

# North Carolina Child Support Guidelines

Effective October 1, 1994

## *Commentary*

North Carolina G.S. 50-13.4 provides that the Conference of Chief District Judges prescribe uniform statewide presumptive guidelines for the computation of child support obligations of each parent. The statute further provides that the Conference periodically, but at least once every four years, review the guidelines to determine whether their application results in appropriate child support award amounts, and modify the guidelines accordingly.

The North Carolina Child Support Guidelines are based on the Income Shares model, which was developed under the Child Support Guidelines Project funded by the U.S. Office of Child Support Enforcement and administered by the National Center for State Courts. The Income Shares model is based on the concept that child support is a shared parental obligation and that a child should receive the same proportion of parental income he or she would have received if the parents lived together. The Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations is based primarily on economic research performed pursuant to the Family Support Act of 1988 [P.L. 100-485, §128] which required the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a study of the patterns of expenditures on children.

The Guidelines contained herein are the product of the ongoing review process conducted by the Conference of Chief District Judges. A public hearing was conducted by the Conference to provide interested citizens an opportunity to comment on the Guidelines, and written comment was received from agencies, attorneys, judges and members of the public. These Guidelines are intended to provide adequate awards of child support which are equitable to all parties.

The North Carolina Child Support Guidelines, promulgated by the Conference of Chief District Judges, are published jointly by the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts and the Department of Human Resources in accordance with G.S. 50-13.4(c). Additional copies of these Guidelines and worksheets for applying the guidelines are available from the offices of the Clerk of Superior Court. For information regarding the use of the Child Support Guidelines, please refer to G.S. 50-13.4(c).

## NORTH CAROLINA CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES

Pursuant to G.S. 50-13.4(c), The North Carolina Child Support Guidelines apply as a rebuttable presumption to all child support orders in North Carolina, except as discussed below. The Guidelines must be used for temporary and permanent child support orders. The Guidelines must be used by the Court as the basis for reviewing the adequacy of child support levels in non-contested cases as well as contested hearings. The Court may deviate from the Guidelines in cases where application would be inequitable to one of the parties or to the child(ren). If the Court orders an amount other than the amount determined by application of the Guidelines, the Court must make written findings of fact that justify the deviation, that state the amount of the award which would have resulted from application of the Guidelines, and that justify the amount of support awarded by the Court.

### Self-Support Reserve; Obligor's With Low Incomes

The Guidelines include a self support reserve which ensures that obligors have sufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living based on the 1993 federal poverty level for one person. For obligors with an adjusted gross income of less than \$700, the Guidelines require, absent a deviation, the establishment of a minimum support order (\$50). For obligors with adjusted gross incomes above \$700, the Schedule of Basic Support Obligations incorporates a further adjustment to maintain the self support reserve for the obligor.

If the obligor's adjusted gross income falls within the shaded area of Schedule, the basic child support obligation and the obligor's total child support obligation are computed using only the obligor's income. This approach prevents disproportionate increases in the child support obligation with moderate increases in income and protects the integrity of the self support reserve. In all other cases, the basic child support obligation is computed using the combined adjusted gross incomes of both parents.

### Determination of Support in Cases Involving High Combined Incomes

The Guidelines apply in cases in which the parents' combined adjusted gross income is equal to or less than \$12,500 per month (\$150,000 per year). For cases with higher combined adjusted gross income, child support should be determined on a case-by-case basis, provided that the amount of support awarded may not be lower than the maximum basic child support obligation shown in the Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations.

### Assumptions and Expenses Included in Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations

The Schedule is based on economic data which represent estimates of total expenditures on child rearing costs to age 18, except for child care, health insurance, and health care costs in excess of \$100 per year. Expenses incurred in the exercise of visitation are not factored into the Schedule.

The Schedule presumes that the custodial parent claims the tax exemptions for child(ren) due support. If the custodial parent has no income tax liability, the Court may consider assigning the exemption for the child(ren) to the non-custodial parent, and deviate from the Guidelines by increasing the obligor's support obligation.

### Income

The Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations is based upon net income converted to gross annual income for ease of application.

