

SUPERIOR COURT
 _____, ss.
 Docket No. _____

[Example] STATE OF MAINE [Example]

DISTRICT COURT
 Location _____
 Docket No. _____

 Plaintiff

John D. Brown #999999P

vs.

CHILD SUPPORT WORKSHEET

 Defendant

1. a. Primary care provider (parent children live with most of the time) Plaintiff Defendant Both
 If parents provide substantially equal care, higher income parent should be shown at the non-primary care provider.
 b. Parent providing health insurance for the children: Plaintiff Defendant Neither

2. Child's Name Date of Birth Child's Name Date of Birth
Sally J. Brown 1/22/04 (4) Nathan J. Brown 6/9/98 (10)
Mary P. Brown 4/30/93 (15)

Yearly Amounts	Primary Care Provider	Non-Primary Care Provider <input type="checkbox"/> Self-support reserve <input type="checkbox"/> Below poverty level	Combined Income
3. Gross Income	\$ 10,000	\$ 18,000	
4. Minus other obligations			
a. Support paid to former spouse	a. 0	a. 0	
b. Support paid for other children	b. 0	b. 3,000	
c. Other children living with non-primary care provider (See instructions on reverse side)		c. 0	
5. Total of 4a, b & c	0	3,000	
6. Adjusted Yearly Gross Income (Subtract line 5 from line 3)	a. 10,000	b. 15,000	c. 25,000
7. Share of Gross Income (Divide each parent's income by combined income)	a. 40 %	b. 60 %	(Add 6a & 6b)

8. Basic weekly support for all children up to 18 years (or up to 19 years if still in high school) (See instructions on reverse)
 a. Total number of children 3
 b. Number of children ages 0-11 2 multiplied by amount from table 52 = \$ 104
 c. Number of children ages 12-17 1 multiplied by amount from table 64 = \$ 64
 Total (add 8b and 8c): 8. \$168

9. Weekly health insurance cost for children
 Name & amount per child per week Sally & Mary \$ 10 & 10
Nathan \$ 10
 Total: 9. \$30

10. Weekly child care expenses
 Name & amount per child per week Sally \$ 32.50
Nathan \$ 32.50
 Total: 10. \$65

11. Extraordinary medical expenses
 Name & amount per child per week Sally \$ \$20
 Total: 11. \$20

***If parents provide substantially equal care, continue calculations on supplemental worksheet.**

12. TOTAL WEEKLY SUPPORT OBLIGATION (Add lines 8, 9, 10 and 11) 12. \$283
 13. WEEKLY PARENTAL SUPPORT OBLIGATION:

a. Primary Care Provider spends directly \$ <u>113.20</u> (Multiply line 7a by line 12)	b. Non-Primary Care Provider's support obligation \$ <u>169.80</u> (Multiply line 7b by line 12) Health insurance adjustment <u>30</u> (See instructions on reverse side) Non-Prim. Care Provider pays as support <u>139.80</u>
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Date: 12/01/08
 CV-040, Rev 12/01

Prepared by: John D. Brown
 (Attorney for) (Plaintiff) (Defendant) (Judge) (Case Management Officer)

[Example]

[Example]

CALCULATING “AMOUNT FROM TABLE” FOR LINES 8a, 8b, AND 8c OF THE WORKSHEET

1. Look at the Child Support Table. It is divided into two age categories. The one on the left is for children under 12. The one on the right is for children 12 and over.
2. Circle the amount in the Table under “Parent’s Combined Annual Income” that is closest to the “Combined Income” on **Line 6c** of the Worksheet. From that number draw a line across both age categories of the Table.
3. In the “Number of Children” column in each age category, circle the TOTAL number of children in this case. The number you circle should be the same as the number you wrote on **Line 8a** of the Worksheet.

If you have children under 12, draw a line from the circled number of children down the column until it meets the line you drew for parents’ yearly combined income. Circle the number where the lines meet and write the number you circled in the space after “amount from table” on **Line 8b** of the Worksheet.

If you have children 12 or over, draw a line from the circled number of children down the column until it meets the line you drew for parents’ yearly combined income. Circle the number where the lines meet and write the number you circled in the space after “amount from table” on **Line 8c** of the Worksheet

4. For example, if you have **two** children under age 12 and **two** children over 12 and a combined annual gross income of \$18,000, use the column for **4** children in both age categories. The “Parents’ Combined Annual Income” and the “Number of Children” lines should meet at **\$30** in the under 12 category. The lines should meet at **\$38** in the over 12 category.

Using this example, you would write the following on the Worksheet:

8a. Total number of children 4

8b. Number of children ages 0-11 2 multiplied by amount from table \$ 30 = \$ 60

8c. Number of children ages 12-17 2 multiplied by amount from table \$ 38 = \$ 76

NON-PRIMARY CARE PROVIDERS WITH VERY LOW INCOMES

When the non-primary care provider’s income is very low, different rules for calculating child support apply. These rules are explained in the Child Support Guidelines, 19-A M.R.S.A. § 2006(C). If the non-primary care provider’s income falls in the self-support reserve (the shaded area of the Child Support Table), check the box in the non-primary care provider column next to “self-support reserve” on the child support worksheet. If the non-primary care provider’s income is lower than all income amounts listed in the Child Support Table, check the box next to “below poverty level” on the child support worksheet.

CALCULATING AMOUNT FOR LINE 4c OF THE WORKSHEET (OTHER CHILDREN LIVING WITH NON-PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER)

If the non-primary care provider has a legal obligation to support other children living in his/her home, the non-primary care provider is entitled to a credit. The amount of the credit is written on line 4c. To determine the credit to be entered on Line 4c, follow the steps in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4, with some changes. In step 2, circle the amount in the Table under “Parents’ Combined Annual Income” that is closest to the non-primary care provider’s total gross income after any deductions on Line 4b. Do not circle the combined yearly gross income of both parties in this case. In step 3, in the “Number of Children” column in each age category, circle the total number of other children living with the non-primary care provider that the non-primary care provider has a legal obligation to support. Do not circle the total number of children in this case.

Warning: If there is an existing child support order for the children in this case, the credit may not apply.

CALCULATING THE HEALTH INSURANCE ADJUSTMENT FOR SECTION 13b OF THE WORKSHEET

If the non-primary care provider pays the cost of the children’s health insurance, that parent’s weekly support obligation must be adjusted. The amount of the adjustment is the cost of the health insurance for the children (line 9). Put the amount from line 9 on the line next to “Health insurance adjustment.” Subtract this number from the non-primary care provider’s support obligation to determine the amount that must be paid as support.

If the primary care provider pays the cost of the children’s health insurance or if neither parent pays for health insurance, enter 0 on the line next to “health insurance adjustment.”
