



FRANCES Q.E. WONG
Senior Judge

KENNETH K.M. LING
Director

STATE OF HAWAII
FAMILY COURT
FIRST CIRCUIT
P. O. BOX 3498
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96811-3498

DISTRICT FAMILY JUDGES

JOHN C. BRYANT, JR.
DARRYL Y.C. CHOI
JOHN S.W. LIM
LINDA K.C. LUK
MARJORIE HIGA MANUELA
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
ALLEN R. SLEMORE
ROSE A. UALE
IWALANI D. WHITE

MEMORANDUM:

**TO: ALL FAMILY COURT JUDGES (STATEWIDE)
ALL FIRST CIRCUIT FAMILY COURT ATTORNEYS
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY (Hearings Officers)**

FROM: THE BOARD OF FAMILY COURT JUDGES, STATE OF HAWAII

RE: AMENDED CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES

The Child Support Guidelines which were adopted by the Senior Judges of the Family Courts of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Circuits of the State of Hawaii on February 1, 1988 and amended on November 1, 1989 and March 15, 1991, pursuant to HRS Section 576D-7, are hereby further amended. The effective date of the amended "Guidelines in Determining Child Support" is November 1, 1994, and supersedes the Guidelines dated March 15, 1991. Note: these Guidelines also apply to any orders issued pursuant to the provisions of HRS Chapter 576E (Administrative Process).

The "Child Support Guidelines Worksheet" has been revised (see attached). Although the Worksheet is comprised of two pages, the second page only needs to be submitted if exceptional circumstances exist. If there are no exceptional circumstances, both parents should sign and date the document at the bottom of page 1 (after Line 19), and submit the first page only.

Other changes from the March 15, 1991, Guidelines are as follows:

1. Technical changes include: (a) use of 1994 federal poverty level figures (\$706 gross income - equal to a \$574 "net self-support need") (see explanation on page 4, line 2-c); (b) use of 1994 withholding figures (federal and state tax and FICA) for the "Table of Net Incomes"; and (c) use of the 1994 dependency exemption of \$2,450 (\$204 per month).

NOTE: For inclusion in the Hawaii Divorce Manual, Vol II Section 13 - Court Policies.
This supersedes Memorandum No. 42 (3/15/91).

2. A primary child support need "flat rate" of \$250 per month (line 7 of Worksheet) will be used for each child. This is based on the 1994 federal poverty level guidelines of \$238 need per each additional household member.

3. The minimum child support obligation has been raised to \$50 per child.

4. The primary child support need has been increased to \$250/month.

5. The method of calculating "extensive visitation" (substantially more than 100 days but less than equal physical custody of 182.5 days) has been corrected to account for cases where the non-custodial parent may be the lower income parent (see page 8, #c - "Extensive visitation").

It is anticipated that the Guidelines will continue to be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Board of Family Court Judges express their deep appreciation to the following members of the 1994 Child Support Guidelines Committee:

Rosemary McShane, Esq.
Administrator, Sr. Hearings Officer
Office of Child Support Hearings
Department of the Attorney General

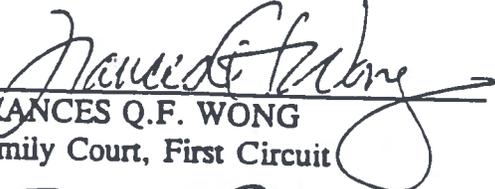
Patricia Eads, Esq.
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii

Robert Harris, Esq.
Attorney at Law

The Honorable Allene K. Suemori
District Family Judge, First Circuit

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Deputy Attorney General
Child Support Enforcement - Maui

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FRANCES Q.F. WONG
Family Court, First Circuit


E. JOHN MCCONNELL
Family Court, Second Circuit


RONALD IBARRA
Family Court, Third Circuit


GEORGE MASUOKA
Family Court, Fifth Circuit

STATE OF HAWAII
FAMILY COURT
FIRST CIRCUIT

CHILD SUPPORT
GUIDELINES WORKSHEET

CASE NUMBER

FC- NO.

vs.

