

House Bill 672

By: Representatives Ehrhart of the 36<sup>th</sup> and Allen of the 117<sup>th</sup>

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
AN ACT

1 To amend Chapter 6 of Title 19 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to  
2 alimony and child support generally, so as to change certain provisions relating to child  
3 support in final verdict or decree, computation of award, guidelines for determining amount  
4 of award, continuation of duty to provide support, and duration of support; to change certain  
5 provisions relating to entering income deduction order for award of child support, when order  
6 is effective, and hearing on order; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

8 **SECTION 1.**

9 Chapter 6 of Title 19 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to alimony and  
10 child support generally, is amended by striking Code Section 19-6-15, relating to child  
11 support in final verdict or decree, computation of award, guidelines for determining amount  
12 of award, continuation of duty to provide support, and duration of support, and inserting in  
13 lieu thereof the following:

14 "19-6-15.

15 (a) The Georgia Child Support Guidelines shall apply as a rebuttable presumption to all  
16 child support orders in Georgia, except as discussed below. The guidelines shall be used  
17 for temporary and permanent child support orders. The guidelines shall be used by the  
18 court as the basis for reviewing the adequacy of child support levels in noncontested cases  
19 as well as contested. The court may deviate from the guidelines in cases where application  
20 would be inequitable to one of the parents or to the children. If the court orders an amount  
21 other than the amount determined by the application of these guidelines, the court must  
22 make written findings of fact that justify the deviation, that state the amount of the award  
23 which would have resulted from the application of the guidelines, and that justify the  
24 amount of support awarded by the court. The court may consider the following reasons for  
25 deviating from the guidelines:

26 (1) Ages of the children;

1 (2) A child's extraordinary medical costs or needs in addition to accident and sickness  
2 insurance, provided that all such costs or needs shall be considered if no insurance is  
3 available;

4 (3) Educational costs;

5 (4) Other support a parent is providing or will be providing, such as payment of a  
6 mortgage;

7 (5) A parent's own extraordinary needs, such as medical expenses;

8 (6) Unusually high debt structure. For the existence of the factor of unusually high debt  
9 structure, the court shall consider a reasonable restructuring plan of the parent's  
10 repayment of debt and shall consider treating the ongoing payment of that debt as a  
11 subtraction from that parent's monthly adjusted gross income. This adjustment may also  
12 include the cost of income taxes and other taxes on the income needed for payment of this  
13 debt;

14 (7) Historical spending in the family for children which would result in an award that  
15 varies significantly from the guideline tables;

16 (8) Considerations of the economic cost-of-living factors of the community of each  
17 parent, as determined by the trier of fact;

18 (9) In-kind contribution of either parent;

19 (10) Extraordinary travel expenses to exercise visitation or parenting time or shared  
20 physical custody; and

21 (11) Any other factor which the trier of fact deems to be required by the ends of justice.

22 (b) The guidelines include a self-support reserve that ensures the obligors have sufficient  
23 income to maintain a minimum standard of living based on the federal poverty threshold  
24 for a one-adult only household. The self-support reserve is set at 133 percent of the federal  
25 poverty threshold as recommended in June, 2000, by the federal Medical Child Support  
26 Working Group reporting to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the  
27 U.S. Department of Labor.

28 (c) The schedule of basic child costs is based on economic data which represent estimates  
29 of total expenditures on child-rearing costs to age 18 and is inclusive of typical  
30 expenditures by parents on children, including health insurance and health care costs but  
31 excluding day care and educational expenses which are handled separately as add-ons.  
32 These expenditures are for a single-parent household with income equal to the average of  
33 both parents' incomes.

