

Chapter DCF 150

CHILD SUPPORT STANDARD

DCF 150.01 Introduction.
DCF 150.02 Definitions.
DCF 150.03 Support orders.

DCF 150.035 Determining the child support obligation.
DCF 150.04 Determining the child support obligation in special circumstances.
DCF 150.05 Medical support.

Note: Chapter HSS 80 was renumbered chapter DWD 40 by emergency rule effective October 1, 1998. Chapter HSS 80 as it existed on July 31, 1999 was renumbered chapter DWD 40, Register, July, 1999, No. 523, eff. 8–1–99. Chapter DWD 40 was renumbered to chapter DCF 150 under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register November 2008 No. 635.

Preface

Section 49.22 (9), Stats., requires the department to adopt and publish a standard to be used by courts in determining child support obligations. The standard is to be based on a percentage of the gross income and assets of either or both parents.

The percentage standard established in this chapter is based on an analysis of national studies, including a study done by Jacques Van der Gaag as part of the Child Support Project of the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison, entitled “On Measuring the Cost of Children,” which disclose the amount of income and disposable assets that parents use to raise their children. The standard is based on the principle that a child’s standard of living should, to the degree possible, not be adversely affected because his or her parents are not living together. It determines the percentage of a parent’s income and potential income from assets that parents should contribute toward the support of children if the family does not remain together. The standard determines the minimum amount each parent is expected to contribute to the support of their children. It expects that the custodial parent shares his or her income directly with their children. It also presumes that the basic needs of the children are being met. This latter presumption may be rebutted by clear and convincing evidence that the needs of the children are not being met.

The rules also prescribe procedures for determining equitable child support obligations under a variety of financial and family circumstances.

DCF 150.01 Introduction. (1) AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE. This chapter is promulgated under the authority of s. 49.22 (9), Stats., for the purpose of establishing a standard to be used in determining child support under ss. 767.225, 767.34, 767.501, 767.511, 767.513, 767.59, and 767.89, Stats.

(2) APPLICABILITY. This chapter applies to any petition for a temporary or final order for child support of a marital or nonmarital child in an action affecting a family under ch. 767, Stats., any stipulated child support settlement under s. 767.34, Stats., or any revision of judgment under s. 767.59, Stats.

(3) EFFECT OF RULE CHANGE. A modification of any provision in this chapter shall not in and of itself be considered a substantial change in circumstances sufficient to justify a revision of a judgment or order under s. 767.59, Stats.

Note: A modification of any provision in this chapter shall apply to orders established after the effective date of the modification.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1987, No. 373, eff. 2–1–87; r. (2) (b) to (d), Register, August, 1987, No. 380, eff. 9–1–87; am. (1), r. and recr. (2), Register, February, 1995, No. 470, eff. 3–1–95; correction in (1) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register January 2003 No. 565; CR 03–022; cr. (3) Register December 2003 No. 576, eff. 1–1–04; corrections made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register June 2007 No. 618; CR 09–036; am. (1) Register November 2009 No. 647, eff. 1–1–10.

DCF 150.02 Definitions. In this chapter:

(1) “Acknowledgement of paternity” means both the mother and the father voluntarily signed and filed a form under s. 69.15 (3) (b) 1. or 3., Stats., with the state registrar.

(2) “Adjusted monthly income available for child support” means the monthly income at which the child support obligation is determined for serial family payers, which is the payer’s monthly income available for child support less the amount of any existing legal obligation for child support.

(3) “Basic support costs” means food, shelter, clothing, transportation, personal care, and incidental recreational costs.

(4) “Child” means the natural or adopted child of the payer.

(5) “Child support” or “child support obligation” means an obligation to support a marital child either in an intact family or as a result of a court order, an obligation to support the payer’s nonmarital child as a result of a court order, or an obligation to support the payer’s nonmarital child in an intact family as a result of adoption, maternity or an acknowledgement of paternity.

(6) “Court” means a circuit court judge or family court commissioner.

(7) “Current 6–month treasury bill rate” means the yield of a U.S. government security with a term of 6 months.

(8) “Department” means the Wisconsin department of children and families.

(9) “Dependent household member” means a person for whom a taxpayer is entitled to an exemption for the taxable year under 26 USC 151.

(9m) “Designated percentage” means the applicable percentage of a parent’s monthly income available for child support or adjusted monthly income available for child support under s. DCF 150.035 (2) or 150.04 (4) or (5).

Note: The standard is based on national studies of the percentage of income used to support a child or children, with adjustment downward of those percentages to reflect costs incurred by the payer for what used to be called visitation under Wisconsin law and is now called physical placement and to maintain health insurance for the child or children.

(10) “Equivalent care” means a period of time during which the parent cares for the child that is not overnight, but is determined by the court to require the parent to assume the basic support costs that are substantially equivalent to what the parent would spend to care for the child overnight. Blocks of time with the child of at least 6 hours may be considered the equivalent of a half–day if a meal is provided during that time period. Two half–day blocks may be considered the equivalent of an overnight.

(11) “Family support” means an amount which a person is legally obligated to pay pursuant to an order under s. 767.531, Stats., as a substitute for child support under s. 767.511, Stats., and maintenance payments under s. 767.56, Stats.

(12) “Federal dependency exemption” means the deduction allowed in computing taxable income pursuant to 26 USC 151 for a child of the taxpayer who has not attained the age of 19 or who is a student.

(12m) “Federal poverty guidelines” means the poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. department of health and human services under the authority of 42 USC 9902 (2).

(13) “Gross income.”

(a) “Gross income” means all of the following:

1. Salary and wages.
2. Interest and investment income.
3. Social Security disability and old–age insurance benefits under 42 USC 401 to 433.
4. Net proceeds resulting from worker’s compensation or other personal injury awards intended to replace income.
5. Unemployment insurance.
6. Income continuation benefits.
7. Voluntary deferred compensation, employee contributions to any employee benefit plan or profit–sharing, and employee

DCF 150.02

contributions to any pension or retirement account whether or not the account provides for tax deferral or avoidance.

8. Military allowances and veterans disability compensation benefits.

9. Undistributed income of a corporation, including a closely-held corporation, or any partnership, including a limited or limited liability partnership, in which the parent has an ownership interest sufficient to individually exercise control or to access the earnings of the business, unless the income included is an asset under s. DCF 150.03 (4). In this paragraph:

a. “Undistributed income” means federal taxable income of the closely held corporation, partnership, or other entity plus depreciation claimed on the entity’s federal income tax return less a reasonable allowance for economic depreciation.

b. A “reasonable allowance for economic depreciation” means the amount of depreciation on assets computed using the straight line method and useful lives as determined under federal income tax laws and regulations.