ATTORNEY (Name, Address and Phone Number)

(Calculations should be rounded to the nearest dollar; percentages should be rounded to the nearest whole percent)

Part I. Step A.

	Father	Mother
1. Monthly GROSS income.....	\$ _____	\$ _____
2. Monthly NET income ("NET" column from table).....	\$ _____	\$ _____
3. Less additional costs of child/ren's health insurance.....	\$ _____	\$ _____
4. = Available for primary support from each parent..... 4F =	\$ _____	4M = \$ _____
5. TOTAL AVAILABLE FOR PRIMARY SUPPORT BOTH PARENTS (4F + 4M).....	\$ _____	
6. PERCENTAGE OF SUPPORT FROM EACH PARENT. (4F/L5; 4M/L5).....	6F _____ %	6M _____ %

Step B:

7. Total primary support (\$250 X ____) (Fill in no. of children) \$ _____
 8. Plus monthly child care expenses of working Custodial Parent + \$ _____
 9. TOTAL PRIMARY CHILD SUPPORT NEED..... = \$ _____
- (From this point, calculate for only the non-custodial parent; if joint physical or split custody, use two worksheets)
10. PRIMARY SUPPORT OBLIGATION of non-custodial parent
[(6F or 6M) X L9]..... \$ _____
 11. If line 10 is less than \$50/child, enter \$50/child & go to Part III. \$ _____

Part II. STANDARD OF LIVING ALLOWANCE (SOLA) CHILD SUPPORT

12. SOLA income ("SOLA" from table)..... \$ _____
13. Less PRIMARY SUPPORT OBLIGATION (L10)..... - \$ _____
14. Less 1/12 of annual Federal tax dependency exemption per child if
retained by custodial parent. (\$204/child for 1994)..... - \$ _____
15. Less PRIMARY support for other children..... - \$ _____
16. = SOLA net income..... = \$ _____
17. X SOLA % (12% + 6% + 6% + 4%, etc.)..... X _____ %
18. = SOLA OBLIGATION..... = \$ _____

Part III. TOTAL MONTHLY CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION

(Line 10 + Line 18)(rounded off to the nearest \$10) or Line 11. \$ _____

I acknowledge that the above information is correct:

Father

Date

Mother

Date

STATEMENT REGARDING EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES (_____ not applicable):

The Court should deviate from the Total Monthly Child Support Obligation as calculated under these guidelines (L19) because of the following exceptional circumstance(s):

I hereby declare, under penalty of perjury, that I have examined the statement regarding exceptional circumstances and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct and complete.

Dated: Honolulu, Hawaii, _____

(Signature)

STATE OF HAWAII, FAMILY COURT
(FIRST, SECOND, THIRD AND FIFTH CIRCUITS)

GUIDELINES IN DETERMINING CHILD SUPPORT
(NOVEMBER 1, 1994)

These Guidelines are promulgated pursuant to HRS Section 576D-7, as amended by Act 305 (1987), which provides that "[t]he Family Court, in consultation with the [Child Support Enforcement] agency, shall establish guidelines to establish the amount of child support when an order for support is sought or being enforced under this chapter."

HRS Chapter 576E has created an administrative process for child support enforcement. This administrative process has concurrent jurisdiction with the Family Court over child support matters. Therefore, all references in these Guidelines to the "court" include administrative hearings; references to "court orders" include administrative orders; references to "Judges" include administrative hearings officers; and references to "motions" include administrative requests for service.

HRS Sections 571-52.5 and 576E-15, provide that "when the court/agency establishes or modifies the amount of child support required to be paid by a parent/responsible parent, the court/agency shall use guidelines established under Section 576D-7, except when exceptional circumstances warrant departure." (emphasis added).

Judges shall make recorded oral or written findings of fact where exceptional circumstances, supported by evidence in the record, warrant departure from the guidelines.

These amended Guidelines may be applied immediately and shall take effect from and after November 1, 1994, statewide, in all types of cases involving child support orders issued by the Director of the Child Support Enforcement Agency, or heard by the Family Courts or the Child Support Hearings Officer Section of the Department of the Attorney General. In cases where stipulations were entered into or administrative orders prepared prior to November 1, 1994, these Guidelines need not be applied, provided the case in which the stipulation was reached is heard or judicially reviewed (in uncontested divorces), or the administrative order is issued prior to November 1, 1994.

