

# Kansas Child Support Guidelines

Parenting time adjustments and how they work

Brian Mull  
May 20, 2016

# Parenting Time Adjustments

- ▶ What is a parenting time adjustment?
  - The parenting time adjustments are currently percentages (5%, 10%, 15%) of the paying parent's child support obligation, which is credited to the paying parent to account for parenting time costs.
  - The paying parent is always the parent with the lowest parenting time.
- ▶ How are they applied?

IV.E.2.b. Time Formula Adjustment: The court may consider the amount of time that the parent spends with the child. If the child spends 35% or more of the child's time with the parent not having primary residency, the court shall determine whether an adjustment in child support is appropriate. In calculating the parenting time adjustment, the child's time at school or in day care shall not be considered. To assist the court, the following table may be used to calculate the amount of parenting time adjustment. The adjustment percentage should be averaged if there is more than one child and if the percentages are not the same for each child. The basic child support obligation (line D.9) is then multiplied by the appropriate parenting time adjustment percentage using

# Parenting Time Adjustments

4. Health and Dental Insurance Premium
5. Work-Related Child Care Costs  
Formula:  $\text{Amt.} - (\text{Amt.} \times \%)$   
for each child care credit  
Example:  $200 - (200 \times 30\%)$
6. Parents' Total Child Support Obligation  
(Line D.3. plus Lines D.4. & D.5.)
7. Parental Child Support Obligation  
(Line D.2. times Line D.6. for each parent)
8. Adjustment for Insurance and Child Care  
(Subtract for actual payment made for items D.4. and D.5.)
9. Basic Parental Child Support Obligation  
(Line D.7. minus Line D.8.;  
Insert on Line F.1. below)

	\$ _____	+	\$ _____
		=	_____
	_____		_____
		=	_____
			_____
	_____		_____
	(-) _____		_____
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 40%; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 40%; border-bottom: 1px solid black; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> </div>		

Increased payment for  
healthcare and childcare  
= lower parenting time  
adjustment

Payments for  
health care &  
child care are  
subtracted

# Parenting Time Adjustments

## ▶ When are they applied?

- Non-residential parents with between 35% – 49.4% parenting time receive a parenting time adjustment.

For reference:

4/14 = 29% (one night per week + EO Fri/Sat)

5/14 = 36% (one night per week + EO Fri/Sat/Sun)

6/14 = 43% (3 nights per week)

7/14 = 50% (shared residency)

- Shared residential parents have 2 more overnights than a PTA parent.