For the purposes of these Guidelines, "income" is defined as actual gross income of the parent, if employed to full capacity, or potential income if unemployed or underemployed. All income is assumed to be taxable. Gross income of each parent should be determined as specified below.

(1) Gross income: Gross income includes income from any source, except as excluded below, and includes but is not limited to income from salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, dividends, severance pay, pensions, interest, trust income, annuities, capital gains, social security benefits, workers compensation benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, disability pay and insurance benefits, gifts, prizes and alimony or maintenance received from persons other than the parties to the instant action. While includable as income, non-recurring, one-time payments should be distinguished from ongoing income.

Specifically excluded are benefits received from means-tested public assistance programs, including but not limited to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Food Stamps and General Assistance.

Payments received for the benefit of the child(ren) as a result of the disability of the obligor are not considered in determining the amount of the basic child support obligation. However, after determining the amount of the obligor's support obligation under the Guidelines, the Court should compare the obligor's support obligation under the guidelines with the benefits received by the child(ren) due to the obligor's disability, and determine whether an award of child support in addition to the child(ren) disability-related benefits is warranted.

(2) Income from self-employment or operation of a business: For income from self-employment, rent, royalties, proprietorship of a business, or joint ownership of a partnership or closely held corporation, gross income is defined as gross receipts minus ordinary and necessary expenses required for self-employment or business operation. Specifically excluded from ordinary and necessary expenses for purposes of these Guidelines are amounts allowable by the Internal Revenue Service for the accelerated component of depreciation expenses, investment tax credits, or any other business expenses determined by the Court to be inappropriate for determining gross income for purposes of calculating child support. In general, income and expenses from self-employment or operation of a business should be carefully reviewed to determine an appropriate level of gross income available to the parent to satisfy a child support obligation. In most cases, this amount will differ from a determination of business income for tax purposes.

Expense reimbursements or in-kind payments received by a parent in the course of employment, self-employment, or operation of a business should be counted as income if they are significant and reduce personal living expenses. Such payments might include a company car, free housing, or reimbursed meals.

(3) Potential income: If a parent is voluntarily unemployed or underemployed, child support may be calculated based on a determination of potential income, except that a determination of potential income should not be made for a parent who is physically or mentally incapacitated or is caring for a child who is under the age of three years and for whom the parents owe a joint legal responsibility.

Determination of potential income shall be made by determining employment potential and probable earnings level based on the parent's recent work history, occupational qualifications and prevailing job opportunities and earning levels in the community. If the parent has no recent work history and/or vocational training, it is suggested that the Court determine potential income in an amount not less than the minimum hourly wage for a 40-hour work week.

In each case, the Court should consider the prior circumstances of the parties in determining whether or not to impute income.

(4) Income verification: Income statements of the parents should be verified with documentation of both current and past income. Suitable documentation of current earnings (at least one full month) includes pay stubs, employer statements, or receipts and expenses if self-employed. Documentation of current income must be supplemented with copies of the most recent tax return to provide verification of earnings over a longer period. Sanctions may be imposed for failure to comply with this provision on the motion of either party or by the Court on its own motion.

#### **Pre-existing Child Support Obligations and Responsibility for Other Child(ren)**

The amount of child support payments actually made by a party under any pre-existing court order(s) or separation agreement(s) should be deducted from the party's gross income. Actual payments of alimony should not be considered as a deduction from gross income but may be considered as a factor to vary from the final presumptive child support obligation.

The amount of a party's financial responsibility (as determined below) for his or her natural or adopted child(ren) currently residing in the household who are not involved in this action should be deducted from gross income. Use of this deduction is appropriate at the time of the establishment of a child support order or in a proceeding to modify an existing order. However, in a proceeding to modify, it may not be the sole basis for a reduction.

The deduction for a party's financial responsibility for other child(ren) is one-half of the basic child support obligation for the number of child(ren) who live with the party and for whom the party owes a duty of support (other than the child(ren) involved in the instant action). For purposes of this deduction, the basic child support obligation for the other child(ren) living with the party is based on the combined adjusted gross incomes of the party and the other responsible parent of such child(ren).

