

September 29, 1987

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER #87-2

In accordance with Federal mandates, the Formula-Based Child Support Guidelines will become effective October 1, 1987.

Forms and Guidelines will be available in the respective Family Court Clerks' Offices or through the Rhode Island Bar Association.

Jeremiah S. Jeremian, Jr.
Chief Judge

RHODE ISLAND FAMILY COURT ADMINISTRATIVE

ORDER NO. 87-2

EFFECTIVE DATE OCTOBER 1, 1987

**RHODE ISLAND FAMILY COURT CHILD SUPPORT FORMULA
AND GUIDELINES**

I. Preface

Chapter 374 of the Public Laws of Rhode Island of 1987 authorizes and directs the Family Court of Rhode Island "to adopt, by October 1, 1987, a child support formula and guideline which are based on the incomes of both parents and which affords the children of the parties the greatest possible support." In addition, the public law amends 15-5-16.2 of the General Laws to read, in pertinent part, as follows: "The Court may order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child to pay an amount based upon a formula and guidelines adopted by administrative order of the Family Court. If, after calculating support based upon established support formula and guidelines, the Court, in its discretion, finds such order would be inequitable to the child or either parent, the Court shall make such findings of fact and may order either or both parents owing the duty of support to pay an amount reasonable or necessary for the child support after considering all relevant factors including, but not limited to: ..."

Accordingly, the Family Court hereby adopts the following child support formula and guidelines (hereinafter "Guidelines").

II. Methodology

The Family Court adopts these Guidelines based on the Income Shares Model developed by the child support guidelines project of the National Center for State Courts, under a grant from the U. S. Office of Child Support Enforcement. The Income Shares Model is predicated on the concept that the child should receive the

same proportion of parental income that he or she would have received if the parents lived together.

The Income Shares Model provides an objective basis for determining the average costs of children in households across a wide range of income. Because household spending on behalf of children is intertwined with spending on behalf of adults for most expenditure categories, it is difficult to determine the proportion allocated to children in individual cases, even with exhaustive financial affidavits. However, a number of authoritative economic studies provide estimates of the average amount of household expenditures on children in intact households. These studies have found that proportion of household spending devoted to children is systematically related to the level of household income and to the number and ages of children. Based on this economic evidence, these Guidelines calculate child support as the share of each parent's income estimated to have been spent on the child if the parents and child were living in an intact household. If one parent has custody, the amount calculated for that parent is presumed to be spent directly on the child.

III. Use of the Guidelines

These Guidelines shall apply to all child support orders established or modified by the Family Court on and after October 1, 1987, including temporary and final orders, and orders entered by agreement of the parties. The Guidelines Worksheet must be completed and filed in accordance with the Part IV Worksheet instructions. The Guidelines must be used by the Court as the basis for reviewing the adequacy of child support levels in all cases, even though the child support order may deviate from the guideline amount. The Court may exercise broad discretion in deviating from the Guidelines in cases where application would be inequitable for either of the parties or to the child. In cases where the award deviates from the Guidelines, however, the Court must make findings of fact to

substantiate the deviation before proceeding to establish an order based on other relevant factors provided for in 15-5-16.2 of the General Laws. Since the Guidelines do not specifically address or consider cases involving split custody, third party custody or extensive sharing of physical custody, the Court, in exercise of its broad discretion, may find it necessary to deviate from the Guidelines.

The Guidelines are intended to serve as a floor or base, and not as a ceiling or cap, in setting child support amounts. Accordingly, the Court is encouraged to exercise its discretion to order higher basic child support amounts than those calculated using the Guidelines, and/or to order supplemental payments (e.g. educational or other expenses). Such higher or supplemental amounts may be appropriate at the upper income ranges of these guidelines.

The Guidelines calculate basic child support obligation for combined adjusted gross income levels between \$500.00 and \$10,000 per month (\$6,000 to \$120,000 per year). For cases with higher combined monthly adjusted gross income, child support should be determined on a case-by-case basis.

For obligors with a combined adjusted gross income of less than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per month the Guideline support obligation charts are not used, and the Guidelines provide for a case-by-case determination of child support (normally within a range of twenty dollars (\$20.00) to fifty dollars (\$50.00) monthly). In such cases, the Court should carefully review the obligor's income and living expenses to determine the maximum amount of child support that can reasonably be ordered without denying the obligor the means of self support at a minimum subsistence level. A specific amount of child support should always be ordered, however, no matter how minimal, to establish the principle of that parent's obligation to provide monetary support to the child.

