

## Residential Schedule

<b>Alabama</b>	Rule 32(A): While shared physical custody or visitation rights providing for custody or care of children by the NCP substantially in excess of those customarily approved or ordered by the court are listed as possible reasons for deviation from the guidelines, no formula is provided.
<b>Alaska</b>	Rule 90.3(b): In the case of shared physical custody (defined as being when children reside with a parent according to the custody order between 30% and 69% of the year): (1) calculate the annual amount each parent would pay to the other parent assuming that the other parent had primary physical custody, (2) multiply this amount for each parent by the % of time the other parent will have physical custody of the children, (3) the parent with the larger figure calculated in step (2) is the obligor parent, and the annual award is equal to the difference between the two figures multiplied by 1.5. However, if this figure is higher than the amount of support which would be calculated for primary custody, the annual support is the amount calculated for primary custody. Failure to exercise custody in this regard is grounds for modification of support, even if the custody order is not modified. The court may reduce child support payments by up to 75% for any period in which the obligor parent has visitation of over 27 consecutive days. The order must specify the amount of the reduction
<b>Arizona</b>	Arizona Child Support Guidelines as per Arizona Revised Statutes 25-320: A presumptive adjustment shall be made to each parent's proportionate share of the Total Child Support Obligation. To determine the adjustment, add together each block of parenting time to arrive at the total number of parenting time days per year. For each range of numbers of parenting time days, there is an adjustment percentage (see <a href="http://www.supreme.state.az.us/dr/childsup/CSG2004.pdf">http://www.supreme.state.az.us/dr/childsup/CSG2004.pdf</a> , pages 12 and 13). Multiply the BSO by the appropriate adjustment percentage. This number is then subtracted from the proportionate share of the Total Child Support Obligation of the parent who exercises parenting time. If the time spent with each parent is approximately equal, as are the adjusted gross incomes of the parents, no child is paid. If the parents' income is not equal, the total child support obligation is divided equally between the two households with the parent owing the greater amount being ordered to pay what is necessary to achieve an equal share in the other parent's household.
<b>Arkansas</b>	Administrative Order Number 10: The guidelines assume that the NCP will have visitation every other weekend and for several weeks during the summer. Excluding weekend visitation with the CP, in those situations where a child spends in excess of 14 consecutive days with the NCP, the court will consider whether an adjustment in child support is appropriate, giving consideration to the fixed obligations of the CP which are attributable to the child, to the increased costs of the NCP associated with the child's visit, and to the relative incomes of both parents. Any partial abatement or reduction should not exceed 50% of the child support obligation during the extended visitation period of more than 14 consecutive days. If the NCP does not exercise the extended visitations during a particular year, the NCP shall be required to pay the abated amount of child support to the custodial parent.

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<b>California</b>	Family Code Section 4055: The statewide uniform guideline for determining child support orders is as follows: $CS = (HN - (H\%) (TN))$ . CS = child support amount; K = sum of each parent's income allocated for child support*; HN = high earner's net monthly disposable income; H% = approximate percentage of time that the high earner has or will have primary physical responsibility for the children compared to the other parent; TN = total net monthly disposable income of both parties. (*K (sum of each parent's income allocated for child support) = $[1 + H\%]$ (if H% is less than or equal to 50%) or $[2 - H\%]$ (if H% is greater than 50%), multiplied by a fraction dependent upon the dollar amount of the total net disposable income of both parties (see <a href="http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=fam&amp;group=04001-05000&amp;file=4050-4076">http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=fam&amp;group=04001-05000&amp;file=4050-4076</a> for more information on the fraction)).
<b>Colorado</b>	Section 14-10-115 C.R.S.: Shared physical care: each parent keeping the children overnight for more than 92 overnights per year and both parents contributing to the expenses of the children in addition to the payment of child support. Each parent's BSO is divided between the parents in proportion to their respective adjusted gross incomes. Then, multiply each parent's share of the BSO by the % of time the children spend with the other parent to determine the theoretical BSO owed to the other parent. Add each parent's proportionate share of work-related net child care costs, extraordinary medical expenses, and extraordinary adjustments to the schedule. The parent owing the greater amount of child support shall owe the difference between the two amounts as a child support order minus any ordered direct payments made on behalf of the children for work-related net child care costs, extraordinary medical expense, or extraordinary adjustments to the schedule.
<b>Connecticut</b>	CGS Section 46b-215a-3: Deviations based on residential time may be granted for reasons of equity. There is no set formula for determining the deviation amount. However, when a shared physical custody arrangement exists, deviation is warranted only when (1) such arrangement substantially reduces the CP's, or substantially increases the NCP's, expenses for the child; and (ii) sufficient funds remain for the parent receiving support to meet the basic needs of the child after deviation.
<b>Delaware</b>	Chapter 9 of the Delaware Code: Where a court order or written agreement confirms that a child spends an average of 109 annual overnights in the household of the NCP, the NCP shall be entitled to retain a percentage of the primary support allowance and combined Standard of Living Adjustment (SOLA). [The SOLA is a percentage that is based on the concept that while spending on children increases overall as income increases, the proportion of income spent on children decreases.] The percentage corresponds to designated ranges of the number of overnights of visitations (see <a href="http://courts.delaware.gov/How%20To/Support/?ChildSupportGuidelinesEdV121106.pdf">http://courts.delaware.gov/How%20To/Support/?ChildSupportGuidelinesEdV121106.pdf</a> ). If the percentage is less than 50%, the amount retained shall not exceed the SOLA obligation of the NCP. Where there are multiple children in different ranges, the percentages shall be averaged. The Parenting Time Adjustment is now included on the worksheet.

