

House Bill 149

By: Representatives Ehrhart of the 28th, Scott of the 138th, Sholar of the 141st, Post 1 and Smith of the 87th

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
4 amount of award, continuation of duty to provide support, and duration of support; to
5 change certain provisions relating to entering income deduction order for award of child
6 support, when order is effective, and hearing on order; to repeal conflicting laws; and for
7 other purposes.

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

9 **SECTION 1.**

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

15 "19-6-15.

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

- 27 (1) In-kind contributions of either parent;
28 (2) Extraordinary travel expenses to exercise parenting time or shared physical
29 custody;

- 1 (3) Educational costs;
- 2 (4) Unusually high debt structure, in which case the court shall consider a reasonable
3 restructuring plan of the parent's repayment of debt and shall consider treating the
4 ongoing payment of that debt as a subtraction from that parent's monthly adjusted
5 gross income. This adjustment may also include the cost of income taxes and other
6 taxes on the income needed for payment of this debt;
- 7 (5) Ages of the children;
- 8 (6) A child's extraordinary medical costs or needs in addition to accident and sickness
9 insurance, provided that all the costs or needs must be considered if no insurance is
10 available;
- 11 (7) Other financial support a parent is providing or will be providing, such as
12 payment of a mortgage;
- 13 (8) A parent's own extraordinary needs, such as medical expenses;
- 14 (9) Considerations of the economic cost-of-living factors of the community of each
15 parent, as determined by the trier of fact;
- 16 (10) A determination that the gross income of one of the parents is substantially
17 higher than that of the other parent;
- 18 (11) Any nonminor dependents in either parent's household;
- 19 (12) Historical spending in the family on the children as guidance for an upper limit
20 to an appropriate award while taking into account reduced available income from
21 maintaining two households instead of an intact household; and
- 22 (13) Any other factor the court considers to be required by the ends of justice.
- 23 (b) The guidelines include a self-support reserve that ensures the obligors have
24 sufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living based on the federal
25 poverty threshold for a household that consists only of one adult. The self-support
26 reserve is set at 133 percent of the federal poverty threshold for a single person living
27 alone, as determined by the federal Department of Health and Human Services. This
28 figure is updated annually by Department of Health and Human Services, and is
29 published in the *Federal Register* on or about February 15 of each year. For purposes
30 of guideline calculations, the poverty threshold figure shall be updated March 1 of each
31 year or as soon as made available through publication in the *Federal Register*.
- 32 (c) The schedule of basic child costs is based on economic data which represent
33 estimates of total expenditures on child-rearing costs to age 18 and is inclusive of
34 typical expenditures by parents on children, including health insurance and health care
35 costs but excluding day care and educational expenses which are handled separately as
36 add-ons. These expenditures are for a single-parent household with income equal to the
37 average of both parents' incomes.
- 38 (d) For the purpose of these guidelines, 'income' is defined as actual gross income of
39 the parent or parents or potential income if unemployed or underemployed. All income

1 is assumed to be taxable. The gross income of each parent should be determined as
2 specified below:

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

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

38 (3) *Potential income.* If a parent is voluntarily unemployed or underemployed, child
39 support may be calculated based on a determination of potential income, except that a

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

19 (4) *Alimony*. Payment of alimony, if any, shall be determined prior to the
20 determination of the child support obligation either on a temporary or on a permanent
21 basis and, in calculations for the child support obligation, shall be counted as income
22 for the receiving parent and as a deduction from income for the paying parent.
23 Alimony paid or received from separate relationships is also counted as excluded or
24 included, respectively, also; and

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

32 (e) The full or partial cost of health insurance, whether medical or medical and dental,
33 for the children due support may be added to the basic child support obligation if the
34 insurance is not provided by one or both of the parents and is available at reasonable
35 cost. The portion to be included in the child support calculation is the amount of the
36 health insurance premium actually attributable to the children subject to the order. If
37 coverage is provided through an employer, only the employee's portion of cost shall be
38 considered. This cost should be calculated net of any tax offsets that may exist and are
39 specifically attributable to provision of the medical insurance. When considering

1 whether to add the cost of such insurance in full or in part to the basic child cost from
2 the schedule, the court shall take into account that this schedule is already inclusive of
3 average expenditures on these child cost categories. Medical or dental expenses in
4 excess of \$250.00 per year per child and uncompensated by insurance shall be divided
5 between the parents in proportion to their respective adjusted after-tax incomes.

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

9 (g)(1) The amount of child support payments for dependent children not a part of the
10 instant case and actually made by a parent under any preexisting court order or
11 separation agreement must be deducted from the parent's monthly gross income in
12 order to determine monthly adjusted gross income and monthly adjusted after-tax
13 income.

14 (2) The amount of a parent's financial responsibility for natural or adopted children
15 currently residing in that parent's household who are not involved in this action must
16 be deducted from a parent's monthly gross income. For purposes of this deduction, a
17 child support award must be imputed for those children and deducted from the
18 parent's gross income.