IV. Determination of Child Support Amount

A. Child Support Guidelines Worksheet

1. The Child Support Guidelines Worksheet must be utilized and

filed in the case record prior to or at the hearing on support, or at the time of entry of a support order without a hearing. The moving party or his/her attorney has the primary responsibility to complete the Worksheet and file it with the Court prior to or at the time of the support hearing. Because the moving party may not have knowledge of the defendant's income and Line 2 "Required Deductions" prior to the hearing, the moving party shall complete as much of the Worksheet as possible for presentation to the Court as required above. It should be noted that the Line 3 "Optional Adjustments" are solely in the discretion of the Court and therefore will be completed by the Court, if applicable.

Please note that the moving party must indicate at the top of the Worksheet the number of children for whom a support order is being sought.

B. Worksheet Instructions

1. Line 1. Monthly Gross Income. Enter the gross monthly income of each parent. For purposes of these Guidelines, "income" is defined as actual gross income of the parent, if employed to full capacity, or potential income if unemployed or underemployed. Gross income includes, but is not limited to, income from salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, dividends, severance pay, pensions, interest, trust income, annuities, capital gains, social security benefits, worker's compensation benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, disability insurance benefits, gifts, prizes, and alimony or maintenance received, and all other forms of earned unearned income. Specifically excluded are benefits received from means-tested public assistance programs, including but not limited to, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC),

Supplementary Security Income (SSI), Food Stamps, and General Public Assistance.

For income from self-employment, rents, royalties, proprietorship of a business, or joint ownership of a partnership or closely held corporation, gross income is defined as gross receipts minus ordinary and necessary expenses required for self-employment or business operation. In general, income and expenses from self-employment or operation of a business should be carefully reviewed to determine an appropriate level of gross income available to the parent to satisfy a child support obligation. In some instances, this amount will differ from a determination of business income for income tax purposes.

Expense reimbursements or in-kind payments received by a parent in the course of employment, self-employment, or operation of a business should be counted as income if they are significant and reduced personal living expenses. Such payments might include a company car, free housing or reimbursed meetings.

If a parent is voluntarily unemployed or underemployed, child support should be calculated based on a determination of potential income, except that a determination of potential income should not be made for a parent that is physically or mentally incapacitated. Determination of potential income should be made by determining employment potential and probable earnings level based on the obligor's recent work history, occupational qualifications, and prevailing job opportunities and earnings levels in the community. If there is no recent work history and no higher education or vocational training, it is recommended that income be set at least at the minimum wage level.

2. Line 2. Required Deductions

a. Pre-existing Child Support Orders. On line 2a., enter the amount of pre-existing court ordered child support for children other than those for whom support is being sought, but only to the extent payment is actually being made under such order(s). If payment of such order is currently being made by wage garnishment or income withholding, the amount to be entered as a deduction is the amount that is being garnished or withheld. If payment is not being made by garnishment or income withholding, the deduction is limited to the average of actual payments made during the immediately preceding twelve-month period.

b. Health Insurance. On line 2b., enter an amount equal to the amount actually being paid by a parent to maintain health insurance for the child(ren) for whom support is being established and provided that the parent is ordered to maintain such coverage. Please note that the cost of the parents' health coverage is not included in the deductible amount even though the parent is jointly covered with a child(ren) under a family policy. For example, the deduction from gross income is limited to the difference between the cost to provide single versus family health insurance coverage. If coverage is provided through an employer, only the employee portion actually paid should be deducted.

3. Line 3. Optional Adjustments in the Discretion of the Court

a. In the discretion of the court, one or more of the following adjustments to gross income may be made. Since these adjustments are allowable within the context of the Guidelines, findings of fact on the record are not required in order to utilize one or more of the following discretionary adjustments.

- b. Pension and Retirement Plans. On line 3a, the amount actually paid by a parent to a mandatory employment-related pension or retirement plan may be entered. This adjustment may be most appropriate if the court has or will consider an equitable assignment of pension or retirement assets.
- c. Life Insurance Premiums. On line 3b., the court may enter the amount paid or to be paid under court order to maintain life insurance on the life of a parent for the benefit of the child(ren).
- d. Parent's Extraordinary Medical Expenses. On line 3c., the court may enter an appropriate monthly allowance for the payment of a parent's uninsured extraordinary medical expenses. Without specifically limiting the court's discretion in recognizing such extraordinary medical expenses, the term extraordinary medical expenses includes, but is not limited to, such costs as are reasonably necessary for orthodonture, dental treatment, asthma treatments, physical therapy, any chronic health problem, and professional counseling or psychiatric therapy for diagnosed mental disorders.