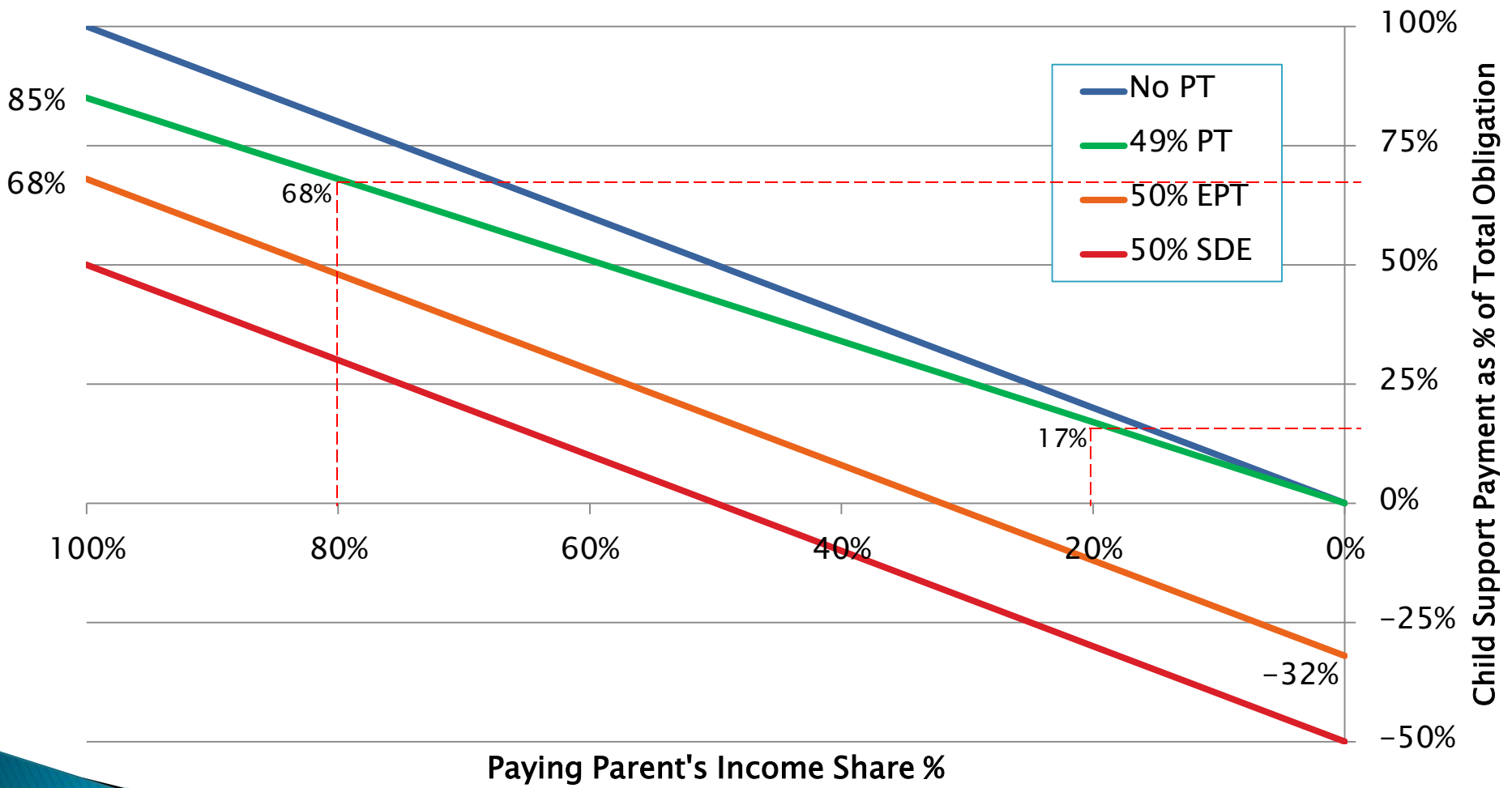
## ▶ How do they affect low income families?

- Prior data presented to the committee suggests parenting time adjustments and shared residency are not common in low income families.

