

**IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

**IN RE: The Marriage of
MATTHEW EDWIN RUSHTON,
Petitioner/Husband**

and

**CASE NO. 2021 DR 3619
Division: 5**

**WHITNEY BROOKE RUSHTON,
Respondent/Wife**

**TEMPORARY ORDER GRANTING WIFE'S PETITION TO
RELOCATE WITH MINOR CHILDREN**

THIS CAUSE was before the Court via Zoom videoconference on May 2, 2022, on the Wife's request for temporary relief pursuant to the Wife's Verified Petition to Relocate with Minor Children Pursuant to Section 61.13001, Florida Statutes (2021), and the Husband's objection to the proposed relocation and his request for temporary relief. The Wife appeared with counsel, Tonya C. Petermann, Esq. The Husband appeared with counsel, Tonya Holman, Esq. The hearing was reported by Nancy L. Boyce, court reporter. The Court heard the testimony of the parties. All exhibits of the parties were admitted into evidence by stipulation.

The Court had the opportunity to listen to and observe the parties' testimony. In weighing the testimony of each witness, the Court considered the demeanor of the witness while testifying; the frankness or lack of frankness of the witness; the intelligence of the witness; any interest the witness may have in the outcome of the case; the means and opportunity the witness had to know the facts about which the witness testified; the ability of the witness to remember the matters about which the witness testified; and the reasonableness of the testimony of the witness, considered in

the light of all the evidence in the case and in the light of the Court's own experience and common sense.

The Court found the Wife's testimony to be more credible than the Husband's testimony.

The Court, relying upon the testimony of the parties and the Court's examination of the portions of the exhibits published by the parties during testimony via screen-share during the hearing (but without a review of every page of the voluminous exhibits filed by both parties), announced a verbal ruling at the conclusion of the hearing. Following the hearing, the Court reviewed the parties' exhibits in their entirety, and the Court's verbal ruling granting the Wife's request for temporary relocation remains unchanged.

The Court, being fully advised in the premises, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

1. The parties have two minor children, to wit: Joshua Edwin Rushton, born on August 25, 2010, and Oliver Matthew Rushton, born on December 9, 2015. There is no doubt that both of the parties love the children and have good relationships with the children.

2. The Wife has been a homemaker and the primary caregiver of the children for the children's entire lives. The Husband lost credibility during his testimony by refusing to admit that the Wife has always been the children's primary caregiver.

3. The Husband has a demanding career as an active-duty service member in the Army. He has been away on assignment and deployed frequently during the marriage.

4. The family lived in Florida from 2014 until June 15, 2021. The children had stability in Florida.

5. The family moved from Florida to North Carolina on June 15, 2021, in order for the Husband to work as an instructor. The Wife and children have no ties to North Carolina.

6. The duration of the Husband's current military assignment in North Carolina is three to four years, and then he will most likely receive orders to return to Florida.

7. Eleven days after moving to North Carolina, after the children had been uprooted from Florida where they had lived for the past six years, the Husband informed the Wife that he wanted a divorce. The Husband left the marital home and stayed with his sister.

8. The Wife has requested that she be permitted to relocate with the children to Lawrence County, Tennessee, both temporarily and permanently.

9. After the Husband told the Wife he wanted a divorce, the parties reached an agreement that the Wife and children could relocate to Tennessee. The agreement is confirmed by several text messages between the parties (Wife's Exhibit C). Then, on October 30, 2021, following an incident at the skate park and a heated verbal disagreement between the parties, the Husband changed his mind and decided he was no longer in agreement with the Wife and children moving to Tennessee.

10. The Husband opposes the Wife's request to relocate with the children to Tennessee. He requests that the Court deny the Wife permission to relocate and that the Court implement an equal (50/50) timesharing schedule with the minor children.

11. The Husband's assignment in North Carolina was supposed to involve less deployment and permit him to spend more time with his family. In October 2021,

there was an occasion when the Wife asked the Husband if he could keep the children, and the Husband testified that he could not keep the children at that time because he thought he would be TDY. That testimony contradicted the Husband's testimony that his work schedule in North Carolina was flexible and that he would be available to exercise an equal timesharing schedule. The Court does not find that the Husband would be capable of exercising equal timesharing if the Wife and children remain in North Carolina, due to the requirements of his military career and through no fault of his own.

12. In evaluating the Wife's request for temporary relief on her Verified Petition to Relocate, the Court has considered each of the factors enumerated in Section 61.13001(7), Florida Statutes (2022) as follows:

A. The nature, quality, extent of involvement, and duration of the children's relationship with the parent proposing to relocate with the children and with the nonrelocating parent, other persons, siblings, half-siblings, and other significant persons in the child's life.

The Wife's family lives in Tennessee, including her mother, stepmother, brother, sister-in-law, aunts, uncles, and cousins. Before the parties' younger child was born, the Wife and the parties' older child lived in Tennessee for two years while the Husband was deployed. The Wife and the children have stayed with the Wife's mother in Tennessee on other occasions while the Husband was away on military orders.

The Husband's mother lives in Alabama, approximately one and a half to two hours away from the Wife's family. The Husband's sister lives in North Carolina.

The children have a close relationship with the Wife's family in Tennessee and the Husband's family in Alabama.

The Wife has been a stay-at-home mother and has been the primary caregiver for the children for their entire lives. The Wife has been more involved than the Husband

in the day-to-day caregiving of the children. The Wife home-schooled the parties' older son. She has researched schools for the children. She is the parent who has taken the children to the doctor.

The Husband has a demanding career and has been deployed frequently. As a result, he has been less involved with the children than the Wife. However, there is no doubt that both parents have a very close relationship with the children.

B. The age and developmental stage of the children, the needs of the children, and the likely impact the relocation will have on the children's physical, educational, and emotional development, taking into consideration any special needs of the children.

The children are ages eleven (11) and six (6). They are both in elementary school. The children were home schooled by the Wife until November 2021. They have only been attending their current school since November 2021, and they do not have strong ties to their current school. The schools in Tennessee are better than the schools in North Carolina. The children have friends in both North Carolina and Tennessee, and activities that the children enjoy are available in both states. The Court did not hear any evidence of either child having special needs other than the older child receiving tutoring.

