IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

No. 6-090 / 95-486

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF VICKI JO BEYER AND RICHARD DEAN BEYER

F I L E D
AUG 30 1996
CLERK SUPREME COURT

Upon the Petition of
VICKI JO BEYER,

Appellant,

And Concerning
RICHARD DEAN BEYER,

Appellee.

Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Woodbury County, Dewie J. Gaul, Judge.

Vicki Beyer appeals the district court's order modifying the child support provisions in the parties' dissolution of marriage decree. **AFFIRMED.**

Patrick C. McCormick, Sioux City, for appellant.

Joe Cosgrove of Yaneff and Cosgrove, Sioux City, for appellee.

Considered by Cady, P.J., and Streit and Vogel, JJ.

PER CURIAM

This is an appeal by a wife claiming the district court should not have modified the parties' dissolution decree to increase her child support obligation. We affirm on appeal by memorandum opinion pursuant to Iowa Supreme Court Rule 9.

Vicki and Richard Beyer were divorced in 1988. The parties' dissolution decree granted Vicki primary physical care of the parties' three children: Melissa, born in 1977; Nicholas, born in 1978; and Jeremy, born in 1981. In 1991, the parties entered into a stipulation, which was approved by the court, transferring primary physical care of the children to Richard. Under the stipulation, Vicki was not required to pay child support.

The decree was again modified in November 1993. At that time Vicki was employed as a supervisor at MCI Communications, where she had annual income of about $31,000. Richard was employed at Cargill, where he had annual income of about $31,700, and net monthly income of $2,066. Vicki was ordered to pay child support of $653 per month.

In October 1994, Vicki filed an application for modification of her child support obligation. In that month, MCI had a management reorganization which resulted in Vicki being reassigned to the position of telemarketing representative. Her income was reduced to $21,736. She also has the opportunity to receive incentive pay of up to $4,000 or $5,000 based on the amount of her sales.

On January 5, 1995, the district court modified the parties' dissolution decree to reduce Vicki's child support obligation to $399 per month. The court found her net monthly income was $1,139, which was based only on her regular pay. Richard filed a motion pursuant to Iowa Rule of Civil Procedure 179(b). The court then determined Vicki received incentive pay of $197 per month, and that this should be considered in determining her net monthly income. Based on a net monthly income of $1,585, the court ordered Vicki to pay child support of $555 per month.

Vicki now appeals. She claims her child support obligation should be calculated on her base pay only, and should not include her incentive pay. She states there is insufficient evidence she will consistently receive incentive pay.

A court must determine a parent's current monthly income from the most reliable evidence presented. *In re Marriage of Powell*, 474 N.W.2d 531, 534 (Iowa 1991). Generally, incentive pay should be included in a parent's net monthly income for purposes of calculating the child support obligation. *State ex rel. Hammons v. Burge*, 503 N.W.2d 413, 415 (Iowa 1993). The district court looked at several pay stubs, and concluded Vicki generally received incentive pay of $197 per month. We conclude this is sufficient to include her incentive pay in her net monthly income.

We affirm the decision of the district court. Costs of this appeal are assessed to Vicki.

AFFIRMED.