899	3189	3466
12350.00	1595	2260	2603	2907	3198	3476
12400.00	1600	2267	2610	2916	3207	3486
12450.00	1605	2273	2618	2924	3216	3496
12500.00	1609	2280	2625	2932	3226	3506
12550.00	1613	2285	2632	2939	3233	3515
12600.00	1617	2290	2637	2945	3240	3522
12650.00	1620	2295	2642	2951	3246	3529
12700.00	1623	2300	2648	2957	3253	3536
12750.00	1627	2305	2653	2963	3260	3543
12800.00	1630	2309	2658	2969	3266	3550
12850.00	1634	2314	2664	2975	3273	3557
12900.00	1637	2319	2669	2981	3279	3565
12950.00	1641	2324	2674	2987	3286	3572
13000.00	1644	2328	2680	2993	3292	3579
13050.00	1648	2333	2685	2999	3299	3586
13100.00	1651	2338	2690	3005	3305	3593
13150.00	1654	2343	2695	3011	3312	3600
13200.00	1658	2347	2701	3017	3319	3607
13250.00	1661	2352	2706	3023	3325	3614
13300.00	1665	2357	2711	3029	3332	3621
13350.00	1668	2362	2717	3035	3338	3629
13400.00	1672	2366	2722	3041	3345	3636
13450.00	1675	2371	2727	3047	3351	3643
13500.00	1679	2376	2733	3053	3358	3650

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
13550.00	1682	2381	2738	3059	3364	3657
13600.00	1686	2385	2743	3064	3371	3664
13650.00	1689	2390	2749	3070	3377	3671
13700.00	1692	2395	2754	3076	3384	3678
13750.00	1696	2400	2759	3082	3391	3686
13800.00	1699	2404	2765	3088	3397	3693
13850.00	1703	2409	2770	3094	3404	3700
13900.00	1706	2414	2775	3100	3410	3707
13950.00	1710	2419	2781	3106	3417	3714
14000.00	1713	2423	2786	3112	3423	3721
14050.00	1717	2428	2791	3118	3430	3728
14100.00	1720	2433	2797	3124	3436	3735
14150.00	1723	2438	2802	3130	3443	3742
14200.00	1727	2442	2807	3136	3449	3750
14250.00	1730	2447	2813	3142	3456	3757
14300.00	1734	2452	2818	3148	3463	3764
14350.00	1737	2457	2823	3154	3469	3771
14400.00	1741	2461	2829	3160	3476	3778
14450.00	1744	2466	2834	3166	3482	3785
14500.00	1748	2471	2839	3172	3489	3792
14550.00	1751	2476	2845	3178	3495	3799
14600.00	1754	2481	2850	3184	3502	3807
14650.00	1758	2485	2855	3189	3508	3814
14700.00	1761	2490	2861	3195	3515	3821
14750.00	1765	2495	2866	3201	3522	3828
14800.00	1768	2500	2871	3207	3528	3835
14850.00	1772	2504	2877	3213	3535	3842
14900.00	1775	2509	2882	3219	3541	3849
14950.00	1779	2514	2887	3225	3548	3856
15000.00	1782	2519	2893	3231	3554	3863
15050.00	1786	2523	2898	3237	3561	3871
15100.00	1789	2528	2903	3243	3567	3878
15150.00	1792	2533	2909	3249	3574	3885
15200.00	1796	2538	2914	3255	3580	3892
15250.00	1799	2542	2919	3261	3587	3899
15300.00	1803	2547	2925	3267	3594	3906
15350.00	1806	2552	2930	3273	3600	3913
15400.00	1810	2557	2935	3279	3607	3920
15450.00	1813	2561	2941	3285	3613	3928
15500.00	1817	2566	2946	3291	3620	3935
15550.00	1820	2571	2951	3297	3626	3942
15600.00	1823	2576	2957	3303	3633	3949
15650.00	1827	2580	2962	3309	3639	3956
15700.00	1830	2585	2967	3315	3646	3963
15750.00	1834	2590	2973	3320	3653	3970

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
15800.00	1837	2595	2978	3326	3659	3977
15850.00	1841	2599	2983	3332	3666	3985
15900.00	1844	2604	2989	3338	3672	3992
15950.00	1848	2609	2994	3344	3679	3999
16000.00	1851	2614	2999	3350	3685	4006
16050.00	1854	2618	3005	3356	3692	4013
16100.00	1858	2623	3010	3362	3698	4020
16150.00	1861	2628	3015	3368	3705	4027
16200.00	1865	2633	3021	3374	3711	4034
16250.00	1868	2638	3026	3380	3718	4041
16300.00	1872	2642	3031	3386	3725	4049
16350.00	1875	2647	3037	3392	3731	4056
16400.00	1879	2652	3042	3398	3738	4063
16450.00	1882	2657	3047	3404	3744	4070
16500.00	1886	2661	3053	3410	3751	4077
16550.00	1889	2666	3058	3416	3757	4084
16600.00	1892	2671	3063	3422	3764	4091
16650.00	1896	2676	3069	3428	3770	4098
16700.00	1899	2680	3074	3434	3777	4106
16750.00	1903	2685	3079	3440	3783	4113
16800.00	1906	2690	3085	3445	3790	4120
16850.00	1910	2695	3090	3451	3797	4127
16900.00	1913	2699	3095	3457	3803	4134
16950.00	1917	2704	3101	3463	3810	4141
17000.00	1920	2709	3106	3469	3816	4148
17050.00	1923	2714	3111	3475	3823	4155
17100.00	1927	2718	3117	3481	3829	4162
17150.00	1930	2723	3122	3487	3836	4170
17200.00	1934	2728	3127	3493	3842	4177
17250.00	1937	2733	3133	3499	3849	4184
17300.00	1941	2737	3138	3505	3856	4191
17350.00	1944	2742	3143	3511	3862	4198
17400.00	1948	2747	3149	3517	3869	4205
17450.00	1951	2752	3154	3523	3875	4212
17500.00	1954	2756	3159	3529	3882	4219
17550.00	1958	2761	3165	3535	3888	4227
17600.00	1961	2766	3170	3541	3895	4234
17650.00	1965	2771	3175	3547	3901	4241
17700.00	1968	2775	3181	3553	3908	4248
17750.00	1972	2780	3186	3559	3914	4255
17800.00	1975	2785	3191	3565	3921	4262
17850.00	1979	2790	3197	3571	3928	4269
17900.00	1982	2794	3202	3576	3934	4276
17950.00	1986	2799	3207	3582	3941	4284
18000.00	1989	2804	3213	3588	3947	4291