Note: Income considered under this subsection is subject to the adjustments under s. DCF 150.03 (2).

10. All other income, whether taxable or not, except that gross income does not include any of the following:

- a. Child support.
- b. Foster care payments under s. 48.62, Stats.
- c. Kinship care payments under s. 48.57 (3m) or (3n), Stats.
- d. Public assistance benefits under ch. 49, Stats., except that child care subsidy payments under s. 49.155, Stats., shall be considered income to a child care provider.
- e. Food stamps under 7 USC 2011 to 2036.
- f. Cash benefits paid by counties under s. 59.53 (21), Stats.
- g. Supplemental Security Income under 42 USC 1381 to 1383f and state supplemental payments under s. 49.77, Stats.
- h. Payments made for social services or any other public assistance benefits.

(b) This subsection defines gross income used in establishing a child support order under this chapter and may not be used to limit income withholding under s. 767.75, Stats., or the assignment of worker’s compensation benefits for child support under s. 102.27 (2), Stats.

Note: This paragraph clarifies that although the portion of worker’s compensation awards not intended to replace income is excluded from gross income in *establishing* a child support order, the full worker’s compensation benefit is assignable for the *collection* of child support.

(14) “Income imputed based on earning capacity” means the amount of income that exceeds the parent’s actual income and represents the parent’s ability to earn, based on the parent’s education, training and recent work experience, earnings during previous periods, current physical and mental health, history of child care responsibilities as the parent with primary physical placement, and the availability of work in or near the parent’s community.

(15) “Income imputed from assets” means the amount of income ascribed to assets that are unproductive and to which income has been diverted to avoid paying child support or from which income is necessary to maintain the child or children at the standard of living they would have if they were living with both parents, and that exceeds the actual income from the assets.

(16) “Income modified for business expenses” means the amount of income after adding wages paid to dependent household members, adding undistributed income that the court determines is not reasonably necessary for the growth of the business, and subtracting business expenses that the court determines are reasonably necessary for the production of that income or operation of the business and that may differ from the determination of allowable business expenses for tax purposes.

(17) “Intact family” means a family in which the child or children and the payer reside in the same household and the payer

shares his or her income directly with the child or children and has a legal obligation to support the child or children.

(18) “Legal obligation for child support” has the meaning prescribed for “child support” or “child support obligation” in sub. (5).

(19) “Low-income payer” means a payer for whom the court uses the monthly support amount provided in the schedule in Appendix C based on the court’s determination that the payer’s total economic circumstances limit his or her ability to pay support at the level provided under s. DCF 150.035 and the payer’s income available for child support is at a level set forth in the schedule in Appendix C.

(20) “Marital child” means a child determined to be a marital child under s. 767.803, Stats.

(21) “Monthly income available for child support” means the monthly income at which the child support obligation is determined, which is calculated by adding the parent’s annual gross income or, if applicable, the parent’s annual income modified for business expenses; the parent’s annual income imputed based on earning capacity; and the parent’s annual income imputed from assets, and dividing that total by 12.

(22) “Parent” means the natural or adoptive parent of the child.

(23) “Payee” means the parent who is the recipient of child support as a result of a court order.

(24) “Payer” means the parent who incurs a legal obligation for child support as a result of a court order.

(25) “Serial-family parent” means a parent with an existing legal obligation for child support who incurs an additional legal obligation for child support in a subsequent family as a result of a court order.

(25m) “Shared-placement parent” means a parent who has a court-ordered period of placement of at least 25% and is ordered by the court to assume the child’s basic support costs in proportion to the time that the parent has placement of the child.

(26) “Shared-placement payer” means the shared-placement parent who is determined to owe a greater support amount than the other parent under the calculation in s. DCF 150.035 (1).

(27) “Split-placement payer” means a payer who has 2 or more children and who has physical placement of one or more but not all of the children.

(29) “Variable costs” means the reasonable costs above basic support costs incurred by or on behalf of a child, including but not limited to, the cost of child care, tuition, a child’s special needs, and other activities that involve substantial cost.

(30) “Worksheet” means the department’s percentage standard worksheet, printed as Appendix B to this chapter.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1987, No. 373, eff. 2–1–87; r. (2) (b) to (d), r. and recr. (12) to (14), renum. (26) to (28) to be (27) to (29) and am. (29), cr. (26), Register, August, 1987, No. 380, eff. 9–1–87; r. and recr., Register, February, 1995, No. 470, eff. 3–1–95; CR 03–022: am. (2), r. and recr. (3), r. (4), renum. (5) through (10) to be (4) through (9), am. (8), cr. (10), r. and recr. (13), (20), (25), (28) and (30), renum. (14), (16), (17) and (18) to be (16), (17), (18) and (20), am. (16) and (18), cr. (14), am. (15), renum. (19), (22), (23) and (24) to be (22), (23), (24) and (25), cr. (19), r. and recr. (21), renum. (26) and (27) to be (27) and (28) and am., cr. (26), r. and recr. (29), renum. (31) to be (30) Register December 2003 No. 576, eff. 1–1–04; corrections in (11) and (13) (b) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register June 2007 No. 618; corrections in (8), (13) (a) 9., (19), (26), and (28) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 6. and 7., Stats., Register November 2008 No. 635; EmR0821: emerg. cr. (12m), eff. 6–27–08; CR 08–066: cr. (12m) Register December 2008 No. 636, eff. 1–1–09; CR 09–036: am. (25) and (26), cr. (25m) Register November 2009 No. 647, eff. 1–1–10; CR 16–075: am. (10), (13) 7., 8. Register June 2018 No. 750, eff. 7–1–18; 2021 Wis. Act 35: cr. (9m), am. (19), (26), r. (28) Register June 2021 No. 786, eff. 12–1–21; **correction in (26) made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register December 2021 No. 792.**

DCF 150.03 Support orders. (1) DETERMINING INCOME AVAILABLE FOR CHILD SUPPORT. The court shall determine a parent’s monthly income available for child support by adding together the parent’s annual gross income or, if applicable, the parent’s annual income modified for business expenses; the parent’s annual income imputed based on earning capacity; and the parent’s annual income imputed from assets, and dividing that total

by 12. This may be done by completing the worksheet in Appendix B, although use of the worksheet for this purpose is not required.