Although this discretionary adjustment relates to parental extraordinary medical expenses, the court is not prohibited from considering the extraordinary medical expenses of a child(ren) and making an appropriate order against one or more of the parents to make payment of same. It should be noted, however, that consideration of the extraordinary medical expenses of a child(ren) should be made outside the context of these Guidelines, and the payment of same will not be directly considered within these guidelines in establishing the basic child support obligation of a parent.

- e. Income Tax Exemptions Adjustment. On line 3d., the court may consider the income tax consequences and/or benefits associated with the dependency exemption for such child(ren) and may make an appropriate adjustment (increase or decrease) to the income of the parent(s). The goal of such adjustments should be to maximize the funds available to the parties from which support payments can be made; and in no event should the adjustment reduce the total support available to the child(ren) from both parents.
 - f. Payments of Assigned Marital Debts. If the court has or will assign marital debts of the parties, the court may wish to consider the effect of the assignment of the debts on the income of either parent. On line 3e., the court may make an appropriate adjustment to the income of the debt paying parent. The amount of such adjustment is within the total discretion of the court, but should be reasonable in relation to the size, terms and repayment period of the debt.
4. Line 4. Monthly Adjusted Gross Income
- a. For each parent, subtract line 2 and line 3 deductions, if applicable, from line 1 gross income and enter in the parent's column; then combine the adjusted gross income of each parent and enter the amount in the combined column.
5. Line 5. Percentage Share of Income
- a. Compute and enter each parent's share of income by dividing each parent's monthly adjusted gross income from line 4 by the combined monthly adjusted gross income amount from line 4.
6. Line 6. Basic Child Support Obligations
- a. Enter the basic child support obligation determined by using the

attached tables (Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations). Using the line 4 combined adjusted gross income amount enter the amount from the tables corresponding to that gross income level for the number of children for whom the support order is being sought. For example, if the combined monthly adjusted gross income is \$2,000.00, and there are two (2) children to be supported, the corresponding child support obligation amount that should be entered on this line would be \$489.00. Because the tables are calculated using \$50.00 increments, round the combined adjusted gross income upward to the next highest \$50.00 increment. For example, combined monthly adjusted gross income of \$1951.00 through \$1975.00 should be rounded to \$1,950.00, and monthly income of \$1976.00 though \$1999.00 should be rounded to \$2000.00.

7. Line 7. Work Related Child Care Costs.

- a. Enter the child care costs incurred due to employment of either parent, net of the federal income tax credit. Such child care costs must be reasonable; that is, such costs should not exceed the level required to provide quality care for the child(ren). The value of the federal income tax credit for child care should be subtracted from actual costs to arrive at a figure for net child care costs (refer to IRS Form 2441 on page 11 hereof).

8. Line 8. Total Child Support Obligation

- a. Add lines 6 and 7 and enter the total on line 8.

9. Line 9. Parent's Child Support Obligation

- a. Compute each parent's share of the total child support obligation by multiplying each parent's percentage share from line 5 by the line 8 total support obligation; enter each parent's share on line 9.

10. Line 10. Recommended Child Support Order

- a. For the noncustodial parent only, enter the amount from line 9. This is the recommended amount of support.
- b. In entering an order of support, the Court may exercise its discretion to deviate from the "recommended" amount on line 10 if it makes findings of facts on the record (see "Part III - Use of the Guidelines" for further instructions regarding deviations). Please use the reverse side of the Worksheet for comments and findings.

11. Signature/Dates

- a. The worksheet must be signed and dated by the Preparer, Judge/Master and Clerk, and timely filed in the court record.

V. Modification

The provisions of the child support order, including a support order established pursuant to these Guidelines, may be modified only if there is a substantial change of circumstances. For purposes of these Guidelines, it shall be rebuttably presumed that a substantial change of circumstances shall not have occurred if the application of these Guidelines to the changed circumstances would result in a new child support order that is less than ten percent (10%) higher or lower than the prior order of support.

Credit for Child and Dependent Care Expenses

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service (L)

▶ Attach to Form 1040.
▶ See instructions below.