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
18050.00	1992	2809	3218	3594	3954	4298
18100.00	1996	2814	3223	3600	3960	4305
18150.00	1999	2818	3229	3606	3967	4312
18200.00	2003	2823	3234	3612	3973	4319
18250.00	2006	2828	3239	3618	3980	4326
18300.00	2010	2833	3245	3624	3987	4333
18350.00	2013	2837	3250	3630	3993	4340
18400.00	2017	2842	3255	3636	4000	4348
18450.00	2020	2847	3260	3642	4006	4355
18500.00	2023	2852	3266	3648	4013	4362
18550.00	2027	2856	3271	3654	4019	4369
18600.00	2030	2861	3276	3660	4026	4376
18650.00	2034	2866	3282	3666	4032	4383
18700.00	2037	2871	3287	3672	4039	4390
18750.00	2041	2875	3292	3678	4045	4397
18800.00	2044	2880	3298	3684	4052	4405
18850.00	2048	2885	3303	3690	4059	4412
18900.00	2051	2890	3308	3696	4065	4419
18950.00	2055	2894	3314	3702	4072	4426
19000.00	2058	2899	3319	3707	4078	4433
19050.00	2061	2904	3324	3713	4085	4440
19100.00	2065	2909	3330	3719	4091	4447
19150.00	2068	2913	3335	3725	4098	4454
19200.00	2072	2918	3340	3731	4104	4461
19250.00	2075	2923	3346	3737	4111	4469
19300.00	2079	2928	3351	3743	4118	4476
19350.00	2082	2932	3356	3749	4124	4483
19400.00	2086	2937	3362	3755	4131	4490
19450.00	2089	2942	3367	3761	4137	4497
19500.00	2092	2947	3372	3767	4144	4504
19550.00	2096	2951	3378	3773	4150	4511
19600.00	2099	2956	3383	3779	4157	4518
19650.00	2103	2961	3388	3785	4163	4526
19700.00	2106	2966	3394	3791	4170	4533
19750.00	2110	2970	3399	3797	4176	4540
19800.00	2113	2975	3404	3803	4183	4547
19850.00	2117	2980	3410	3809	4190	4554
19900.00	2120	2985	3415	3815	4196	4561
19950.00	2123	2990	3420	3821	4203	4568
20000.00	2127	2994	3426	3827	4209	4575
20050.00	2130	2999	3431	3832	4216	4583
20100.00	2134	3004	3436	3838	4222	4590
20150.00	2137	3009	3442	3844	4229	4597
20200.00	2141	3013	3447	3850	4235	4604
20250.00	2144	3018	3452	3856	4242	4611

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
20300.00	2148	3023	3458	3862	4248	4618
20350.00	2151	3028	3463	3868	4255	4625
20400.00	2154	3031	3467	3873	4260	4630
20450.00	2157	3035	3471	3877	4265	4636
20500.00	2160	3039	3475	3881	4269	4641
20550.00	2164	3043	3479	3886	4274	4646
20600.00	2167	3047	3482	3890	4279	4651
20650.00	2170	3051	3486	3894	4284	4656
20700.00	2173	3055	3490	3899	4288	4661
20750.00	2176	3059	3494	3903	4293	4667
20800.00	2179	3063	3498	3907	4298	4672
20850.00	2182	3066	3502	3912	4303	4677
20900.00	2186	3070	3506	3916	4307	4682
20950.00	2189	3074	3510	3920	4312	4687
21000.00	2192	3078	3513	3924	4317	4692
21050.00	2195	3082	3517	3929	4322	4698
21100.00	2198	3086	3521	3933	4326	4703
21150.00	2201	3090	3525	3937	4331	4708
21200.00	2204	3094	3529	3942	4336	4713
21250.00	2207	3097	3533	3946	4341	4718
21300.00	2211	3101	3537	3950	4345	4724
21350.00	2214	3105	3541	3955	4350	4729
21400.00	2217	3109	3544	3959	4355	4734
21450.00	2220	3113	3548	3963	4360	4739
21500.00	2223	3117	3552	3968	4364	4744
21550.00	2226	3121	3556	3972	4369	4749
21600.00	2229	3125	3560	3976	4374	4755
21650.00	2233	3129	3564	3981	4379	4760
21700.00	2236	3132	3568	3985	4384	4765
21750.00	2239	3136	3571	3989	4388	4770
21800.00	2242	3140	3575	3994	4393	4775
21850.00	2245	3144	3579	3998	4398	4780
21900.00	2248	3148	3583	4002	4403	4786
21950.00	2251	3152	3587	4007	4407	4791
22000.00	2255	3156	3591	4011	4412	4796
22050.00	2258	3160	3595	4015	4417	4801
22100.00	2261	3163	3599	4020	4422	4806
22150.00	2264	3167	3602	4024	4426	4811
22200.00	2267	3171	3606	4028	4431	4817
22250.00	2270	3175	3610	4033	4436	4822
22300.00	2273	3179	3614	4037	4441	4827
22350.00	2276	3183	3618	4041	4445	4832
22400.00	2280	3187	3622	4046	4450	4837
22450.00	2283	3191	3626	4050	4455	4842
22500.00	2286	3195	3630	4054	4460	4848

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
22550.00	2289	3198	3633	4059	4464	4853
22600.00	2292	3202	3637	4063	4469	4858
22650.00	2295	3206	3641	4067	4474	4863
22700.00	2298	3210	3645	4071	4479	4868
22750.00	2302	3214	3649	4076	4483	4873
22800.00	2305	3218	3653	4080	4488	4879
22850.00	2308	3222	3657	4084	4493	4884
22900.00	2311	3226	3661	4089	4498	4889
22950.00	2314	3230	3664	4093	4502	4894
23000.00	2317	3233	3668	4097	4507	4899
23050.00	2320	3237	3672	4102	4512	4904
23100.00	2323	3241	3676	4106	4517	4910
23150.00	2327	3245	3680	4110	4521	4915
23200.00	2330	3249	3684	4115	4526	4920
23250.00	2333	3253	3688	4119	4531	4925
23300.00	2336	3257	3691	4123	4536	4930
23350.00	2339	3261	3695	4128	4540	4935
23400.00	2342	3264	3699	4132	4545	4941
23450.00	2345	3268	3703	4136	4550	4946
23500.00	2349	3272	3707	4141	4555	4951
23550.00	2352	3276	3711	4145	4559	4956
23600.00	2355	3280	3715	4149	4564	4961
23650.00	2358	3284	3719	4154	4569	4967
23700.00	2361	3288	3722	4158	4574	4972
23750.00	2364	3292	3726	4162	4579	4977
23800.00	2367	3296	3730	4167	4583	4982
23850.00	2370	3299	3734	4171	4588	4987
23900.00	2374	3303	3738	4175	4593	4992
23950.00	2377	3307	3742	4180	4598	4998
24000.00	2380	3311	3746	4184	4602	5003
24050.00	2383	3315	3750	4188	4607	5008
24100.00	2386	3319	3753	4193	4612	5013
24150.00	2389	3323	3757	4197	4617	5018
24200.00	2392	3327	3761	4201	4621	5023
24250.00	2396	3330	3765	4206	4626	5029
24300.00	2399	3334	3769	4210	4631	5034
24350.00	2402	3338	3773	4214	4636	5039
24400.00	2405	3342	3777	4219	4640	5044
24450.00	2408	3346	3781	4223	4645	5049
24500.00	2411	3350	3784	4227	4650	5054
24550.00	2414	3354	3788	4231	4655	5060
24600.00	2417	3358	3792	4236	4659	5065
24650.00	2421	3362	3796	4240	4664	5070
24700.00	2424	3365	3800	4244	4669	5075
24750.00	2427	3369	3804	4249	4674	5080