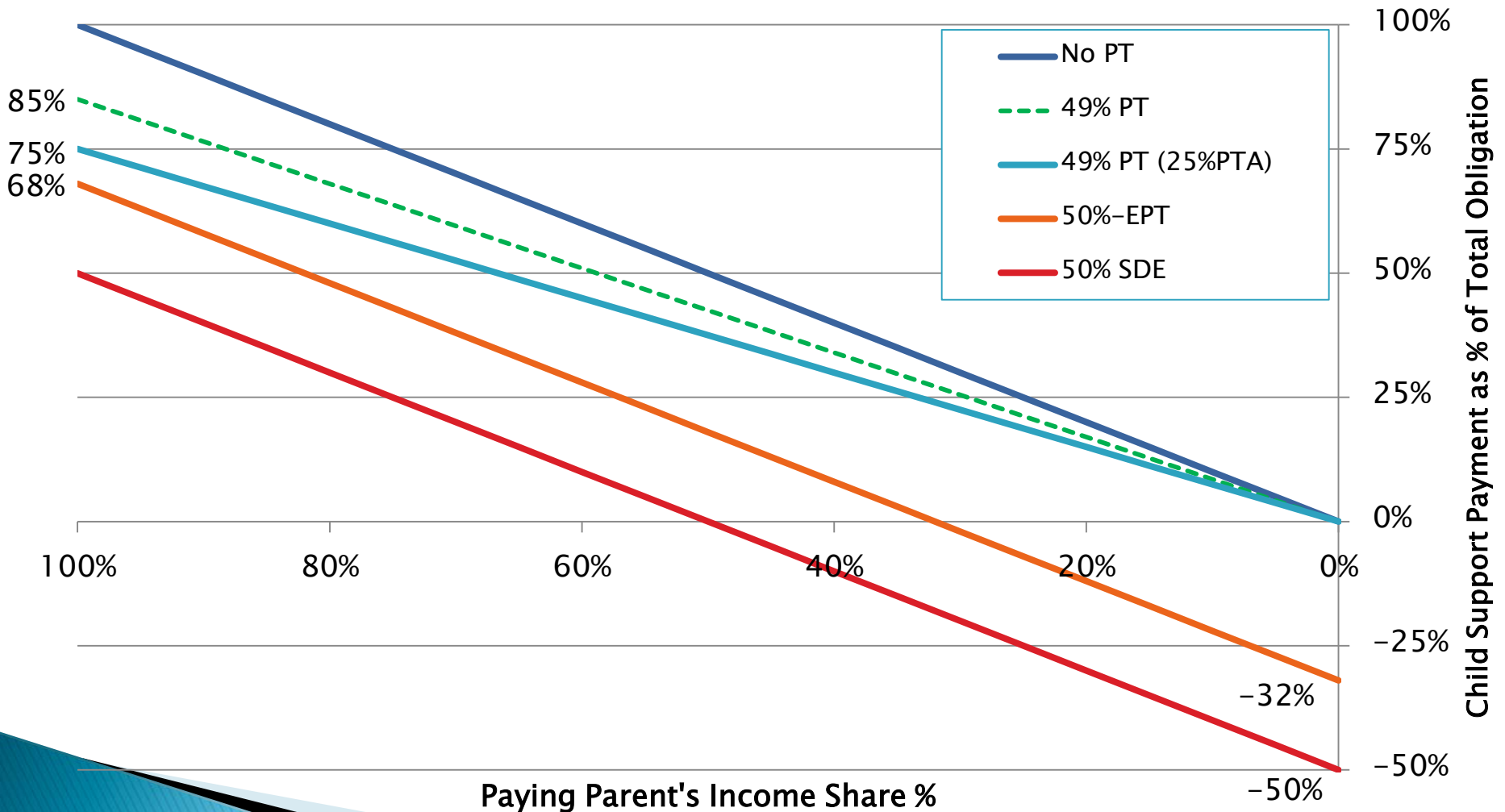
## ▶ Kansas child support is based on percentages

- Percent of gross monthly income spent on children
- Percent income shares of each parent
- Percent parenting time adjustment
- Percent direct expenses