These Guidelines are child centered. They are based upon a formula developed by Delaware Family Court Judge Edward F. Melson, which the State of Delaware has successfully used since 1979. The underlying principles are as follows:

1. Parents are entitled to keep sufficient income for their most basic needs and to facilitate continued employment.
2. Until the basic needs of children are met, parents may not retain any more income than required to provide the bare necessities for their own self-support.
3. Where income is sufficient to cover the basic needs of the parents and all dependents, children shall share in any additional income so that they can benefit from the absent parent's higher standard of living."¹

¹ Family Court of the State of Delaware. "The Delaware Child Support Formula: Study and Evaluation," Report to the 132nd General Assembly (1984). See Also, William, "Guidelines for Child Support and Orders," 21 Fam. L. O. 281-324 (1987), (describing the four types of child support guidelines: flat percentage, income shares, Melson and income equalization). See also Dalton vs. Clanton, Del. Supr., 559 A.2d 1197 (1989), a comprehensive appellate review of Delaware's guidelines.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

PARENT, as used in these guidelines, denotes any person with a legal obligation of support to a dependent child.

All information presented to the court shall be based on monthly amounts. Where a party receives income weekly, the pay should be multiplied by 52 and divided by 12 to arrive at a correct monthly amount. Where a party receives income every two weeks (as compared to semi-monthly) the income should be multiplied by 26 and divided by 12.

Percentages shall be rounded to the nearest percent. Child support amounts shall be rounded to the nearest \$10.

PART I. (PRIMARY CHILD SUPPORT)

STEP A: Income Determination

- Line 1. Determine each parent's monthly gross income.
- a. **Subtract** from the payor's income the amount of spousal support paid to the other parent of the children for whom child support is being determined. **DO NOT** subtract any deduction from income, even if mandatory (e.g., retirement).
 - b. **Include** income from all sources, including but not limited to employment salary or wages, pensions, net rental income, dividends, interest and other net investment income, spousal support, etc., **except public benefits based only on need, such as AFDC, General Assistance, SSI, Section 8 housing and Food stamps.**
 - c. **Include** any cost-of-living adjustment and all overtime pay that occurs on a regular basis. The payor bears the burden of showing that overtime is not likely to continue in the future.
 - d. **Include** employment fringe benefits to the extent that they provide the parent with something he/she would otherwise have to provide (including free housing, automobiles, lunches, etc.).

- e. Self-employed individuals should report gross income, less necessary business/operating expenses, i.e., the net profit before taxes.

Line 2. Determine each parent's net income less self-support:

- a. Based on each parent's gross income, find his/her net income less self-support on the Income Table attached to these Guidelines.
- b. For gross income greater than \$10,249 per month, calculate net income less self-support as follows:
- (1) Calculate Federal taxes:
 - (i) Subtract \$204 from gross income to yield an adjusted monthly income for Federal tax calculations.
 - (ii) Adjusted monthly income over \$10,249 is taxed at \$2,587 plus 36% of the excess over \$9,696.00.
 - (2) Calculate State Taxes:
 - (i) Subtract \$87 from gross income to yield an adjusted monthly income for State tax calculations.
 - (ii) Adjusted monthly income over \$10,249 is taxed at \$133 plus 10% of all adjusted monthly income over \$1708.
 - (3) Calculate Social Security and Medicare as \$313, plus 1.45% of gross income or, for self-employed obligors, substitute the Self-Employment Tax.
 - (4) Subtract Federal and State Taxes, Social Security and Medicare, or Self-Employment Tax from the gross monthly income to yield net income.
 - (5) Subtract \$574 net self-support to yield net income less self-support.

Explanation: Primary child support obligations will be determined on the basis of net income, allowing deductions for taxes (based on 1994 federal and state employer withholding for a single taxpayer with one exemption)

and social security. In addition, the base net self-support need for each parent is established at \$574, based on the 1994 Federal Poverty Level need of \$706 gross income for minimum food, clothing, shelter, and other essential needs. The Income Table provides net income less self-support figures for gross incomes of up to \$10,249 per month.