1986
Attachment
Sequence No **23**

Name(s) as shown on Form 1040

Your social security number

Note: If you paid cash wages of \$50 or more in a calendar quarter to an individual for services performed in your home, you must file an employment tax return. Get Form 942, Employer's Quarterly Tax Return for Household Employees, for details.

- 1 Enter the number of qualifying persons who were cared for in 1986. (See the instructions below for the definition of qualifying persons.)
- 2 Enter the amount of **qualified** expenses you incurred and actually paid in 1986 for the care of the qualifying person. (See **What Are Qualified Expenses** in the instructions.) **Do not** enter more than \$2,400 (\$4,800 if you paid for the care of two or more qualifying persons)
- 3a You **must** enter your earned income on line 3a. See the instructions for line 3 for the definition of earned income.
- b If you are married, filing a joint return for 1986, you must enter your spouse's earned income on line 3b
- c If you are married filing a joint return, compare the amounts on lines 3a and 3b, and enter the smaller of the two amounts on line 3c
- 4 • If you were **unmarried** at the end of 1986, compare the amounts on lines 2 and 3a, and enter the **smaller** of the two amounts on line 4.
• If you are **married** filing a joint return, compare the amounts on lines 2 and 3c, and enter the **smaller** of the two amounts on line 4.
- 5 Enter the percentage from the table below that applies to the adjusted gross income on Form 1040, line 33

If line 33 is:		Percentage is:	If line 33 is:		Percentage is:
Over—	But not over—		Over—	But not over—	
\$0-10,000		30% (.30)	\$20,000-22,000		24% (.24)
10,000-12,000		29% (.29)	22,000-24,000		23% (.23)
12,000-14,000		28% (.28)	24,000-26,000		22% (.22)
14,000-16,000		27% (.27)	26,000-28,000		21% (.21)
16,000-18,000		26% (.26)	28,000		20% (.20)
18,000-20,000		25% (.25)			

1		
2		
3a		
3b		
3c		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

- 6 Multiply the amount on line 4 by the percentage shown on line 5, and enter the result
- 7 Multiply any child and dependent care expenses for 1985 that you paid in 1986 by the percentage that applies to the adjusted gross income on your 1985 Form 1040, line 33, or Form 1040A, line 15. Enter the result. (See line 7 instructions for the required statement.)
- 8 Add amounts on lines 6 and 7. Enter the total here and on Form 1040, line 41. This is the maximum amount of your credit for child and dependent care expenses

General Instructions

Paperwork Reduction Act Notice.—We ask for this information to carry out the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. We need it to ensure that taxpayers are complying with these laws and to allow us to figure and collect the right amount of tax. You are required to give us this information.

What Is the Child and Dependent Care Expenses Credit?

You may be able to take a tax credit for amounts you paid someone to care for your child or other qualifying person so you could work or look for work in 1986. The credit will lower the amount of your tax. The credit is based on a percentage of the amount you paid during the year. The most the credit may be is \$720 for the care of one qualifying person, or \$1,440 for the care of two or more qualifying persons.

Additional Information.—For more information about the credit, please get **Publication 503, Child and Dependent Care Credit, and Employment Taxes for Household Employers.**

Who Is a Qualifying Person?

A qualifying person is any one of the following persons:

- Any person under age 15 whom you claim as a dependent (but see the special rule later for **Children of divorced or separated parents**).
- Your disabled spouse who is mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself.
- Any disabled person who is mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself and whom you claim as a dependent, or could claim as a dependent except that he or she had income of \$1,080 or more.

Note: You must have shared the same home with any person you claim as a qualifying person.

Children of divorced or separated parents.

—If you were divorced, legally separated, or lived apart from your spouse during the last 6 months of 1986, you may be able to claim the credit even if your child is not your dependent. If your child is not your dependent, he or she is a qualifying person if all five of the following apply:

1. You had custody of the child for the longer period during the year; and
2. The child received over half of his or her support from one or both of the parents; and
3. The child was in the custody of one or both of the parents over half of the year; and
4. The child was under age 15, or was physically or mentally unable to care for himself or herself; and

5. The child is not your dependent because—

- a. As the custodial parent, you have signed **Form 8332**, Release of Claim to Exemption for Child of Divorced or Separated Parents, or a similar statement, agreeing not to claim the child's exemption for 1986; or
- b. You were divorced or separated before 1985 and your divorce decree or written agreement states that the other parent can claim the child's exemption, and the other parent provides at least \$600 in child support during the year.
Note: This rule does not apply if your decree or agreement was changed after 1984 to specify that the other parent cannot claim the child's exemption.