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
24800.00	2430	3373	3808	4253	4678	5085
24850.00	2433	3377	3811	4257	4683	5091
24900.00	2436	3381	3815	4262	4688	5096
24950.00	2439	3385	3819	4266	4693	5101
25000.00	2443	3389	3823	4270	4697	5106
25050.00	2446	3393	3827	4275	4702	5111
25100.00	2449	3396	3831	4279	4707	5116
25150.00	2452	3400	3835	4283	4712	5122
25200.00	2455	3404	3839	4288	4716	5127
25250.00	2458	3408	3842	4292	4721	5132
25300.00	2461	3412	3846	4296	4726	5137
25350.00	2465	3416	3850	4301	4731	5142
25400.00	2468	3420	3854	4305	4735	5147
25450.00	2471	3424	3858	4309	4740	5153
25500.00	2474	3428	3862	4314	4745	5158
25550.00	2477	3431	3866	4318	4750	5163
25600.00	2480	3435	3870	4322	4755	5168
25650.00	2483	3439	3873	4327	4759	5173
25700.00	2486	3443	3877	4331	4764	5178
25750.00	2490	3447	3881	4335	4769	5184
25800.00	2493	3451	3885	4340	4774	5189
25850.00	2496	3455	3889	4344	4778	5194
25900.00	2499	3459	3893	4348	4783	5199
25950.00	2502	3462	3897	4353	4788	5204
26000.00	2505	3466	3901	4357	4793	5210
26050.00	2508	3470	3904	4361	4797	5215
26100.00	2512	3474	3908	4366	4802	5220
26150.00	2515	3478	3912	4370	4807	5225
26200.00	2518	3482	3916	4374	4812	5230
26250.00	2521	3486	3920	4378	4816	5235
26300.00	2524	3490	3924	4383	4821	5241
26350.00	2527	3494	3928	4387	4826	5246
26400.00	2530	3497	3931	4391	4831	5251
26450.00	2533	3501	3935	4396	4835	5256
26500.00	2537	3505	3939	4400	4840	5261
26550.00	2540	3509	3943	4404	4845	5266
26600.00	2543	3513	3947	4409	4850	5272
26650.00	2546	3517	3951	4413	4854	5277
26700.00	2549	3521	3955	4417	4859	5282
26750.00	2552	3525	3959	4422	4864	5287
26800.00	2555	3529	3962	4426	4869	5292
26850.00	2559	3532	3966	4430	4873	5297
26900.00	2562	3536	3970	4435	4878	5303
26950.00	2565	3540	3974	4439	4883	5308
27000.00	2568	3544	3978	4443	4888	5313

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
27050.00	2571	3548	3982	4448	4892	5318
27100.00	2574	3552	3986	4452	4897	5323
27150.00	2577	3556	3990	4456	4902	5328
27200.00	2580	3560	3993	4461	4907	5334
27250.00	2584	3563	3997	4465	4911	5339
27300.00	2587	3567	4001	4469	4916	5344
27350.00	2590	3571	4005	4474	4921	5349
27400.00	2593	3575	4009	4478	4926	5354
27450.00	2596	3579	4013	4482	4930	5359
27500.00	2599	3583	4017	4487	4935	5365
27550.00	2602	3587	4021	4491	4940	5370
27600.00	2606	3591	4024	4495	4945	5375
27650.00	2609	3595	4028	4500	4950	5380
27700.00	2612	3598	4032	4504	4954	5385
27750.00	2615	3602	4036	4508	4959	5390
27800.00	2618	3606	4040	4513	4964	5396
27850.00	2621	3610	4044	4517	4969	5401
27900.00	2624	3614	4048	4521	4973	5406
27950.00	2627	3618	4051	4526	4978	5411
28000.00	2631	3622	4055	4530	4983	5416
28050.00	2634	3626	4059	4534	4988	5421
28100.00	2637	3629	4063	4538	4992	5427
28150.00	2640	3633	4067	4543	4997	5432
28200.00	2643	3637	4071	4547	5002	5437
28250.00	2646	3641	4075	4551	5007	5442
28300.00	2649	3645	4079	4556	5011	5447
28350.00	2653	3649	4082	4560	5016	5453
28400.00	2656	3653	4086	4564	5021	5458
28450.00	2659	3657	4090	4569	5026	5463
28500.00	2662	3661	4094	4573	5030	5468
28550.00	2665	3664	4098	4577	5035	5473
28600.00	2668	3668	4102	4582	5040	5478
28650.00	2671	3672	4106	4586	5045	5484
28700.00	2675	3676	4110	4590	5049	5489
28750.00	2678	3680	4113	4595	5054	5494
28800.00	2681	3684	4117	4599	5059	5499
28850.00	2684	3688	4121	4603	5064	5504
28900.00	2687	3692	4125	4608	5068	5509
28950.00	2690	3695	4129	4612	5073	5515
29000.00	2693	3699	4133	4616	5078	5520
29050.00	2696	3703	4137	4621	5083	5525
29100.00	2700	3707	4141	4625	5087	5530
29150.00	2703	3711	4144	4629	5092	5535
29200.00	2706	3715	4148	4634	5097	5540
29250.00	2709	3719	4152	4638	5102	5546

<i>Monthly Basic Child Support Schedule</i>						
<i>COMBINED ADJUSTED NET INCOME</i>	<i>ONE CHILD</i>	<i>TWO CHILDREN</i>	<i>THREE CHILDREN</i>	<i>FOUR CHILDREN</i>	<i>FIVE CHILDREN</i>	<i>SIX CHILDREN</i>
29300.00	2712	3723	4156	4642	5106	5551
29350.00	2715	3727	4160	4647	5111	5556
29400.00	2718	3730	4164	4651	5116	5561
29450.00	2722	3734	4168	4655	5121	5566
29500.00	2725	3738	4171	4660	5126	5571
29550.00	2728	3742	4175	4664	5130	5577
29600.00	2731	3746	4179	4668	5135	5582
29650.00	2734	3750	4183	4673	5140	5587
29700.00	2737	3754	4187	4677	5145	5592
29750.00	2740	3758	4191	4681	5149	5597
29800.00	2743	3762	4195	4685	5154	5602
29850.00	2747	3765	4199	4690	5159	5608
29900.00	2750	3769	4202	4694	5164	5613
29950.00	2753	3773	4206	4698	5168	5618
30000.00	2756	3777	4210	4703	5173	5623

[Explanatory Comment—2005

The schedule has been amended to reflect updated economic data. See Explanatory Comment—2005 following Rule 1910.16-1.]

Explanatory Comment—2008

The basic child support schedule has been amended to reflect updated economic data. The schedule has been expanded to include all cases in which the parties' combined net monthly income is \$30,000 or less. It also reflects an increase in the Self-Support Reserve to \$867, the 2008 poverty income for one person. The schedule was further adjusted to reflect a rebuttable presumption that the child/ren spend 30% of the time with the obligor.

Rule 1910.16-3.1. Support Guidelines. High Income Cases.

(a) *Child Support Formula.*

(1) When the parties' combined net incomes are above \$30,000 per month, the following formula shall be applied to calculate the amount of basic child support to be apportioned between the parties according to their respective incomes:

One child: \$2,756 + 6.5% of combined net income above \$30,000 per month.

Two children: \$3,777 + 8.0% of combined net income above \$30,000 per month.

Three children: \$4,210 + 9.2% of combined net income above \$30,000 per month.

Four children: \$4,703 + 10.3% of combined net income above \$30,000 per month.

Five children: \$5,173 + 11.3% of combined net income above \$30,000 per month.

Six children: \$5,623 + 12.3% of combined net income above \$30,000 per month.

(2) The court shall consider the following factors in determining whether to make a deviation from

the amount of basic child support calculated pursuant to subdivision (a)(1) of this rule:

- (i) any unusual needs of the child;
- (ii) the amount the parties expended on the child prior to the filing of the support complaint;
- (iii) the relative assets and liabilities of the parties;
- (iv) the respective parenting time of the parties; and
- (v) any other relevant and appropriate factors.

(b) *Spousal Support and Alimony Pendente Lite.* In cases in which the parties' combined monthly net income exceeds \$30,000, spousal support and alimony pendente lite shall be based upon the reasonable needs of the dependent spouse. However, the amount of spousal support or alimony pendente lite shall not be lower than the amount it would be if the parties' combined net monthly income were \$30,000 and shall not exceed 30% of the difference in the parties' incomes with dependent children or 40% of the difference in the parties' incomes without dependent children. In determining the amount and duration of spousal support or alimony pendente lite, the court shall consider the following factors:

- (1) the amount of child support the obligee is receiving;
- (2) unusual needs and unusual fixed obligations of the parties;
- (3) other support obligations of the parties;
- (4) other income in the household;
- (5) the relative assets and liabilities of the parties;
- (6) medical expenses not covered by insurance;
- (7) standard of living of the parties;

- (8) earning capacities of the parties;
- (9) duration of the marriage from the date of marriage to the date of final separation;
- (10) the respective parenting time of the parties; and
- (11) other relevant and appropriate factors.