#### **Basic Child Support Obligation**

The basic child support obligation is determined using the attached Schedule of Basic Child Support Obligations. For combined monthly adjusted gross income amounts falling between amounts shown in the Schedule, the basic child support obligation should be interpolated.

The number of child(ren) refers to child(ren) for whom the parents share joint legal responsibility and for whom support is being sought.

## Child Care Costs

Reasonable child care costs incurred due to employment or job search are added to the basic obligation as follows:

(1) When the gross monthly income of the party paying such costs falls below the level indicated below, 100% of child care costs are added.

1 child = \$1,100	4 children = \$1,900
2 children = \$1,500	5 children = \$2,100
3 children = \$1,700	6 children = \$2,300

At these income levels, the party paying child care costs does not benefit from the tax credit for child care.

(2) When the income of the party exceeds the level indicated above, 75% of child care costs are included since the party would be entitled to the income tax credit for child care expenses.

## Health Insurance

The cost of health (medical, or medical and dental) insurance for the child(ren) due support is added to the basic child support obligation. The amount included in the child support calculation is the amount of the health insurance premium actually attributable to the child(ren) subject to the order. If this amount is not available or cannot be verified, the total cost of the premium is divided by the total number of persons covered by the policy and then multiplied by the number of child(ren) covered by the policy who are subject to the order.

If coverage is provided through an employer, only the employee's portion of cost should be considered. Medical or dental expenses in excess of \$100 per year and uncompensated by insurance should be divided between the parties in proportion to their respective incomes.

## Extraordinary Expenses

The Court may make adjustments for extraordinary expenses and order payments for such term and in such manner as the Court deems necessary. Extraordinary medical expenses are uninsured expenses in excess of \$100 for a single illness or condition. Extraordinary medical expenses include, but are not limited to, such costs as are reasonably necessary for orthodontia, dental treatments, asthma treatments, physical therapy and any uninsured chronic health problem. At the discretion of the Court, professional counseling or psychiatric therapy for diagnosed mental disorders may also be considered as an extraordinary medical expense. Payments for such expenses shall be apportioned in the same manner as the basic child support obligation and ordered paid as the Court deems equitable.

Other extraordinary expenses are added to the basic child support obligation. Other extraordinary expenses include:

(1) Any expenses for attending any special or private elementary or secondary schools to meet the particular educational needs of the child(ren); (2) Any expenses for transportation of the child(ren) between the homes of the parents.

## Determination of Child Support Obligation and Presumptive Award

Except in cases in which the obligor's income falls within the shaded area of the Schedule, the non-custodial parent's total child support obligation is determined by adding the basic child support obligation plus the amount of work-related child care costs, health insurance premiums for the child(ren), and extraordinary expenses. The non-custodial parent's total child support obligation is determined by multiplying the total child support obligation by the non-custodial parent's percentage of combined adjusted income. The non-custodial parent receives credit for the amount of child care costs, health insurance premiums, and extraordinary expenses that he or she pays out-of-pocket. The recommended child support order is determined by subtracting the amount of child care costs, health insurance premiums for the child(ren), and extraordinary expenses paid by the non-custodial parent from the non-custodial parent's total child support obligation.

## Modification

In any proceeding to modify an existing order which is three years old or older, a deviation of 15% or more between the amount of the existing order and the amount of child support resulting from application of the Guidelines shall be presumed to constitute a substantial change of circumstances warranting modification. If the order is less than three years old, this presumption does not apply.