C. The feasibility of preserving the relationship between the nonrelocating parent and the child through substitute arrangements, as well as the financial circumstances of the parents, whether those factors are sufficient to foster a continuing meaningful relationship between the child and the nonrelocating parent, and the likelihood of compliance with the substitute arrangements by the relocating parent once she is out of the jurisdiction of the court.

The distance between North Carolina and Tennessee is approximately ten hours. If the Wife is permitted to relocate, most of the Husband's timesharing would have to occur during the summer, holidays, and school breaks.

The Court finds it is highly likely that the Wife will comply with the timesharing schedule and that she will foster a continuing meaningful relationship between the children and the Husband if she relocates. She has offered to help transport the children for the Husband's timesharing. Following the parties' separation, the Wife has been accommodating when the parties have tried to work out their schedules for timesharing, and she purchased a cell phone for the children to facilitate the Husband's communication with the children.

The Wife is not working, and the Husband's income cannot support two households. The Wife is living in the marital home with the children. The Husband cannot afford to rent an apartment and is staying with friends. If the Wife is permitted to relocate, the Husband will move back into the marital home and the Wife and the children will stay with the Wife's mother until the Wife can afford to rent a home. The Wife would not incur expenses for rent while living in her mother's home.

D. The child's preference, taking into consideration the age and maturity of the child.

There was no evidence presented on this factor.

E. Whether the relocation will enhance the general quality of life for both the parent seeking the relocation and the child, including, but not limited to, financial or emotional benefits or educational opportunities.

The relocation will definitely enhance the quality of life for the Wife, both financially and emotionally. She plans to live with her mother until she gets on her feet

and would not incur any expenses for rent or utilities at her mother's house. The Wife has at least four family members that would be nearby and would help with child care and transporting the children to and from school and extracurricular activities.

The schools are better in Tennessee than North Carolina, so the children would likely have better educational opportunities in Tennessee. The children attend church in both locations. The children are close to the Wife's family in Tennessee and have stayed in the Wife's mother's home during the Husband's deployments and on holidays.

If the children stay in North Carolina, they would likely be in daycare or after school care, because both parents will be working. Neither party has any family members in North Carolina other than the Husband's sister. Regarding the Husband's sister, the testimony was that she has recently remarried and has a stepdaughter now, and she is pregnant. The testimony suggested that the Husband's sister would not be able to help the parties with the children.

F. The reasons each parent is seeking or opposing the relocation.

The Wife is seeking the relocation because she has no ties to North Carolina. The children have no ties to North Carolina. The Wife's family lives in Tennessee, and the children have spent a considerable amount of time in Tennessee with the Wife's family. The Husband's family lives within one and a half to two hours of the location in Tennessee where the Wife would relocate to.

The Husband agreed to the relocation until October 30, 2021, but then he changed his mind based on an incident that occurred at a skate park and a heated verbal altercation between the parties. He is now strongly opposed to the relocation and he does not want the children to be that far away from him.

G. The current employment and economic circumstances of each parent and whether the proposed relocation is necessary to improve the economic circumstances of the parent seeking relocation of the child.

The Court does not find that the proposed relocation is *necessary* to improve the Wife's economic circumstances, but the Court does find that it is *likely* that the move to Tennessee would improve the Wife's economic circumstances. The Wife has been a homemaker ever since the children were born, and she is not currently working. She is going to have to find employment whether she relocates or not. The parties are struggling financially, and their house is "upside down" (meaning the value is less than the balance of the mortgage). The Husband's income cannot support two separate households. The Wife is living in the marital home with the children, and the Husband has been staying with friends because he cannot afford to rent a place to live. If the Wife is permitted to relocate, the Husband will move back into the marital home, and the Wife would live with her mother while she gets settled into her new job and saves money to rent a home for herself and the children. She would not have to pay rent or utilities to her mother.

If the Wife is not permitted to relocate, she cannot afford to rent a place to live if she moves out of the marital home. The Wife has not attempted to find employment in North Carolina; however, until October 30, 2021, the parties were in agreement that the Wife and the children would be relocating to Tennessee. The Wife's Petition to Relocate was filed six weeks later.

The Wife would not incur child care expenses in Tennessee. She already has a job offer in Tennessee, and she has family members there to help with children while she is working to earn income to support herself. If the Wife is not permitted to relocate,

the parties would incur expenses for child care in North Carolina while they are working, because they don't have any family members in North Carolina who are able to help with child care.

H. That the relocation is sought in good faith and the extent to which the objecting parent has fulfilled his or her financial obligations to the parent or other person seeking relocation, including child support, spousal support, and marital property and marital debt obligations.

The Court finds the relocation is sought in good faith. There was no direct testimony on the Husband fulfilling his financial obligations. However, the Wife has been living in the marital home and she is not working, so the Court has deduced that the Husband has been paying the household expenses for the marital home. The Court finds the Husband has been supporting the Wife and children since the parties separated.

I. The career and other opportunities available to the objecting parent if the relocation occurs.

The Husband is in the military and has limited control over where he is stationed or when he is deployed or sent on assignments. The Husband intends to stay in the military until he can retire, which is in approximately six years.

J. A history of substance abuse or domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28 or which meets the criteria of s. 39.806(1)(d) by either parent, including a consideration of the severity of such conduct and the failure or success of any attempts at rehabilitation.

There was no evidence presented regarding this factor.

K. Any other factor affecting the best interest of the child or as set forth in s. 61.13(3).

The Court considered the “best interest” factors set forth in s. 61.13(3), as follows:

(1) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to facilitate and encourage a close and continuing parent-child relationship, to honor the time-sharing schedule, and to be reasonable when changes are required.

Both parties have demonstrated that they have the capacity and disposition to maintain a close relationship with their children, and there is no significant evidence that either party would not foster a close relationship between the children and the other parent. The Court finds that both parties have the capacity and disposition to honor the timesharing schedule. The Wife has certainly demonstrated that she has the capacity and disposition to be reasonable when changes are required. The Husband agreed to the Wife’s relocation, but then he changed his mind; as a result, the Court cannot find that the Husband has demonstrated the capacity and disposition to be reasonable when changes are required.

(2) The anticipated division of parental responsibilities after the litigation, including the extent to which parental responsibilities will be delegated to third parties.

