



DANIEL G. HEELY  
Senior Judge

KENNETH K.M. LING  
Director

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

November 1, 1989

DISTRICT FAMILY JUDGES

ARNOLD T. ABE  
DARRYL Y.C. CHOY  
EVELYN B. LANCE  
LINDA K.C. LUKE  
MARJORIE HIGA MANUIA  
TOGO NAKAGAWA  
MICHAEL A. TOWN  
FRANCES Q.F. WONG

TO: PERSONNEL OF THE JUDICIARY, CHILD SUPPORT  
ENFORCEMENT AGENCY, HEARINGS OFFICERS, AND ATTORNEYS

FROM: THE SENIOR FAMILY COURT JUDGES, STATE OF HAWAII

SUBJECT: AMENDED CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES

The Child Support Guidelines, 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, pursuant to HRS Section 576D-7, are hereby amended as contained in the attached "Guidelines in Determining Child Support (November, 1989." The effective date of these amended Guidelines, which supersede the February 1, 1988 Guidelines, is noted on its first page.

These amendments update the poverty level self-support amount and tax withholdings to reflect the 1989 figures, and add a method of computation of appropriate child support in those cases where the non-custodial parent has overnight visitation in excess of 100 days but less than the time period which constitutes equal joint physical custody (182 1/2 days). As amended, the guidelines are now applicable to administrative process hearings and resulting orders issued pursuant to the provisions of HRS Chapter 576E.

Your comments and suggestions for further revisions are invited. Prior to November 15, 1989, you may submit comments to:

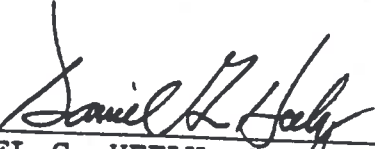
The Child Support Guidelines Committee  
Post Office Box K  
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii 96793

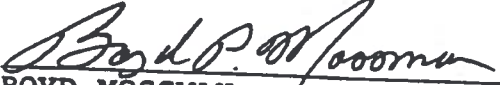
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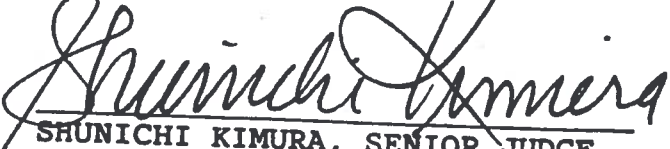
Note: For inclusion in the Hawaii Divorce Manual, Vol. II  
Section 13- Court Policies, as Memorandum No. 90  
This memo supersedes Memorandum No. 55 (2/1/88).

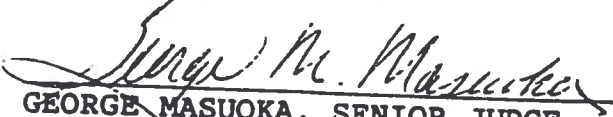
It is anticipated that the Guidelines will continue to be reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The Senior Family Court Judges express their deep appreciation to the following members of the Child Support Guidelines Committee: Naomi Campbell, Esq., Head of the Family Support Division, Corporation Counsel; Jeanne Carman, Director, Child Support Enforcement Agency; William Darrah, Esq., Attorney and Chairman of the Family Law Section of the Hawaii State Bar Association; Jack Durham, Esq., Deputy Attorney General with the CSEA's Administrative Process Branch; Patricia Eads, Esq., Attorney with the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii; Geraldine Hasegawa, Esq., Deputy Corporation Counsel, Family Support Division, County of Hawaii; Peter Herman, Esq., Attorney; The Hon. Evelyn Lance, District Family Court Judge, First Circuit; Ronald Lau, Esq., Hearings Officer, Department of the Attorney General; Deborah McNulty, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, Child Support Enforcement, Maui Section; The Hon. Clifford Nakea, District Family Court Judge, Fifth Circuit; Gerald Suenishi, Special Court Trustee Supervisor, Family Court, First Circuit; Michael Wong, Esq., Attorney; and The Hon. Michael Town, District Family Court Judge, First Circuit.