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<b>District of Columbia</b>	Child Support Guideline Revision Act of 2006 (q)(1): A parenting arrangement is considered shared physical custody if the child spends 35% or more with each parent. (1) Multiply the BSO by 1.5 to get the adjusted BSO, (2) determine each parent's proportionate share of the adjusted BSO, (3) determine the amount to be retained by each parent by multiplying each parent's share of the adjusted BSO by the percentage of time the child spends with the parent, (4) subtract the amount of child support to be retained from the relevant parent's share of the adjusted BSO to determine the amount of each parent's child support obligation. The parent owing the greater amount shall be the NCP and shall pay the difference between the two amounts to the other parent.
<b>Florida</b>	F.S. 61.30(b)(11)(b): While deviations can occur if the child spends between 0% and 39% of overnights with the NCP, no formula is available. However, (b) provides a formula for when an NCP has the child for at least 40% of the overnights: (1) Calculate the amounts of child support apportioned each to the CP and the NCP without including daycare and health insurance costs and multiply each amount by 1.5, (2) calculate the % of overnights with each parent, (3) multiply the NCP's support obligation as calculated in (1) by the % of the CP's overnights, (4) multiply the CP's support obligation as calculated in (1) by the % of the NCP's overnights. The difference between the amounts calculated in (3) and (4) is the transfer payment, subject to an adjustment for daycare and health insurance expenses (see 61.30(b)(7)-(10)). An NCP's failure to exercise court-ordered or agreed visitation not caused by the CP shall be deemed a substantial change of circumstances for the purposes of modification. A mod here is retroactive to the date the NCP first failed to regularly
<b>Georgia</b>	O.C.G.A.. Section 19-6-15(i)(2)(K): The schedule is based upon expenditures for a child in an intact household. The court may order, or the jury may find by a special interrogatory, that a deviation from the presumptive amount of child support is appropriate when special circumstances make the presumptive amount of child support excessive or inadequate due to extended parenting time or when the child resides with both parents equally. If a claim is brought for parenting time, it is an action only for the CP and the NCP, and not for any other parties, including the IV-D agency.
<b>Hawaii</b>	Family Court Child Support Guidelines Attachment C: If the NCP has between 144 and 182 days of visitation per year with the child, the following formula is followed: (1) multiply the Total Amount of Child Support per month by 6 months for the mother's yearly support obligation and 6 months for the father's yearly support obligation, (2) calculate the difference between the two amounts, (3) divide the difference by 12 months to obtain the monthly child support to be paid by the parent with the larger child support obligation. Step 4: If the NCP would be the paying parent under the prior calculation, subtract the amount from step 3 from the Total Amount of Child Support per month. If the CP would be the paying parent, then add the Total Amount of Child Support per month to the amount in step 3. Divide the amount from step 4 by 40 days to calculate the adjustment rate.