34 (d) For the purpose of these guidelines, 'income' is defined as actual gross income of the  
35 parent or parents or potential income if unemployed or underemployed. All income is  
36 assumed to be taxable. The gross income of each parent should be determined as specified  
37 below:

1 (1) *Gross income.* Gross income includes income except as excluded below, and  
2 includes but is not limited to income from salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses,  
3 dividends, severance pay, pensions, interest, trust income, annuities, capital gains, social  
4 security benefits, workers compensation benefits, unemployment insurance benefits,  
5 disability pay and insurance benefits, gifts, prizes, and alimony or maintenance received  
6 from persons other than parents to the instant action. The computation of gross income  
7 based on salaries and wages shall be limited to the earnings of a normal 40 hour  
8 workweek. The income from salary and wages shall exclude overtime earnings or extra  
9 part-time employment earnings so long as the children's basic needs are being met.  
10 Specifically excluded are benefits received from means-tested public assistance  
11 programs, including but not limited to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC),  
12 Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI),  
13 food stamps, and general assistance. Payments received for the benefit of the children  
14 as a result of the disability of a parent are counted as part of gross income of the disabled  
15 parent but also are credited as a payment toward the disabled parent's child support  
16 obligation.

17 (2) *Income from self-employment or operation of a business.* For income from self-  
18 employment, rent, royalties, proprietorship of a business, or joint ownership of a  
19 partnership or closely held corporation, gross income is defined as gross receipts minus  
20 ordinary and necessary expenses required for self-employment or business operation.  
21 Specifically excluded from ordinary and necessary expenses for the purposes of the  
22 guidelines are amounts allowable by the Internal Revenue Service for the accelerated  
23 component of depreciation expenses, investment tax credits, or any other business  
24 expenses determined by the court to be inappropriate for determining gross income for  
25 purposes of determining child support. In general, income and expenses from self-  
26 employment or operation of a business should be carefully reviewed to determine the  
27 appropriate level of gross income available to the parent to satisfy a child support  
28 obligation. Self-employment taxes shall be deducted from gross income. In most cases,  
29 this amount will differ from a determination of business income for tax purposes.  
30 Expense reimbursements or in-kind payments received by a parent in the course of  
31 employment, self-employment, or operation of a business should be counted as income  
32 if such payments are significant and reduce personal living expenses. Such payments  
33 might include a company car, free housing, or reimbursed meals.

34 (3) *Potential income.* If a parent is voluntarily unemployed or underemployed, child  
35 support may be calculated based on a determination of potential income, except that a  
36 determination of potential income should not be made for a parent who is physically or  
37 mentally incapacitated. Parents are entitled to their choice of jobs and lifestyles and shall

1 not be penalized for legitimate choices that still allow them to provide financially and  
2 emotionally for their children. However, if either parent is voluntarily unemployed or  
3 underemployed to the extent that the parent cannot provide for himself or herself and the  
4 children in his or her own home at a basic level of welfare established by state regulation  
5 or law, such as at the poverty guidelines, when that parent is capable of earning and  
6 providing at that level, then net income necessary to provide that basic level of welfare  
7 shall be imputed to that parent. An exception shall be if the parent is participating in an  
8 organized strike. If the parent has no recent work history or vocational training, the court  
9 may determine potential income in an amount based on the minimum hourly wage for a  
10 work week that is likely obtainable by the parent based on the parent's job skills, current  
11 economic conditions including low or high local unemployment or reduced workweek  
12 hours, availability of transportation, and any other relevant factors. The court shall not  
13 impute an income based on potential income or job offers which would require the parent  
14 to relocate from the area of primary residence of the children so long as the children's  
15 basic needs are being met.

16 (4) *Alimony*. Payment of alimony, if any, shall be determined prior to the determination  
17 of the child support obligation either on a temporary or on a permanent basis and, in  
18 calculations for the child support obligation, shall be counted as income for the receiving  
19 parent and as a deduction from income for the paying parent.

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

27 (e) The full or partial cost of health insurance, whether medical or medical and dental, for  
28 the children due support may be added to the basic child support obligation if the insurance  
29 is not provided by one or both of the parents and is available at reasonable cost. The  
30 portion to be included in the child support calculation is the amount of the health insurance  
31 premium actually attributable to the children subject to the order. If coverage is provided  
32 through an employer, only the employee's portion of cost shall be considered. This cost  
33 should be calculated net of any tax offsets that may exist and are specifically attributable  
34 to provision of the medical insurance. When considering whether to add the cost of such  
35 insurance in full or in part to the basic child cost from the schedule, the court shall take into  
36 account that this schedule is already inclusive of average expenditures on these child cost  
37 categories. Medical or dental expenses in excess of \$250.00 per year per child and

1 uncompensated by insurance shall be divided between the parents in proportion to their  
2 respective adjusted after-tax incomes.