(c) Rule 1910.16-4(c), (d) and (e) do not apply to cases decided pursuant to this Rule 1910.16-3.1 because they are factors to be considered under subdivisions (a)(2) or (b) above.

Explanatory Comment—2008

New Rule 1910.16-3.1 is intended to bring all child support cases under the guidelines and treat similarly situated parties similarly. Thus, high-income child support cases will no longer be decided pursuant to *Melzer v. Witsberger*, 505 Pa. 462, 480 A.2d 991 (1984). Economic data support the amounts in the basic child support schedule up to combined net incomes of \$30,000 per month. Above that amount, economic data are not readily available. Thus, for cases in which the parties' combined net monthly income is above \$30,000, the formula applies a fixed percentage to calculate the amount of support. The formula is an extrapolation of the available economic data to higher income cases. Spousal support and alimony pendente lite awards in high-income cases are based upon reasonable need, but the award cannot be lower than it would have been if the parties' combined net monthly income were \$30,000.

Rule 1910.16-4. Support Guidelines. Calculation of Support Obligation. Formula.

(a) The following formula shall be used to calculate the obligor's share of [the] basic [guideline] child support, either from the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 or the formula in Rule 1910.16-3.1(a). It also shall be used to calculate spousal support [and/] or alimony pendente lite [obligation] when the parties' combined net monthly income is \$30,000 or less:

* * * * *

(c) *Substantial or Shared Physical Custody.*

(1) 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. Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) below, the reduction shall be calculated pursuant to the formula set forth in Part II of subdivision (a) of this rule. For purposes of this provision, the time spent with the children shall be determined by the number of overnights they spend during the year with the obligor.

Example. Where the obligor and the obligee have monthly net incomes of \$5,000 and \$2,300 respectively, their combined child support obligation is [\$1,548] \$1,663 for two children. Using the income shares formula in Part I, the obligor's share of this obligation is 68%, or [\$1,053] \$1,131. If the children spend 40% of their time with the obligor, the formula in Part II applies to reduce his or her percentage share of the combined support obligation to 58%, or [\$898] \$965. If the children spend 45% of their time with the obligor, his or her percentage share of the combined obligation is reduced to 53%, or [\$820]

\$881. If the children spend equal time with both parents, the obligor's percentage share is reduced to 48%, or [\$743] \$798.

(2) Without regard to which parent initiated the support action, when the children spend equal time with both parents, the Part II formula cannot be applied unless 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. However, nothing in this subdivision shall prevent the entry of an order requiring the parent with less income to contribute to additional expenses pursuant to Rule 1910.16-6. Pursuant to either party's initiating a support action, the trier of fact may enter an order against either party based upon the evidence presented without regard to which party initiated the action. If application of the formula in Part II results in the obligee receiving a larger share of the parties' combined income in cases in which the parties share custody equally, then the court shall adjust the support obligation so that the combined income is allocated equally between the two households. **In those cases, no spousal support or alimony pendente lite shall be awarded.**

Example 1. Mother and Father have monthly net incomes of \$3,000 and \$2,700 respectively. Mother has filed for support for the parties' two children with whom they share time equally. Pursuant to the Basic Child Support Schedule at Rule 1910.16-3, the support amount for two children at their parents' combined net income level is [\$1,302] \$1,440 per month. Mother's share is 53% of that amount, or [\$690] \$763. Father's share is 47%, or [\$612] \$677. Application of subdivisions a. and b. of the Part II formula results in a 20% reduction in support when each parent spends 50% of the time with the children. Because the parties share custody equally, Mother cannot be the obligee for purposes of the Part II calculation because she has the higher income of the two parents. In these circumstances, although Mother initiated the support action, she would become the obligor even if Father has not filed for support. Father cannot be an obligor in the Part II calculations nor can the amount of support Mother is obligated to pay to Father be offset by calculating Father's adjusted amount of support under Part II because a support order cannot be entered against the parent with the lesser income. Using Mother as the obligor, her adjusted percentage share of the basic support amount is 33% (53% - 20% = 33%). Her adjusted share of the basic support amount is [\$430] \$475 (33% of [\$1,302] \$1,440). However, instead of [\$430] \$475 per month, Mother's support obligation would be adjusted to \$150 per month to allocate the parties' combined income equally between the two households. This is the presumptive amount of basic support payable to Father under these circumstances.

Example 2. Where the obligor and the obligee have monthly net incomes of \$3,000 and \$2,500 respectively, their combined child support obligation for two children is [\$1,268] \$1,412. The obligor's share of this obligation is 55%, or [\$697] \$777. If the children spend equal time with both parents, the formula in Part II results in a support obligation of [\$444] \$494 payable to the obligee. Since this amount gives the obligee [\$2,944] \$2,994 of the

combined income, and leaves the obligor with only [\$2,556] \$2,506 of the combined income, the obligor's support obligation must be adjusted to \$250 to equalize the combined income between the parties' households. This is the presumptive amount of basic support payable to the obligee under these circumstances.

(3) This subdivision shall not apply when the obligor's income falls within the shaded area of the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 or when the obligee's income is 10% or less of the parties' combined income.

(d) *Divided or Split Physical Custody.*

(1) When calculating a child support obligation, and one or more of the children reside with each party, the court shall offset the parties' respective child support obligations and award the net difference to the obligee as child support. For example, if the parties have three children, one of whom resides with Father and two of whom reside with Mother, and their net monthly incomes are \$1,500 and \$800 respectively, Father's child support obligation is calculated as follows. Using the formula with the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 for two children, Father's support obligation for the two children living with Mother is [\$513] \$518. Using the formula with the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 for one child, Mother's support obligation for the child living with Father is [\$199] \$193. Subtracting [\$199] \$193 from [\$513] \$518 produces a net basic support amount of [\$314] \$325 payable to Mother as child support.

* * * * *

(e) *Support Obligations When Custodial Parent Owes Spousal Support.* Where children are residing with the spouse obligated to pay spousal support or alimony pendente lite (custodial parent) and the other spouse (non-custodial parent) has a legal obligation to support the children, the guideline amount of spousal support or alimony pendente lite shall be determined by offsetting the non-custodial parent's obligation for support of the children and the custodial parent's obligation of spousal support or alimony pendente lite, and awarding the net difference either to the non-custodial parent as spousal support/alimony pendente lite or to the custodial parent as child support as the circumstances warrant.

The following example uses the formula to show the steps followed to determine the amount of the non-custodial parent's support obligation to the children and the effect of that obligation upon the custodial parent's spousal support obligation. The example assumes that the parties have two children and the non-custodial parent's net monthly income is \$1,000 and the custodial parent's net monthly income is \$2,600. First, determine the spousal support obligation of the custodial parent to the non-custodial parent based upon their net incomes from the formula for spousal support without dependent children, i.e., \$640. Second, [**recompute**] **recalculate** the net income of the parties assuming the payment of the spousal support so that \$640 is deducted from the custodial parent's net income, now \$1,960, and added to the non-custodial parent's net income, now \$1,640. Third, determine the child support obligation of the non-custodial parent for two children, i.e., [\$501] \$536. Fourth, determine the recomputed support obligation of the custodial parent to the non-custodial parent by subtracting the non-custodial parent's child support obligation from Step 3 ([\$501] \$536) from the original support

obligation determined in Step 1 (\$640). The recomputed spousal support is [\$139] \$104.

