

Child Support Guidelines

A GUIDE TO ADDRESSING FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



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How do I request a modification?

The Adjustment and Review process, also known as the Modification process, is the method by which the child support obligation is reviewed to reflect the current financial situation of both parties. The Adjustment and Review process takes several months to complete from the initial request to final Order.

To request a Modification:

- Contact the CSEA at (330) 643-2765 or toll free in Ohio at (800) 726-2765, or
- Email your request to CSEA at maysl@odjfs.state.oh.us

Possible results of Modification

Review:

- No Change
- Increase
- Decrease

If there is a change as a result of the modification, the new amount will commence the first day of the month after the modification was scheduled for review.

What are Child Support Guidelines?

In order to establish consistency in the amount of child support orders, the federal government requires child support guidelines to be used by states. The guidelines represent a formula for the calculation of child support orders. Federal regulations do not require the states to implement a particular formula or model. There are different models used by different states. Ohio utilizes what is known as the "income shares" model.

The income shares model calculates a child support order by considering the income of both parents and the standard of living that a child would experience if the parents were in the same household. The percentage of the combined income that each parent contributes helps determine the amount obligated in the support order. The obligor is ordered to pay to the obligee his or her proportional share of child support. Essentially, the income shares model assumes that parents of a child should share in the responsibility for the financial support of children in proportion to their income.

Other examples of models include those based on a percentage of the obligor's income, the Melson

Formula and hybrid calculations. The percentage of income model calculates child support as a certain percentage of an obligor's income. The Melson Formula, named for a judge who created the formula, considers the income of both parents, includes a self-support reserve, and contains a standard of living allowance. Hybrid models generally include a percentage of the obligor's income on a sliding scale with the income shares model being used after a particular income threshold is met. Overall, most states consider the income of both parents when calculating a child support order.

Ohio's model utilizes gross income figures from both parents in its calculation process. Gross income is defined as all earned and unearned income from all sources during a calendar year. Examples of items included in gross income are salaries, wages, commissions, royalties, tips, overtime, bonuses, rental income, dividends, interest, trust income, annuities, unemployment benefits, workers' compensation, disability income, military pay, self-generated income, earned income credits, and other income.

How are shared parenting and split parenting arrangements considered?

There is one worksheet provided in the Ohio Revised Code. If there is a shared parenting order, the shared parenting arrangement may provide a basis for deviating from the guideline amount. If there is a split parenting arrangement, the child support obligation of the parents is offset and the court generally issues a child support order requiring the parent with the larger child support obligation to pay the net amount to the other parent.

Are obligees required to demonstrate how child support is utilized?

While the financial responsibility of both parents is included in the income shares model, obligees are not required to file financial reports or receipts to document the use of child support. There are arguments for and against specific accounting.

What adjustments or exemptions are permitted?

The guideline calculation process often necessitates adjustments or exemptions to be factored in to the calculation. They include the following:

- Exempting income
- Income averaging
- Imputing income
- Deducting other child or spousal support payments
- Crediting childcare and health insurance payments
- Other adjustments

Exempt Income

Means-tested income, such as Supplemental Security Income and public assistance benefits, and child support received for children from another relationship are not counted as income for the purpose of calculating child support.

Income Averaging

Courts or a Child Support Enforcement Agency may choose to average income over a period of time, usually three years, if appropriate. Income averaging may be used in cases where income varies significantly over a period of months or years. Income averaging is determined on a case-by-case basis.

Imputing Income

Courts or a Child Support Enforcement Agency may impute income. To impute income is to estimate a potential earning capacity, even if the income is not being earned. For example, a parent with the ability work could have the imputed income of minimum wage earnings or imputed income based on historical income. The decision to impute income is determined on a case-by-case basis.

Crediting Childcare and Health Insurance

Net childcare expenses and health insurance paid are added to the combined support obligation as per the child support schedules that consider the income of the parents. After calculating the prorated amount of a parent's obligation, credit is given for the paid expense amount.

Deducting Other Support

If a parent is paying child support or spousal support from another relationship, the parent will generally be allowed to deduct that amount paid from gross income. Spousal support from the same relationship may be deducted. To typically qualify as a deduction, the support payments must be court-ordered and the parent will actually be making the payments.

Other Adjustments

The amount of the federal tax exemption for each biological or adopted child from a different relationship and living with the parent is considered an income adjustment. Credit is also given for local taxes paid, self-employment FICA, and allowable business expenses. Ohio's guideline calculation does not include parenting time adjustments. There are arguments for and against parenting time adjustments.



- Specified Social Security Benefits may terminate the child support obligation (example: Permanent Disability). Certain types of Social Security Benefits may or may not be counted as income.
- Interstate cases may have different criteria; please contact CSEA and advise that one or both parties on the order reside out of state.
- The Website for the Ohio Support Guidelines in the Ohio Revised Code is www.allaw.com or www.onlinedocs.andersonpublishing.com.

What is the Administrative Adjustment and Review Process?

The Administrative Adjustment and Review process is commonly referred to as "modification" of child support orders. An obligor or an obligee may request the Child Support Enforcement Agency to conduct an Administrative Adjustment and Review every 36 months. Under Ohio law, certain circumstances permit a review before the standard 36-month time frame.

For example, if either party experiences a loss of employment for a period of at least six months, the state permits a review. The loss of employment must be beyond the party's control and be reasonably expected to continue for an extended period of time. In addition, if either party becomes permanently disabled, reducing his or her earning capacity, the state permits a review. The disability must be medically verified.

Also, if either party experiences a 30 percent change in gross income for a period of at least six months, the state permits a review. A decrease in income must be beyond the party's control and be reasonably expected to continue for an extended period of time.

With the Administrative Adjustment and Review process, a Child Support Enforcement Agency will present a recommendation, based on the guidelines, for a child support order. Compared to the original order, the recommendation can increase, decrease, or retain the current amount. The agency can recommend a change in the order only if the resultant order differs by at least 10 percent. Within certain timeframes, either party to a case can request the next step in the process which is an administrative hearing or a court hearing.

Only courts have the authority to deviate from the guidelines. Courts may deviate if a party to a case presents clear and convincing evidence based on factors listed in the law that the child support calculations, using the worksheets and schedules is "unjust, inappropriate, and not in the best interest of the child." Some examples of deviation factors include special and unusual needs of the child, extraordinary obligations for a child with disabilities, other court-ordered payments, extended parenting time or extraordinary costs associated with parenting time, the earning capacity of a child, the physical and emotional needs of a child, and other relevant factors.