3 (f) Child care and educational costs are not included in the schedule of basic child costs  
4 and shall be added when appropriate. These costs shall be net of any tax benefits directly  
5 attributable to incurring these specific child costs.

6 (g)(1) The amount of child support payments actually made by a parent under any  
7 preexisting court order or separation agreement should be deducted from the parent's  
8 monthly gross income in order to determine monthly adjusted gross income and monthly  
9 adjusted after-tax income.

10 (2) The amount of a parent's financial responsibility for his or her natural or adopted  
11 children currently residing in the household who are not involved in this action should  
12 be deducted from a parent's monthly gross income. The amount that should be deducted  
13 for a parent's other children is one-half of the monthly incurred total child costs for the  
14 children who live with the parent and for whom the parent owes a duty of support other  
15 than the children involved in the instant action. For purposes of this deduction, the  
16 monthly incurred total child costs for the other children living with the parent is based on  
17 the average monthly adjusted gross incomes of the parent and the other responsible parent  
18 of such children.

19 (3) Actual payments or receipts of alimony or other court ordered maintenance should  
20 be deducted from or added to the parent's monthly gross income and monthly after-tax  
21 income in order to determine monthly adjusted gross income and monthly adjusted after-  
22 tax income.

23 (h) The presumptive child support award shall not exceed an amount that would leave the  
24 obligor with income less than needed for basic living needs. Additionally, the presumptive  
25 child support award shall not exceed a level that causes or would cause if implemented  
26 income deduction orders to exceed any withholding limit as established by the federal  
27 Consumer Credit Protection Act.

28 (i) Except as provided below, the duty of both parents to provide support for a minor child  
29 is continuing; however, said duty shall automatically cease when the child:

- 30 (1) Reaches the age of 18;
- 31 (2) Dies;
- 32 (3) Marries;
- 33 (4) Lives an emancipated lifestyle;
- 34 (5) Enters military service; or
- 35 (6) Becomes a fugitive from justice;

36 provided, however, that, in any temporary or final order for child support with respect to  
37 any proceeding for divorce, separate maintenance, legitimacy, or paternity entered on or

1 after July 1 immediately following the effective date of this Code section, the trier of fact,  
2 in the exercise of sound discretion, may direct both parents to provide financial assistance  
3 to a child who has not previously married or become emancipated, who is enrolled in and  
4 attending a secondary school, and who has attained the age of majority before completing  
5 his or her secondary school education, provided that such financial assistance shall not be  
6 required after a child attains 20 years of age. The provisions for support provided in this  
7 subsection may be enforced by either parent or the child for whose benefit the support is  
8 ordered.

9 (j) The provisions of subsection (i) of this Code section in regards to a child support  
10 obligation beyond the age of majority shall be applicable only to a temporary order or final  
11 decree for divorce, separate maintenance, legitimation, or paternity entered on or after July  
12 1 immediately following the effective date of this Code section.

13 (k) The adoption of these guidelines by the State of Georgia shall constitute a significant  
14 material change in the establishment and calculation of child support orders. In any  
15 proceeding to modify an existing order which is two years old or older, an increase or  
16 decrease of 15 percent or more between the amount of the existing order and the amount  
17 of child support resulting from the application of these guidelines shall be presumed to  
18 constitute a substantial change of circumstances warranting a modification.

19 (l) In the event that the parent paying child support suffers an involuntary termination of  
20 employment, has an extended involuntary loss of average weekly hours, is involved in an  
21 organized strike, incurs a loss of health or similar involuntary adversity resulting in a loss  
22 of income of 25 percent or more, then the portion of the child support attributable to such  
23 lost income shall not accrue.