* * * * *

Explanatory Comment—2008

The basic support schedule reflects the rebuttable presumption that the children spend 30% of the time with the obligor and that the obligor makes direct expenditures on their behalf during that time. Variable expenditures, such as food and entertainment that fluctuate based upon parenting time, were adjusted in the schedule to build in the presumption of 30% parenting time.

The calculation in Rule 1910.16-4(c) reduces an obligor's support obligation further if the obligor spends significantly more time with the children. The obligor will receive an additional 10% reduction in the amount of support owed at 40% parenting time, increasing incrementally to a 20% reduction at 50% parenting time. This method may still result in a support obligation even if custody of the children is equally shared. In those cases, the rule provides for a maximum obligation which may reduce the obligation so that the obligee does not receive a larger portion of the parties' combined income than the obligor.

Rule 1910.16-5. Support Guidelines. Deviation.

(a) *Deviation.* If the amount of support deviates from the amount of support determined by the guidelines, the trier of fact shall specify, in writing, the guideline amount of support, and the reasons for, and findings of fact justifying, the amount of the deviation.

Official Note. The deviation applies to the amount of the support obligation and not to the amount of income.

(b) *Factors.* In deciding whether to deviate from the amount of support determined by the guidelines, the trier of fact shall consider:

- (1) unusual needs and unusual fixed obligations;
- (2) other support obligations of the parties;
- (3) other income in the household;
- (4) ages of the children;
- (5) assets of the parties;
- (6) medical expenses not covered by insurance;
- (7) standard of living of the parties and their children;
- (8) in a spousal support or alimony pendente lite case, the period of time during which the parties lived together from the date of marriage to the date of final separation; and
- (9) other relevant and appropriate factors, including the best interests of the child or children.

[(c) *Duration.* In determining the duration of an award for spousal support or alimony pendente lite, the trier of fact shall consider the period of time during which the parties lived together from the date of marriage to the date of final separation.]

Explanatory Comment—2005

Rule 1910.16-5 sets forth the factors for deviation from the presumptive amount of support. Subdivision (c) and subsection (b)(8) permit the court to consider the length of the marriage in determining the amount and duration of a spousal support or alimony pendente lite award. The primary purpose of these provisions is to prevent the

unfairness that arises in a short-term marriage when the obligor is required to pay support over a substantially longer period of time than the parties were married and there is little or no opportunity for credit for these payments at the time of equitable distribution.

Explanatory Comment—2008

The provisions of subdivision (c), which provided that the court must consider the length of the parties' marriage in determining the duration of an award of spousal support or alimony pendente lite, were moved to new Rule 1910.16-1(c)(2). The length of the marriage, from the date of marriage to the date of final separation, remains a factor to consider in determining whether or not deviation from the amount of the award is warranted.

* * * * *

Rule 1910.16-6. Support Guidelines. Adjustments to the Basic Support Obligation. Allocation of Additional Expenses.

Additional expenses permitted pursuant to this Rule 1910.16-6 may be allocated between the parties even if the parties' incomes do not justify an order of basic support.

(a) *Child care expenses.* Reasonable child care expenses paid by either parent, if necessary to maintain employment or appropriate education in pursuit of income, shall be allocated between the parties in proportion to their net incomes and added to his and her basic support obligation. When a parent is receiving a child care subsidy through the Department of Public Welfare, the expenses to be allocated between the parties shall be the full unsubsidized cost of the child care, not just the amount actually paid by the parent receiving the subsidy. However, if allocation of the unsubsidized amount would result in a support order that is overly burdensome to the obligor, deviation pursuant to Rule 1910.16-5 may be warranted.

Example. Mother has primary custody of the parties' two children and Father has partial custody. Mother's monthly net income is \$2,000 and Father's is \$3,500. At their combined income level of \$5,500, the basic monthly child support from the schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 is [**\$1,268**] **\$1,412** for two children. As Father's income is 64% of the parties' combined income, his share is [**\$812**] **\$904**. Mother incurs child care expenses of \$400 per month and Father incurs \$100 of such expenses each month. The total amount of child care expenses, \$500, will be apportioned between the parties, with Father paying 64%, or \$320. As he is already paying \$100 for child care while the children are in his partial custody, he would pay the remaining \$220 to Mother for a total child support obligation of [**\$1,032**] **\$1,124** ([**\$812**] **\$904** + \$220 = [**\$1,032**] **\$1,124**).

* * * * *

(2) The federal child care tax credit shall not be used to reduce the child care expenses subject to allocation between the parties if the eligible parent is not qualified to receive the credit.

Official Note: A child care subsidy provided by the Department of Public Welfare should not be used to reduce the child care expenses subject to allocation between the parties to the extent that the obligor has the financial resources to contribute to the actual costs of child care. Nor is it appropriate to order the obligee to

seek a child care subsidy in order to reduce the obligor's share of child care expenses if the obligor has the financial ability to contribute to those expenses. While public policy requires that parents, rather than taxpayers, pay for their children's child care when they are able to do so, allocation of the full unsubsidized cost of child care may result in a support order that is overly burdensome to the obligor. In those circumstances, in addition to considering deviation to relieve the burden on the obligor, the trier of fact also has the discretion to determine whether or not to include in the order other adjustments under Rule 1910.16-6, such as a mortgage contribution, which are not mandatory. No adjustment to the basic support amount shall be permitted if such would cause the obligor's remaining net monthly income to fall below the Self-Support Reserve of [**\$748**] **\$867**. Implicit in the rule requiring apportionment of the unsubsidized cost of child care is recognition of the duty of the subsidy recipient to report any additional income pursuant to Department of Public Welfare regulations so that adjustments can be made to entitlements accordingly.

* * * * *

(e) *Mortgage Payment.* The guidelines assume that the spouse occupying the marital residence will be solely responsible for the mortgage payment, real estate taxes, and homeowners' insurance. Similarly, the court will assume that the party occupying the marital residence will be paying the items listed unless the recommendation specifically provides otherwise. If the obligee is living in the marital residence and the mortgage payment exceeds 25% of the obligee's net income (including amounts of spousal support, alimony pendente lite and child support), the court may direct the obligor to assume up to 50% of the excess amount as part of the total support award. If the obligor is occupying the marital residence and the mortgage payment exceeds 25% of the obligor's monthly net income (less any amount of spousal support, alimony pendente lite or child support the obligor is paying), the court may make an appropriate downward adjustment in the obligor's support obligation. **This rule shall not be applied after a final resolution of all outstanding economic claims.** For purposes of this subdivision, the term "mortgage" shall include first mortgages, real estate taxes and homeowners' insurance and may include any subsequent mortgages, home equity loans and any other obligations incurred during the marriage which are secured by the marital residence.

* * * * *

Explanatory Comment—2008

Subdivision (e), relating to mortgages on the marital residence, has been amended to clarify that the rule cannot be applied after a final order of equitable distribution has been entered. To the extent that *Isralsky v. Isralsky*, 824 A.2d 1178 (Pa. Super. 2003), holds otherwise, it is superseded. At the time of resolution of the parties' economic claims, the former marital residence will either have been awarded to one of the parties or otherwise addressed.

Rule 1910.16-7. Support Guidelines. Awards of Child Support When There are Multiple Families.