The Wife will continue to be the primary caregiver of the children after the litigation.

(3) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to determine, consider, and act upon the needs of the child as opposed to the needs or desires of the parent.

The Wife has the demonstrated capacity and disposition to determine, consider, and act upon the needs of the children as opposed to her own needs. The Husband has considered the needs of the children as opposed to his own needs.

(4) The length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining continuity.

If the parties were still residing in Florida, the factors would weigh against the Wife's request to relocate because the children were stable in Florida and had established roots here.

The parties moved to North Carolina in June 2021. At the time of the hearing, they had not even been in North Carolina a full year. For the vast majority of the time they have been living in North Carolina, the parties have been separated. The children just started school in North Carolina in November 2021. They have not established a stable, satisfactory environment in North Carolina. There has been instability and change for the children ever since they moved to North Carolina in June 2021. This factor does not weigh in favor of maintaining the children in North Carolina.

(5) The geographic viability of the parenting plan, with special attention paid to the needs of school-age children and the amount of time to be spent traveling to effectuate the parenting plan. This factor does not create a presumption for or against relocation of either parent with a child.

The Court incorporates the findings regarding factor "C," above. The distance between North Carolina and Tennessee is approximately ten (10) hours.

The children are both school-age. The majority of the Husband's timesharing will occur during summers, school breaks, and holidays.

(6) The moral fitness of the parents.

There was no evidence that either party is morally unfit.

(7) The mental and physical health of the parents.

There was no evidence that either party suffers from any mental illness or physical issues.

(8) The home, school, and community record of the child.

The Court incorporates the findings regarding factors "B" and "4," above. The children lived in Florida for six years and then the family moved to North Carolina in June 2021. They have only been in school in North Carolina since November 2021 and they haven't established roots there.

(9) The reasonable preference of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient intelligence, understanding, and experience to express a preference.

There was no evidence regarding the preference of the children. Based on the ages of the children, the Court would not deem them to be of sufficient age, experience, and understanding to express a preference anyway.

(10) The demonstrated knowledge, capacity, and disposition of each parent to be informed of the circumstances of the minor child, including, but not limited to, the child's friends, teachers, medical care providers, daily activities, and favorite things.

Both parties have the capacity and disposition to be informed about the children's circumstances. The Court finds the Wife has more knowledge than the

Husband because the Wife is a stay-at-home mother who has been the primary caregiver for the children for their entire lives. The Wife home-schooled the parties' older son. She has researched schools for the children in North Carolina and Tennessee. She is the parent who has taken the children to the doctor. The Husband has a demanding career and has been deployed frequently. As a result, he has been less involved with the children than the Wife.

(11) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to provide a consistent routine for the child, such as discipline, and daily schedules for homework, meals, and bedtime.

There was little to no direct evidence regarding this factor other than the Wife is a stay-at-home mother who has been the primary caregiver for the children since they were born, and the Husband was frequently away from home due to assignments, deployments, and the demands of his career. There was no direct testimony regarding the children's routine, but the Wife would have been the parent to provide such a routine for the children in her role as their primary caregiver.

(12) The demonstrated capacity of each parent to communicate with and keep the other parent informed of issues and activities regarding the minor child, and the willingness of each parent to adopt a unified front on all major issues when dealing with the child.

The Court found the Wife to be credible, and the Husband less so on this point. The Wife kept the Husband informed of decisions and issues regarding the children. The Husband testified that he was not informed, but during cross examination it was revealed that the Wife had presented him with different

options regarding school. The Wife has made an effort to keep him informed regarding the children. Since the Wife has been the primary caregiver of the children, she has been the parent handling the day-to-day issues involving the children and she is more knowledgeable about same. The Wife appears to be willing to adopt a united front on major issues involving the children.

(13) Evidence of domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect, regardless of whether a prior or pending action relating to those issues has been brought. If the court accepts evidence of prior or pending actions regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect, the court must specifically acknowledge in writing that such evidence was considered when evaluating the best interests of the child.

The Court did not hear evidence applicable to this factor.

(14) Evidence that either parent has knowingly provided false information to the court regarding any prior or pending action regarding domestic violence, sexual violence, child abuse, child abandonment, or child neglect.

The Court did not hear evidence applicable to this factor.

(15) The particular parenting tasks customarily performed by each parent and the division of parental responsibilities before the institution of litigation and during the pending litigation, including the extent to which parenting responsibilities were undertaken by third parties.

The Wife has been a stay-at-home mother for the children's entire lives and has been their primary, and sometimes sole, caregiver. The Wife was the children's sole caregiver while the Husband was working, deployed, or out of town on assignment.

(16) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to participate and be involved in the child's school and extracurricular activities.

Both parents appear to have the capacity and disposition to be involved in the children's school and extracurricular activities. Both parties appear to be interested in the children's education and knowledgeable about the activities the children enjoy.

(17) The demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to maintain an environment for the child which is free from substance abuse.

The Court did not hear evidence applicable to this factor.

(18) The capacity and disposition of each parent to protect the child from the ongoing litigation as demonstrated by not discussing the litigation with the child, not sharing documents or electronic media related to the litigation with the child and refraining from disparaging comments about the other parent to the child.

The Wife testified that during the October 30th incident at the skate park, the Husband asked her a series of questions in front of the older child, while the Husband recorded the conversation with his phone. The Court is unaware of what those questions were and whether there was any discussion of the litigation or whether disparaging comments were made. The Court encourages the parties to not engage in this type of behavior in the presence of the children.

(19) The developmental stages and needs of the child and the demonstrated capacity and disposition of each parent to meet the child's developmental needs.

The children are elementary school age. The Wife has demonstrated the capacity and disposition to meet the children's needs. The Husband also has the disposition to do so, but his capacity is limited at times by the demands of his career. The Husband is currently taking the children to and from school twice a week. However, due to the demands of active-duty service, there will likely be occasions when he would not have that flexibility. There was evidence that the Husband thought he would be away (TDY) in October 2021, which demonstrates that even with his more flexible schedule with his current assignment as an instructor, there will be periods of time when the Husband will be unavailable for the children.

(20) Any other factor that is relevant to the determination of a specific parenting plan, including the time-sharing schedule.