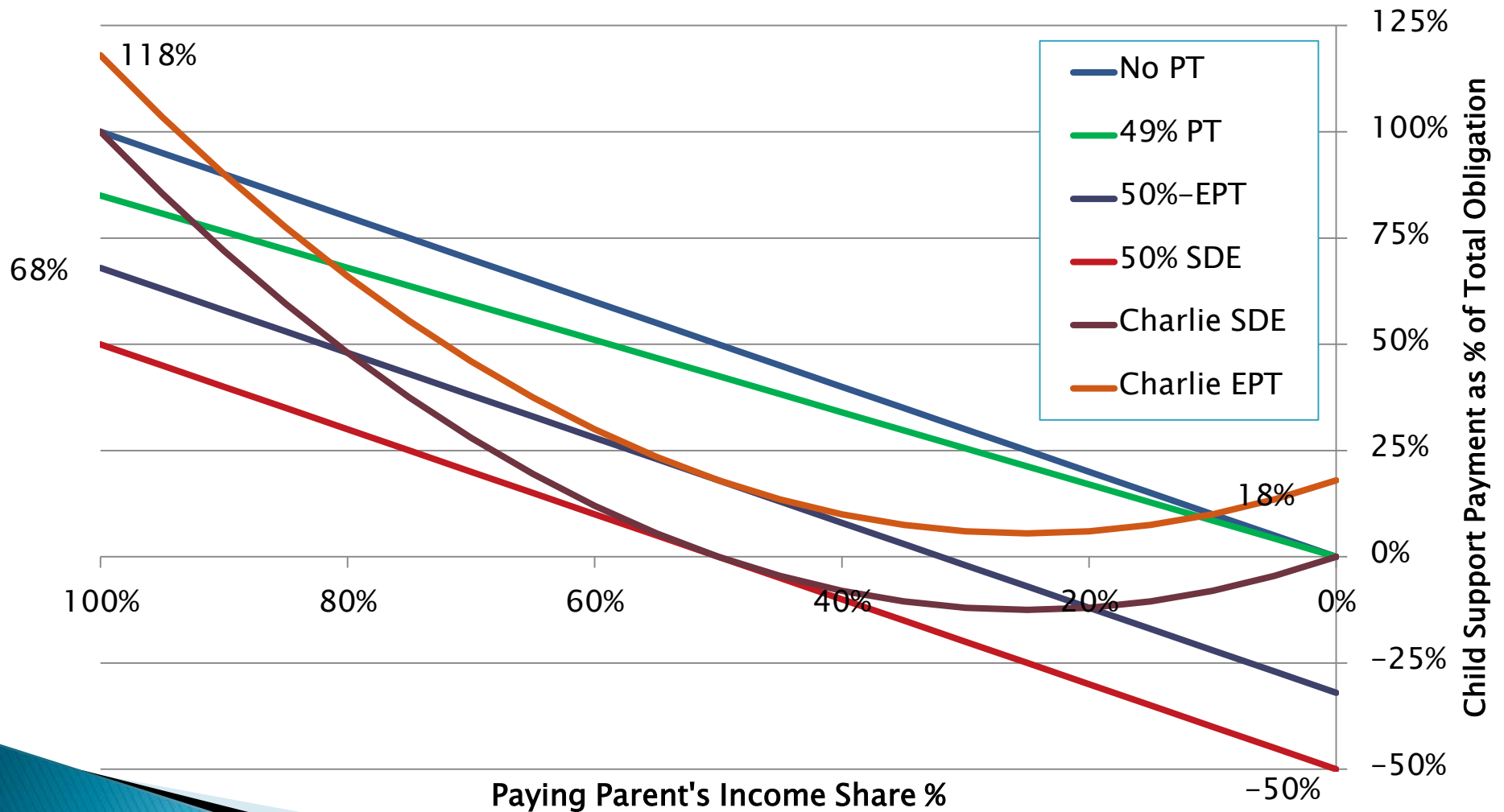
# Visualizing Parenting Time Adjustments