Who May Take the Credit?

To claim the credit, all five of the following must apply:

1. You paid for the care so you (and your spouse if you were married) could work or look for work (but see the rules at the line 3 instructions for **Spouse who is a full-time student or is disabled**).
2. You and the qualifying person(s) lived in the same home.
3. You (and your spouse if you were married) paid over half the cost of keeping up your home. The cost includes: rent; mortgage interest; property taxes; utilities; home repairs; and food eaten at home.
4. The person you paid to provide the care was not your spouse or a person you could claim as a dependent.

Note: If the person you paid to provide the care was your child, he or she must have been 19 or over by the end of 1986.

5. If you were married at the end of 1986, generally, you must file a joint tax return. However, there are two exceptions to this rule. You will be treated as unmarried and still be eligible to take the credit if:

- a. You were legally separated; or
- b. You were living apart from your spouse during the last 6 months of the year, and:
 - the qualifying person lived with you in your home over 6 months, and
 - you provided over half the cost of keeping up your home.

What Are Qualified Expenses?

Qualified expenses include amounts paid for household services and care of the qualifying person while you work or look for work. For more information on qualified expenses, see Publication 503.

Household services.—These services must be needed to care for the qualifying person as well as to run the home. They include, for example, the services of a cook, maid, babysitter, housekeeper, governess, or cleaning person if the services were partly for the care of the qualifying person. Do not include services of a chauffeur or gardener.

Note: If you paid cash wages of \$1,000 or more for household services in any calendar quarter in 1985 or 1986, you should file a Form 940, Employer's Annual Federal Unemployment (FUTA) Tax Return, for 1986 by February 2, 1987.

Care of the qualifying person.—Care includes the cost of services for the qualifying person's well-being and protection. It does not include the cost of clothing or entertainment.

Generally, care also does not include food or schooling expenses. However, if these items are included as part of the total care, and they are incident to, and cannot be separated from, the total cost, you may count the total payment. However, you may not count the cost of schooling for a child in the first grade or above.

Care outside the home.—You may count care provided outside your home if the care was for:

- a. Your dependent under age 15; or
- b. Any other qualifying person who regularly spends at least 8 hours each day in your home.

Care that is provided by a dependent care center may be counted if the center complies with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. A dependent care center is a place that provides care for at least seven persons (other than persons who live there), and receives a fee, payment, or grant for providing the services for any of those persons, regardless of whether the center is run for profit.

Medical expenses.—Some dependent care expenses may qualify as medical expenses. If you itemize deductions, you may want to take all or part of these medical expenses on Schedule A (Form 1040). If you cannot use all the medical expenses on Form 2441 because of the dollar limit or earned income limit (explained later), you may take the rest of these expenses on Schedule A. But if you deduct the medical expenses first on Schedule A, you may not use any part of these expenses on Form 2441.

Specific Instructions

The following are specific instructions for most of the lines on the form. Lines which have no instructions here are self-explanatory.

Line 2. Dollar limit.—On line 2, enter the amount of qualified child and dependent care expenses you incurred and actually paid in 1986. However, the most you may figure the credit on is \$2,400 a year for one qualifying person, or \$4,800 a year for two or more qualifying persons. Do not include amounts paid or incurred by your employer if, and to the extent, such amounts are excluded from your gross income.

Note: Do not include on line 2 qualified expenses that you incurred in 1986 but did not pay until 1987. Instead, you may be able to increase the amount of your 1987 credit when you pay the 1986 expenses in 1987.

Line 3. Earned income limit.—Figure your earned income limitation on line 3. The amount of your qualified expenses may not be more than your earned income or, if married filing a joint return, the smaller of your earned income or your spouse's earned income.

In general, earned income is wages, salaries, tips, and other employee compensation. It also includes net earnings from self-employment. This is usually the amount shown on Schedule SE (Form 1040), line 9. For more information on what is earned income for purposes of the credit, see Publication 503.

Unmarried taxpayers.—If you were unmarried at the end of 1986 or are treated as being unmarried at the end of the year, enter your earned income on line 3a.

Married taxpayers.—If you are married, filing a joint return, figure each spouse's earned income separately and disregard community property laws. Enter your earned income on line 3a and your spouse's earned income on line 3b. Then, enter the smaller of your earned income or your spouse's earned income on line 3c.