**NORTH CAROLINA CHILD SUPPORT GUIDELINES  
SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS**

**NOTE:** *If the obligor's income and corresponding number of children fall into a shaded area, compute the support obligation using obligor's income only.*

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	Effective October 1, 1994					
	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
700	50	50	50	50	50	50
750	62	63	64	65	65	66
800	95	96	97	98	99	100
850	127	128	129	131	132	134
900	159	161	162	164	166	168
950	191	193	195	197	199	201
1000	202	225	228	230	233	235
1050	211	258	261	264	266	269
1100	219	290	294	297	300	303
1150	228	323	326	330	333	337
1200	237	345	359	363	367	371
1250	245	357	392	396	401	405
1300	254	370	425	429	434	439
1350	262	381	451	463	468	473
1400	270	393	465	496	501	506
1450	278	404	478	528	535	540
1500	286	416	492	543	568	574
1550	293	427	505	558	601	607
1600	301	438	518	572	620	641
1650	309	450	531	587	636	674
1700	317	461	544	602	652	698
1750	325	472	558	616	668	715
1800	332	483	571	631	684	732
1850	340	495	584	646	700	749
1900	348	506	598	660	716	766
1950	356	518	611	675	732	783
2000	364	529	625	690	748	801
2050	373	541	638	706	765	818
2100	381	553	652	721	781	836
2150	389	564	666	736	797	853
2200	397	576	679	751	814	871
2250	405	588	693	766	830	888
2300	413	599	707	781	847	906
2350	421	611	720	796	863	923
2400	428	620	731	808	876	937

**NORTH CAROLINA  
SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS**

<b>COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME</b>	<b>ONE CHILD</b>	<b>TWO CHILDREN</b>	<b>THREE CHILDREN</b>	<b>FOUR CHILDREN</b>	<b>FIVE CHILDREN</b>	<b>SIX CHILDREN</b>
2450	434	630	742	820	889	952
2500	441	639	754	833	903	966
2550	447	649	764	845	916	980
2600	454	658	775	857	929	994
2650	460	667	786	869	942	1007
2700	467	677	797	881	955	1021
2750	473	686	808	893	968	1035
2800	480	695	819	904	980	1049
2850	486	704	829	916	993	1063
2900	493	714	840	928	1006	1077
2950	499	723	851	940	1019	1091
3000	506	732	862	952	1032	1105
3050	512	742	873	964	1045	1118
3100	519	751	883	976	1058	1132
3150	525	760	894	988	1071	1146
3200	532	769	905	1000	1084	1160
3250	538	778	915	1011	1096	1173
3300	542	784	922	1019	1105	1182
3350	546	790	930	1027	1114	1192
3400	551	796	937	1036	1123	1201
3450	555	803	944	1044	1131	1211
3500	559	809	952	1052	1140	1220
3550	563	815	959	1060	1149	1229
3600	567	821	966	1068	1158	1239
3650	572	827	974	1076	1166	1248
3700	576	834	981	1084	1175	1258
3750	580	840	989	1092	1184	1267
3800	584	846	996	1100	1193	1276
3850	589	852	1003	1109	1202	1286
3900	593	858	1011	1117	1210	1295
3950	597	864	1018	1125	1219	1305
4000	601	869	1023	1131	1226	1311
4050	604	874	1028	1136	1231	1318
4100	607	878	1033	1141	1237	1324
4150	610	882	1038	1147	1243	1330
4200	613	886	1042	1152	1249	1336
4250	616	891	1047	1157	1254	1342
4300	619	895	1052	1162	1260	1348

**NORTH CAROLINA  
SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS**

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
4350	623	899	1057	1168	1266	1355
4400	626	904	1062	1173	1272	1361
4450	629	908	1066	1178	1277	1367
4500	632	912	1071	1184	1283	1373
4550	635	916	1076	1189	1288	1379
4600	638	920	1080	1194	1294	1384
4650	641	924	1085	1199	1299	1390
4700	644	928	1089	1204	1305	1396
4750	647	933	1094	1209	1311	1403
4800	650	937	1099	1215	1317	1409
4850	653	942	1105	1221	1324	1416
4900	657	947	1111	1227	1331	1424
4950	660	952	1116	1234	1337	1431
5000	663	957	1122	1240	1344	1438
5050	667	961	1128	1246	1351	1445
5100	670	966	1133	1253	1358	1453
5150	674	971	1139	1259	1365	1460
5200	677	976	1145	1265	1371	1467
5250	680	981	1150	1271	1378	1475
5300	684	986	1156	1278	1385	1482
5350	687	991	1162	1284	1392	1489
5400	691	995	1168	1290	1398	1496
5450	695	1002	1175	1299	1408	1506
5500	700	1009	1183	1307	1417	1516
5550	705	1016	1191	1316	1426	1526
5600	710	1022	1199	1324	1436	1536
5650	714	1029	1206	1333	1445	1546
5700	719	1036	1214	1342	1454	1556
5750	724	1042	1222	1350	1464	1566
5800	728	1049	1230	1359	1473	1576
5850	733	1056	1237	1367	1482	1586
5900	738	1063	1245	1376	1492	1596
5950	743	1069	1253	1385	1501	1606
6000	747	1076	1261	1393	1510	1616
6050	752	1083	1269	1402	1520	1626
6100	757	1090	1276	1410	1529	1636
6150	761	1096	1284	1418	1538	1645
6200	766	1102	1291	1426	1546	1655