  
DANIEL G. HEELY, SENIOR JUDGE  
FAMILY COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT

  
BOYD MOSSMAN, SENIOR JUDGE  
FAMILY COURT, SECOND CIRCUIT

  
SHUNICHI KIMURA, SENIOR JUDGE  
FAMILY COURT, THIRD CIRCUIT

  
GEORGE MASUOKA, SENIOR JUDGE  
FAMILY COURT, FIFTH CIRCUIT

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF THE JUDICIARY  
FAMILY COURTS

GUIDELINES IN DETERMINING CHILD SUPPORT  
(November, 1989)

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 "[w]hen 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 statewide in all types of cases involving child support orders heard by the Family Courts or by the Hearings Officer Section, Department of the Attorney General, from and after November 15, 1989. In cases in which stipulations were entered into or administrative orders prepared prior to November 15, 1989, 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 February 1, 1990.

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/

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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, Williams, "Guidelines for Child Support and Orders," 21 Fam. L. Q. 281-324 (1987), (describing the four types of child support guidelines: flat percentage, income shares, Melson and income equalization). See also Dalton vs. Clanton, 15 FLR 1308 (Del. 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 child(ren) 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 AFDC, General Assistance 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 \$5,449 per month, calculate net income less self-support as follows:
    - (1) Calculate Federal taxes:
      - (i) Subtract \$167 from gross income to yield an adjusted monthly income for Federal tax calculations.
      - (ii) Adjusted monthly income over \$3,833 but not more than \$8,786 is taxed at \$847 plus 33% of the excess over \$3,833.
      - (iii) Adjusted monthly income over \$8,786 is taxed at \$2,481 plus 28% of the excess over \$8,786.
    - (2) Calculate State Taxes as \$24 plus 8% of all adjusted monthly income over \$458.
    - (3) Calculate Social Security as \$300, or, for self-employed obligors, substitute the Self-Employment Tax.
    - (4) Subtract Federal Taxes, State Taxes, and Social Security or Self-Employment Tax from the gross monthly income to yield net income.
    - (5) Subtract \$454 net self-support to yield net income less self-support.
  - c. Explanation: Primary child support obligations will be determined on the basis of net income, allowing deductions for taxes (based on 1989 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 \$454, based on the 1989 Federal Poverty Level need of \$573 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 \$5,449 per month.

- Line 3. Subtract amounts paid by a parent for health insurance to cover the subject children. This amount should include only the extra cost of covering the children beyond whatever coverage the parent would otherwise have. Ordinary medical and dental expenses not covered by insurance shall be paid by custodial parent unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- Line 4. The amount of the 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

a. 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 in order to care for other children, and the parent is remarried or cohabiting with another in the relationship of husband and wife, the parent's income will be deemed to be up to 50% of the combined gross income of the parent and "spouse".

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 income capacity is attributed, it shall be

not less than 30 hours of weekly earnings at minimum wage provided the custodial children are of school age (kindergarten or above). [HRS Section 576D-7(9)] Cleveland vs. Cleveland, 1 Haw. App. 187 (1980); Saromines vs. Saromines, 3 Haw. App. 20 (1982).

b. Assets for payment of support:

Where a parent has inadequate income to meet his or 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. 187 (1980).

Step B: Calculate Primary Child Support Need

Line 7. The minimum needs of several children in a household are established below. The order of all children in the household is a ranking on the basis of age beginning with the eldest. Enter the total amount for all subject children on Line 7 of the Calculation Sheet.

1st child in the household . . . . . \$200/mo  
2nd & 3rd children in the household . \$150/mo  
Each additional child in the household \$100/mo

The primary child support need of each child in question will be calculated by first determining that child's rank in the custodial parent's household and then using the appropriate figure shown above.