(2) DETERMINING INCOME MODIFIED FOR BUSINESS EXPENSES. In determining a parent’s monthly income available for child support under sub. (1), the court may adjust a parent’s gross income as follows:

- (a) Adding wages paid to dependent household members.
- (b) Adding undistributed income that meets the criteria in s. DCF 150.02 (13) (a) 9. and that the court determines is not reasonably necessary for the growth of the business. The parent shall have the burden of proof to show that any undistributed income is reasonably necessary for the growth of the business.
- (c) Reducing gross income by the business expenses that the court determines are reasonably necessary for the production of that income or operation of the business and that may differ from the determination of allowable business expenses for tax purposes.

(3) DETERMINING INCOME IMPUTED BASED ON EARNING CAPACITY. In situations where the income of a parent is less than the parent’s earning capacity or is unknown, and in the absence of credible evidence to the contrary, the court may impute income to the parent at an amount that represents the parent’s ability to earn, based on the parent’s education, training and recent work experience, earnings during previous periods, current physical and mental health, history of child care responsibilities as the parent with primary physical placement, and the availability of work in or near the parent’s community. If evidence is presented that due diligence has been exercised to ascertain information on the parent’s actual income or ability to earn and that information is unavailable, the court may impute to the parent the income that a person would earn by working 35 hours per week for the higher of the federal minimum hourly wage under 29 USC 206 (a) (1) or the state minimum wage in s. DWD 272.03. As an alternative to imputed income, the court may order the parent who is not a custodial parent to search for a job or participate in a work experience and job training program, including the Children First program under s. 49.36, Stats. If a parent has gross income or income modified for business expenses below his or her earning capacity, the income imputed based on earning capacity shall be the difference between the parent’s earning capacity and the parent’s gross income or income modified for business expenses.

(4) DETERMINING INCOME IMPUTED FROM ASSETS. (a) The court may impute a reasonable earning potential to a parent’s assets if the court finds both of the following:

- 1. The parent has ownership and control over any real or personal property, including but not limited to, life insurance, cash and deposit accounts, stocks and bonds, business interests, net proceeds resulting from worker’s compensation or other personal injury awards not intended to replace income, and cash and corporate income in a corporation in which the parent has an ownership interest sufficient to individually exercise control and the cash or corporate income is not included as gross income under s. DCF 150.02 (13).
- 2. The parent’s assets are underproductive and at least one of the following applies:
 - a. The parent has diverted income into assets to avoid paying child support.
 - b. Income from the parent’s assets is necessary to maintain the child or children at the standard of living they would have had if they were living with both parents.
- (b) The court shall impute income to assets by multiplying the total net value of the assets by the current 6–month treasury bill rate or any other rate that the court determines is reasonable and subtracting the actual income from the assets that was included as gross income under s. DCF 150.02 (13).

(5) ADJUSTMENT FOR CHILD’S SOCIAL SECURITY. (a) The court may consider a child’s benefit under 42 USC 402 (d) based on a parent’s entitlement to federal disability or old–age insurance

benefits under 42 USC 401 to 433 and adjust a payer’s child support obligation by subtracting the amount of the child’s benefit received by the payee. In no case may this adjustment require the payee to reimburse the payer for any portion of the child’s benefit. If the payer is receiving the child’s benefit, the support amount is either the designated percentage applied to the payer’s income or the amount of the child’s benefit, whichever is greater.

(b) If the shared–placement guidelines under s. DCF 150.035 (1) apply, the child’s benefit is split between the parents in proportion to the amount of time the child spends with each parent. Add the proportion of the child’s benefit that represents the proportion of time the child spends with the parent not receiving the benefit to the support obligation of the parent who is receiving the child’s benefit. Support shall be determined as follows:

- 1. Determine each parent’s monthly income available for child support under sub. (1). If a parent has one or more previous child support obligations, determine the parent’s monthly income available for child support adjusted for the previous obligations as provided in s. DCF 150.04 (1). Include the parent’s federal disability or old age insurance benefits under 42 USC 401 to 433 in that parent’s income, but do not include the child’s benefit under 42 USC 402 (d) in either parent’s income.
- 2. Multiply each parent’s monthly income available for child support by the designated percentage.
- 3. Multiply each amount determined under subd. 2. by 150%.
- 4. Multiply the amount determined for each parent in subd. 3. by the proportion of time that the child spends with the other parent.
- 5. Multiply the amount of the child’s benefit by the proportion of the time the child spends with the parent who is not receiving the child’s benefit.
- 6. Add the amount in subd. 5. to the child support obligation calculated in subd. 4. for the parent who is receiving the child’s benefit.
- 7. Offset the resulting amounts against each other. The parent with the greater child support obligation is the shared–placement payer. The shared–placement payer shall pay either the lesser of the amount determined in this subsection or the amount determined using the designated percentage.

Note: The following example shows how the child support obligation is determined for a shared–placement parent who receives a child’s benefit under 42 USC 402 (d):

Assumptions:

- Two children
- Parent A has placement 146 days or 40% of the year.
- Parent B has placement 219 days or 60% of the year.
- Parent A’s current monthly income available for support is \$2000.
- Parent B’s current monthly income available for support is \$2500
- Parent B receives a \$1000 per month child’s benefit under 42 USC 402(d) based on Parent A’s entitlement to federal disability or old–age insurance benefits under 42 USC 401 to 433.

Calculation:

	Parent A	Parent B
Monthly income available for child support	\$2,000	\$2,500
Monthly income available for child support X percentage standard for two children	$2,000 \times 25\% = \$500$	$2,500 \times 25\% = \$625$
Amount X 150%	$500 \times 150\% = \$750$	$625 \times 150\% = \$937.50$
Amount X proportion of time spent with other parent	$750 \times 60\% = \$450$	$937.50 \times 40\% = \$375$
Child’s benefit X proportion of time spent with parent not receiving the child’s benefit		$1,000 \times 40\% = \$400$

DCF 150.03

Add last two amounts	$\$375 + \$400 = \$775$
Offset	$\$775 - \$450 = \$325$ (Parent B)

(5m) ADJUSTMENT FOR ADOPTION ASSISTANCE. The court may consider adoption assistance received by either parent under s. 48.975 (3) (a), Stats. If the shared placement guidelines under s. DCF 150.035 (1) apply, the adoption assistance should be split between the parents in proportion to the amount of time the child spends with each parent. Add the proportion of the adoption assistance that represents the proportion of time the child spends with the parent not receiving the adoption assistance to the support obligation of the parent who is receiving the adoption assistance. Support shall be determined as follows:

(a) Determine each parent's monthly income available for child support under s. DCF 150.03 (1). If a parent has one or more previous child support obligations, determine the parent's monthly income available for child support adjusted for the previous obligations as provided in s. DCF 150.04 (1). Do not include the adoption assistance under s. 48.975 (3) (a), Stats., in either parent's income.