24 (m) Use of Worksheet 'A' will facilitate the computation of the appropriate presumptive  
25 child support award in cases of sole physical custody, split custody, and shared parenting.  
26 The obligor parent's presumptive child support award to be paid is determined by applying  
27 the following steps:

28 (1) Determine each parent's monthly gross income;

29 (2) Determine each parent's monthly adjusted gross income by subtracting from the  
30 monthly gross income preexisting child support obligations and other current child  
31 support obligations not involved in the instant action. Alimony or maintenance shall be  
32 deducted or added to monthly gross income appropriately for alimony payments made  
33 or received;

34 (3) Determine each parent's monthly adjusted after-tax income. Each shall be calculated  
35 assuming single taxpayer status with no children. The child related tax benefits are taken  
36 into account in a separate step;

1 (4) Determine the self-support reserve for basic living needs. The self-support reserve  
2 is equal to 133 percent of the federally defined poverty threshold for a household of one  
3 unrelated individual under age 65';

4 (5) Calculate each parent's monthly income available for child support by subtracting  
5 the self-support reserve from each parent's monthly adjusted after-tax income. If a  
6 negative number results, set it to zero. Add these two values to calculate the combined  
7 monthly income available for child support;

8 (6) Calculate each parent's share of combined monthly income available for child  
9 support by dividing each parent's monthly income available for child support by the  
10 combined figure and then multiplying by 100 to put in percentage form;

11 (7) Determine the parents' basic child costs. This is done by averaging the parents'  
12 monthly adjusted gross incomes and looking up the corresponding basic child costs for  
13 the appropriate number of children in the following schedule of basic child costs;

14 (8) Estimate each parent's percentage share of children's time, which is the relative  
15 percentage of time that each parent has primary physical responsibility for the children  
16 and must sum to 100 percent. The court may use a conversion table for this purpose. In  
17 cases in which parents have different time share responsibilities for different children, use  
18 the average of the percentages each parent spends with each child;

19 (9) Calculate each parent's incurred basic child costs by prorating basic child costs by  
20 each parent's share of children's time;

21 (10) Identify for each parent any significant additional child cost items, such as child  
22 care, that are not included in the schedule of basic child costs. Calculate these costs net  
23 of tax offsets;

24 (11) Calculate the custodial tax benefit attributable to the children, which shall be treated  
25 as a child cost offset or a negative cost. Unless the parents voluntarily have made a  
26 sharing arrangement of the tax benefits, the court shall allocate the custodial parent's tax  
27 benefit. For joint custody situations, the court shall either order the parents to alternate  
28 each year the right to claim the child related tax benefits or name a parent as custodian  
29 of the tax benefits and then allocate the tax benefit. The custodial tax benefit is defined  
30 as the difference between the tax benefit custodian's after-tax income as head of  
31 household and as a single taxpayer. This calculation shall be made inclusive of alimony  
32 received. The custodial tax benefit includes any child related welfare benefits, such as  
33 Women, Infants, and Children Program (WIC) payments, for which child support is not  
34 a reimbursement to the state;

35 (12) Calculate the incurred total child costs by adding together the totals for basic child  
36 costs, additional child cost items, and the custodial tax benefit attributable to the children;

(13) Calculate the monthly amount owed to the other parent. The father’s monthly amount owed to the other parent is equal to the mother’s incurred total child costs multiplied by the father’s share of combined monthly income available for child support. The mother’s monthly amount owed to the other parent is equal to the father’s incurred total child costs multiplied by the mother’s share of combined monthly income available for child support;

(14) Calculate the preliminary presumptive child support award. The parent with the higher monthly amount owed to the other parent is the obligor parent. Calculate the preliminary presumptive child support award by subtracting the lower monthly amount owed to the other parent from the higher monthly amount owed to the other parent. Depending on relative incomes, each parent’s share of the children’s time, and the size of the child related tax benefits, either parent may be the obligor parent. The court shall designate which parent is the obligor and which is the obligee separately from which is noncustodial and which is custodial; and

(15) The obligor parent’s presumptive child support award to be paid is the lesser of that parent’s monthly income available for child support and the preliminary presumptive child support award.