These "minimum need" or primary support amounts, determined on the basis of the Delaware Melson Formula, are further supported by studies of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Thomas J. Espenshade, Lawrence Olson, and others.

Line 8. Calculate the 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 this amount on Line 10.
- Line 11. If the primary support obligation of the non-custodial parent (Line 10) is less than \$30 per child, a minimum obligation of \$30 per child per month shall be required. If this provision applies, enter \$30 on Line 11.
- Line 12. If the amount available for primary support (Line 4) is greater than \$30 per child, but less than that parent's primary support obligation (Line 10), then he/she will only be required to pay primary child support equal to 70% of his/her income available for primary support (Line 4) and no standard of living adjustment will be added. If this provision applies, enter the greater of \$30 per child or 70% of the non-custodial parent's income available for primary support on Line 12.

Explanations:

- a. 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.

- b. 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 c and d below regardless of the title of the custodial arrangements.

- c. 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 course of a year. In such cases, two guideline worksheets should be prepared, with 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 times 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.

d. 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. Subtract #2 from #1.
4. Divide #3 by 83 to obtain a per diem support amount.
5. Multiply the per diem support amount by the number of days over 100 days to calculate the support amount to be subtracted from "normal" support to adjust for the additional days.

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 motion. Either parent may file a motion to modify child support, based solely on the number of visitation days, only once in any 12 month period.

e. Split custody:

If these two parties "split" the custody of their children, a separate guidelines worksheet must be prepared regarding the children in each individual household, as each household will have a first, etc., child for purposes of lines 7 and 18. To avoid unnecessary transfers of funds the amounts payable by each parent to the other may be offset, with a net amount to be paid by the parent having the greater child support obligation.

f. The \$30 minimum child support obligation recognizes that every parent is required to provide support for his/her children.

g. The reduction in primary child support to 70% of income available for primary support creates an incentive for low-income parents to continue to work.

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

Step A: Determine the Non-Custodial Parent's Income Available for SOLA Support

- Line 13. Determine the non-custodial parent's SOLA income from the Income Table.
- For gross income greater than \$5,449, determine the SOLA income by subtracting \$573 from the non-custodial parent's gross income.
- Line 14. Subtract the amount of primary support calculated above and entered on Line 10.
- Line 15. 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 \$167 (1/12 x 2000).
- Line 16. Subtract the TOTAL PRIMARY CHILD SUPPORT NEED owed by the non-custodial parent to other children, whether by a previous court order or a non-adjudicated 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 support need calculated according to the instructions to line 7.

Explanations:

- a. 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. \$573 is established as the minimum level of self-support, based on the 1989 Federal Poverty Level. The Income Table reflects SOLA income as gross income less the minimum gross self-support.
- b. Primary support owed to the subject children and to other children is subtracted in order to equalize the treatment of all children.
- c. 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 18. The 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 the total percentage for all subject children on Line 18.
- Line 19. Multiply the SOLA net income (Line 17) by the SOLA percentage (Line 18) to calculate the SOLA obligation.

**PART III. TOTAL MONTHLY SUPPORT OBLIGATION OF THE NON-CUSTODIAL PARENT**

Enter the sum of Lines 10 and 19 or enter Line 11 or 12.

A specific and differentiated child support amount shall be ordered for each child. An equal amount shall be allocated for each child even though the computation is based on birth order in the family.

See Part I, Step C, explanations b, c, d, and e above for directions regarding extensive visitation, joint physical custody, and split custody.

**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 shall 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:

- Extraordinary medical needs, either of the child or of a parent.
- Other extraordinary needs of the child, e.g., special educational needs, special 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.

--An unusually high monthly income that would result in a computation higher than the reasonable needs of the children. Doe VI v. Roe VI, 6 Haw. App. 629, (April (1987)).

--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.