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
21 after-tax income in order to determine monthly adjusted gross income and monthly
22 adjusted after-tax income.

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

28 (i) Except as provided below, the duty of both parents to provide support for a minor
29 child 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
37 to any proceeding for divorce, separate maintenance, legitimacy, or paternity entered on
38 or after the effective date of this Code section, the trier of fact, in the exercise of sound
39 discretion, may direct both parents to provide financial assistance to a child who has not

1 previously married or become emancipated, who is enrolled in and attending a
2 secondary school, and who has attained the age of majority before completing his or her
3 secondary school education, provided that such financial assistance shall not be required
4 after a child attains 20 years of age. The provisions for support provided in this
5 subsection may be enforced by either parent or the child for whose benefit the support is
6 ordered.

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

11 (k) The adoption of these guidelines by the State of Georgia shall constitute a
12 significant material change in the establishment and calculation of child support orders.
13 In any proceeding to modify an existing order which is two years old or older, an
14 increase or decrease of 15 percent or more between the amount of the existing order and
15 the amount of child support resulting from the application of these guidelines shall be
16 presumed to constitute a substantial change of circumstances warranting a modification.
17 If there is a substantial difference between a new presumptive award and the existing
18 award, the court may phase in the new award over a time period of up to three years if it
19 is in the interests of justice.

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

25 (m) Use of Worksheet 'A' as provided in this subsection will facilitate the computation
26 of the appropriate presumptive child support award in cases of sole physical custody,
27 split custody, and shared parenting. Which parent shall pay child support is determined
28 by reference to the factors which make up the basic support obligation and the
29 presumptive award, not by reference to the award of physical custody. The presumptive
30 child support award is determined by applying the following steps:

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

32 (2) Determine each parent's monthly adjusted gross income by subtracting from
33 monthly gross income preexisting child support obligations and other current child
34 support obligations not involved in the instant action. Maintenance must be deducted
35 or added to monthly gross income appropriately for payments made or received;

36 (3) Determine each parent's monthly adjusted after-tax income. Each determination
37 must be calculated assuming single taxpayer status with no children and by using
38 standard deductions and exemptions as applied to monthly adjusted gross income.

39 The child-related tax benefits are taken into account in a separate step;

- 1 (4) Determine the self-support reserve for basic living needs. The self-support
2 reserve is equal to 133 percent of the federally defined poverty threshold for a single
3 person living alone as published in the *Federal Register* as submitted by the federal
4 Department of Health and Human Services;
- 5 (5) Calculate each parent's monthly income available for child support by subtracting
6 the self-support reserve from each parent's monthly adjusted after-tax income. If a
7 negative number results, set it to zero. Add these two values to calculate combined
8 monthly income available for child support;
- 9 (6) Calculate each parent's share of combined monthly income available for child
10 support by dividing each parent's monthly income available for child support by the
11 combined figure and then multiplying by 100 to put in percentage form;
- 12 (7) Determine the parents' basic child costs by averaging the parents' monthly
13 adjusted gross incomes and looking up the corresponding basic child costs for the
14 appropriate number of children in the schedule of basic child costs in subsection (n) of
15 this Code section;
- 16 (8) Determine the amount of court ordered medical and life insurance required of
17 both parents. Portions of medical insurance costs that are atypically high may be
18 treated as an add-on rather than as part of basic child costs;
- 19 (9) Calculate the basic child costs to be prorated by parenting time by subtracting
20 combined court ordered life insurance payments from basic child costs;
- 21 (10) Calculate each parent's percentage share of the children's time, which is the
22 relative percentage of time that each parent has primary physical responsibility for the
23 children and must total 100 percent. The court may use a conversion table for this
24 purpose. In cases in which parents have different parenting time responsibilities for
25 different children, use the average of the percentages each parent spends with each
26 child;
- 27 (11) Calculate each parent's incurred basic child costs by prorating basic child costs
28 excluding court ordered insurance by each parent's share of the children's time;
- 29 (12) Identify and enter by appropriate expense column on line 12 for each parent the
30 court ordered medical and life insurance amounts previously included in basic costs
31 and add any significant additional child cost items, such as child care, that are not
32 included in the schedule of basic child costs. Tax benefit offsets should be calculated
33 for child care but are shown in line 13;
- 34 (13) Calculate each parent's tax benefits attributable to the children, which must be
35 treated as a child cost offset. Unless the parents voluntarily have made a sharing
36 arrangement of the tax benefits, the court must allocate the child related tax benefits.
37 For joint custody situations, the court shall either order the parents to alternate each
38 year the right to claim the child related tax benefits or name a parent as custodian of
39 the tax benefits and then allocate the tax benefit. Each parent's child related tax