**Worksheet A:**  
**For Sole, Shared, and Split Physical Custody**  
**State of Georgia**

IN THE \_\_\_\_\_ COURT OF \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY      CASE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Mother: \_\_\_\_\_ SSN: \_\_\_\_\_ Custodial Parent (Y or N): \_\_\_\_\_

Father: \_\_\_\_\_ SSN: \_\_\_\_\_ Custodial Parent (Y or N): \_\_\_\_\_

Children	SSN	Date of Birth	Children	SSN	Date of Birth

Child Support Order	Father	Mother	
1. Monthly Gross Income (See O.C.G.A. 19-6-15__)	\$	\$	
a. Minus preexisting child support payment	-\$	-\$	
b. Minus deduction for other children in household	-\$	-\$	
c. Minus maintenance paid	-\$	-\$	
d. Plus maintenance received	\$	\$	



			Average
2. Monthly Adjusted Gross Income	\$	\$	\$
3. Monthly Adjusted After-Tax Income	\$	\$	
4. Self-Support Reserve (133% of Poverty Threshold)	\$	\$	
5. Monthly Income Available for Child Support (Line 3 minus line 4. Enter zero if negative result.)	\$	\$	Combined \$
6. Share of Monthly Income Available for Child Support (Percentage Share of Combined in line 5.)	6a  %	6b  %	100%
7. Basic Child Costs (Use Average Monthly Adjusted Gross Income from line 2 to find amount from schedule.)			\$
8. Share of Children’s Time	  %	  %	100%
9. Incurred Basic Child Costs (Line 7 times line 8)	\$	\$	
10. Additional Child Cost Items (List by parent incurring.)			
a. Child care	\$	\$	
b. Medical insurance	\$	\$	
c. Other	\$	\$	
d. Other	\$	\$	
11. Custodial Tax Benefit Attributable to the Children (Enter as a negative.)	-\$	-\$	
12. Incurred Total Child Costs (Line 9 plus lines 10a, 10b, 10c, 10d, and 11.)	12a \$	12b \$	
13. Monthly Amount Owed to Other Parent (6a times 12b for Father; 6b times 12a for Mother.)	13a \$	13b \$	
14. Preliminary Presumptive Child Support Award (Higher of 13a and 13b minus the lesser of the two.)	\$	\$	

1	15. Presumptive Child Support Award (Enter the	\$	\$	
2	lesser of line 5 and line 14 for paying parent			
3	only.)			
4	Comments or rebuttals:			

(n) The following table constitutes the Georgia Child Support Guidelines Schedule of Basic Child Costs for a Single-Parent Household, excluding day care and education costs, using the average of the parents’ monthly adjusted gross income (amounts in each column are whole dollars per month):

Average	One	Two	Three	Four	Five or
<u>Income</u>	<u>Child</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Children</u>	<u>Children</u>
\$400	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
425	42	50	54	58	60
450	60	75	82	90	95
475	77	101	111	123	131
500	94	126	140	155	166
525	112	151	169	188	201
550	129	176	197	220	236
575	146	202	226	253	271
600	164	227	255	285	307
625	181	252	283	318	342
650	198	277	312	350	377
675	216	302	341	383	412
700	233	328	370	415	447
725	250	353	398	448	483
750	268	378	427	480	518
775	285	403	456	513	553
800	302	429	484	545	588
825	319	454	513	578	623
850	337	479	542	610	659
875	354	504	571	643	694
900	371	529	599	675	729

1	925	389	555	628	708	764
2	950	406	580	657	740	799
3	975	423	605	685	773	835
4	1,000	441	630	714	805	870
5	1,050	444	636	720	812	877
6	1,100	448	641	726	819	884
7	1,150	452	646	732	826	892
8	1,200	456	652	738	833	899
9	1,250	459	657	744	839	907
10	1,300	463	663	750	846	914
11	1,350	467	668	756	853	921
12	1,400	471	673	762	860	929
13	1,450	475	679	768	867	936
14	1,500	478	684	775	873	943
15	1,550	482	689	781	880	951
16	1,600	486	695	787	887	958
17	1,650	490	700	793	894	965
18	1,700	493	705	799	901	973
19	1,750	497	711	805	908	980
20	1,800	501	716	811	914	988
21	1,850	505	721	817	921	995
22	1,900	508	727	823	928	1,002
23	1,950	512	732	829	935	1,010
24	2,000	516	738	835	942	1,017
25	2,050	520	743	841	948	1,024
26	2,100	523	748	847	955	1,032
27	2,150	527	754	853	962	1,039
28	2,200	531	759	859	969	1,046
29	2,250	535	764	865	976	1,054
30	2,300	538	770	871	983	1,061
31	2,350	542	775	877	989	1,068
32	2,400	546	780	883	996	1,076
33	2,450	550	786	889	1,003	1,083
34	2,500	553	791	895	1,010	1,091