- Line 3. **Subtract** verified amounts paid by a parent for health insurance to cover the subject children. This amount should include only the extra cost covering the children beyond whatever coverage the parent would otherwise have. Ordinary medical and dental expenses not covered by insurance shall be paid by the custodial parent unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- Line 4. The amount of net income remaining after these subtractions is the net income available for child support.
- Lines 5/6. **Calculate** each parent's relative ability to pay by dividing each parent's net income available for child support by the total of both parents' net income available for child support. The resulting percentage establishes the burden each parent shall carry with respect to their children's primary support.

GENERAL PROVISIONS REGARDING INCOME

Income capacity of a parent:

Where a parent is not employed full-time or is employed below full earning capacity, the reasons for this limitation must be considered.

If such parent's income is limited in order to care for the children to whom the parties owe a joint legal responsibility, at least one of whom is younger than school age (kindergarten), then no additional income will be attributed to such parent.

If the parent's income is limited for any other reason, then the parent's income will be determined according to his or her income capacity in the local job market, considering both the needs of the children and the reasonable work aspirations of the parent. If any custodial parent (with a school age child or children in school) who is mentally and physically able to work, remains at home and does not work, thirty (or less) hours of weekly earning at the minimum wage may be imputed to that parent's income. HRS Section 576D-7(9)] Cleveland vs. Cleveland, 1 Haw. App. 187 (1980); Saromines vs. Saromines, 3 Haw. App. 20 (1982).

Assets for payment of support:

Where a parent has inadequate income to meet his/her support obligation but owns assets, he/she may be required to convert all or some portion of said assets to cash for payment of support. Cleveland vs. Cleveland, 1 Haw. App. 7 (1980).

STEP B: Calculate Primary Child Support Need

- Line 7. Fill in the number of children. The primary child support need of each child is \$250/mo.
- Line 8. Calculate verified child care expenses actually paid and needed to allow a custodial parent to work, or participate in vocational education or training.

STEP C: Determine the Primary Support Obligation of the Non-custodial Parent

- Lines 9/10. Multiply the total primary support need (Line 9) by the non-custodial parent's percentage of the obligation (Line 6). Enter amount on Line 10.
- Line 11. If the primary support obligation of the non-custodial parent (Line 10) is less than \$50 per child, a minimum obligation of \$50 per child per month shall be required. If this provision applies, enter \$50 on Line 11, and go to Part III.

Explanations: Although both parents have the obligation to provide child support, the custodial parent fulfills his/her obligation with direct support and this generally is not the subject of a court order. For simplicity, therefore, only the non-custodial parent's obligation is determined on the calculation sheet.

The \$50 minimum child support obligation recognizes that every parent is required to provide support for his/her children.

PART II. STANDARD OF LIVING ADJUSTMENT (SOLA) CHILD SUPPORT

STEP A: (Determine the Non-custodial Parent's Income Available for SOLA Support)

- Line 12. Determine the non-custodial parent's SOLA income from the Income Table.
- For gross income greater than \$10,249, determine the SOLA income by subtracting \$706 from the non-custodial parent's gross income.

- Line 13. Subtract the amount of primary support calculated from Line 10 above.
- Line 14. If the custodial parent has retained the federal tax dependency exemption, then subtract one-twelfth (1/12) of the annual federal tax dependency exemption per child from the non-custodial parent's SOLA income. This amount is \$204 (1/12 x \$2,450).
- Line 15. Subtract the Total Primary Child Support Need (Line 9) owed by the non-custodial parent to other children, whether by a previous court order or a nonadjudicated legal obligation (including children residing in the obligor's household). The maximum that may be subtracted is the lesser of the actual court-ordered amount or the total primary child support need calculated according to the instructions (line 7).
- Line 16. Subtract lines 13, 14, and 15 from line 12.

Explanations: Because of the tax rate structure established by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and the variety of available tax deductions, fair SOLA percentages can be established only on the basis of gross income minus minimum self-support, including taxes. To effectuate the legislative intent, that the obligor retain sufficient income to allow for taxes and social security, the SOLA percentages have been lowered from the percentages applied in Delaware to net income. The minimum level of self-support is established at \$706, based on the 1994 Federal Poverty Level. The Income Table reflects SOLA income as gross income less the minimum gross self-support.