(b) Multiply each parent's monthly income available for child support by the designated percentage.

(c) Multiply each amount determined under par. (b) by 150%.

(d) Multiply the amount determined for each parent in par. (c) by the proportion of time that the child spends with the other parent.

(e) Multiply the amount of the adoption assistance by the proportion of the time the child spends with the parent who is not receiving the child's benefit.

(f) Add the amount in par. (e) to the child support obligation calculated in par. (d) for the parent who is receiving the adoption assistance.

(g) Offset the resulting amounts against each other. The parent with the greater child support obligation is the shared–placement payer. The shared–placement payer shall pay the lesser of the amount determined in this subsection or the amount determined using the designated percentage.

Note: Section 46.10 (14) (cm) 1., Stats., caps the amount that adoptive parent/s may be ordered to pay for child support to the amount of the adoption assistance.

(6) DETERMINE CHILD SUPPORT BEFORE MAINTENANCE. If a payer will have obligations for both child support and maintenance to the same payee, the court shall determine the payer's child support obligation under this chapter before determining the payer's maintenance obligation under s. 767.56, Stats.

(7) CALCULATION OF FAMILY SUPPORT. When the designated percentage is used to calculate support under s. 767.531, 2019 Stats., the amount determined shall be increased by the amount necessary to provide a net family support payment, after state and federal income taxes are paid, of at least the amount of a child support payment under the standard.

(8) EXPRESSION OF ORDERED SUPPORT. The support amount shall be expressed as a fixed sum unless the parties have stipulated to expressing the amount as a percentage of the payer's income and the requirements under s. 767.34 (2) (am) 1. to 3., Stats., are satisfied.

(9) TRUST. The court may protect and promote the best interests of the minor children by setting aside a portion of the child support that either party is ordered to pay in a separate fund or trust for the support, education, and welfare of such children.

(10) DEPENDENCY EXEMPTION. The court may order the payee to waive the federal dependency exemption provided that the payee's execution of the exemption waiver is made contingent on the receipt of child support payments.

History: Cr. Register, January, 1987, No. 373, eff. 2–1–87; am. (1) (intro.), Register, August, 1987, No. 380, eff. 9–1–87; am. (1) (intro.), renum. (2) to (4) to be (4) to (6) and am. (5), cr. (2), (3), (7), Register, February, 1995, No. 470, eff. 3–1–95; corrections in (7) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register January 2003 No. 565; CR 03–022: r. and recr. (1) (intro.), (2), (3), and (5), renum. (4), (6) and (7) to be (7),

(10) and (11), cr. (4), cr. (6), (8) and (9) Register December 2003 No. 576, eff. 1–1–04; corrections in (6), (7), (8), (11) (a) and (b) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 7., Stats., Register June 2007 No. 618; corrections in (1) (intro.), (2) (b), (4) (a) 1. and (b) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register November 2008 No. 635; CR 08–066: am. (3) Register December 2008 No. 636, eff. 1–1–09; CR 16–075: am. (3), renum. (5) to (5) (a) and am., cr. (5) (b), (5m) Register June 2018 No. 750, eff. 7–1–18; CR 18–087: am. (5) (b) 7. Register June 2019 No. 762, eff. 7–1–19; 2021 Wis. Act 35: (1) renum. from (1) (intro.) and am., (1) (a) to (e) renum. to DCF 150.035 (2) (a) to (e), am. (5) (a), (b) (intro.) 2., 7., (5m) (intro.), (a), (b), (g), (7), (11) renum. to DCF 150.035 (3) and am. Register June 2021 No. 786, eff. 12–1–21; **correction in (5) (b) 1. made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register December 2021 No. 792.**

DCF 150.035 Determining the child support obligation. **(1) DETERMINING THE CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS OF SHARED–PLACEMENT PARENTS.** (a) The shared–placement formula may be applied when both of the following conditions are met:

1. Both parents have court–ordered periods of placement of at least 25% or 92 days a year. When calculating periods of placement based on “equivalent care” under s. DCF 150.02 (10), the total number of overnights may exceed 365. The period of placement for each parent shall be determined by calculating the number of overnights or equivalent care ordered to be provided by the parent and dividing that number by the total number of overnights in a year. The combined periods of placement for both parents shall equal the total number of overnights.

2. Each parent is ordered by the court to assume the child's basic support costs in proportion to the time that the parent has placement of the child.

(b) The child support obligations for parents who meet the requirements of par. (a) may be determined as follows:

1. Determine each parent's monthly income available for child support under s. DCF 150.03 (1). In determining whether to impute income based on earning capacity for an unemployed parent or a parent employed less than full time under s. DCF 150.03 (3), the court shall consider benefits to the child of having a parent remain in the home during periods of placement and the additional variable day care costs that would be incurred if the parent worked more. If a parent has one or more previous child support obligations, determine the parent's monthly income available for child support adjusted for the previous obligations as provided in s. DCF 150.04 (1).

2. Multiply each parent's monthly income available for child support by the designated percentage.

3. Multiply each amount determined under subd. 2. by 150%.

Note: The 150% accounts for household maintenance expenditures duplicated by both parents, such as a bedroom, clothes, and personal items.

4. Multiply the amount determined for each parent under subd. 3. by the proportion of the time that the child spends with the other parent to determine each parent's child support obligation.

5. Offset resulting amounts under subd. 4. against each other. The parent with a greater child support obligation is the shared–placement payer. The shared–placement payer shall pay the lesser of the amount determined under this subdivision or the amount determined using the designated percentage. If the shared–placement payer is also a low–income or high–income payer, the court may combine the provisions of either s. DCF 150.04 (4) or (5) with the provisions of this section.

6. In addition to the child support obligation determined under subd. 5., the court shall assign responsibility for payment of the child's variable costs in proportion to each parent's share of physical placement, and based upon a detailed list of the variable costs provided by the parties. Due consideration shall be given to a disparity in the parents' income and the transportation costs associated with each parent's respective periods of physical placement. The court shall direct the manner of payment of a variable cost order to be either between the parents or from a parent to a third–party service provider. The court shall not direct payment of variable costs to be made to the department or the department's designee.

7. A change in the child’s variable costs shall not in and of itself be considered a substantial change in circumstances sufficient to justify a revision of a judgment or order under s. 767.59, Stats.

Note: The following example shows how to calculate the child support obligations of shared–placement parents.

Number of children: Two

Parent A: \$2,000 monthly income available for child support

Court–ordered placement of the child for 219 days a year or 60%.

Parent B: \$3,000 monthly income available for child support

Court–ordered placement of the child for 146 days a year or 40%.