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<b>Idaho</b>	I.R.C.P. Rule 6(c)6 Section 10(f): If the child spends more than 25% of the overnights in a year with a parent, use the following formula: (2) multiply the BSO by 1.5, (2) multiply this by each parent's percentage of income, (3) multiply these amounts by the percentage of time the child spends with the other parent. The respective child support obligations are then offset, with the parent owing more child support paying the difference between the two amounts. Whenever this calculation results in a parent having over 50% of the overnights paying support, that parent may show that such a payment is inappropriate. In cases where a parent has 25% or less of the overnights, the court may reduce the amount of support if a parent has the child for 14 consecutive days or more. Interim visitation of 2 days or less with the other parent will not defeat abatement of child support during extended visits. A reasonable reduction would be 50% for the duration of the actual physical custody.
<b>Illinois</b>	750 ILCS 5/505: Although residential time is not specifically listed as a reason for deviation, (a)(2) may permit it depending upon the circumstances. No formula is provided.
<b>Indiana</b>	Indiana Rules of Court Child Support Rules and Guideline 6 Commentary: (1) Complete the worksheet through Line 6; (2) Enter on Line 1PT of the Credit Worksheet (CW) the annual number of overnights exercised by the parent who will pay child support; (3) Enter on Line 2PT the BSO; (4) Enter on Line 3PT the figure from the TOTAL column that corresponds to the annual overnights exercised by the NCP; (5) Enter on Line 4PT the figure from the DUPLICATED column that corresponds to the annual number of overnights exercised by the NCP; (6) Enter on Line 5PT the percentage share of the Combined Weekly Income of the NCP; (7) Complete Lines 6PT through 9PT to determine the allowable credit; (8) Enter the result from Line 9PT on Line 7 of the worksheet as the Parenting Time Credit; (9) Apply the Line 7 Adjustments to determine the recommended Child Support Obligation. (Note: The PT Table is shown at <a href="http://www.in.gov/judiciary/rules/child_support/index.html#g6">http://www.in.gov/judiciary/rules/child_support/index.html#g6</a> and provides the amounts for the DUPLICATED column necessary to complete the CW.)
<b>Iowa</b>	Child Support Guidelines pursuant to I.C.. Section 598.21: A deviation is allowed if the NCP has more than 127 overnights per year. The credit is calculated using a table in <a href="https://childsupport.dhs.state.ia.us/includes/PDFfiles/ChildCareGuidelines.pdf">https://childsupport.dhs.state.ia.us/includes/PDFfiles/ChildCareGuidelines.pdf</a> which provides a percentage that is to be applied to the amount arrived at using the guidelines. Failure to exercise court-ordered visitation may be a basis for modification.

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<b>Kansas</b>	Kansas Child Support Guidelines(III): When a child spends between 35% and 49% of his or her overnights with the NCP, a parenting time adjustment (in the form of a percentage (see <a href="http://www.kscourts.org/ctruls/csupp4.htm">http://www.kscourts.org/ctruls/csupp4.htm</a> )) is applied to the BSO. If a child spends 14 or more consecutive days with the NCP, the support amount of the NCP may be proportionately reduced by up to 50% of the monthly support otherwise owed. Brief parenting time with the CP doesn't interfere with the consecutive nature of the time otherwise spent with the NCP. Because this type of adjustment is prospective and assumes the NCP will exercise the visitation, the court may consider the historical non-exercise of parenting time as a factor for denying, limiting, or granting an the type of adjustment provided through application of the parenting time adjustment percentage.
<b>Kentucky</b>	K.R.S.. Section 403.211: While deviation for residential credit may be permissible when appropriate, there is no formula provided for its application.
<b>Louisiana</b>	R.S.. 9:315.8: (E)(2): "If under a joint custody order, the person ordered to pay child support has physical custody of the child for more than seventy-three days, the court may order a credit to the child support obligation." (E)(3): "In determining the amount of credit to be given, the court shall consider the following: (a) The amount of time the child spends with the person to whom the credit would be applied. The court shall include in such consideration the continuing expenses of the domiciliary party. (b) The increase in financial burden placed on the person to whom the credit would be applied and the decrease in financial burden on the person receiving child support. (c) The best interests of the child and what is equitable between the parties." The burden of proof is placed on the parent seeking a credit.
<b>Maine</b>	M.R.S.A.. title 19-A Section 2007: While a number of bases for deviation are listed in this section, it doesn't appear that residential time is a basis for deviation in Maine unless the parties provide substantially equal care for the children. In this eventuality (discussed in Section 2006 (5)(D-1)), divide the total enhanced support obligation between the parties in proportion to their respective gross incomes. The party with the higher annual gross income has a presumptive obligation to pay the other party the lower of (a) the difference between their parental support obligations, and (b) the presumptive parental support obligation determined for the payor party using the basic support entitlement under the support guidelines as through the other party provided primary residential care of the child.
<b>Maryland</b>	Maryland Family Law Code Ann. Section 12-204(m): In the case of "shared physical custody," (meaning that each parent keeps the child or children overnight for more than 35% of the year and that both parents contribute to the expenses of the child or children in addition to the child support amount), divide the adjusted BSO between the parents in proportion to their respective adjusted actual incomes. Multiply each of these amounts by the % of time the child or children spend with the other parent to determine the theoretical BSO owed to the other parent. The parent owing the greater amount shall owe the different in the 2 amounts of child support.