Primary support owed to the subject children and to other children is subtracted in order to equalize the treatment of all children.

Recognition is also given to the fact that the Federal tax dependency exemption may be retained by the custodial parent.

STEP B: (Calculate SOLA Support Obligation for Each Parent)

- Line 17. SOLA support obligation for each parent is established as 12% for the first child, 6% each for the second and third child, 4% each for the fourth, fifth, and sixth child. Enter total percentage for all subject children on Line 17.
- Line 18. Multiply the SOLA net income (Line 16) by the SOLA percentage (Line 17) to calculate the SOLA obligation.

PART III. TOTAL MONTHLY SUPPORT OBLIGATION (of the non-custodial parent)

Line 19. Enter the sum of Lines 10 and 18 OR enter Line 11.

An equal child support amount shall be ordered for each child.

Normal vs. Extensive Visitation; Joint and Split Custody:

Normal visitation: A parent will be treated as the non-custodial parent even though he/she has visitation or physical custody arrangements for up to 100 days a year. If a parent establishes visitation or has physical custody significantly beyond 100 days per year, see b and c below regardless of the title of the custodial arrangements.

Joint physical custody: Where parties share physical custody on an equal basis, each will be considered to have the child for six months during the year. In such cases, prepare two Guideline Worksheets, one for each parent. To avoid unnecessary transfers of funds, the "pay out" of each parent for the year should be determined by multiplying the monthly support obligation by six months. If one parent's yearly obligation is greater than that owed by the other, the excess amount shall be divided by 12 and paid monthly over the course of the year, unless the parties agree otherwise.

Extensive visitation: For overnight visitation more than 100 days, but not exactly 50/50 joint custody (i.e. 182 1/2 days) use the following formula:

1. Calculate normal (100 days) support.
2. Calculate 50/50 joint physical custody (183 days) support.
3. If the paying parent in #2 is the same as the paying parent in #1, subtract #2 from #1, otherwise ADD #1 and #2.
4. Divide #3 by 83 to obtain a per diem support amount.
5. Multiply the amount of per diem support by the number of days over 100 days to calculate the amount of support to be subtracted from "normal" support to adjust for the additional days (not annualized).

If this issue arises in connection with a request for modification of child support, the moving parent bears the burden of showing by accurate calendar records the actual number of visitation days for the 12 months immediately preceding the filing of the motion. Either parent may file a motion to modify child support only once in any 12 month period and based solely on the number of visitation days. Under these calculations, the custodial parent may become the payor.

Split custody: If the two parties "split" custody of their children, a separate guidelines worksheet must be prepared regarding the children in each individual household. To avoid unnecessary transfers of funds, the amounts payable by each parent to the other shall be offset with a net amount to be paid by the parent having the greater child support obligation.

- * SIGN AND DATE THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE AND SUBMIT PAGE ONE ONLY.
- ** GO TO PAGE TWO ONLY IF YOU ALLEGE THAT EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES EXIST

EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

The court may order child support which deviates from the Guidelines only if exceptional circumstances warrant such deviation, pursuant to HRS Sections 576D-7 and 576E-15. In such cases, the court shall make oral findings of fact on the record at the hearing or prepare written findings of fact regarding the exceptional circumstances.

Although it is impossible to predict all exceptional circumstances that warrant departure, the following examples provide some guidance:

- ... Payments to or for the benefit of the subject child or the subject child's other parent where obligated by law, including extraordinary medical needs, either of the child or a parent.
- ... Extraordinary medical needs, either of the child or of a parent.
- ... Other extraordinary needs of the subject child, e.g., special educational and/or housing needs for a disabled child.

- ... Other child support obligations of a parent that render him/her unable to pay the Guideline's level of child support for the subject children.
- ... A monthly income that would result in a computation higher than the reasonable needs of the children.
- ... Private education expenses are considered as part of SOLA unless such expenses are so extraordinary that SOLA cannot adequately cover it or if the child has been in private school with the agreement of the parties prior to separation.
- ... Ordinarily, the existence of heavy debts will not constitute extraordinary circumstances.
- ... Where the total monthly-child support obligation (Line 19) is greater than 70% of the parent's available income for primary support (Line 4).