Spouse who is a full-time student or is disabled.—If your spouse was a full-time student or was mentally or physically unable to care for himself or herself, figure your spouse's earned income on a monthly basis to determine your spouse's earned income for the year. For each month that your spouse was disabled or a full-time student, your spouse is considered to have earned income of not less than \$200 a month (\$400 a month if more than one qualifying person was cared for in 1986).

If, in the same month, both you and your spouse were full-time students and did not work, you may not use any amount paid that month to figure the credit. The same applies to a couple who did not work because neither was capable of self-care.

A full-time student is one who was enrolled in a school for the number of hours or classes that the school considers full time. The student must have been enrolled at least 5 months during 1986.

Self-employment income.—You must reduce your earned income by any loss from self-employment. If your net earnings from self-employment are less than \$1,600, and you use the optional method to figure your self-employment tax, you may be able to increase your net earnings to \$1,600 for this credit. Get Publication 533, Self-Employment Tax, for details. If you only have a loss from self-employment, or your loss is more than your other earned income and you do not use the optional method, you may not take the credit.

Line 7.—If you had qualified expenses for 1985 that you did not pay until 1986, you may be able to increase the amount of credit you may take in 1986. To do this, multiply the 1985 expenses you paid in 1986 by the percentage from the table on line 6 that applies to the adjusted gross income shown on your 1985 Form 1040, line 33, or Form 1040A, line 15. Your 1985 expenses must be within the 1985 limits. Attach a computation showing how you figured the increase. (Use the example in Publication 503 as a guide.)

4100.00	534	830	1039	1171	1277	1356
4150.00	539	838	1049	1182	1290	1379
4200.00	544	846	1059	1193	1302	1393
4250.00	549	855	1069	1205	1315	1406
4300.00	554	863	1079	1216	1327	1419
4350.00	560	871	1089	1228	1340	1433
4400.00	565	879	1099	1239	1352	1446
4450.00	570	887	1110	1250	1365	1459
4500.00	575	895	1120	1262	1377	1473
4550.00	580	903	1130	1273	1389	1486
4600.00	585	911	1140	1284	1402	1499
4650.00	590	919	1150	1295	1414	1513
4700.00	595	927	1160	1307	1427	1526
4750.00	600	935	1163	1318	1438	1538
4800.00	605	942	1173	1328	1449	1550
4850.00	610	949	1182	1339	1460	1562
4900.00	615	957	1191	1349	1472	1574
4950.00	619	964	1200	1359	1483	1586
5000.00	624	971	1209	1369	1494	1598
5050.00	629	979	1218	1380	1506	1610
5100.00	634	986	1227	1390	1517	1622
5150.00	639	993	1237	1400	1528	1634
5200.00	643	1001	1246	1411	1539	1646
5250.00	648	1008	1255	1421	1551	1658
5300.00	653	1015	1264	1431	1562	1670
5350.00	658	1023	1273	1442	1573	1682
5400.00	662	1030	1282	1452	1585	1694
5450.00	667	1037	1291	1462	1596	1706
5500.00	672	1045	1300	1473	1607	1718
5550.00	677	1052	1310	1483	1618	1730
5600.00	681	1059	1319	1493	1630	1742
5650.00	686	1067	1328	1504	1641	1754
5700.00	691	1074	1337	1514	1652	1766
5750.00	696	1081	1346	1524	1664	1778
5800.00	701	1089	1355	1535	1675	1790
5850.00	705	1096	1364	1545	1686	1802
5900.00	710	1103	1373	1555	1697	1814
5950.00	715	1111	1383	1566	1709	1826
6000.00	720	1118	1392	1576	1720	1838
6050.00	724	1125	1401	1586	1731	1850
6100.00	729	1133	1410	1597	1742	1862
6150.00	734	1140	1419	1607	1754	1874
6200.00	739	1147	1428	1617	1765	1886
6250.00	743	1155	1437	1628	1776	1898
6300.00	748	1162	1447	1638	1788	1911
6350.00	753	1169	1456	1648	1799	1923
6400.00	758	1177	1465	1659	1810	1935
6450.00	763	1184	1474	1669	1822	1947
6500.00	767	1191	1483	1679	1833	1959
6550.00	771	1197	1496	1688	1842	1968
6600.00	775	1202	1503	1696	1850	1977
6650.00	778	1208	1510	1703	1858	1986
6700.00	782	1213	1516	1710	1866	1994
6750.00	785	1218	1523	1718	1874	2003
6800.00	789	1223	1529	1725	1883	2012
6850.00	792	1228	1536	1733	1891	2021
6900.00	796	1234	1543	1740	1899	2029
6950.00	799	1239	1549	1748	1907	2038
7000.00	803	1244	1555	1755	1915	2047
7050.00	806	1249	1563	1763	1923	2055
7100.00	810	1255	1569	1770	1932	2064
7150.00	813	1260	1576	1777	1940	2073
7200.00	817	1265	1582	1785	1948	2082
7250.00	820	1270	1589	1792	1956	2090
7300.00	824	1276	1596	1800	1964	2099
7350.00	827	1281	1602	1807	1972	2108
7400.00	831	1286	1609	1815	1981	2117
7450.00	834	1291	1616	1822	1989	2125
7500.00	838	1296	1622	1830	1997	2134
7550.00	841	1302	1629	1837	2005	2143
7600.00	845	1307	1635	1844	2013	2151
7650.00	848	1312	1642	1852	2022	2160
7700.00	851	1317	1649	1859	2030	2169
7750.00	855	1323	1655	1867	2038	2178
7800.00	857	1327	1661	1873	2045	2185
7850.00	860	1332	1667	1879	2051	2192
7900.00	863	1336	1672	1885	2058	2199
7950.00	865	1340	1678	1891	2065	2207
8000.00	868	1345	1684	1897	2071	2214
8050.00	871	1349	1689	1903	2078	2221
8100.00	873	1354	1695	1909	2085	2229
8150.00	876	1358	1700	1915	2091	2236

