Imputing Potential Income to Determine a Parent's Child Support Obligation John L. Saxon School of Government, UNC-Chapel Hill District Court Judges Special Topic Seminar April 9, 2008

What Is Potential Income?
Potential income is
+ The amount of income that a parent
+Could reasonably be expected to receive
+ If he or she took reasonable steps
+ To fully exercise his or her capacity
+ To earn income through employment
+ Or obtain income from other sources

Actual vs. Potential Income Actual income Income actually received at time of hearing Potential income Not actually received by parent Imputed based on parent's capacity to earn Based on work history, etc. Treated as if actually received by parent

Actual vs. Potential Income Actual, current income + May be based on prior or anticipated income + Scotland Co. DSS v. Powell (NC Ct. App. 2002) + Holland v. Holland (NC Ct. App. 2005) + Diehl v. Diehl (NC Ct. App. 2006) + Different from "imputing" potential income + Burnett v. Wheeler (NC Ct. App. 1997) + Diehl v. Diehl (NC Ct. App. 2006)

In-K	ind vs. Potential Income	
+ Free roo + Free use + Differen	come In income actually received by parent In income actually received by parent In the board from parents (Spicer v. Spicer) In from "imputing" potential income Leary v. Leary (NC Ct. App. 2002)	
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Potential income generally must be based on + Parent's "earning capacity" + Parent's employment potential & probable earnings + Parent's recent work history + Parent's occupational qualifications + Prevailing job opportunities in the community + Prevailing earning levels in the community

Deter	mining Potential Income: II
+Full-tim +If parer +Has no	income generally shouldn't be less than e minimum wage (approx. \$1,100 per month) at is capable of working full-time recent work history or vocational training l-time minimum wage employment available
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Court must make *specific* findings of fact + Regarding *amount* of potential income + *McKyer v. McKyer* (NC Ct. App. 2006) Findings supported by evidence in record + Can't *assume* parent's potential earnings + Based solely on parent's prior earnings

Legal Contexts: I Establishing a new child support order + Temporary or permanent + Child support guidelines + Deviating from the guidelines + Combined incomes exceed guidelines + Obligor's potential income + Obligee's potential income

Legal Contexts: II Entering a modified child support order + After finding changed circumstances

Legal Contexts: III Determining changed circumstances + Significant change in parent's income ✓ "Fifteen percent" change under guidelines × Increase in actual or potential income ? "Voluntary" vs. "involuntary" decrease in income ? "Bad faith" vs. "good faith" decrease in income



T	he "Bad Faith" Rule: I	
Court may	not impute potential income un	less
+Parent is	s <i>voluntarily</i> unemployed	
+Or volur	ntarily underemployed	
and		
+ Parent is	s acting in "bad faith"	
→ Failure t	to exercise earning capacity due to	
+"Deliber	rate disregard" of duty to support chi	ld
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"Bad Faith" Rule: II "Bad faith" turns on parent's motive + Desire or intent to avoid legal obligation + Wolf v. Wolf (NC Ct. App. 2002) + Naïve indifference to legal obligation + Roberts v. McAllister (NC Ct. App. 2005) + May be inferred from actions + Wachacha v. Wachacha (NC Ct. App. 1978)

The "Bad Faith" Rule: III Wolf v. Wolf (NC Ct. App. 2002) + Failing to exercise earning capacity + Refusing to seek or accept employment + Intentionally reducing income + Deliberate neglect of work or business + Quitting job to start a new business

The "Bad Faith" Rule: IV Court must make specific finding of "bad faith" + Failure to make finding is reversible error + Ford v. Wright (NC Ct. App. 2005) Evidence must support "bad faith" finding + Voluntary reduction in income insufficient + Pataky v. Pataky (NC Supreme Ct. 2004) Burden of proof regarding "bad faith" + Unclear !!!

Limits on Using Potential Income Court generally may not impute potential income Custodial parent caring for child + Who is under age of 3 yrs. and + To whom noncustodial parent owes duty of support ➤ Physically or mentally incapacitated parent

Factual Contexts Voluntarily unemployed Voluntarily underemployed +Quit former job +Changed jobs +Laid off or fired + Part-time employment **+** Not looking for work + Seasonal employment **+** Refused job +Quit second job + Retired + Refusing overtime + Attending school + Caring for child Subchapter S & partnership +Incarcerated +Undistributed income

Case Law: I Ford (2005) McKyer (2006) Part-time employment Self-employed parent **Section** (2004) Roberts (2005) Stay-at-home mom Mason (2003)* College student Pataky (2004) Relatively young retiree King (2002)* Quit job for grad school × Cook (2003) Changed career * Bowers (2001) Voluntarily quit job Wolf (2002)* Unemployed Fired for good cause

Case Law: II Osborne (1998) Chused (1998) Early retirement Cauble (1998)* Laid off & new job Kowalick(1998) Subchapter S corporation Sold business & new job Askew (1995)* **Ellis** (1997) Seasonal employment * Sharpe (1997)* Quit job to start business Voluntary job change **Lawrence** (1992) Unproductive investment Greer (1991)* Laid off & looking for job

Case Law: III Stanley (1981) Unemployed Register (1980) Stay-at-home mom Swink (1969) Unemployed *Cameron (1989) Part-time employment Goodhouse (1982)* Sold business; student Wachacha (1978)* Changed employment Sguros (1960) Relocated & changed career

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