See also Mack v. Mack, 7 Haw. App. 171, 749 P. 2d 478 (1988) (duty to adult educationally dependent child same as to a minor; remarriage to individual with child not an exceptional circumstance); Ching v. Ching, 7 Haw. App. 221, 751 P. 2d 93 (1988) (agreement to pay less is not an exceptional circumstances); Tomas v. Tomas, 7 Haw. App. 345 (1988) (expense for visitation transportation is not exceptional).

1994 CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES - TABLE OF NET INCOMES (Page 1)

GROSS	NET	SOLA	GROSS	NET	SOLA
-----	---	----	-----	---	----
(Under \$750)	\$0	\$0	\$3,100 - 3149	\$1,532	\$2,430
\$750 - 799	\$20	\$80	\$3,150 - 3199	\$1,562	\$2,480
\$800 - 849	\$85	\$130	\$3,200 - 3249	\$1,581	\$2,530
\$850 - 899	\$121	\$180	\$3,250 - 3299	\$1,611	\$2,580
\$900 - 949	\$157	\$230	\$3,300 - 3349	\$1,641	\$2,630
\$950 - 999	\$193	\$280	\$3,350 - 3399	\$1,671	\$2,680
\$1,000 - 1049	\$224	\$330	\$3,400 - 3449	\$1,690	\$2,730
\$1,050 - 1099	\$260	\$380	\$3,450 - 3499	\$1,720	\$2,780
\$1,100 - 1149	\$295	\$430	\$3,500 - 3549	\$1,749	\$2,830
\$1,150 - 1199	\$331	\$480	\$3,550 - 3599	\$1,779	\$2,880
\$1,200 - 1249	\$361	\$530	\$3,600 - 3649	\$1,799	\$2,930
\$1,250 - 1299	\$396	\$580	\$3,650 - 3699	\$1,829	\$2,980
\$1,300 - 1349	\$433	\$630	\$3,700 - 3749	\$1,858	\$3,030
\$1,350 - 1399	\$468	\$680	\$3,750 - 3799	\$1,888	\$3,080
\$1,400 - 1449	\$498	\$730	\$3,800 - 3849	\$1,907	\$3,130
\$1,450 - 1499	\$533	\$780	\$3,850 - 3899	\$1,937	\$3,180
\$1,500 - 1549	\$568	\$830	\$3,900 - 3949	\$1,967	\$3,230
\$1,550 - 1599	\$604	\$880	\$3,950 - 3999	\$1,997	\$3,280
\$1,600 - 1649	\$634	\$930	\$4,000 - 4049	\$2,016	\$3,330
\$1,650 - 1699	\$669	\$980	\$4,050 - 4099	\$2,046	\$3,380
\$1,700 - 1749	\$704	\$1,030	\$4,100 - 4149	\$2,075	\$3,430
\$1,750 - 1799	\$740	\$1,080	\$4,150 - 4199	\$2,106	\$3,480
\$1,800 - 1849	\$769	\$1,130	\$4,200 - 4249	\$2,125	\$3,530
\$1,850 - 1899	\$804	\$1,180	\$4,250 - 4299	\$2,155	\$3,580
\$1,900 - 1949	\$840	\$1,230	\$4,300 - 4349	\$2,184	\$3,630
\$1,950 - 1999	\$875	\$1,280	\$4,350 - 4399	\$2,214	\$3,680
\$2,000 - 2049	\$904	\$1,330	\$4,400 - 4449	\$2,232	\$3,730
\$2,050 - 2099	\$939	\$1,380	\$4,450 - 4499	\$2,262	\$3,780
\$2,100 - 2149	\$974	\$1,430	\$4,500 - 4549	\$2,290	\$3,830
\$2,150 - 2199	\$1,010	\$1,480	\$4,550 - 4599	\$2,319	\$3,880
\$2,200 - 2249	\$1,038	\$1,530	\$4,600 - 4649	\$2,335	\$3,930
\$2,250 - 2299	\$1,068	\$1,580	\$4,650 - 4699	\$2,364	\$3,980
\$2,300 - 2349	\$1,097	\$1,630	\$4,700 - 4749	\$2,392	\$4,030
\$2,350 - 2399	\$1,127	\$1,680	\$4,750 - 4799	\$2,422	\$4,080
\$2,400 - 2449	\$1,146	\$1,730	\$4,800 - 4849	\$2,438	\$4,130
\$2,450 - 2499	\$1,177	\$1,780	\$4,850 - 4899	\$2,467	\$4,180
\$2,500 - 2549	\$1,206	\$1,830	\$4,900 - 4949	\$2,495	\$4,230
\$2,550 - 2599	\$1,236	\$1,880	\$4,950 - 4999	\$2,524	\$4,280
\$2,600 - 2649	\$1,255	\$1,930	\$5,000 - 5049	\$2,536	\$4,330
\$2,650 - 2699	\$1,285	\$1,980	\$5,050 - 5099	\$2,508	\$4,380
\$2,700 - 2749	\$1,314	\$2,030	\$5,100 - 5149	\$2,537	\$4,430
\$2,750 - 2799	\$1,345	\$2,080	\$5,150 - 5199	\$2,565	\$4,480
\$2,800 - 2849	\$1,364	\$2,130	\$5,200 - 5249	\$2,594	\$4,530
\$2,850 - 2899	\$1,394	\$2,180	\$5,250 - 5299	\$2,623	\$4,580
\$2,900 - 2949	\$1,423	\$2,230	\$5,300 - 5349	\$2,652	\$4,630
\$2,950 - 2999	\$1,453	\$2,280	\$5,350 - 5399	\$2,680	\$4,680
\$3,000 - 3049	\$1,473	\$2,330	\$5,400 - 5449	\$2,709	\$4,730
\$3,050 - 3099	\$1,503	\$2,380	\$5,450 - 5499	\$2,738	\$4,780