The Court has addressed all relevant facts based upon the evidence.

13. Based upon the findings of fact outlined above, and having considered all of the required statutory factors, the Court finds it is in the best interest of the children that the Wife be permitted to temporarily relocate to Tennessee with the children. The Wife's address in Tennessee shall be used for school boundary purposes.

14. The Court further finds that it is in the best interest of the children that the parents have shared parental responsibility on a temporary basis.

15. The parties requested that the Court establish a temporary timesharing schedule, and the Court also addressed the issue of temporary child support.

16. Regarding temporary child support, the Court makes the following findings regarding the parties' income: The Wife is currently unemployed. She is capable of

working, and she has been offered a job in Tennessee earning \$7.75 per hour. On a temporary basis, the Court imputes gross income to the Wife in the amount of \$1,733 per month (\$10 per hour/40 hours per week), which is the minimum wage in Florida. The Court reviewed the Husband's military pay records (Wife's Exhibit Q; Husband's Exhibit 2) and his Financial Affidavit (Wife's Exhibit P; Husband's Exhibit 1). The income reflected on the Husband's Financial Affidavit was different than his pay records, and the Court relied on the pay records instead of the Financial Affidavit. For purposes of establishing temporary child support, the Court finds that the Husband's gross income is \$7,466 per month, consisting of his base pay and extra pay totaling \$5,409 and his nontaxable BAH/BAS allowances totaling \$2,057, as reflected on the most current pay record (October 2021) in Wife's Exhibit Q and Husband's Exhibit 2.

17. The Court has established a temporary parenting plan and temporary child support, as set forth below.

WHEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED:

1. **TEMPORARY RELOCATION GRANTED:** The Wife's request to temporarily relocate with the children to Tennessee is granted.
2. **TEMPORARY PARENTING PLAN/SHARED PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY:** The parties shall share parental responsibility for their minor children, which is in the children's best interests. The parties are ordered to abide by the terms of the Okaloosa/Walton County "model" Shared Parenting Plan, PART A, attached hereto and made a part hereof as **Attachment "A"**.

3. **TEMPORARY PARENTING PLAN/TIMESHARING:** The children shall continue to reside the majority of the time with the Wife, subject to timesharing with the Husband as outlined herein.

A. **SUMMER 2022:** The Husband will be entitled to the majority of the summer in 2022, as follows:

The Wife is planning on remaining in North Carolina until the children finish the school year during the first week of June. Following the completion of the school year, the Wife will relocate to Tennessee on approximately June 14, 2022, and the children will remain in North Carolina with the Husband to begin his summer timesharing. This plan also saves the parties a trip exchanging the children.

The parties shall exchange the children for the Wife's summer timesharing at least two (2) weeks before the children's first day of school for the 2022-2023 school year in Tennessee. The parties shall follow the public school calendar for Lawrence County, Tennessee.

According to the Lawrence County 2022-2023 School Calendar, attached and made a part of this order as **Attachment "B"**, the children start school August 1, 2022. Therefore, the parties shall exchange the children on Sunday, July 17, 2022.

B. **FAIR DAY/FALL BREAK:** According to the Lawrence County 2022-2023 School Calendar, **Attachment "B"**, the children are out of school on September 30, 2022 for Fair Day and from October 3, 2022 through October 7, 2022 for Fall Break. The Husband shall be entitled to have the children from

September 30, 2022 through October 7, 2022. The parties shall exchange the children on October 8, 2022 which will allow one day to get the children ready to return to school on October 10, 2022.

C. THANKSGIVING BREAK: According to the Lawrence County 2022-2023 School Calendar, **Attachment “B”**, the children are out of school from November 21, 2022 until November 25, 2022 for Thanksgiving. The Husband shall be entitled to have the children from November 19, 2022 through November 25, 2022. The parties shall exchange the children on November 26, 2022 which will allow one day to get the children ready to return to school on November 28, 2022.

D. CHRISTMAS BREAK: According to the Lawrence County 2022-2023 School Calendar, **Attachment “B”**, the children are out of school from December 19, 2022 through January 2, 2023 for Christmas. The children are out of school on January 3, 2023 for Teacher Prep and on January 4, 2023 for Teacher Work Day. The children return to school on January 5, 2023. The Wife had the children on Christmas Day in December 2021 and has no objection to the Husband having the children for the first half of the Christmas break that includes both Christmas Eve and Christmas Day for 2022. The Husband shall be entitled to have the children from December 17, 2022 through December 26, 2022. The parties shall exchange the children on December 27, 2022 and the Wife shall have the children with her for the remainder of the children’s school break until they return to school on January 5, 2023.

E. SPRING BREAK: According to the Lawrence County 2022-2023 School Calendar, **Attachment “B”**, the children are out of school from March 13, 2023 through March 17, 2023 for Spring Break. The children are out of school on March 20, 2023 for Teacher Work Day. The Husband shall be entitled to have the children from March 11, 2023 through March 18, 2023. The parties shall exchange the children on March 19, 2023 which will allow one day to get the children ready to return to school on March 21, 2023.

F. OTHER TIMES: When the Husband is in Tennessee, he may exercise timesharing with the children as long as he provides at least two (2) weeks advance notice of same and provides the location of where he will be exercising his timesharing. If the children do have scheduled activities during that time, the Husband shall make every reasonable effort to take them to the activities.

4. TRANSPORTATION: For all timesharing outlined in Paragraph 3A-3E above, the parties shall each pay their own travel expenses and shall meet halfway between their residences, measured by the driving distance by car between the Wife’s home and the Husband’s home. The parties shall confer and cooperate with each other and agree on the location and time of all exchanges. The Husband shall be responsible for all transportation and expenses associated with his timesharing outlined in Paragraph 3F above.

5. COMMUNICATION: The parent who does not have the children overnight has the right to call and speak to the children via telephone or video (e.g., Facetime, Zoom, etc.) once every day. The parties shall work together to agree on the

time of the call. If a parent attempts to call the children at the agreed-upon time and for whatever reason the call is missed, the parent with the children must ensure that the children return the call to the other parent before bedtime. There is no required minimum or maximum duration of the call. The duration of the call will depend on the children's attention span. The parent who has the children shall not interfere with the children or attempt to distract the children during the call with the other parent.