See also Mack v. Mack, 7 Haw. App. \_\_\_\_\_, 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. \_\_\_\_\_, 751 P. 2d 93 (1988) (agreement to pay less is not an exceptional circumstance); Tomas v. Tomas, 7 Haw. App. \_\_\_\_\_ (1988) (visitation transportation expense not exceptional).

**1989 CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES - TABLE OF NET INCOMES**

GROSS ----- (Under \$600)	NET ----	SOLA -----	GROSS -----	NET ----	SOLA -----
\$600 - 649	\$0	\$0	\$3,000 - 3049	\$1,529	\$2,427
\$650 - 699	\$18	\$0	\$3,050 - 3099	\$1,559	\$2,477
\$700 - 749	\$59	\$77	\$3,100 - 3149	\$1,590	\$2,527
\$750 - 799	\$99	\$127	\$3,150 - 3199	\$1,621	\$2,577
\$800 - 849	\$116	\$177	\$3,200 - 3249	\$1,642	\$2,627
\$850 - 899	\$150	\$227	\$3,250 - 3299	\$1,672	\$2,677
\$900 - 949	\$190	\$277	\$3,300 - 3349	\$1,703	\$2,727
\$950 - 999	\$231	\$327	\$3,350 - 3399	\$1,734	\$2,777
\$1,000 - 1049	\$271	\$377	\$3,400 - 3449	\$1,755	\$2,827
\$1,050 - 1099	\$305	\$427	\$3,450 - 3499	\$1,785	\$2,877
\$1,100 - 1149	\$322	\$477	\$3,500 - 3549	\$1,816	\$2,927
\$1,150 - 1199	\$363	\$527	\$3,550 - 3599	\$1,847	\$2,977
\$1,200 - 1249	\$403	\$577	\$3,600 - 3649	\$1,868	\$3,027
\$1,250 - 1299	\$437	\$627	\$3,650 - 3699	\$1,868	\$3,077
\$1,300 - 1349	\$477	\$677	\$3,700 - 3749	\$1,898	\$3,127
\$1,350 - 1399	\$518	\$727	\$3,750 - 3799	\$1,929	\$3,177
\$1,400 - 1449	\$535	\$777	\$3,800 - 3849	\$1,960	\$3,227
\$1,450 - 1499	\$569	\$827	\$3,850 - 3899	\$1,981	\$3,277
\$1,500 - 1549	\$609	\$877	\$3,900 - 3949	\$2,011	\$3,327
\$1,550 - 1599	\$649	\$927	\$3,950 - 3999	\$2,042	\$3,377
\$1,600 - 1649	\$690	\$977	\$4,000 - 4049	\$2,073	\$3,427
\$1,650 - 1699	\$724	\$1,027	\$4,050 - 4099	\$2,093	\$3,477
\$1,700 - 1749	\$750	\$1,077	\$4,100 - 4149	\$2,125	\$3,527
\$1,750 - 1799	\$786	\$1,127	\$4,150 - 4199	\$2,158	\$3,577
\$1,800 - 1849	\$823	\$1,177	\$4,200 - 4249	\$2,191	\$3,627
\$1,850 - 1899	\$851	\$1,227	\$4,250 - 4299	\$2,211	\$3,677
\$1,900 - 1949	\$881	\$1,277	\$4,300 - 4349	\$2,243	\$3,727
\$1,950 - 1999	\$912	\$1,327	\$4,350 - 4399	\$2,277	\$3,777
\$2,000 - 2049	\$943	\$1,377	\$4,400 - 4449	\$2,306	\$3,827
\$2,050 - 2099	\$964	\$1,427	\$4,450 - 4499	\$2,336	\$3,877
\$2,100 - 2149	\$994	\$1,477	\$4,500 - 4549	\$2,365	\$3,927
\$2,150 - 2199	\$1,025	\$1,527	\$4,550 - 4599	\$2,395	\$3,977
\$2,200 - 2249	\$1,056	\$1,577	\$4,600 - 4649	\$2,424	\$4,027
\$2,250 - 2299	\$1,077	\$1,627	\$4,650 - 4699	\$2,454	\$4,077
\$2,300 - 2349	\$1,107	\$1,677	\$4,700 - 4749	\$2,483	\$4,127
\$2,350 - 2399	\$1,138	\$1,727	\$4,750 - 4799	\$2,513	\$4,177
\$2,400 - 2449	\$1,169	\$1,777	\$4,800 - 4849	\$2,542	\$4,227
\$2,450 - 2499	\$1,190	\$1,827	\$4,850 - 4899	\$2,572	\$4,277
\$2,500 - 2549	\$1,220	\$1,877	\$4,900 - 4949	\$2,601	\$4,327
\$2,550 - 2599	\$1,251	\$1,927	\$4,950 - 4999	\$2,631	\$4,377
\$2,600 - 2649	\$1,282	\$1,977	\$5,000 - 5049	\$2,660	\$4,427
\$2,650 - 2699	\$1,303	\$2,027	\$5,050 - 5099	\$2,690	\$4,477
\$2,700 - 2749	\$1,333	\$2,077	\$5,100 - 5149	\$2,719	\$4,527
\$2,750 - 2799	\$1,364	\$2,127	\$5,150 - 5199	\$2,749	\$4,577
\$2,800 - 2849	\$1,395	\$2,177	\$5,200 - 5249	\$2,778	\$4,627
\$2,850 - 2899	\$1,416	\$2,227	\$5,250 - 5299	\$2,808	\$4,677
\$2,900 - 2949	\$1,446	\$2,277	\$5,300 - 5349	\$2,837	\$4,727
\$2,950 - 2999	\$1,477	\$2,327	\$5,350 - 5399	\$2,867	\$4,777
	\$1,508	\$2,377	\$5,400 - 5449	\$2,896	\$4,827
				\$2,926	