1994 CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES - TABLE OF NET INCOMES

(Page 2)

GROSS			NET			SOLA		
-----			---			-----		
\$5,500 - \$5,549	\$2,767	\$4,830	\$7,900 - \$7,949	\$4,148	\$7,230			
\$5,550 - \$5,599	\$2,796	\$4,880	\$7,950 - \$7,999	\$4,177	\$7,280			
\$5,600 - \$5,649	\$2,824	\$4,930	\$8,000 - \$8,049	\$4,205	\$7,330			
\$5,650 - \$5,699	\$2,853	\$4,980	\$8,050 - \$8,099	\$4,234	\$7,380			
\$5,700 - \$5,749	\$2,882	\$5,030	\$8,100 - \$8,149	\$4,263	\$7,430			
\$5,750 - \$5,799	\$2,911	\$5,080	\$8,150 - \$8,199	\$4,292	\$7,480			
\$5,800 - \$5,849	\$2,939	\$5,130	\$8,200 - \$8,249	\$4,321	\$7,530			
\$5,850 - \$5,899	\$2,968	\$5,180	\$8,250 - \$8,299	\$4,349	\$7,580			
\$5,900 - \$5,949	\$2,997	\$5,230	\$8,300 - \$8,349	\$4,378	\$7,630			
\$5,950 - \$5,999	\$3,026	\$5,280	\$8,350 - \$8,399	\$4,407	\$7,680			
\$6,000 - \$6,049	\$3,054	\$5,330	\$8,400 - \$8,449	\$4,436	\$7,730			
\$6,050 - \$6,099	\$3,083	\$5,380	\$8,450 - \$8,499	\$4,464	\$7,780			
\$6,100 - \$6,149	\$3,112	\$5,430	\$8,500 - \$8,549	\$4,493	\$7,830			
\$6,150 - \$6,199	\$3,141	\$5,480	\$8,550 - \$8,599	\$4,522	\$7,880			
\$6,200 - \$6,249	\$3,170	\$5,530	\$8,600 - \$8,649	\$4,551	\$7,930			
\$6,250 - \$6,299	\$3,198	\$5,580	\$8,650 - \$8,699	\$4,580	\$7,980			
\$6,300 - \$6,349	\$3,227	\$5,630	\$8,700 - \$8,749	\$4,608	\$8,030			
\$6,350 - \$6,399	\$3,256	\$5,680	\$8,750 - \$8,799	\$4,637	\$8,080			
\$6,400 - \$6,449	\$3,285	\$5,730	\$8,800 - \$8,849	\$4,666	\$8,130			
\$6,450 - \$6,499	\$3,313	\$5,780	\$8,850 - \$8,899	\$4,695	\$8,180			
\$6,500 - \$6,549	\$3,342	\$5,830	\$8,900 - \$8,949	\$4,723	\$8,230			
\$6,550 - \$6,599	\$3,371	\$5,880	\$8,950 - \$8,999	\$4,752	\$8,280			
\$6,600 - \$6,649	\$3,400	\$5,930	\$9,000 - \$9,049	\$4,781	\$8,330			