(a) When the total of the obligor's basic child support obligations equals fifty percent or less of his or her monthly net income, there will generally be no deviation from the guideline amount of support on the ground of the existence of a new family. For example, where the obligor requests a reduction of support for one child of the

first marriage on the basis that there is a new child of the second intact marriage, and the relevant monthly net incomes are \$2,500 for the obligor, \$500 for the former spouse and \$1,300 for the current spouse, the request for a reduction will be denied because the total support obligation of **[\$1,142] \$1,141** (**[\$601] \$593** for the first child and **[\$541] \$548** for the second child) is less than half of the obligor's monthly net income.

(b) When the total of the obligor's basic support obligations exceeds fifty percent of his or her monthly net income, the court may consider a proportional reduction of these obligations. Since, however, the goal of the guidelines is to treat each child equitably, in no event should either a first or later family receive preference. Nor shall the court divide the guideline amount for all of the obligor's children among the households in which those children live.

Example 1. The obligor is sued for support of an out of wedlock child. The obligor is already paying support for two children of the first marriage, and has an intact second marriage with one child. The relevant monthly net incomes are \$1,500 for the obligor, \$1,100 for the former spouse, \$0 for the current spouse and \$1,500 for the parent of the new child. The guideline amounts for each family are **[\$514] \$522** for the two children of the first marriage, **[\$386] \$365** for the one child of the second marriage, and **[\$362] \$357** for the one child out of wedlock for a total support obligation of **[\$1,262] \$1,244**. Since the total of these obligations exceeds fifty percent of the obligor's net monthly income of \$1,500 per month, the court may consider a proportional reduction of all of the orders.

Example 2. The obligor is sued for support of three children of a second marriage. There is already an order in effect for two children of the first marriage. The relevant monthly net incomes are **[\$1,000] \$1,500** for the obligor, \$0 for the first spouse and \$500 for the second spouse. The guideline amounts for each family are **[\$229] \$531** for the two children of the first marriage and **[\$422] \$615** for the three children of the second marriage for a total support obligation of **[\$651] \$1,146**. Since this total obligation leaves the obligor with only **[\$349] \$354** on which to live, the order for the three children of the second family is too high. However, reducing the order for three children while leaving the existing order intact would give preference to the first family, contrary to the rule. Therefore, both orders must be reduced proportionally.

Example 3. The obligor is sued to establish orders for three children born out of wedlock. The net monthly incomes for the obligor and for each obligee is \$1,500. The court would determine that the guideline figure for each child is **[\$362] \$357** for a total obligation of **[\$1,086] \$1,071** for three children. It would be incorrect to determine the guideline amount for three children, in this case **[\$724] \$1,213**, and then divide that amount among the three children.

(c) For purposes of this rule, the presumptive amount of the obligor's basic support obligation is calculated using only the basic guideline amounts of support, as determined from the formula in Rule 1910.16-4, and does not include any additional expenses that may be added to these amounts pursuant to Rule 1910.16-6. In calculating

the presumptive amount of the obligor's basic support obligation, the court should ensure that obligor retains at least **[\$748] \$867** per month consistent with Rule 1910.16-2(e).

Example 1. Assume that the obligor is paying **[\$591] \$575** per month support for one child of the first marriage, plus an additional \$200 per month for child care expenses. The obligor requests a reduction in this support obligation on the basis that there is one new child of the second intact marriage. The relevant incomes are \$2,400 for the obligor and \$0 for both the former and current spouses. The obligor's request for a reduction should be denied because the total of the basic guideline obligations for both children is only **[\$1,182] \$1,150** (**[\$591] \$575** for each child) and this amount does not exceed 50% of the obligor's net monthly income. No reduction should be given on the basis that the obligor's contribution to child care expenses for the first child results in an overall support obligation of **[\$1,382] \$1,350** which exceeds 50% of the obligor's net monthly income. Thus, the presumptive amount of basic support for the two children is still **[\$1,182] \$1,150** (**[\$591] \$575** for each child). The court must then consider the deviation factors under Rule 1910.16-5 and the parties' respective contributions to additional expenses under Rule 1910.16-6 in arriving at an appropriate amount of total support for each child.

Example 2. Assume that the obligor is paying **[\$227] \$365** per month support for one child of the first marriage. The obligor has one new child of the second intact marriage. The relevant incomes are **[\$1,000] \$1,500** for the obligor and \$0 for both the former and current spouses. No reduction should be given on the basis of the obligor's new child because the total of the basic guideline obligations for both children is only **[\$454] \$730** (**[\$227] \$365** for each child) and this amount does not exceed 50% of the obligor's net monthly income. Since, however, this amount leaves the obligor with only **[\$546] \$770** per month, the court should proportionally reduce the support obligations so that the obligor retains **[\$748] \$867** per month. Thus, the presumptive amount of basic support for the two children is **[\$252] \$633** (**[\$126] \$316.50** for each child). The court must then consider the deviation factors under Rule 1910.16-5 and the parties' respective contributions to additional expenses under Rule 1910.16-6 in arriving at an appropriate amount of total support for each child.

[(d) When an obligor is subject to more than one order for child support, spousal support and/or alimony pendente lite, the priority for distribution of payments and/or collections from the obligor, without regard to the source of the funds or method of collection, are as follows unless the court specifically orders a different distribution priority:

- (1) current child support.**
- (2) medical, child care or other court-ordered child support-related expenses.**
- (3) current spousal support or alimony pendente lite.**
- (4) child support arrears.**

(5) spousal support or alimony pendente lite arrears.

(6) court costs.]

* * * * *

Explanatory Comment—2008

Rule 1910.16-7 has been amended to reflect the updated schedule in Rule 1910.16-3 and the increase in the Self-Support Reserve to \$867 per month, the 2008 federal poverty level for one person. The distribution priorities formerly in subdivision (d) have been moved to Rule 1910.17(d) to clarify that these priorities apply to all support orders, not just those involving multiple families.

* * * * *

Rule 1910.17. Support Order. Effective Date. Change of Circumstances. Copies of Order. Priority of Distribution of Payments.

* * * * *

(d) The priority for distribution of payments and/or collections from the obligor, without regard to the source of the funds or method of collection, are as follows:

- (1) current child support.
- (2) medical, child care or other court-ordered child support-related expenses.
- (3) current spousal support or alimony pendente lite.
- (4) child support arrears.
- (5) spousal support or alimony pendente lite arrears.
- (6) court costs.

[Explanatory Comment—1981

Section 6706(a) of the Judicial Code provides that an order of support may be made effective as of the date of the filing of the complaint. Subdivision (a) of the Rule prescribes that the order shall be effective from the date of filing the complaint "unless the order specifies otherwise."

A note has been added to the subdivision referring to Section 6706(b) of the Code, which provides an administrative procedure for making payment pursuant to an order of support.

Subdivision (b) requires the court in its order to impose upon the defendant the continuing duty to inform the domestic relations section of any change of address. This obligation of the defendant forms the basis upon which papers in the action may subsequently be served upon him. The requirement of informing the domestic relations section of the current address also facilitates other communication between the section and the defendant with respect to payment, arrearages, and other matters.

Explanatory Comment—1988

The introduction to the explanatory comment appears under Rule 1910.49.

Subdivision (a) governing the effective date of a support order remains unchanged but the note is enlarged and made current. The manner of making support payments is now set forth in section 4325 of Title 23 of the Consolidated Statutes, 23 Pa.C.S. § 4325, to which the note, as revised, refers. Also, the note contains a reference to the requirements of Act 66 and Rule 1910.22 that every support order must contain an immediate or conditional order of income attachment, discussed *infra* under Rule 1910.22.

Subdivision (b) is revised to use the terms "obligor" and "obligee" rather than "plaintiff" or "defendant." This is the terminology of Act 66 and consistent terminology lessens the opportunity for confusion.