6. **BAD FAITH:** The parties shall not disparage each other, shall not discuss the litigation, and shall not say anything negative about the other parent in the presence of the children. If someone else tries to do so in the presence of the children, the parties are ordered to stop that person.

7. **TEMPORARY CHILD SUPPORT:** The Husband shall pay temporary child support directly to the Wife in the amount of \$1,618.00 per month, pursuant to the Child Support Guidelines Worksheet, attached hereto as **Attachment “C”**. From June 2022 through May 2023 the Husband will exercise 69 overnights, not counting any additional timesharing outlined in Paragraph 3F above. At the time of entry of this Order, it is unclear if the Husband will be able to exercise additional timesharing pursuant to Paragraph 3F, and if so, how much. Therefore, the temporary child support shall be modifiable at the final hearing to reflect the overnight timesharing exercised by the Husband and upon consideration of the parties' income at the time of the final hearing. The Child Support Guidelines Worksheet and the calendar of the Husband's overnight timesharing are attached hereto and made a part hereof as **Attachment “C”**.

The Husband's first child support payment due in June 2022 shall be prorated to one-half (\$809.00), which is due and payable to the Wife on or before June 15, 2022. Due to the fact that this Order is being entered after June 15, 2022, the Husband shall have five days following the entry of this Order to make the payment that was due on June 15, 2022.

Beginning July 1, 2022 and for all subsequent months, the Husband shall pay one-half (\$809.00) on the first day of each month and one-half (\$809.00) on the fifteenth day of each month, until further order of the Court. Due to the fact that this Order is being entered after July 1, 2022, the Husband shall have ten days following the entry of this Order to make the payments that are due on July 1, 2022, and July 15, 2022.

8. ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS: The Court reserves jurisdiction on the issue of attorney's fees and costs.

DONE AND ORDERED in Okaloosa County, Florida, this 14th day of July, 2022.



eSigned by CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE LACEY POWELL CLARK
on 07/14/2022 16:22:37 Z6Rc+k+0

LACEY POWELL CLARK
Circuit Court Judge

Copies provided to:

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IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR Okaloosa COUNTY, FLORIDA

Matthew Rushton

Petitioner,

and

Whitney Rushton

Respondent.

CASE NO: 2021 DR 3619

SHARED PARENTING PLAN

PART A - SHARED PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES, RIGHTS & DECISION MAKING

PART B - TIMESHARING PLAN & TIMESHARING RELATED ISSUES

Effective Date: This Shared Parenting Plan is effective as of the date the last party signs this Shared Parenting Plan or immediately upon the Court's signature.

Source Of Parenting Plan: This parenting plan is: (Choose one)

- A shared parenting plan agreed upon by the parties.
 A proposed shared parenting plan submitted by Petitioner Respondent.
 A shared parenting plan established by the court.

Type Of Parenting Plan: This parenting plan is: (Choose one)

- A temporary parenting plan.
 A final parenting plan.
 A modification of a prior final parenting plan or prior final order.
 A long distance parenting plan (Addendum shall be attached to this Shared Parenting Plan)

Parents: The parents subject to this Shared Parenting Plan are:

Matthew Rushton, herein called "Petitioner"; and
Whitney Rushton, herein called "Respondent".

"A"

Children: The children* subject to this Shared Parenting Plan are:

J.E.R., dob: 8/25/2010

OMR, dob: 12/9/2015

_____, dob: _____;

_____, dob: _____.

* The words "children" and "child" are used interchangeably herein.

PART A

SHARED PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITIES, RIGHTS, & DECISION MAKING

A.1. JURISDICTION: The United States of America is the country of habitual residence of the child(ren). The State of Florida maintains the most significant contacts with the child(ren) and is the most appropriate forum for addressing parenting contact and timesharing. The State of Florida is the child(ren)'s home state for the purposes of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction And Enforcement Act. This Shared Parenting Plan is a child custody determination for the purposes of the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction And Enforcement Act, the International Child Abduction Remedies Act, 42 U.S.C. § 11601 et seq., the Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act, and the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction enacted at the Hague on October 25, 1980.

This Parenting Plan shall be submitted to the Circuit Court in and for Okaloosa or Walton County, Florida. Both parties acknowledge that such court has exclusive subject matter jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the issues addressed in this Shared Parenting Plan.

The only persons with parenting and timesharing rights with respect to the subject child(ren) are the **Petitioner** and **Respondent** as described herein. The courts of the State of Florida shall retain sole and exclusive jurisdiction in regards to all matters set forth herein for so long as either parent or the child(ren) continue to reside in the State of Florida or until such time as the courts of the State of Florida explicitly relinquish jurisdiction.

A.2. SHARED PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY: The Petitioner and Respondent shall share parental responsibility of their minor child(ren) and shall retain full parental rights and responsibilities with respect to their minor children as set forth in this Shared Parenting Plan.

A.3. DECISION MAKING RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Each party shall follow the below identified parenting decision making provisions in order:

A.3.1. General Principles: Each party shall confer with the other pertaining to all major decisions affecting the welfare of their minor child(ren). Such major decisions affecting the welfare of their minor child(ren) include, but are not limited to, education decisions, medical and dental care decisions, extra-curricular activity decisions, religious training decisions, and discipline of the minor child(ren). The parties shall make good faith efforts to jointly make such decisions in the best interests of the minor child(ren).

CHECK BOXES BELOW AGREED UPON BY PARTIES OR ORDERED BY THE COURT.

[] **A.3.2. Third Party Dispute Assistance:** In the event the parties cannot agree upon a major decision affecting their children, then they shall make good faith efforts to resolve such disputes using third party resources such as counselors, mediators, parenting coordinators, or other agreed upon third parties. For A.3.2 to be applicable, the parties or the Court must check off the box in front of A.3.2.