NORTH CAROLINA  
SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	NORTH CAROLINA SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS					
	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
6250	770	1108	1298	1435	1555	1664
6300	774	1115	1306	1443	1564	1673
6350	779	1121	1313	1451	1573	1683
6400	783	1127	1320	1459	1581	1692
6450	788	1134	1328	1467	1590	1702
6500	792	1140	1335	1475	1599	1711
6550	796	1146	1342	1483	1608	1720
6600	801	1152	1350	1491	1617	1730
6650	805	1159	1357	1499	1625	1739
6700	810	1165	1364	1507	1634	1748
6750	814	1171	1372	1516	1643	1758
6800	818	1178	1379	1524	1652	1767
6850	823	1184	1386	1532	1660	1777
6900	827	1190	1394	1540	1669	1786
6950	832	1197	1401	1548	1678	1795
7000	836	1203	1408	1556	1687	1805
7050	840	1209	1415	1564	1696	1814
7100	845	1215	1423	1572	1704	1824
7150	849	1222	1430	1580	1713	1833
7200	853	1228	1437	1588	1721	1842
7250	857	1233	1444	1595	1729	1850
7300	862	1239	1451	1603	1738	1859
7350	866	1245	1458	1611	1746	1868
7400	870	1251	1464	1618	1754	1877
7450	874	1257	1471	1626	1762	1886
7500	878	1263	1478	1633	1771	1894
7550	882	1269	1485	1641	1779	1903
7600	886	1275	1492	1649	1787	1912
7650	890	1281	1499	1656	1795	1921
7700	894	1286	1506	1664	1803	1930
7750	898	1292	1512	1671	1812	1938
7800	902	1298	1519	1679	1820	1947
7850	907	1304	1526	1686	1828	1956
7900	911	1310	1533	1694	1836	1965
7950	915	1316	1540	1702	1845	1974
8000	919	1322	1547	1709	1853	1983
8050	923	1328	1554	1717	1861	1991
8100	927	1334	1561	1724	1869	2000



**NORTH CAROLINA  
SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS**

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	NORTH CAROLINA SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS					
	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
8150	931	1339	1567	1732	1877	2009
8200	935	1345	1574	1740	1886	2018
8250	939	1351	1581	1747	1894	2027
8300	943	1357	1588	1755	1902	2035
8350	947	1363	1595	1762	1910	2044
8400	952	1369	1602	1770	1919	2053
8450	956	1375	1609	1778	1927	2062
8500	960	1381	1615	1785	1935	2071
8550	964	1387	1623	1793	1944	2080
8600	968	1393	1630	1801	1953	2089
8650	972	1399	1638	1810	1962	2099
8700	977	1406	1646	1818	1971	2109
8750	981	1412	1653	1827	1980	2119
8800	985	1418	1661	1835	1989	2129
8850	989	1424	1668	1844	1999	2138
8900	994	1431	1676	1852	2008	2148
8950	998	1437	1684	1861	2017	2158
9000	1002	1443	1691	1869	2026	2168
9050	1006	1450	1699	1877	2035	2178
9100	1010	1456	1707	1886	2044	2187
9150	1015	1462	1714	1894	2053	2197
9200	1019	1468	1722	1903	2063	2207
9250	1023	1475	1730	1911	2072	2217
9300	1027	1481	1737	1920	2081	2227
9350	1032	1487	1745	1928	2090	2236
9400	1036	1494	1752	1936	2099	2246
9450	1040	1500	1760	1945	2108	2256
9500	1044	1506	1768	1953	2117	2266
9550	1048	1512	1775	1962	2127	2275
9600	1053	1519	1783	1970	2136	2285
9650	1057	1525	1791	1979	2145	2295
9700	1061	1531	1798	1987	2154	2305
9750	1065	1538	1806	1996	2163	2315
9800	1070	1544	1814	2004	2172	2324
9850	1074	1550	1821	2012	2181	2334
9900	1078	1556	1829	2021	2191	2344
9950	1081	1561	1835	2027	2198	2351
10000	1083	1564	1838	2031	2201	2355