Former subdivision (b) imposed a continuing duty on the defendant to inform the domestic relations section of any change in address. In conformity with Act 66, 23 Pa.C.S. § 4353, the rule is revised by expanding the duty of the obligor to update information concerning employment, personal address or the address of a child receiving support. The statute and the rule both provide for punishment by contempt of court for the willful failure to inform the domestic relations section of the required information.

New subdivision (c) requires that the parties and their attorneys be served with a copy of the support order. This provision comports with the regulations of the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement, 45 CFR 303.101(c)(3).

Explanatory Comment—1994

The proposed amendment conforms Rule 1910.17 to the requirements of 23 Pa.C.S. § 4353 by augmenting the list of changed circumstances which parties are required to report, in writing, within seven days.]

Explanatory Comment—2008

Subdivision (d) has been moved from Rule 1910.16-7 and addresses the priority of the distribution of payments and collections in all cases, not just those involving multiple families.

* * * * *

Rule 1910.27. Form of Complaint. Order. Income Statements and Expense Statements. Health Insurance Coverage Information Form. Form of Support Order. Form Petition for Modification.

* * * * *

(c) The Income and Expense Statements to be attached to the order shall be in substantially the following form:

* * * * *

(2) *Expense Statements.* An Expense Statement is not required in cases which can be determined pursuant to the guidelines unless a party avers unusual needs and expenses that may warrant a deviation from the guideline amount of support pursuant to Rule 1910.16-5 or seeks an apportionment of expenses pursuant to Rule 1910.16-6. (See Rule 1910.11(c)(1)). Child support is calculated under the guidelines based upon the net incomes of the parties, with additional amounts ordered as necessary to provide for child care expenses, health insurance premiums, unreimbursed medical expenses, mortgage payments and other needs, contingent upon the obligor's

ability to pay. The Expense Statement in subparagraph (A) below shall be utilized if a party is claiming that he or she has unusual needs and unusual fixed expenses that may warrant deviation or adjustment in a case determined under the guidelines. [In cases which must be determined pursuant to Melzer v. Witsberger, 505 Pa. 462, 480 A.2d 991 (1984), because the parties' combined net monthly income exceeds \$20,000 per month] In child support, spousal support and alimony pendente lite cases calculated pursuant to Rule 1910.16-3.1 and in divorce cases involving claims for alimony or counsel fees, costs and expenses pursuant to Rule 1920.31(a), the parties must complete the Expense Statement in subparagraph (B) below.

(A) Guidelines Expense Statement. If the combined monthly net income of the parties is [\$20,000] \$30,000 or less, it is not necessary to complete this form unless a party is claiming unusual needs and expenses that may warrant a deviation from the guideline amount of support pursuant to Rule 1910.16-5 or seeks an apportionment of expenses pursuant to Rule 1910.16-6. At the conference, each party must provide receipts or other verification of expenses claimed on this statement. The Guidelines Expense Statement shall be substantially in the following form.

* * * * *

(B) [Melzer] Expense Statement for Cases Pursuant to Rule 1910.16-3.1 and Rule 1920.31. No later than five business days prior to the conference, the parties shall exchange this form, along with receipts or other verification of the expenses set forth on this form. Failure to comply with this provision may result in an appropriate order for sanctions and/or the entry of an interim order based upon the information provided.

* * * * *

By the Domestic Relations Procedural Rules Committee

NANCY P. WALLITSCH, ESQUIRE, Chair

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-1248. Filed for public inspection July 3, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

PART I. GENERAL

[231 PA. CODE CHS. 200 AND 3000]

Proposed Amendment of Rules 237.1, 3281, 3283 and 3284 Governing Proceedings to Fix Fair Market Value of Real Property Sold; Recommendation No. 233

The Civil Procedural Rules Committee proposes that Rules of Civil Procedure 237.1, 3281, 3283 and 3284 governing proceedings to fix fair market value of real property sold be amended as set forth herein. The proposed recommendation is being submitted to the bench and bar for comments and suggestions prior to its submission to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

All communications in reference to the proposed recommendation should be sent no later than August 22, 2008 to:

Karla M. Shultz, Esquire Counsel Civil Procedural Rules Committee 5035 Ritter Road, Suite 700 Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania 17055

or E-Mail to civil.rules@pacourts.us

The Explanatory Comment which appears in connection with the proposed recommendation has been inserted by the Committee for the convenience of the bench and bar. It will not constitute part of the rules of civil procedure or be officially adopted or promulgated by the Court.

Annex A

TITLE 231. RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

PART I. GENERAL

CHAPTER 200. BUSINESS OF COURTS

Rule 237.1. Notice of Praecept for Entry of Judgment of Non Pros for Failure to File Complaint or by Default for Failure to Plead.

(a)(1) As used in this rule,

"judgment of non pros" means a judgment entered by praecipe pursuant to Rule 1037(a) and 1659;

Official Note: When a defendant appeals from a judgment entered in a magisterial district [judge] court, Pa.R.C.P.M.D.J. 1004(b) authorizes the appellant to file a praecipe for a rule as of course upon the appellee to file a complaint or suffer entry of a judgment of non pros. The entry of the judgment of non pros is governed by Pa.R.C.P. No. 1037(a) and is subject to this rule.

* * * * *

(b) This rule does not apply to a judgment entered

(1) by an order of court,

(2) upon praecipe pursuant to an order of court, or

(3) pursuant to a rule to show cause.

Official Note: See Rule 3284 which requires that in proceedings to fix fair market value of real property sold, notice must be given pursuant to the requirements of Rule 237.1 et seq.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 3000. JUDGMENTS

Rule 3281. Parties.

(a) The petition shall name the judgment creditor as petitioner.

(b) The petition [shall] may name as respondent any debtor, obligor, guarantor, mortgagor, and any other person directly or indirectly liable to the judgment creditor for the payment of the debt, and any owner of the property affected thereby.

Rule 3283. Service.

[(a) The petition shall be served

(1) upon a respondent who is a defendant in the judgment who has entered an appearance, by the petitioner in the manner provided by Rule 440, and

(2) upon any other respondent]

(a)(1) If there is an attorney of record, service shall be made upon the respondent's attorney of record pursuant to Rule 440(a)(1)(i) or (ii).

(2) If there is no attorney of record, service shall be made

(i) by the sheriff or a competent adult who is not a party to the action in the manner prescribed by Rule 402(a) for service of original process, or

Official Note: See Rule 72 for the definition of “competent adult”.

* * * * *

Rule 3284. Order Upon Default or Admission.

[The court shall, without further notice or hearing, enter an order determining the fair market value of the real property to be the value alleged in the petition, determining the prior lien amounts to be in the amounts alleged in the petition and making any special allocation requested by the petition if

(1) no answer is filed within the required time to a petition which contains a notice to defend and notice has been given as provided by Rule 237.1 et seq., or

(2) an answer is filed which does not deny the allegations in the petition as to the fair market value, the prior lien amounts or any special allocation.]

(a) The prothonotary, on praecipe of the petitioner, shall enter judgment against the defendant for the failure to file within the required time an answer to the petition, which contains a notice to defend substantially in the form set forth in Rule 3282(b), upon determining that

(1) the petition was served pursuant to the requirements of Rule 3283 and

(2) notice was given pursuant to the requirements of Rule 237.1 et seq.

(b) In all cases, the court, on motion of a party, may enter an appropriate judgment against a party if an answer was filed, but does not deny the allegations in the petition as to the fair market value, prior lien amounts, and any special allocation.