A.3.3. Ultimate Parental Decision Making Authority Allocation: In the event the parties do not agree on a parental decision after conferring with one another in accordance with A.3.1, and using the provisions of A.3.2. (only if designated box is checked), then the ultimate decision making authority for the following major decisions shall be made by:

- | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academic/educational needs of child(ren) | <input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Daycare/After-school care | <input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner | <input type="checkbox"/> Respondent |

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medical/Health related needs of child(ren)	<input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner	<input type="checkbox"/> Respondent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extra-curricular needs of child(ren)	<input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner	<input type="checkbox"/> Respondent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious needs of child(ren)	<input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner	<input type="checkbox"/> Respondent
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ needs of child(ren)	<input type="checkbox"/> Petitioner	<input type="checkbox"/> Respondent

A.3.4. Mental Health Treatment: Notwithstanding the provisions set forth above, either parent can consent to mental health treatment for the child(ren). However the parent so consenting to the mental health treatment must notify the other parent in writing within 24 hours of consenting to the treatment or making an appointment for mental health treatment.

A.3.5. Court Authority: The major decisions affecting the welfare of the minor child(ren) shall be made as provided in applicable paragraphs above, unless such decision is overridden by the Court approving this Shared Parenting Plan or successor court having complete subject matter jurisdiction in accordance with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction And Enforcement Act. The "best interests of the children and preponderance of the evidence" standard of review shall be utilized by in judicial review.

A.4. DAILY TASK RESPONSIBILITY: Each parent shall be responsible for the daily tasks associated with raising the child(ren) while the children are actually with that parent. The daily tasks include, but are not limited to, the following:

Obtaining emergency medical or dental treatment
Ensuring that a child takes all prescribed medicines when required
Taking child to day care

Retrieving child from day care
Checking child's school work at the end of each school day
Doing required homework with child or ensuring that such is completed
Ensuring that the child brings all homework/assignments to school each day or as required
Taking child to lessons or sports activities
Retrieving child from lessons or sports activities
Waking child up in morning
Ensuring that a child is bathed or showered before school
Ensuring that the child has a proper and nutritious breakfast and takes vitamins (as agreed upon by the parents)
Making lunch or lunch arrangements with proper nutrition standards
Preparing and ensuring that the child has a nutritious supper
Getting a child to school or bus stop
Communicating with child's teachers
Retrieving child from school
Reading to younger children
Making sure child brushes teeth before bed and in the morning
Making sure child is properly clothed
Ensuring child attends school

Other:
Other:

A.5. SCHOOL DESIGNATION AND ENROLLING PARENT: For school boundary determination, registration, enrollment and completing all registration necessary for the child(ren)'s enrollment in school, the [] Petitioner's/~~or~~ Respondent's (choose one) address shall control for school boundary determination, and the [] Petitioner/~~or~~ Respondent (choose one) shall be designated as the enrolling parent and be responsible for completing all necessary documentation to enroll the child(ren) in school. Both parents shall be listed on the pickup/drop off list provided by the school such that both parents may pick up and drop off the child(ren) to/from school.

A.6. COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PARENTS: The parents shall communicate with each other concerning the child(ren) by (Choose all that apply):

- in person
- by telephone
- by e-mail
- by text message
- by Talking Parents Program
- by Family Wizard Program
- by AppClose Co-Parenting Application
- Other: _____

A.7. OTHER SHARED PARENTING RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES:

A.7.1. Address and Telephone Numbers: Each parent has the right to know the address and telephone number of the other parent at all times. Each parent shall keep the other informed at all times as to his or her current telephone number and residence address

and the telephone number and residence address of the child(ren). Each parent shall notify the other parent in writing within 24 hours of any changes to their address and/or telephone number and the child(ren)'s address and/or telephone number. Each parent shall notify the court in writing within seven (7) calendar days of any changes to their address and/or telephone number;

A.7.2. Trip Itineraries: Each parent has the right to know where the child(ren) are at all times. Should either parent plan on having the child(ren) away from his or her normal residence for a period of more than 24 hours (e.g. for a trip or vacation) then such parent shall provide the other with an itinerary of where the child(ren) will be staying, providing addresses and telephone numbers no later than 72 hours prior to being away from the residence for a period of more than 24 hours. Even if the child(ren) are not with a parent on a trip, the parent on a trip should provide the other parent with an itinerary and a means to contact the traveling parent in the event a situation should arise involving the child(ren) which requires the parent with the child(ren) to contact the other parent.

A.7.3. Records: The transfer of information regarding the child(ren)'s lives is a mutual obligation. Each parent has the right to complete access to all of the child(ren)'s school, medical, dental, counseling, and psychological records. If not otherwise provided directly by a child(ren)'s school, or available for each parent to independently obtain, each parent shall immediately provide to the other parent all of each child(ren)'s academic report cards and progress reports. Each parent consents to any of the said child(ren)'s record holders to directly release to the other parent copies of such records. Neither parent shall in any way obstruct or hinder the other parent's right and ability to seek and obtain information pertaining to the child(ren). Except as stated above, each parent shall be responsible for obtaining their own copies of records and reports from the school and medical facilities. Both parents have equal rights to inspect and receive governmental agency and law enforcement records concerning the child(ren). Both parents have equal and independent rights to confer with the child(ren)'s school, daycare, health care providers, and other programs with regard to the child(ren)'s educational, emotional, and social progress. Both parents shall be listed as "emergency contacts" for the child(ren). In the event the child(ren)'s school does not permit

a parent to be listed as an emergency contact, due to where the parent resides in relation to the school's location (i.e., the parent does not reside in the child's local area), the parent shall acquire documentation from the school stating the other parent cannot be listed as an emergency contact due to where the other parent resides, and provide the other parent with a copy of this correspondence from the school. The parent shall provide this correspondence to the other parent within 24 hours after being notified by the school that the other parent cannot be listed as an emergency contact.

A.7.4. Medical Condition: Each parent has the right to be immediately informed of any significant illness or significant injury sustained by the child(ren). "Significant" is hereby defined as any such condition which would require the child(ren) to miss school or be taken to a health care provider. Each party shall notify the other promptly of any significant illness or injury affecting the minor child(ren).

A.7.5. Religious, School, and Extracurricular Activities: Consistent with section A.3. above, the child(ren) have the right to participate in regularly scheduled religious, school, and other extracurricular activities appropriate for his/her age and talent. Such activities may include, but are not limited to, the following: T-Ball, Baseball, Soccer, Football, Basketball, Gymnastics, Ballet, Band, Modeling, Scouting, and Music Lessons.