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<b>Massachusetts</b>	Trial Child Support Guidelines (II)(D)(2): The court may adjust the amount of child support beyond the 2 percent range (by which the BSO can be increased or decreased normally allowed after consideration of the "totality of the circumstances of the parties") after taking into consideration the parties' actual time sharing with the children and the relative resources, expenses, and living standards of the two households.
<b>Michigan</b>	Child Support Formula Manual 3.05: Each parent have the child in the case for a minimum of 128 overnights to meet the threshold for application of the economic responsibility formula (ERF). Base support under the ERF = $[(\# \text{ of annual overnights w/Parent A squared} \times \text{Parent B's BSO}) - (\# \text{ of annual overnights with Parent B squared} \times \text{Parent A's BSO})] / (\# \text{ of annual overnights w/Parent A squared} + \# \text{ of annual overnights with Parent B squared})$ . As concerns a parenting time support abatement (3.06), a payer's base support obligation for a child should be abated by 50% for periods of 6 or more consecutive overnights the child stays with that parent. Every child support order not calculated using the shared ERF should include a parenting time abatement provision that allows for abatement of base support following the conclusion of parenting time. If the support order doesn't contain a parenting time support abatement provision, no abatement should occur except by written agreement of the parties. Parenting time abatements must not be used in conjunction with the ERF
<b>Minnesota</b>	M.S.A. Section 518A.36 Subd. 2: The NCP is entitled to a parenting expense adjustment as follows: a) less than 10% --> no adjustment, (b) 10% to 45% --> 12%, c) 45.1% to 50% --> presume parenting time is equal. Multiply the adjustment percentage by the NCP's BSO to arrive at the parenting expense adjustment. A separate calculation is provided in Subd. 3 for when parenting time is presumed equal. It involves multiplying the BSO by .75, prorating that amount between the parents based on each parent's proportionate share of the combined PICS (gross income minus deductions for children the parents don't have in common), and subtracting the lower amount from the higher amount.
<b>Mississippi</b>	Miss. Code Section 43-19-103: While a deviation for residential time is permitted, no formula is provided.
<b>Missouri</b>	Civil Procedure Form 14, Line 11: Multiply the BSO by an adjustment percentage dictated on the number of overnights spent with the NCP. The adjustment percentages are as follows: 10% to 20% of year (36-72 overnights) --> 6%, 20% to 25% of year (73-91 overnights) --> 9%, 25%-30% of year (92-109 overnights) --> 10%. If the NCP has been awarded periods of overnight visitation or custody of more than 109 days per year, the adjustment for that parent may be greater than 10%.