Explanatory Comment

The Civil Procedural Rules Committee is proposing to amend Rule 3281 et seq. governing proceedings to fix fair market value of real property sold in two respects. First, current Rule 3283(a)(1) provides for a petition to fix fair market value to be served upon a respondent, who is a defendant in the judgment and who entered an appearance, pursuant to Rule 440 governing service of legal papers other than original process. Under Rule 440, service may be made by regular mail at the last known address of the defendant.

A problem arises in that the petition to fix fair market value is only filed after a sheriff’s sale, and frequently the property that has been sold is the address at which the defendant resided prior to the sheriff’s sale and is no longer a current address. Under these circumstances, service by regular mail at the last known address is not likely to furnish notice to the defendant. The proposed amendment to Rule 3283 would permit service pursuant to Rule 440 only if there is an attorney of record.

Second, current Rule 3284 provides that the court shall without further notice or hearing enter an order determining the fair market value of the property to be the value alleged in the petition if (1) no answer has been filed within the required time to a petition which includes a notice to defend and notice has been given pursuant to Rule 237.1, or (2) an answer is filed which does not deny the allegations in the petition as to the fair market value, the prior lien amounts, or any special allocation.

New subdivision (a) shifts to the prothonotary the responsibility for entering judgment upon a praecipe of the petitioner, in which there is an averment that no answer to the petition has been filed within the required time. The prothonotary will ensure that the record shows that (1) service was made pursuant to the requirements of Rule 3283, (2) an important notice was given pursuant to the requirements of Rule 237.1, (3) no answer was filed, and (4) the allegations in the petition justify the amount of the judgment that the petitioner seeks.

By the Civil Procedural Rules Committee

R. STANTON WETTICK, Jr.,
Chair

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-1249. Filed for public inspection July 3, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 234—RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
Order Adopting Rule 212; No. 364; Doc. No. 2

Order

Per Curiam:

Now, this 23rd day of June, 2008, upon the recommendation of the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee; the proposal having been published before adoption at 37 Pa.B 1302 (March 24, 2007) and in the *Atlantic Reporter* (Second Series Advance Sheets, Vol. 865), and a *Final Report* to be published with this *Order*.

It Is Ordered pursuant to Article V, Section 10 of the Constitution of Pennsylvania that new Rule of Criminal Procedure 212 is adopted in the form as follows.

This *Order* shall be processed in accordance with Pa.R.J.A. 103(b), and shall be effective August 1, 2008.

Annex A

TITLE 234. RULES OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
CHAPTER 2. INVESTIGATIONS
PART A. SEARCH WARRANT

Rule 212. Dissemination of Search Warrant Information.

The issuing authority shall not make any search warrants and any affidavits of probable cause available for public inspection or dissemination until the warrant has been executed, but in no case shall the delay be longer than 48 hours after the warrant has been issued.

COMMENT: Execution of search warrants carries the potential risk of hazard and premature dissemination of the intention to execute a warrant may greatly increase that risk. For this reason, this rule was adopted in 2008 to delay the dissemination of search warrant information to the general public

until after execution or no longer than 48 hours after issuance, whichever is sooner. This rule does not deny disclosure of search warrant information to the public, but rather, temporarily delays the dissemination of that information in order to protect public safety.

Once the warrant is executed, the information may be disseminated unless sealed pursuant to Rule 211.

Official Note: Rule 212 adopted June 23, 2008, effective August 1, 2008.

COMMITTEE EXPLANATORY REPORTS

Final Report explaining new Rule 212 providing for the limitations in dissemination of search warrant information published with the Court's Order at 38 Pa.B. 3651 (July 5, 2008).

FINAL REPORT¹

New Pa.R.Crim.P. 212

DISSEMINATION OF SEARCH WARRANT INFORMATION

On June 23, 2008, effective August 1, 2008, upon the recommendation of the Criminal Procedural Rules Committee, the Court approved the adoption of new Rule 121 to provide for the temporary delay in dissemination of search warrant information to the public prior to execution.

Recently, the Committee has been presented with questions regarding the obligation of an issuing authority to disseminate search warrant information to the public prior to the execution of these warrants. Concern about pre-execution dissemination has been heightened by the increased level of automation of court records and the correlative increased accessibility of this information.

Premature disclosure of search warrant information has the potential for injury or loss of life to the executing officers, in addition to the possibility of destruction or secretion of evidence. The Committee concluded that such disclosure was inappropriate and that reasonable limitations on pre-execution disclosure should be put into place, regardless of whether that information is disseminated electronically or is physically available for inspection at the issuing authority's office.

The Committee believed that such a restriction is consistent with current Pennsylvania law. In *PG Publishing Co. v. Commonwealth*, 532 Pa. 1, 614 A.2d 1106 (1992), the Court noted with approval the process of sealing executed search warrants by court order but specifically distinguished the pre-execution situation, stating, "The ex parte application for issuance of a search warrant and the issuing authority's consideration of the application are not subject to public scrutiny. The need for secrecy will ordinarily expire once the search warrant has been executed." 532 Pa. at 6, 614 A.2d at 1108.

Therefore, upon the Committee's recommendation, the Court has adopted new Rule 212 that prohibits the issuing authority from disseminating search warrant information, in any form, to the public until the warrant is executed. The search warrant itself, the affidavit of probable cause, and the existence of the warrant are included in this limitation.

¹ The Committee's *Final Reports* should not be confused with the official Committee *Comments* to the rules. Also note that the Supreme Court does not adopt the Committee's *Comments* or the contents of the Committee's explanatory *Final Reports*.

As originally proposed, new Rule 212 would not have contained a specific termination point for the delay in dissemination since the time in which a warrant must be executed is of finite duration, usually not to exceed two days from the time of issuance. Based on comments received to the publication of the original proposal suggesting that this finite duration was not entirely clear, the rule was modified to provide specifically that the delay of dissemination should not exceed 48 hours even if the warrant remains unexecuted. Therefore, the restriction on the dissemination of warrant information is temporary, and any impact on the right of public access to court records is very limited.

The delay provisions are placed in a new rule rather than as an amendment to Rule 211, which provides for the sealing of search warrant affidavits, because the procedure here is different in quality and duration from that for the sealing of a warrant. A search warrant sealed pursuant to Rule 211 provides for long-term restriction, up to the date of arraignment, and requires judicial review. The procedure contemplated by new Rule 212 would be of limited duration and ministerial in nature.

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-1250. Filed for public inspection July 3, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

Title 25—LOCAL COURT RULES

DAUPHIN COUNTY

Promulgation of Local Rules: Rescission of Comment to Local Rule No. 9001; AO-12-2008; No. 440 M.D. 2008

Order

And Now, this 20th day of June, 2008, it is hereby ordered that the Comment to Dauphin County Local Rules of Criminal Procedure 9001, which stated

Comment: This rule is rescinded as a Rule of Criminal Procedure and is promulgated as a Rule of Evidence.

is hereby rescinded. The rule was never reimplemented as a rule of evidence and has been determined to be unnecessary.

This amendment shall be effective 30 days after publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

By the Court

RICHARD A. LEWIS,
President Judge

[Pa.B. Doc. No. 08-1251. Filed for public inspection July 3, 2008, 9:00 a.m.]

DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF THE SUPREME COURT

Notice of Disbarment

Notice is hereby given that Patrick Clark McClurkin having been stricken from the roll of attorneys licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois by Order of the Supreme Court of Illinois dated December 5, 1988, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania disbarred Patrick Clark McClurkin from the practice of law in this Commonwealth, effective July 18, 2008. In accordance with Rule 217(f), Pa.R.D.E., since this formerly admitted attorney resides outside of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this notice is published in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

ELAINE M. BIXLER,
Secretary
The Disciplinary Board of the
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

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