**NORTH CAROLINA  
SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS**

<b>COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME</b>	<b>ONE CHILD</b>	<b>TWO CHILDREN</b>	<b>THREE CHILDREN</b>	<b>FOUR CHILDREN</b>	<b>FIVE CHILDREN</b>	<b>SIX CHILDREN</b>
10050	1085	1566	1841	2034	2205	2359
10100	1087	1569	1844	2037	2208	2363
10150	1088	1572	1847	2041	2212	2367
10200	1090	1574	1850	2044	2216	2371
10250	1092	1577	1853	2047	2219	2375
10300	1094	1579	1856	2051	2223	2379
10350	1096	1582	1859	2054	2227	2383
10400	1097	1585	1862	2057	2230	2386
10450	1099	1587	1865	2061	2234	2390
10500	1101	1590	1868	2064	2238	2394
10550	1103	1592	1871	2068	2241	2398
10600	1105	1595	1874	2071	2245	2402
10650	1106	1598	1877	2074	2249	2406
10700	1108	1600	1880	2078	2252	2410
10750	1110	1603	1883	2081	2256	2414
10800	1112	1605	1886	2084	2259	2418
10850	1114	1608	1889	2088	2263	2422
10900	1115	1611	1892	2091	2267	2425
10950	1117	1613	1895	2094	2270	2429
11000	1119	1616	1898	2098	2274	2433
11050	1121	1618	1902	2101	2278	2437
11100	1123	1621	1905	2105	2281	2441
11150	1124	1624	1908	2108	2285	2445
11200	1126	1626	1911	2111	2289	2449
11250	1128	1629	1914	2115	2292	2453
11300	1130	1631	1917	2118	2296	2457
11350	1133	1636	1922	2124	2302	2463
11400	1137	1641	1929	2131	2310	2472
11450	1140	1647	1935	2139	2318	2481
11500	1144	1653	1942	2146	2326	2489
11550	1148	1658	1949	2154	2334	2498
11600	1152	1664	1956	2161	2343	2507
11650	1156	1670	1962	2168	2351	2515
11700	1160	1675	1969	2176	2359	2524
11750	1164	1681	1976	2183	2367	2532
11800	1168	1687	1983	2191	2375	2541
11850	1172	1692	1989	2198	2383	2550
11900	1175	1698	1996	2206	2391	2558

**NORTH CAROLINA  
SCHEDULE OF BASIC CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS**

COMBINED GROSS MONTHLY INCOME	ONE CHILD	TWO CHILDREN	THREE CHILDREN	FOUR CHILDREN	FIVE CHILDREN	SIX CHILDREN
11950	1179	1704	2003	2213	2399	2567
12000	1183	1709	2010	2221	2407	2576
12050	1187	1715	2016	2228	2415	2584
12100	1191	1721	2023	2236	2423	2593
12150	1195	1726	2030	2243	2431	2602
12200	1199	1732	2037	2250	2439	2610
12250	1203	1737	2043	2258	2448	2619
12300	1206	1743	2050	2265	2456	2628
12350	1210	1749	2057	2273	2464	2636
12400	1214	1754	2064	2280	2472	2645
12450	1218	1760	2070	2288	2480	2653
12500	1222	1766	2077	2295	2488	2662