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<b>Montana</b>	ARM 37.62.136: If all the children of the calculation spend 110 days or less with a parent, all of that parent's obligation is due and payable to the other parent. ARM 37.62.138: If any child of a calculation spends more than 110 days with both parents, a credit will be given. The adjusted transfer payment is calculated by a) recalculating the needs of each child separately, b) allocating each parent's obligation to each child based upon that child's proportionate need, c) adjusting the obligation of each parent proportionately for each child who spends between 110 and 183 days with both parents, d) totaling each parent's obligation for all children, and e) offsetting the transfer payments.
<b>Nebraska</b>	Child Support Guidelines(H): An adjustment in child support of up to 80% during periods of parenting time may be made at the discretion of the court when time with the child substantially exceeds alternating weekends and holidays and 28 days or more in any 90-day period. Child Support Guidelines(L): With joint physical custody (meaning one party's parenting time is 109 to 142 days per year), there is a different worksheet used. The worksheet (worksheet 3 is found at <a href="http://supremecourt.ne.gov/rules/pdf/childsupp-06.pdf">http://supremecourt.ne.gov/rules/pdf/childsupp-06.pdf</a> on page 6.11.
<b>Nevada</b>	NRS 125B.080: The court shall consider time spent with each parent when determining the amount of support. The deviation must be justified by a finding of fact. No formula exists.
<b>New Hampshire</b>	N.H.. Rev. Stat. Section 458-C:5: While a residential credit may be ordered under special circumstances, there is no set formula for this adjustment to the BSO.
<b>New Jersey</b>	New Jersey Rules of Court Appendix IX A (13) and (14): While a residential credit is allowed when the child spends less than 28% of the time with the NCP, a specific formula is not provided. If a child is in the care of an NCP for 5 or more consecutive nights, the NCP may ask for an abatement of the child support order for the period of residential time. If an award is adjusted prospectively for residential time and the NCP, over a reasonable period, does not conform with the parenting plan, the CP may file an application with the court requesting that the child support order be adjusted to reflect the actual amount of residential time that is being exercised. If the child spends more than 28% of the time with the NCP, then the parenting arrangement is considered to be shared parenting. The adjustments allowed under these arrangements are based on a relatively complicated method of accommodating variable expenses incurred by the NCP. These guidelines are not presumptive but are instead subject to the discretion of the court.
<b>New Mexico</b>	N.M. Stat. Sections 40-4-11.1: There is no residential credit available when "basic visitation" exists (when each parent has the child for less than 35% of the time. However, the court may provide for a partial abatement of support for visitations of 1 month or longer. When the time with each parent exceed 35%, then the worksheet for "shared responsibility" is used. This worksheet is contained in the following link: <a href="http://www.hsd.state.nm.us/csed/files/Worksheet_B_-_Shared_Responsibility.pdf">http://www.hsd.state.nm.us/csed/files/Worksheet_B_-_Shared_Responsibility.pdf</a> .
<b>New York</b>	N.Y. Dom. Rel. Law Section 240(1-b)(f)(8): Adjustments for residential time are discretionary.

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<b>North Carolina</b>	North Carolina Child Support Guidelines: When the NCP spends 123 days or more with the child yearly, a shared custody calculation is used which involves the following: the combined BSO is increased by 50% and is allocated between the parents based on their respective incomes and the amount of time the child lives with the other parent. Worksheet B is used, and the link to that worksheet is <a href="https://nddhacts01.dhhs.state.nc.us/home.jsp?TargetScreen=WorkSheet.jsp">https://nddhacts01.dhhs.state.nc.us/home.jsp?TargetScreen=WorkSheet.jsp</a> . When less than 123 nights are spent with the NCP annually, then there is no adjustment available.
<b>North Dakota</b>	NDCC 75-02-04.1-08.1 and 08.2: "Extended visitation" means visitation between an NCP and a child scheduled by a court order to exceed 60 of 90 consecutive nights or an annual total of 164 nights. The formula for determining the obligation in the case of extended visitation is as follows: 1) divide the BSO by the number of children, 2) for each child, multiply the number of that child's visitation nights by .32 and subtract the resulting amount from 365, 3) divide the amount in step 2 by 365, multiply the amount from step 1 by the amount from step 3, 4) total all amounts from step 3. In the case of equal physical custody, calculate a child support obligation for each parent and the lesser amount is then subtracted from the greater. The difference is the support amount owed by the parent with the greater obligation. Each parent is an obligee and an obligor to the order.
<b>Ohio</b>	Ohio Rev. Code Section 3119.022: There is no formula provided for calculating an adjustment for residential time.
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Okla. Stat. Tit. 43 Section 118(10): In the case of "shared parenting time" (each parent has physical custody of the child or children overnight for more than 120 nights each year, an adjustment for shared parenting time shall be made to the base monthly child support obligation (BSO): multiply the combined BSO by 1.5 to get the BSO. Divide the total adjusted BSO between the parents in proportion to their adjusted gross incomes and divide this amount by the % of time the child spends with the other parent to determine the BSO owed to the other parent. Offset these amounts, and the BSO of the parent owing the lesser amount is then set at \$0. The parent owing the greater BSO shall pay the difference between the two amounts. If the child spends less than 120 days with the NCP, then while an adjustment to the BSO is possible, there is no prescribed formula. In the case of joint custody (equal time with each parent), calculate each parent's obligation by applying the normal child support guidelines and the parent with the greater obligation is the paying parent.