RHODE ISLAND
CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINE
SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

GROSS INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
500.00	10	10	10	10	10	10
550.00	25	26	26	26	26	27
600.00	58	58	59	60	60	61
650.00	90	91	92	93	94	95
700.00	122	124	125	126	128	129
750.00	150	156	158	160	161	163
800.00	158	169	171	173	175	177
850.00	166	221	223	226	228	230
900.00	173	251	254	257	259	262
950.00	181	290	285	288	291	294
1000.00	188	292	315	319	322	326
1050.00	196	303	346	350	354	357
1100.00	203	315	377	381	385	389
1150.00	210	327	400	412	416	421
1200.00	218	339	424	443	448	453
1250.00	225	349	437	474	479	484
1300.00	232	360	450	505	511	516
1350.00	238	369	462	521	539	545
1400.00	244	378	474	534	567	573
1450.00	249	388	485	547	595	601
1500.00	255	397	497	560	610	630
1550.00	261	406	500	573	624	658
1600.00	267	415	520	586	638	693
1650.00	273	424	531	599	652	698
1700.00	279	434	543	612	666	713
1750.00	285	443	555	625	681	728
1800.00	291	452	566	638	695	743
1850.00	297	461	578	651	709	758
1900.00	303	471	589	664	723	773
1950.00	309	480	601	677	737	788
2000.00	314	489	612	690	751	803
2050.00	320	497	623	702	764	817
2100.00	326	506	633	714	777	831
2150.00	331	514	644	726	791	846
2200.00	337	523	655	738	804	860
2250.00	342	532	666	751	817	874
2300.00	348	541	677	763	831	889
2350.00	354	550	688	776	845	904
2400.00	360	559	700	789	859	919
2450.00	366	568	711	802	873	934
2500.00	372	577	722	814	887	949
2550.00	377	585	733	826	900	962
2600.00	383	593	743	838	913	976
2650.00	388	602	753	849	925	989
2700.00	393	610	764	861	938	1003
2750.00	399	618	774	873	951	1016
2800.00	404	626	784	884	964	1030
2850.00	409	635	795	896	976	1044
2900.00	415	643	805	908	989	1057
2950.00	420	651	815	919	1002	1071
3000.00	425	659	825	930	1014	1084
3050.00	430	667	835	941	1026	1096
3100.00	435	674	844	952	1038	1109
3150.00	440	682	854	963	1050	1122
3200.00	445	690	863	974	1061	1134
3250.00	450	697	873	984	1073	1147
3300.00	455	705	882	995	1085	1160
3350.00	459	712	891	1005	1095	1171
3400.00	464	719	900	1015	1106	1183
3450.00	468	726	909	1025	1117	1194
3500.00	472	733	917	1034	1128	1206
3550.00	478	741	928	1046	1140	1219
3600.00	483	749	938	1057	1153	1233
3650.00	488	757	948	1068	1165	1246
3700.00	493	765	958	1080	1178	1259
3750.00	498	774	968	1091	1190	1273
3800.00	503	782	978	1103	1203	1286
3850.00	508	790	988	1114	1215	1299
3900.00	513	798	998	1125	1228	1313
3950.00	519	806	1008	1137	1240	1326
4000.00	524	814	1019	1148	1252	1339
4050.00	529	822	1029	1159	1265	1353