1	2,550	557	797	901	1,017	1,098
2	2,600	561	802	908	1,023	1,105
3	2,650	565	807	914	1,030	1,113
4	2,700	568	813	920	1,037	1,120
5	2,750	572	818	926	1,044	1,127
6	2,800	576	823	932	1,051	1,135
7	2,850	580	829	938	1,058	1,142
8	2,900	583	834	944	1,064	1,149
9	2,950	587	839	950	1,071	1,157
10	3,000	591	845	956	1,078	1,164
11	3,050	595	850	962	1,085	1,172
12	3,100	598	855	968	1,092	1,179
13	3,150	602	861	974	1,098	1,186
14	3,200	606	866	980	1,105	1,194
15	3,250	610	872	986	1,112	1,201
16	3,300	613	877	992	1,119	1,208
17	3,350	617	882	998	1,126	1,216
18	3,400	621	888	1,004	1,132	1,223
19	3,450	625	893	1,010	1,139	1,230
20	3,500	628	898	1,016	1,146	1,238
21	3,550	632	904	1,022	1,153	1,245
22	3,600	636	909	1,028	1,160	1,253
23	3,650	640	914	1,034	1,167	1,260
24	3,700	643	920	1,040	1,173	1,267
25	3,750	647	925	1,047	1,180	1,275
26	3,800	651	930	1,053	1,187	1,282
27	3,850	655	936	1,059	1,194	1,289
28	3,900	658	941	1,065	1,201	1,297
29	3,950	662	947	1,071	1,207	1,304
30	4,000	666	952	1,077	1,214	1,311
31	4,050	670	957	1,083	1,221	1,319
32	4,100	673	963	1,089	1,228	1,326
33	4,150	677	968	1,095	1,234	1,333
34	4,200	680	973	1,100	1,241	1,340

1	4,250	684	978	1,106	1,247	1,347
2	4,300	688	983	1,112	1,254	1,354
3	4,350	691	988	1,118	1,260	1,361
4	4,400	695	993	1,123	1,267	1,368
5	4,450	698	998	1,129	1,273	1,375
6	4,500	702	1,003	1,135	1,280	1,382
7	4,550	705	1,008	1,141	1,286	1,389
8	4,600	709	1,013	1,146	1,293	1,396
9	4,650	712	1,018	1,152	1,299	1,403
10	4,700	716	1,023	1,158	1,306	1,410
11	4,750	719	1,028	1,164	1,312	1,417
12	4,800	723	1,033	1,169	1,319	1,424
13	4,850	726	1,038	1,175	1,325	1,431
14	4,900	730	1,044	1,181	1,332	1,438
15	4,950	734	1,049	1,187	1,338	1,445
16	5,000	737	1,054	1,192	1,345	1,452
17	5,050	741	1,059	1,198	1,351	1,459
18	5,100	744	1,064	1,204	1,358	1,466
19	5,150	748	1,069	1,210	1,364	1,473
20	5,200	751	1,074	1,215	1,371	1,480
21	5,250	755	1,079	1,221	1,377	1,487
22	5,300	758	1,084	1,227	1,384	1,494
23	5,350	762	1,089	1,233	1,390	1,501
24	5,400	765	1,094	1,239	1,397	1,508
25	5,450	769	1,099	1,244	1,403	1,515
26	5,500	772	1,104	1,250	1,410	1,523
27	5,550	776	1,109	1,256	1,416	1,530
28	5,600	779	1,114	1,262	1,423	1,537
29	5,650	783	1,119	1,267	1,429	1,544
30	5,700	787	1,124	1,273	1,436	1,551
31	5,750	790	1,130	1,279	1,442	1,558
32	5,800	794	1,135	1,285	1,449	1,565
33	5,850	797	1,140	1,290	1,455	1,572
34	5,900	801	1,145	1,296	1,462	1,579