Each parent has the right to be informed as to the schedule of such activities in which the child(ren) are involved and both shall be entitled to attend such activities. Both parents shall make good faith efforts to get the child(ren) to such activities on time and in appropriate attire. If not attending such activity, the parent who drops the child(ren) off for such activity has the duty to ensure that the child(ren) are picked up from such activity. Other than such regularly scheduled activities, neither parent shall make any commitments for the child(ren) during a time when the child(ren) would be with the other parent without first reaching an agreement with the other parent about such commitment.

Each parent has the right to participate in and attend the child(ren)'s religious activities, school activities including, but not limited to, school lunches, sports events, and other activities and important school and social events in which the children participate.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a school's policy (or specific court order) may supersede a parent's right to pick up a child from school or attend certain activities.

The allocation of costs, between the parties, which are incurred on behalf of the child(ren) participating in a school activity, extracurricular activity, and/or religious activity shall be specifically addressed in the Court order or agreement in which this Shared Parenting Plan is ratified therein.

A.7.6. Timesharing And Support Are Mutually Exclusive: When a parent fails to pay any ordered support to the other parent, the payee parent shall not refuse to honor the payor's timesharing and parenting rights as established by this Shared Parenting Plan. In addition, when a parent refuses to honor the other parent's timesharing and parenting rights as established by this Shared Parenting Plan, the payor parent shall not fail to pay any ordered support to the payee parent.

A.7.7. Positive Relationship: Each parent shall make diligent efforts to maintain full access and to foster and encourage a positive relationship between the child(ren) and the other parent. Each party has an obligation to always refrain from making unflattering and derogatory remarks to, or regarding, the other parent in the presence of the child(ren).

A.7.8. Respect Differences: Each parent has a duty to respect the difference in parenting views that may exist between the parents. The parents shall recognize the fact that having different views does not mean that either individual is a bad or inadequate parent.

A.7.9. Counseling: Each party has an obligation to work with the other to establish a relationship which would enable them to become better parents and enable them to create an environment for the child(ren) free of conflict. This obligation may include a consideration of post-divorce counseling.

A.7.10. Courteous To Each Other: The parties shall be courteous to each other - especially in the presence of the child(ren).

A.7.11. Foster Love: Each parent is under an affirmative duty to foster the love and affection of the child(ren) for the other parent. Neither parent shall allow third parties to do or say anything to, or in the presence of, the child(ren) that will interfere with the love and affection of the child(ren) for the other parent.

A.7.12. Homework: Each parent has the obligation to ensure that a child regularly attends school and completes all assigned homework when a child is with him or her and to ensure that the child is prepared for the next school day.

A.7.13. Clothing: Each parent has the obligation to ensure that each child is properly clothed and has adequate clean clothing for any scheduled timesharing with the other parent. Each parent shall return to the other parent all such clothing (properly laundered) at the end of timesharing.

A.7.14. Car Seats/Seat Belts: Each party has the obligation to ensure that a child uses a car seat or seat belts appropriate for the child's age and weight at all times when being transported in an automobile or other motor vehicle.

A.7.15. Timesharing: Each parent has an affirmative obligation to ensure timesharing between the child(ren) and the other parent. There might come a time when, for one reason or another, the child(ren) exhibit some level of reluctance about participating in timesharing. Nevertheless, a parent has a duty to explain that the other parent loves the child(ren) and has a right, need and desire to timesharing. Further, each parent must make every effort to ensure that the child(ren) are ready and available for scheduled timesharing;

A.7.16. Contact Designation: Each parent shall ensure that the other parent is listed as a contact person on all day care and school records.

A.7.17. Photographs: Each parent shall at the time they are made available provide the other parent with an opportunity to obtain copies of all school photographs,

athletic, activity, or studio portraits taken of the child(ren). Each parent shall allow the child(ren) to keep a photograph of the other parent in each child's bedroom.

A.7.18. Child Support: A parent paying child support has a duty to remain current on all child support obligations (ongoing and retroactive).

A.7.19. Relationship Status With Child(ren): Each parent has a duty to communicate directly with the child(ren) concerning his or her relationship with the child(ren) to the extent warranted by the age and maturity of the child(ren).

A.8. EVIDENCE OF BAD FAITH: Each parent shall refrain from the conduct set forth in this paragraph (A.8.1. - A.8.12). Engaging in such is evidence of bad faith non-compliance with the spirit and intent of the principles of "Shared Parental Responsibility" and may result in the imposition of sanctions by the Court:

A.8.1. Having the child(ren) deliver money or messages from one parent to the other and thus placing the child(ren) in the middle;

A.8.2. Asking the child(ren) to keep a secret from the other parent;

A.8.3. Interrogating or quizzing the child(ren) about what is going on at the other parent's home;

A.8.4. Saying unkind things about the other parent to the child(ren) or in the presence of the child(ren) or permitting others to do so;

A.8.5. Trying to conduct parental business when exchanging the child(ren) for timesharing;

A.8.6. Putting on a long, sad face when the child(ren) go from one parent to

the other;

A.8.7. Telling a child who wants a new toy or wants to do something that it costs money and then telling the child, "ask your father because he does not pay me enough support", or "ask your mother because I give her lots of child support and she just wastes it";

A.8.8. Asking the child(ren) directly or subtly, "Which of us do you really want to be with?";

A.8.9. Allowing the child(ren) to take control of timesharing whenever the child(ren) want to do so;

A.8.10. Having the child(ren) refer to a future or present step-parent as "mother", "father", "mom" or "dad";

A.8.11. Eavesdropping on or interrupting the child(ren)'s telephone conversation with the other parent;

A.8.12. Using, or permitting the use, as the child(ren)'s last name, anything other than the child(ren)'s legal name.