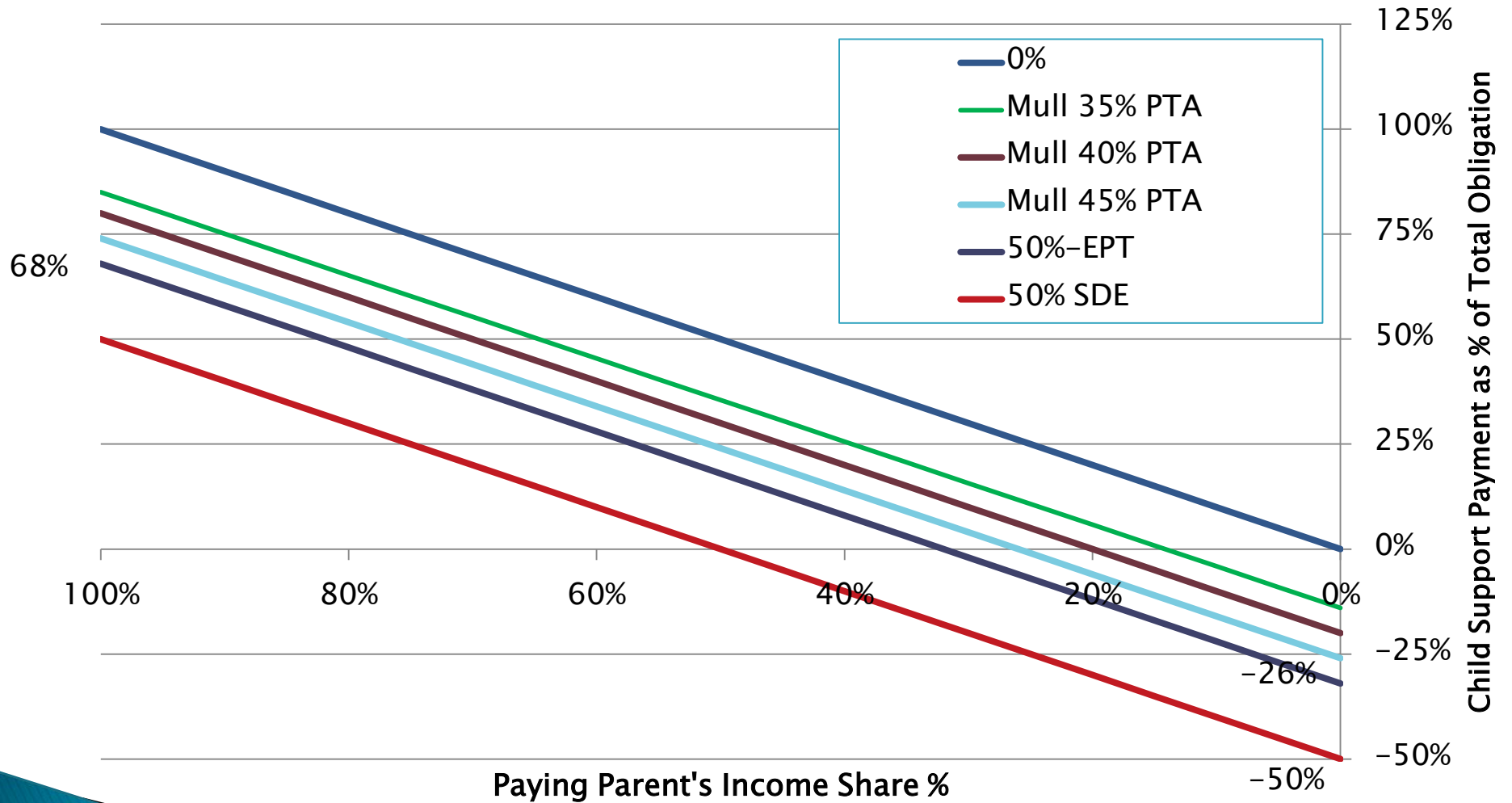
# What happens if we increase the maximum PTA to 25%?



# How does Charlie's Proposed SDE/EPT work?



# What if everything worked the same?



# Parenting time adjustment questions

Are they working as expected?

- ▶ Should parents fight over which parent gets to be the 51% parent?
- ▶ Should parents fight over that extra hour so they can receive a higher/lower parenting time adjustment?
- ▶ Would a change to the parenting time adjustments change the level of conflict between parents?
- ▶ Who creates the conflict, the parent or their attorney?
- ▶ Are the expenses of a 49%, 50%, and 51% time share parent any different?
- ▶ Is the drastic increase in child support from 50% parenting time to 49% by design/intended?
- ▶ Should the non-residential parent always pay?
- ▶ Should there be a distinction between 49% parenting time and shared residency? i.e. should there be multiple methods?
  - Do expenses change when transitioning from shared residency to 49% parenting time?