\$6,650 - \$6,699	\$3,429	\$5,980	\$9,050 - \$9,099	\$4,810	\$8,380			
\$6,700 - \$6,749	\$3,457	\$6,030	\$9,100 - \$9,149	\$4,839	\$8,430			
\$6,750 - \$6,799	\$3,486	\$6,080	\$9,150 - \$9,199	\$4,867	\$8,480			
\$6,800 - \$6,849	\$3,515	\$6,130	\$9,200 - \$9,249	\$4,896	\$8,530			
\$6,850 - \$6,899	\$3,544	\$6,180	\$9,250 - \$9,299	\$4,925	\$8,580			
\$6,900 - \$6,949	\$3,572	\$6,230	\$9,300 - \$9,349	\$4,954	\$8,630			
\$6,950 - \$6,999	\$3,601	\$6,280	\$9,350 - \$9,399	\$4,982	\$8,680			
\$7,000 - \$7,049	\$3,630	\$6,330	\$9,400 - \$9,449	\$5,011	\$8,730			
\$7,050 - \$7,099	\$3,659	\$6,380	\$9,450 - \$9,499	\$5,040	\$8,780			
\$7,100 - \$7,149	\$3,688	\$6,430	\$9,500 - \$9,549	\$5,069	\$8,830			
\$7,150 - \$7,199	\$3,716	\$6,480	\$9,550 - \$9,599	\$5,098	\$8,880			
\$7,200 - \$7,249	\$3,745	\$6,530	\$9,600 - \$9,649	\$5,126	\$8,930			
\$7,250 - \$7,299	\$3,774	\$6,580	\$9,650 - \$9,699	\$5,155	\$8,980			
\$7,300 - \$7,349	\$3,803	\$6,630	\$9,700 - \$9,749	\$5,184	\$9,030			
\$7,350 - \$7,399	\$3,831	\$6,680	\$9,750 - \$9,799	\$5,213	\$9,080			
\$7,400 - \$7,449	\$3,860	\$6,730	\$9,800 - \$9,849	\$5,241	\$9,130			
\$7,450 - \$7,499	\$3,889	\$6,780	\$9,850 - \$9,899	\$5,270	\$9,180			
\$7,500 - \$7,549	\$3,918	\$6,830	\$9,900 - \$9,949	\$5,299	\$9,230			
\$7,550 - \$7,599	\$3,947	\$6,880	\$9,950 - \$9,999	\$5,328	\$9,280			
\$7,600 - \$7,649	\$3,975	\$6,930	\$10,000 - \$10,049	\$5,356	\$9,330			
\$7,650 - \$7,699	\$4,004	\$6,980	\$10,050 - \$10,099	\$5,385	\$9,380			
\$7,700 - \$7,749	\$4,033	\$7,030	\$10,100 - \$10,149	\$5,414	\$9,430			
\$7,750 - \$7,799	\$4,062	\$7,080	\$10,150 - \$10,199	\$5,443	\$9,480			
\$7,800 - \$7,849	\$4,090	\$7,130	\$10,200 - \$10,249	\$5,472	\$9,530			
\$7,850 - \$7,899	\$4,119	\$7,180						