Lawrence County Schools

2022-2023

Approved January 20, 2022

Semester 1: 87

Semester 2: 90

Total Days: 177

First Day for Teachers:	Last Day for Teachers:
July 25	May 23
Semester 1 First Day for Students: Aug 1	
Semester 2 First Day for Students: Jan 5	
Last Day for Students: May 23	

Teacher Inservice/Work Days

Teacher Inservice July 25-27

PLC Jan 4; March 20

Administrative Day
July 28
Teacher Prep
July 29; Jan 3
Parent-Teacher Conferences
Oct. 20; March 30
Abbreviated Days
Aug 5; Dec. 16; May 23
End of quarter q1=43 q2=44 q3=45 q4=45
Q1-9/29 ; Q2-12/16 ; Q3-3/10 ; Q4- 5/23
Holidays/Breaks
Sept. 5 - Labor Day
Sept. 30- Fair Day
Oct. 3-7- Fall Break
Nov. 11- Veterans Day
Nov. 21-25 Thanksgiving
Dec. 19- Jan 4
Jan. 16 - MLK Day
Feb. 20- Presidents' Day
March 13-17 Spring Break
April 7 - Good Friday
May 29-Memorial Day
Graduation ceremonies
May 11 and May 12

August 2022

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
July 25	26	27	28	29	30	
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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January 2023

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September 2022

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February 2023

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October 2022

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March 2023

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November 2022

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April 2023

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December 2022

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May 2023

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"B"

**FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM
CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES WORKSHEET
IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 1st JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Matthew Rushton, Petitioner

vs.

Whitney Rushton, Respondent

cc#: 2021-DR-3619

Legal/Alleged Obligor(s): []Mother []Legal/Alleged Father

Obligee: []Mother []Legal/Alleged Father []Nonparent Custodian

Tax Year (**See Note Below) 01/01/2022-09/29/2022

Number of Children 2

	MOTHER	FATHER	Non-Parent Custodian
Filing Status (s = single, m = married)	s	s	
Withholding Allowances Claimed	2	2	
Child Care	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Health Care Cost for Child(ren)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
SSD/SSR Benefits Paid to Children	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Actual or Imputed Income	imputed	actual	
Gross Monthly (Non-Taxable) Income	\$0.00	\$2,057.00	
Gross Monthly (Taxable) Income	\$1,733.00	\$5,409.00	
Federal Withholding	\$65.40	\$587.38	
FICA	\$132.58	\$413.79	
Health Care Costs (minus costs for child)	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Legally Ordered Child Support	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Other Allowable Deductions	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Self Employed? (yes: 1, no: 0)	0	0	
Net Monthly Inc.	\$1,535.02	\$6,464.83	
Combined Net Monthly Inc.	\$7,999.85	\$7,999.85	
Share of Support	0.19	0.81	
Income Over \$10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Table A Support Need	\$1,998.00	\$1,998.00	
Child Care Expense	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Health Care Cost for Children	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Add. Sup. Need For Inc. > \$10,000	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Total Monthly Support Need	\$1,998.00	\$1,998.00	
Basic Support Obligation	\$379.62	\$1,618.38	
Credit For Child's Health Care	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Credit For Child Care	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Credit For SSD/SSR Benefits	\$0.00	\$0.00	
Monthly Support Obligation (rounded)	\$380.00	\$1,618.00	

Name/Title: _____

Date: 07/14/22

“C”

Child Support Guidelines Worksheet

Income Breakdown

Type of income	Mom's Income	Dad's Income	Fed WH	FICA	self emp
SALARY/WAGES	\$1,733.00	\$5,409.00	Y	Y	N
BONUSES, COMMISSIONS, OVERTIME, TIPS, ETC.			Y	Y	N
SELF-EMP./PARTNERSHIP/CLOSE CORP AND INDEPENDENT CONTRACTS			Y	N	Y
DISABILITY BENEFITS			Y	Y	N
WORKER'S COMPENSATION			N	Y	N
UNEMPLOYMENT COMP.			Y	Y	N
PENSION, RETIREMENTS, OR ANNUITY PAYMENT			Y	N	N
SOC. SEC. BENEFITS (don't include SS paid to child)			N	N	N
SPOUSAL SUPPORT			Y	N	N
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS			Y	N	N
RENTAL INCOME			Y	N	N
INCOME FROM ROYALTIES, TRUSTS ESTATES			Y	N	N
REIMBURSED EXPENSES OR IN-KIND PAYMENTS TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY REDUCE EXPENSES			Y	N	N
CAPITAL GAINS ON SALE OR EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY UNLESS NON-RECURRING			Y	N	N
OTHER NON-TAXABLE INCOME		\$2,057.00	N	N	N
OTHER TAXABLE INCOME			Y	N	N
Total Income	\$1,733.00	\$7,466.00			
Fed WH Wages	\$1,733.00	\$5,409.00			
FICA Wages	\$1,733.00	\$5,409.00			
Self Employed Wages	\$0.00	\$0.00			
Use this form for Guideline Calculation?	YES				
			Mom	Dad	
			Fed WH	\$65.40	\$587.38
			FICA	\$132.58	\$413.79

Matthew Rushton (Petitioner) vs. Whitney Rushton (Respondent)
Court Case Number: 2021-DR-3619

2022 CALENDAR

Create Calender:	Year:	2022	Country:	Show
			United States	▼

United States

2021

2022

2023

January							February						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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March							April						
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May							June						
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29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		

July							August						
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10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
31							28	29	30	31			

September							October						
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November							December						
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20	21	22	23	24	25	26	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

USA Holidays and Observances

Jan 01	New Year's Day	Jan 17	M L King Day	Feb 14	Valentine's Day
Feb 21	Presidents' Day	Apr 15	Good Friday	Apr 17	Easter Sunday
May 08	Mother's Day	May 30	Memorial Day	Jun 03	National Donut Day
Jun 19	Father's Day	Jul 04	Independence Day	Sep 05	Labor Day
Oct 10	Columbus Day	Oct 31	Halloween	Nov 11	Veterans Day
Nov 24	Thanksgiving Day	Dec 25	Christmas		

Printable Format



Note: Long weekend holiday starts from Saturday, 02 July for the occasion of
Independence Day (July 04).

X

January 2023

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	4

February 2023						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th		
5	6	7	8	9		
12	13	14	15	16		
19	20	21	22	23		
26	27	28				

February 2023

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
29	30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	1	2	3	4

March 2023						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

March 2023

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	1

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Apri	2023
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	23
30	31						30

April 2023

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
26	27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	1	2	3	4	5	6

May 2023						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

May 2023

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2	3

June 2023						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3	