1	5,950	804	1,150	1,302	1,468	1,586
2	6,000	808	1,155	1,308	1,475	1,593
3	6,050	811	1,160	1,313	1,481	1,600
4	6,100	815	1,165	1,319	1,488	1,607
5	6,150	818	1,170	1,325	1,494	1,614
6	6,200	822	1,175	1,331	1,501	1,621
7	6,250	825	1,180	1,336	1,507	1,628
8	6,300	829	1,185	1,342	1,514	1,635
9	6,350	833	1,190	1,348	1,520	1,642
10	6,400	836	1,195	1,354	1,527	1,649
11	6,450	840	1,200	1,360	1,533	1,656
12	6,500	843	1,205	1,365	1,540	1,663
13	6,550	847	1,211	1,371	1,546	1,670
14	6,600	850	1,216	1,377	1,553	1,677
15	6,650	854	1,221	1,383	1,559	1,684
16	6,700	857	1,226	1,388	1,566	1,691
17	6,750	861	1,231	1,394	1,572	1,698
18	6,800	864	1,236	1,400	1,579	1,705
19	6,850	868	1,241	1,406	1,585	1,712
20	6,900	871	1,246	1,411	1,592	1,719
21	6,950	875	1,251	1,417	1,598	1,726
22	7,000	878	1,256	1,423	1,605	1,733
23	7,050	882	1,261	1,429	1,611	1,740
24	7,100	886	1,266	1,434	1,618	1,747
25	7,150	889	1,271	1,440	1,624	1,754
26	7,200	893	1,276	1,446	1,631	1,761
27	7,250	896	1,281	1,452	1,637	1,768
28	7,300	900	1,286	1,457	1,644	1,775
29	7,350	903	1,292	1,463	1,650	1,782
30	7,400	907	1,297	1,469	1,657	1,789
31	7,450	910	1,302	1,475	1,663	1,796
32	7,500	914	1,307	1,480	1,670	1,803
33	7,550	917	1,312	1,486	1,676	1,810
34	7,600	921	1,317	1,492	1,683	1,817

1	7,650	924	1,322	1,498	1,689	1,824
2	7,700	928	1,327	1,504	1,696	1,831
3	7,750	932	1,332	1,509	1,702	1,838
4	7,800	935	1,337	1,515	1,709	1,845
5	7,850	939	1,342	1,521	1,715	1,852
6	7,900	942	1,347	1,527	1,722	1,859
7	7,950	946	1,352	1,532	1,728	1,866
8	8,000					
9	and above	949	1,357	1,538	1,735	1,873"

## SECTION 2.

Said chapter is further amended in Code Section 19-6-32, relating to entering income deduction order for award of child support, when order is effective, and hearing on order, by inserting after paragraph (3) of subsection (a) the following:

"(4) For income deduction orders issued on July 1 of the year this paragraph becomes effective and thereafter, no order shall be valid without listing the birth dates of the dependent children for whom the obligor is having income deducted. An income deduction order shall also state the date on which the dependent children will attain the age of 18, on which latter date the income deduction order shall no longer be valid without a showing that said dependents are still in secondary school and have not yet attained the age of 20.

(5) It shall be the responsibility of the Child Support Enforcement Agency of the Department of Human Resources to ensure that income deduction orders are ceased when obligation ceases, regardless of whether the case at hand was initiated by the Child Support Enforcement Agency of the Department of Human Resources. The department is authorized to establish and shall establish administrative procedures for obligors to file a petition with the department to administratively cease income deduction orders when the obligor's obligation of support has ceased.

(6) Any overpayment resulting from the department's failure to terminate an income deduction order within 90 days of the date the income deduction order should cease shall bear interest at the existing judgment rate."

## SECTION 3.

This Act shall become effective 45 days after approval of this Act by the Governor or 45 days after this Act becomes law without such approval.

- 1
- SECTION 4.
- 2
- All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.