	Parent A	Parent B
1. Monthly income available for child support	\$2,000	\$3,000
2. Monthly income available for child support X percentage standard for two children	$2,000 \times 25\% = \$500$	$3,000 \times 25\% = \$750$
3. Amount in 2. X 150%	$500 \times 150\% = \$750$	$750 \times 150\% = \$1125$
4. Amount in 3. X the proportion of time that the child spends with the other parent	$750 \times 40\% = \$300$	$1125 \times 60\% = \$675$
5. Offset	$\$675 - \$300 = \$375$	
6. Court also assigns responsibility for payment of the child’s variable costs.	Manner of payment is between the parents or from a parent to a third–party service provider.	

Example of equivalent care:

Number of children: Two

Parent A: \$2,000 monthly income available for child support

Parent A has court–ordered placement of the child 271 days a year or 74%.

Parent B: \$3,000 monthly income available for child support

Parent B has court–ordered placement of the child 94 days a year or 26%.

Parent B also provides day care 4 days a week from 3 pm – 9 pm and

Provides dinner to the children 46 weeks per year.

(4) 6 hour blocks per week = 2 overnights X 46 weeks= 92 overnights per year

Total number of overnights = 457 (271 + 94 + 92)

Parent A = 59%

Parent B = 41%

Time with Parent A = 59% (271/457 = .59)

Time with Parent B = 41% (94 + 92/457 = .407)

	Parent A	Parent B
1. Monthly income available for child support	\$2,000	\$3,000
2. Monthly income available for child support X percentage standard for two children	$2,000 \times 25\% = \$500$	$3,000 \times 25\% = \$750$
3. Amount in 2. X 150%	$500 \times 150\% = \$750$	$750 \times 150\% = \$1125$
4. Amount in 3. X the proportion of time that the child spends with the other parent	$750 \times 41\% = \$307.50$	$1125 \times 59\% = \$663.75$
5. Offset	$\$663.75 - \$307.50 = \$367.50$	
6. Court also assigns responsibility for payment of the child’s variable costs.	Manner of payment is between the parents or from a parent to a third–party service provider.	

(2) DETERMINING THE CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION OF NON-SHARED PLACEMENT PARENTS. If the conditions under sub. (1) (a) are not met, the child support obligation is one of the following percentages of the parent’s monthly income available for child

support or adjusted monthly income available for child support, except as provided under s. DCF 150.04 (4) or (5):

- (a) 17% for one child;
- (b) 25% for 2 children;
- (c) 29% for 3 children;
- (d) 31% for 4 children; and
- (e) 34% for 5 or more children.

Note: See Appendix A which indicates the amount of child support at various levels of income using the percentage standard.

(3) DEVIATION FROM THE PERCENTAGE STANDARD. (a) Upon request by a party, the court may modify the amount of child support payments determined under sub. (2) if, after considering the factors in s. 767.511 (1m), Stats., as applicable, the court finds by the greater weight of the credible evidence that use of the designated percentage is unfair to the child or to any of the parties.

(b) If the court under par. (a) modifies the amount of child support payment determined under sub. (2), the court shall state in writing or on the record the amount of support that would be required by using the designated percentage, the amount by which the court’s order deviates from that amount, its reasons for finding that use of the designated percentage is unfair to the child or the party, its reasons for the amount of the modification and the basis for the modification as provided under s. 767.511 (1n), Stats.

History: 2021 Wis. Act 35: (2) (a) to (e), (3) renum. from DCF 150.03 (1) (a) to (e), (1), cr. (title), (2), (1) renum. from DCF 150.04 (2) and am. (1) (b) 1., 2., 5. Register June 2021 No. 786, eff. 12–1–21.

DCF 150.04 Determining the child support obligation in special circumstances. Child support may be determined under special circumstances as follows:

(1) DETERMINING THE CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION OF A SERIAL-FAMILY PARENT. (a) *Applicability.* This subsection applies only if the support obligation being calculated is for children from a subsequent family or subsequent paternity judgment or acknowledgment. A parent may not use the provisions of this subsection as a basis for seeking modification of an existing order based on a subsequently incurred legal obligation for child support. A parent with a legal obligation to support a child in an intact family is a serial family payer for the purpose of calculating a support obligation for children from a subsequent family under the provisions of this subsection and s. DCF 150.04 (6) (c).

(b) *Determination.* For a serial–family parent the child support obligation incurred for a marital or nonmarital child in a subsequent family as a result of a court order may be determined as follows:

1. Determine the parent’s monthly income available for child support under s. DCF 150.03 (1).

2. Determine the order of the parent’s legal obligations for child support by listing them according to the date each obligation is incurred. For a marital child, the legal obligation for child support is incurred on the child’s date of birth. For a nonmarital child, the father’s legal obligation for child support is incurred on the date that paternity is legally established. For a nonmarital child in an intact family, it is incurred on the date of adoption or the date that paternity is legally established. For a nonmarital maternal child in an intact family, it is incurred on the child’s date of birth.

3. Determine the first child support obligation as follows:

a. If the parent is subject to an existing support order for that legal obligation, except a shared–placement order under s. DCF 150.035 (1), the support for that obligation is the monthly amount of that order.

b. If the parent is in an intact family or is subject to a shared–placement order under s. DCF 150.035 (1), the support is determined by multiplying the designated percentage for that number of children by the parent’s monthly income available for child support or, if applicable, determine support under sub. (3), (4), or (5) or s. DCF 150.035 (1).

4. Adjust the monthly income available for child support by subtracting the support for the first legal obligation under subd. 3.

DCF 150.04

from the parent’s monthly income available for child support under subd. 1.

5. Determine the second child support obligation as follows:

a. If the parent is subject to an existing support order for that legal obligation, except a shared–placement order under s. DCF 150.035 (1), the support for that obligation is the monthly amount of that order.

b. If the parent is in an intact family or is subject to a shared–placement order under s. DCF 150.035 (1), the support is determined by multiplying the designated percentage for that number of children by the parent’s monthly income available for child support or, if applicable, determine support under sub. (3), (4), or (5) or s. DCF 150.035 (1).

6. Adjust the monthly income available for child support a second time by subtracting the support for the second legal obligation determined under subd. 5. from the first adjusted monthly income available for child support determined under subd. 4.

7. Repeat the procedure under subds. 5. and 6. for each additional legal obligation for child support the serial–family parent has incurred.

8. Multiply the designated percentage for the number of children subject to the new order by the final adjusted monthly income available for child support determined in either subd. 6. or 7. to determine the new child support obligation or if applicable, determine the new child support obligation under sub. (3), (4), or (5) or s. DCF 150.035 (1). If multiple child support obligations reduce a serial–family parent’s income to a level set forth in the schedule in ch. DCF 150 Appendix C, the court may combine the provisions of this subsection with the provisions for determining the support obligation of a low–income payer under s. DCF 150.04 (4).