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<b>Oregon</b>	OAR Division 50 Rule 137-050-0455: If there is a current written parenting plan providing for parenting time and/or the parents have split custody, then multiply the justment percentage corresponding to the % of time spent with the NCP by the BSO. The adjustment percentages are listed at <a href="http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_100/OAR_137/137_050.html">http://arcweb.sos.state.or.us/rules/OARS_100/OAR_137/137_050.html</a> . If the parenting time is equal, the expenses for the children are equally shared and the adjusted gross incomes of the parents also are equal, no support shall be paid. If the parenting time is equal but the parents' adjusted gross incomes are not equal, the parent having the greater adjusted gross income is the obligor. This obligation is calculated by prorating the BSO between the parents and subtracting the lower amount from the higher amount, and divide this amount in half. If there is no written parenting time agreement or court order providing for parenting time, the parent having primary physical custody shall be treated as having 100 % of the parenting time and no adjustment shall be allowed.
<b>Oregon (proposed)</b>	OAR 137-050-0450 and OAR 137-050-0455: The recommendation is for there to be a 1.5% multiplier that begins at 25% or greater and less than 50% parenting time only when there is a written parenting time agreement. The recommended change to the rule would allow the court to take into consideration the actual time spent with the child rather than just what the parenting time agreement says. Additionally, the proposal is to amend the rule so that parenting time is calculated using a two-year average rather than a one year average (730 days vs. 365).
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Pa. R. Civ. Pro 1910.16-4: When the children spend 40% or more of their time during the year with the obligor, a rebuttable presumption arises that the obligor is entitled to a reduction in the basic support obligation to reflect this time. In the case of this type of an arrangement, Part II of the child support schedule is used. Without regard to which parent initiated the support action, when the children spend equal time with both parents, use Part II for the calculation, and 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. The child support schedule is contained within this rule.
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Administrative Order 2002-03 (4) and (5): It is within the discretion of the court to make adjustments to the support obligation based on extended visitation. It is calculated as follows: Determine the obligor's weekly and yearly support obligation, determine the number of consecutive weeks during the year that an obligor will have physical custody of the children, multiply the weekly support obligation by the number that number of weeks, deduct this amount from the total annual support owed by the obligor, and divide this amount by 52 to obtain the prorated total amount owed by the obligor. If the visitation doesn't occur as planned, it is up to the obligee to request a modification. In the case of equal custody, the court may determine an equitable child support obligation at its discretion.

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<b>South Carolina</b>	Southern Carolina Soc. Serv. Reg. 114-4730(A): In the case of shared physical custody (each parent has court-ordered visitation for at least 109 or more overnights each year), a separate worksheet is used: Worksheet C. This document can be found at <a href="http://www.state.sc.us/dss/csed/forms/2006guidelines.pdf">http://www.state.sc.us/dss/csed/forms/2006guidelines.pdf</a> . The basic calculation is as follows: multiply the BSO by 1.5, apportion this amount between the parties according to the respective incomes, multiply this amount by the % of time the time the child spends with each parent, and then offset those amounts. The parent who owes more pays the difference between the two amounts, and the parent who owes less pays \$0. Adjustments can then be made for additional expenses (child care, etc.).
<b>South Dakota</b>	South Dakota Cod. Laws Section 25-7-6.14: With basic visitation, a court may allow an abatement of between 38% and 66% if the child spends 10 or more days in a month with the obligor, and the days of visitation and the abatement are specified in the order. With shared responsibility (where a court order allows a child to spend at least 120 days in a calendar year with each parent, a credit shall be calculated by multiplying the combined child support obligation using both parents' monthly net incomes by 1.5 and apportioning this amount to each parent according to his or her net income. Multiply each parent's portion of the shared custody child support obligation by the % of time the child spends with the other parent. Offset the respective child support obligations with the parent owing more child support paying the difference. If the parenting plan exercised substantially deviates from the parenting plan ordered, either party may file a petition for modification without showing any other change in circumstances. The court shall consider each case
<b>Tennessee</b>	Rule 1240-2-4-.02(28) and .04: Adjustments for residential time are made within the child support schedule. A "variable multiplier" is used, and this is a formula based on the number of days the NCP spends with the child and the amount of the BSO where the NCP spends an average of 92 days or more with all applicable children. The child support schedule is found in .08 and at the following link: <a href="http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1240/1240-02/1240-02-04.pdf">http://www.state.tn.us/sos/rules/1240/1240-02/1240-02-04.pdf</a> .
<b>Texas</b>	Texas Family Code Section 154.123: An adjustment due to residential time is possible if appropriate under the circumstances. However, the rule doesn't prescribe an formula for determination of the amount of this adjustment.
<b>Utah</b>	Utah Code Section 78-45-7.9: In cases of joint physical custody apportion the total base support obligation based on relative income. If the obligor's time with the children is between 110 and 131 overnights, multiply the number of overnights over 110 by .0027, then multiply the result by the base combined child support obligation, and then subtract the result from the obligor's apportioned share of the base support obligation. If the amount of time to be spent with the children is 131 overnights or more, multiply the number of overnights over 130 by .0084, then multiply the result by the base combined child support obligation, and then subtract that amount from the obligor's apportioned share of the base support obligation.