(Refer to instructions for Gross Incomes over \$5449 per month)



**CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES CALCULATIONS**  
 (Calculations should be rounded to the nearest dollar)

**PART I. PRIMARY CHILD SUPPORT**

**Step A:**

	Father	Mother
1. Monthly GROSS Income	\$ _____	\$ _____
2. Monthly NET Income ("NET" column from table)	\$ _____	\$ _____
3. <u>Less</u> 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) (Percentages should be rounded to the nearest whole percent)	6F _____ %	6M _____ %

**Step B:**

7. Total basic child support (\$200+150+150+100, etc.)	\$ _____
8. <u>Plus</u> 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 <u>line 10</u> is less than \$30/child, enter \$30/child and <u>go to PART III</u>	\$ _____
12. If <u>line 4</u> is less than <u>line 10</u> , enter 70% of <u>line 4</u> and <u>go to PART III</u>	\$ _____



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

(From this point, calculate for only the non-custodial parent; if joint physical or split custody, use two worksheets)

13.	SOLA income ("SOLA" from table)		\$	_____
14.	<u>Less</u> PRIMARY SUPPORT OBLIGATION (L10)	-	\$	_____
15.	<u>Less</u> 1/12 of annual Federal tax dependency exemption per child if retained by custodial parent. (\$167/child for 1989)	-	\$	_____
16.	<u>Less</u> PRIMARY support for other children	-	\$	_____
17.	= SOLA net income	=	\$	_____
18.	x SOLA % (12%+6%+6%+4%, etc)	x	_____ %	
19.	= SOLA OBLIGATION	=	\$	_____

**PART III. TOTAL MONTHLY CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION**

20. (Line 10 + Line 19) or Line 11 or Line 12 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
(rounded off to the nearest \$10)

**STATEMENT REGARDING EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES** (\_\_\_\_ not applicable):

The Court should deviate from the total Monthly child support obligation as calculated under these guidelines (L20) 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)

## LIST OF REFERENCES

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