Note: The following example shows how the child support obligation is determined for a serial–family parent whose additional child support obligation has been incurred for a subsequent family.

Assumptions:

- Parent A’s current monthly income available for child support is \$3000.
- Parent A and Parent B were married, had a child in 2000 and divorced in 2001. Parent A is subject to an existing support order of \$450 per month.
- Parent A remarries and has two children, one born in 2006 and the other in 2007, and remains an intact family.
- Parent A was adjudicated the father in 2008 for a child born in 2005. Child support needs to be established for this child.
- Order of parent A’s legal obligation for child support.
- First legal obligation: one child (2000) (divorce)
- Second legal obligation: 2 children (2006 and 2007) (intact family)
- Third legal obligation: one child (2008) (paternity)

Calculation:

Parent A’s current monthly income available for child support	\$3000
The first legal obligation is subject to an existing monthly support order (divorce)	\$450
Adjust the monthly income available for child support	\$3000
	<u>– 450</u>
First adjusted monthly income available for child support	\$2550
Determine support for the second legal obligation (intact family)	\$2550
	<u>× .25</u>
	\$637.50
Adjust the first adjusted monthly income available for child support	\$2550
	<u>– 637.50</u>
Second adjusted monthly income available for child support	\$1912.50
Determine support for the third legal obligation (paternity)	\$1912.50
	<u>× .17</u>
	\$325.12

(3) DETERMINING THE CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS OF SPLIT-PLACEMENT PARENTS. For parents who have 2 or more children and each parent has placement of one or more but not all of the children, the child support obligations may be determined as follows:

(a) Determine each parent’s monthly income available for child support under s. DCF 150.03 (1). If a parent has one or more previous child support obligations, determine the parent’s monthly income available for child support adjusted for the previous obligations as provided in sub. (1).

(b) Multiply the amount determined in par. (a) by the pro rata percentage standard for the number of children in split placement who are placed with the other parent. The pro rata percentage standard for the number of children in split placement who are placed with the other parent is calculated by determining the designated percentage for the total number of children, dividing by the total number of children, and adding together the percentages for the children in split–placement who are placed with the other parent.

Note: The pro–rata percentage standards for the number of children for whom support is being established are as follows:

2 children	12.5% for each child (25% ÷ 2)
3 children	9.67% for each child (29% ÷ 3)
4 children	7.75% for each child (31% ÷ 4)
5 children	6.8% for each child (34% ÷ 5)

(c) Offset resulting amounts under par. (b) against each other. The parent with a greater child support obligation is the split–placement payer.

Note: The following example shows how to calculate the amount of child support for split–placement parents:

Assumptions:

- Parent A and B have 3 children.
- Parent A has placement of 2 children and Parent B has placement of one child.
- Parent A’s monthly income available for child support is \$2,000.
- Parent B’s monthly income available for child support is \$3,000.

Calculation:

- Applicable percentage: 29%. Pro rata percentage is 9.67% per child.
- Parent A: 2,000 X 9.67% (income x applicable pro rata % for one child placed with Parent B) = 193.40
- Parent B: 3,000 X 19.34% (income x sum of pro rata % for 2 children placed with Parent A) = 580.20
- Parent B is the payer. Obligation following offset = 386.80

(4) DETERMINING THE CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION OF A LOW-INCOME PAYER. (a) The court may use the monthly support amount provided in the schedule in Appendix C as the support amount for a payer with a monthly income available for child support at a level set forth in the schedule if the payer’s total economic circumstances limit his or her ability to pay support at the level determined under s. DCF 150.035. If a payer’s monthly income available for child support is below the lowest income level in Appendix C, the court may set an order at an amount appropriate for the payer’s total economic circumstances. This amount may be lower than the lowest support amount in Appendix C.

(b) The department shall revise the schedule in Appendix C every year based on changes in the federal poverty guidelines since the schedule was last revised. The department shall publish revisions to the schedule in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

Note: The schedule in Appendix C provides reduced percentage rates that may be used to determine the child support obligation for payers with an income below 150% of the federal poverty guidelines. If a payer’s monthly income available for child support is below 75% of the federal poverty guidelines, the court may order an amount appropriate for the payer’s total economic circumstances. For monthly income amount for child support between 75% and 150% of the federal poverty guidelines, the percentage rates in the schedule gradually increase as income increases. The percentage rates used in s. DCF 150.03 (1) apply to payers with income greater than or equal to 150% of the federal poverty guidelines.

(5) DETERMINING THE CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATION OF A HIGH-INCOME PAYER. (a) The payer’s full monthly income available for child support shall be considered in determining the payer’s child support obligation. The court may apply the reduced percentages under pars. (c) and (d) to income at the indicated levels.

(b) The court shall apply the percentages in s. DCF 150.035 (2) to a payer’s monthly income available for child support that is less than \$7,000.

Note: A monthly income of \$7,000 is an annual income of \$84,000.

(c) The court may apply the following percentages to the portion of a payer's monthly income available for child support that is greater than or equal to \$7,000 and less than or equal to \$12,500:

1. 14% for one child.
2. 20% for 2 children.
3. 23% for 3 children.
4. 25% for 4 children.
5. 27% for 5 or more children.

Note: A monthly income of \$7,000 is an annual income of \$84,000 and a monthly income of \$12,500 is an annual income of \$150,000. The percentages that apply to income between \$84,000 and \$150,000 are approximately 80% of the full percentage standards.

(d) The court may apply the following percentages to the portion of a payer's monthly income available for child support that is greater than \$12,500:

1. 10% for one child.
2. 15% for 2 children.
3. 17% for 3 children.
4. 19% for 4 children.
5. 20% for 5 or more children.

Note: A monthly income of \$12,500 is an annual income of \$150,000. The standards that apply to income over \$150,000 are approximately 60% of the full percentage standards.

(6) COMBINATION OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. (a) *General.* The court may apply any combination of special circumstance provisions under subs. (1) to (5) to determine a child support obligation if the criteria apply and the combination of provisions is not specifically prohibited.

(b) *Shared and split placement.* If the parents have a combination of split-placement and shared-placement, the child support obligation may be determined as follows:

1. Determine the pro rata percentage standard for the total number of children for whom support is being established. The pro rata percentage standard for the total number of children for whom support is being established is calculated by determining the designated percentage for the total number of children and dividing by the total number of children.