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<b>Vermont</b>	Vt.Stat.title 15, Section 657: When each parent has at least 30% of the overnights, the total child support obligation is increased by 50%. Divide the total support obligation between the parents in proportion to their respective available incomes and in proportion to the amount of time each parent exercises physical custody. Offset the obligations, and the parent owing the larger amount must pay the difference between the two amounts. When one parent has between 25% and 30% of the overnights, each parent's respective share of the total support obligation is determined using a shared costs table adopted by the agency of human services by rule. The shared costs table minimizes economic disputes over parent-child contact or visitation and increases the total support obligation by 50 percent.
<b>Virginia</b>	Va. Code Section 20-108.1(G)(3): Where a party has custody or visitation of a child or children for more than 90 days of the year, a shared custody child support amount is based on the ratio in which the parents share the custody and visitation of any child or children. The "shared support need" is the BSO multiplied by 1.4. Multiply this amount by the other parent's custody share (the number of days that a parent has physical custody, whether by sole custody, joint legal or joint residential custody, or visitation, of a shared child per year divided by the number of days in the year). Add the other parent's cost of health care coverage, plus the other parent's work-related child-care costs. Multiply this amount by that parent's income share. Subtract the support amounts calculated for each parent and the difference is the shared custody support one parent owes to the other, with the payor parent being the one whose shared support is the larger.
<b>West Virginia</b>	WVC 48-13-501: On cases where each parent has the child for more than 127 days per year (35%), multiply the BSO by 1.5 to arrive at a shared parenting BSO, and apportion that amount according to each parent's income. Multiply each parent's portion of the shared parenting BSO by the % of time the child spends with the other parent. Offset the respective basic child support obligations with the parent owing more basic child support paying the difference between the two amounts. Adjust for each parent's additional direct expenses on the child by apportioning the sum of the parent's direct expenditures on the child's share of any unreimbursed child health care expenses, work-related child care expenses and any other extraordinary expenses agreed to by the parents or ordered by the court less any extraordinary credits agreed to by the parents or ordered by the court to each parent according to their income share. Add what each parent owes for the BSO and additional direct expenses. Offset the respective amounts with the parent owing more paying the other parent the
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Administrative Rule DWD 40.04(2)(b): When each parent has court-ordered periods of placement of at least 25%, or 92 days each year, multiply each parent's BSO under the regular formula by 1.5. Multiply this amount by the proportion of time the child spends with the other parent. Offset these amounts, and the parent owing more under this calculation is the paying parent.
<b>Residential Schedule</b>	

**Wyoming**

Wyo. Stat. Section 20-2-303(c): When each parent keeps the children overnight for more than 40% of the year and both parents contribute substantially to the expenses of the children in addition to the payment of child support, divide the BSO between the parents in proportion to each parent's net income. Multiply the proportionate share of the total obligation of each parent by the % of time the children spend with the other parent to determine the theoretical support obligation owed to the other parent. The parent owing the greater amount of child support shall pay the difference between the two amounts as the net child support obligation.