8200.00	879	1363	1706	1921	2098	2243
8250.00	881	1367	1712	1928	2104	2250
8300.00	884	1372	1717	1934	2111	2258
8350.00	887	1376	1723	1940	2118	2265
8400.00	889	1380	1729	1946	2124	2272
8450.00	892	1385	1734	1952	2131	2280
8500.00	894	1389	1740	1958	2138	2287
8550.00	897	1394	1745	1964	2144	2294
8600.00	900	1398	1751	1970	2151	2302
8650.00	902	1403	1757	1976	2158	2309
8700.00	905	1407	1762	1982	2164	2316
8750.00	908	1411	1768	1988	2171	2323
8800.00	910	1416	1773	1994	2178	2331
8850.00	913	1420	1779	2000	2184	2338
8900.00	916	1425	1785	2006	2191	2345
8950.00	918	1429	1790	2012	2198	2353
9000.00	921	1433	1795	2018	2204	2359
9050.00	923	1436	1799	2022	2209	2364
9100.00	925	1440	1804	2027	2214	2370
9150.00	927	1443	1808	2032	2219	2375
9200.00	929	1446	1812	2036	2224	2380
9250.00	932	1449	1816	2041	2229	2386
9300.00	934	1453	1820	2046	2234	2391
9350.00	936	1456	1824	2050	2239	2396
9400.00	938	1459	1828	2055	2244	2402
9450.00	940	1462	1832	2060	2249	2407
9500.00	942	1466	1836	2064	2254	2412
9550.00	944	1469	1841	2069	2259	2418
9600.00	946	1472	1845	2074	2264	2423
9650.00	949	1475	1849	2078	2270	2428
9700.00	951	1478	1853	2083	2275	2434
9750.00	953	1482	1857	2088	2280	2439
9800.00	955	1485	1861	2092	2285	2444
9850.00	957	1488	1865	2097	2290	2450
9900.00	959	1491	1869	2102	2295	2455
9950.00	961	1495	1873	2106	2300	2460
10000.00	963	1498	1878	2111	2305	2465

_____ vs. _____

F.C. NO. _____ COUNTY _____

CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES WORKSHEET

Number of Children: _____

	<u>Plaintiff</u>	<u>Defendant</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1) Monthly Gross Income	\$ _____	\$ _____	XXX
2) <u>Required Deductions:</u>			
a. Preexisting Child Support Payments	- _____	- _____	XXX
b. Health Insurance Premiums	- _____	- _____	XXX
3) <u>Optional Adjustments in the Discretion of the Court:</u>			
a) Pension/Retirement Payments	- _____	- _____	XXX
b) Life Insurance Premium Payments	- _____	- _____	XXX
c) Parent's Extraordinary Medical Expenses	- _____	- _____	XXX
d) Income Tax Exemptions Adjustment	± _____	± _____	XXX
e) Payments of Assigned Marital Debts	- _____	- _____	XXX
4) Monthly Adjusted Gross Income (line 1 minus lines 2 and 3)	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
5) Percentage Share of Income (line 4 parent's income divided by line 4 combined income)	_____ %	_____ %	<u>100%</u>
6) Basic Child Support Obligation (apply line 4 combined income to child support table)	XXX	XXX	\$ _____
7) Work-Related Child Care Costs (actual costs minus federal tax credit)	XXX	XXX	\$ _____
8) Total Child Support Obligation (add lines 6 and 7)	XXX	XXX	\$ _____
9) Parent's Child Support Obligation (for each parent, line 5 percentage X line 8)	\$ _____	\$ _____	XXX
10) Recommended Child Support Order (enter line 9 amount for <u>non-custodial</u> parent only; leave other column blank)	\$ _____	\$ _____	XXX

Prepared by: _____	Date: _____
Approved by (Judge/Master) _____	Date: _____
Enter (Clerk): _____	Date: _____