Note: The pro-rata percentage standards for the number of children for whom support is being established are as follows:

- 2 children 12.5% for each child (25% ÷ 2)
- 3 children 9.67% for each child (29% ÷ 3)
- 4 children 7.75% for each child (31% ÷ 4)
- 5 children 6.8% for each child (34% ÷ 5)

2. Determine support for the children who are placed with the other parent full-time. First, add together the pro rata percentage standards for the number of children who are placed full-time with the other parent. Then, multiply the sum of the pro-rata percentage standards by the parent's monthly income available for child support, as adjusted for any previous child support obligations, for the parent whose child support obligation is being calculated.

3. Determine support for the children who are in shared-placement as follows:

- a. Add together the pro rata percentage standards for the number of children who are in shared-placement.
- b. Multiply the sum of the pro rata percentage standards by the parent's monthly income available for child support, adjusted for any previous child support obligations.
- c. Multiply the amount determined under subd. 3. b. for each parent by 150%.

Note: The 150% accounts for household maintenance expenditures duplicated by both parents, such as a bedroom, clothes, and personal items.

d. Multiply each amount determined by the proportion of the time that the child spends with the other parent to determine each parent's child support obligation.

e. Offset resulting amounts under subd. 3. d. against each other.

4. Add or offset the child support obligation for children placed with the other parent full-time under subd. 2. with the child support obligation for children in shared-placement under subd. 3. e. The parent with a greater child support obligation is the payer. The payer shall pay the lesser of the amount determined under this subdivision or the amount determined using the designated percentage. If the payer under this subdivision is also a low-income payer, the child support obligation may be the lesser of the amount determined under this subdivision or under sub. (4).

5. In addition to the child support obligation determined under subd. 4., the court shall assign responsibility for payment of the child's variable costs in proportion to each parent's share of physical placement, with due consideration to a disparity in the parents' incomes. The court shall direct the manner of payment of a variable cost order to be either between the parents or from a parent to a third-party service provider. The court shall not direct payment of variable costs to be made to the department or the department's designee, except as incorporated in the fixed sum or percentage expressed child support order.

Note: Example of a combination of split-placement and shared-placement:

Assumptions:

- 3 children
- Parent A:
2 children full time
1 child 30%
\$2,000/month income
- Parent B:
1 child 70%
\$3,000/month income

Calculation:

Applicable percentage 29%. Pro rata percentage is 9.67% per child.

Parent A:
2,000 x 9.67% (income x applicable pro rata % for child shared with Parent B) = 193.40
x 1.5 (150%) = 290.10
x 70% (% of time child is with parent B) = 203.07

Parent B:
3,000 x 19.34% (income x sum of pro rata percentage standards for 2 children who are placed full-time with Parent A) = 580.20
3,000 x 9.67% (income x applicable % for one child shared with parent A) = 290.10
x 1.5 (150%) = 435.15
x 30% (Child placed with parent A) = 130.55
Parent A's obligation = 203.07 (1 shared child)
Parent B's obligation = 130.55 (1 shared child) + 580.20 (2 children full-time with Parent A) = 710.75
Parent B is the payer. Total obligation following offset = \$507.68

(c) *Shared-placement and serial-family parent.* If a parent is a serial-family parent, including a serial-family parent in an intact family, and a child support obligation is being established for that parent's children from a subsequent family or a subsequent paternity judgment in which both parents will have periods of placement of at least 25% or 92 days a year, the child support obligations may be determined as follows:

1. Determine the first child support obligation by either of the following:

- a. The court-ordered amount of the first child support obligation.
- b. If no court-ordered support obligation exists, multiplying the designated percentage by the parent's monthly income available for child support.

2. Determine the child support obligation for the subsequent family by adjusting the monthly income available for child support by subtracting the support for the first legal obligation under subd. 1. from the parent's monthly income available for child support under subd. 1.

3. Multiply the designated percentage for the number of children subject to the new order by the final adjusted monthly income available for child support determined under subd. 2. to determine the new child support obligation.

Note: The following example shows how the child support obligation is determined for a serial-family parent whose additional child support obligation for a sub-

DCF 150.04

sequent family and both parents will have periods of placement of at least 25% or 92 days.

Assumption:

- Parent A: \$2000 monthly income available for child support
- Parent A has court ordered placement for 219 days a year or 60%
- Parent A has a child from a previous relationship living with him or her
- Parent B: \$3000 monthly income available for child support
- Parent B has court ordered placement for 146 days a year or 40%

Calculation:

Parent A's monthly income available for child support	\$2000
Parent A's first legal obligation for support to a child in an intact family = 17%	\$340
Adjust Parent A's monthly income available for child support	\$2000
	-340
Adjusted monthly income available for support	\$1660
Determine support for the second legal obligation (shared placement):	

	Parent A	Parent B
1. Monthly income available for child support	\$1,660	\$3,000
2. Monthly income available for child support X percentage standard for two children	$\$1,660 \times 25\% = \415	$\$3,000 \times 25\% = \750
3. Amount in 2. X 150%	$\$415 \times 150\% = \622.50	$\$750 \times 150\% = \$1,125$
4. Amount in 3. X the proportion of time that the child spends with the other parent	$\$622.50 \times 40\% = \249	$\$1,125 \times 60\% = \675
5. Offset	$\$675 - \$249 = \$426$	

History: Cr. Register, January, 1987, No. 373, eff. 2–1–87; am. (1) (a), (b) (intro.) and 1., (3) (intro.), (a) and (c), r. and recr. (2), Register, August, 1987, No. 380, eff. 9–1–87; r. and recr. (1), (2), Register, February, 1995, No. 470, eff. 3–1–95; CR 03–022: am (1) (b) 3. a., b., 4., 5. a., b., 6., 8., r. and recr. (2), and (3), cr. (4) and (5) Register December 2003 No. 576, eff. 1–1–04; corrections in (1) (b), (2) (b), (3) (a), (b), (4) (a) and (5) (b) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register November 2008 No. 635; CR 08–066: am. (4) (b) Register December 2008 No. 636, eff. 1–1–09; CR 09–036: am. (1), (2) (b) 1. and (3) (a), r. and recr. (3) (b), cr. (6) Register November 2009 No. 647, eff. 1–1–10; corrections in (6) (b) 4. made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register November 2009 No. 647; CR 16–075: am. (1) (a), (b) 8., (2) (a) 1., (b) 5., 6., cr. (2) (b) 7., (6) (c) Register June 2018 No. 750, eff. 7–1–18; correction in (1) (b) 8. made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register June 2018 No. 750; 2021 Wis. Act 35: am. (1) (b) 1., 3. a., b., 5. a., b., 8., (2) renum. to DCF 150.035 (1) and, as renumbered, am. (b) 1., 2., 5., am. (3) (b), (4) (a), (5) (b), (6) (b) 1., 4., (c) 1. b., 3. Register June 2021 No. 786, eff. 12–1–21.

DCF 150.05 Medical support. (1) RESPONSIBILITY FOR HEALTH EXPENSES. In addition to ordering child support for a child under this chapter, the court shall specifically assign responsibility for and direct the manner of payment for the child's health expenses under s. 767.513, Stats.

(a) In this section, "private health insurance" does not include a medical program under subch. IV or V of ch. 49, Stats.

Note: The BadgerCare Plus program under s. 49.471, Stats., is in subch. IV of ch. 49, Stats.

(b) Except as provided in pars. (d) and (e), the court may order either or both parents to enroll a child in a private health insurance plan that is accessible to the child and available at a reasonable cost, as follows:

1. The court may consider a private health insurance plan to be accessible to the child if the plan's service providers are located within a reasonable distance from the child's home. In general, service providers may be considered within a reasonable distance if they are located within 30 minutes or 30 miles of the child's residence, with a greater distance allowed in some rural areas.

2. The court may consider a private–health insurance plan to be available at a reasonable cost if the cost of the policy does not exceed 10% of the insuring parent's monthly income available for child support and would cover hospitalization and other medical

costs without large out–of–pocket deductibles or copayments. The 10% standard applies to the full cost of the health insurance, including the cost of self–only coverage and the cost to that parent after adding the child or children.

3. The court may order the non–insuring parent to contribute to the cost to enroll the children in a private health insurance plan in an amount that does not exceed 10% of the non–insuring parent's monthly income available for child support. A contribution to the cost to enroll the children may not exceed the cost to add the child or children to existing coverage. If the parent ordered to enroll the children does not have single coverage, a contribution to the cost to enroll the child or children may not exceed the difference between the cost of single coverage and the cost to the insuring parent to add the child or children.

4. The court may incorporate responsibility for a contribution to the cost of private health insurance as an upward or downward adjustment to a payer's child support obligation.

Note: The cost to enroll a child in a private health insurance plan and a contribution to the cost are in addition to a parent's responsibility for child support. The court would order an upward adjustment to a payer's child support order if the insuring parent and the payer is contributing to the cost. The court would order a downward adjustment to the payer's child support obligation if the payer is the insuring parent, the payee is contributing to the cost, and the payee's contribution is less than the payer's child support amount.

(c) The court may not order a parent whose income is below 150% of the federal poverty level to enroll a child in a private health insurance plan or contribute to the cost of a private health insurance plan unless there is no cost to the parent.

(d) If there is no private health insurance plan available that meets the requirements of par. (b), the court may order any of the following:

1. Enrollment in a private health insurance plan as a deviation under s. 767.511 (1m), Stats.

2. Responsibility for a contribution to the cost of the other parent's premium for the BadgerCare Plus program under s. 49.471, Stats., unless the parent's income is below 150% of the federal poverty level. The court may incorporate responsibility for a contribution to the cost of the premium as an upward or downward adjustment to a payer's child support obligation.

3. Enrollment in a private health insurance plan if a plan that meets the requirements of par. (b) becomes available to the parent in the future.

(e) If a person other than a parent has enrolled a child in an accessible private health insurance plan that covers hospitalization and other medical costs without large out–of–pocket deductibles or copayments, the court may determine whether to order a parent to enroll the child in a private health insurance plan.

(f) The court shall also establish an order for medical expenses that are not covered by insurance. The court shall consider each parent's ability to pay these medical expenses.

(g) The court shall consider the impact of the dependency exemption on the availability of insurance in the marketplace and the imposition of penalties under applicable federal law.

Note: The following example shows how to apply the reasonable cost standard.

- Parent A: \$4,500 monthly income available for child support 10% = \$450
- Parent B: \$2,500 monthly income available for child support 10% = \$250
- Parent A's employer–sponsored insurance:
 - \$230/month out–of–pocket cost for self–only coverage
 - \$210/month out–of–pocket cost to add the child or children
 - \$440 total monthly out–of–pocket cost for the policy. (\$440 < \$450. Therefore, the total out–of–pocket cost of the policy does not exceed 10% of the insuring parent's income. This is considered reasonable.)
 - Parent A may be ordered to enroll the child or children and contribute up to \$440.00/month for the policy.
 - Parent B may be ordered to contribute up to \$210/month toward the cost. (\$210 = lesser of 10% of Parent B's income or cost to add the children)
 - The court may incorporate responsibility for a contribution from Parent B to the cost of health insurance as a downward deviation to Parent A's child support obligation.
 - The court shall consider the out–of–pocket cost for self–only coverage for Parent B when determining a reasonable contribution from Parent B to the cost of health insurance provided by Parent A.

(2) BIRTH COST JUDGMENT. (a) In this subsection, “birth cost judgment” means an order establishing the amount of the father’s obligation to pay or contribute to the reasonable expenses of the mother’s pregnancy and the child’s birth under s. 767.89 (3) (e), Stats. Recovery of birth costs is inappropriate in cases where the alleged father is a member of an intact family that includes the mother and the subject child at the time paternity or support is established, and the father’s income, if any, contributes to the support of the child.

(b) The court shall include in a paternity judgment or order a birth cost judgment amount that does not exceed one-half of the actual and reasonable cost of the mother’s pregnancy and child’s birth and shall order the lowest of the following:

1. An amount that does not exceed the sum of 5% of the father’s current monthly income available for child support multiplied by 36 months.

2. If the father’s monthly income available for child support is between 75% and 150% of the federal poverty guidelines, an amount that does not exceed the maximum birth cost judgment amount provided in the schedule in Appendix D.

3. If the father’s monthly income available for child support is less than 75% of the federal poverty guidelines, a birth cost judgment at an amount appropriate for the father’s total economic circumstances.

(c) The department shall revise the schedule in Appendix D every year based on changes in the federal poverty guidelines. The department shall publish revisions to the schedule in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

History: EmR0821: emerg. cr. eff. 6-27-08; CR 08-066: cr. Register December 2008 No. 636, eff. 1-1-09; CR 09-036: cr. (1) (a) to (f), am. (2) (b) 2. Register November 2009 No. 647, eff. 1-1-10; CR 16-075: am. (1) (b) (intro.), 2., 3., cr. (1) (g), am. (2) (a) Register June 2018 No. 750, eff. 7-1-18; correction in (1) (b) (intro.) made under s. 35.17, Stats., Register June 2018 No. 750.