1 benefit is defined as the difference between a parent's after-tax income with the child
 2 related tax benefits versus after-tax income as a single taxpayer without the tax
 3 benefits. This calculation must be made net of alimony paid or received. The child
 4 related tax benefit includes any child related welfare benefits, such as Women,
 5 Infants, and Children Program payments, for which child support is not a
 6 reimbursement to the state. Child care tax credits are to be included. At the court's
 7 discretion, the child related tax benefit of head of household status may be discounted
 8 if that parent's itemized deductions normally exceed significantly the standard
 9 deduction for a single tax payer;

10 (14) Calculate each parent's incurred total child costs by summing separately each
 11 parent's basic child costs and additional child cost items, and subtracting the child
 12 related tax benefits attributable to the children;

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

19 (16) Calculate the preliminary presumptive child support award. The parent with the
 20 higher monthly amount owed to other parent is the obligor parent. Calculate the
 21 preliminary presumptive child support award by subtracting the lower monthly
 22 amount owed to other parent from the higher monthly amount owed to other parent.
 23 Depending on relative incomes, each parent's share of the children's time, and the size
 24 of the child related tax benefits, either parent may be the obligor parent. The court
 25 shall designate which parent is the obligor and which is the obligee separately from
 26 which is noncustodial and which is custodial or jointly custodial; and

27 (17) The obligor parent's presumptive child support award to be paid is the lesser of
 28 that parent's monthly income available for child support and the preliminary
 29 presumptive child support award.

30 Worksheet A:

31 For Sole, Shared, and Split Physical Custody

32 State of Georgia

33 IN THE _____ COURT OF _____ COUNTY CASE NO. _____

34 Mother: _____ SSN: _____ Custodial Parent (Y or N): _____

35 Father: _____ SSN: _____ Custodial Parent (Y or N): _____

36

Children	SSN	Date of Birth	Children	SSN	Date of Birth

1	Child Support Order	Father	Mother	
2	1. Monthly Gross Income	\$	\$	
3	(See O.C.G.A. 19-6-15__)			
4	a. Minus preexisting child support payment	-\$	-\$	
5	b. Minus deduction for other children in household	-\$	-\$	
6	c. Minus maintenance paid	-\$	-\$	
7	d. Plus maintenance received	\$	\$	
				Average
8	2. Monthly Adjusted Gross Income	\$	\$	\$
9	3. Monthly Adjusted After-Tax Income	\$	\$	
10	4. Self-Support Reserve	\$	\$	
11	(133% of Poverty Threshold)			
12	5. Monthly Income Available for Child Support			Combined
13	(Line 3 minus line 4. Enter zero if negative	\$	\$	\$
14	result.) Combined equals sum of both.			
15	6. Share of Monthly Income Available for Child	6a	6b	100%
16	Support (Percentage Share of Combined in line 5.)	%	%	
17	Combined equals 100%.			
18	7. Basic Child Costs			\$
19	(Use Average Monthly Adjusted Gross Income			
20	from line 2 to find amount from schedule.)			
21	8. Less Court Ordered Medical and Life Insurance	8a	8b	Combined
22	in Behalf of the Children	\$	\$	\$
23	9. Basic Child Costs to be Prorated by Parenting Time			\$
24				
25	10. Share of Children's Time			100%
		%	%	
26	11. Each Parent's Incurred Basic Child Costs	\$	\$	
27	(Line 9 times line 10 divided by 100 since using			
28	percent)			
29	12. Additional Child Cost Items			
30	(List by parent incurring.)			
31	a. Child care	\$	\$	
32	b. Court Ordered Medical Insurance	\$	\$	
33	c. Other	\$	\$	
34	d. Other	\$	\$	
35	13. Tax Benefits Attributable to the Children	-\$	-\$	
36	(Enter as a negative.)			
37	14. Incurred Total Child Costs	14a	14b	
38	(Line 11 plus lines 12a, 12b, 12c, 12d, and 13.)	\$	\$	
39	15. Monthly Amount Owed to Other Parent	15a	15b	
40	(6a times 14b divided by 100 for Father;	\$	\$	
41	6b times 14a divided by 100 for Mother.)			
42	16. Preliminary Presumptive Child Support	\$	\$	
43	Award (Higher of 15a and 15b minus the lesser of			
44	the two.)			

1	17. Presumptive Child Support Award (Enter the	\$	\$	
2	lesser of line 5 and line 16 for paying parent			
3	only.)			
4	Comments or rebuttals:			

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

9	Average					
10	Gross	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
11	Income	Child	Children	Children	Children	Plus
12						Children
12	400	25	25	25	25	25
13	450	60	80	87	96	101
14	500	96	134	150	166	178
15	550	131	189	212	237	254
16	600	166	244	274	307	330
17	650	202	298	337	378	407
18	700	237	353	399	448	483
19	750	272	408	461	519	560
20	800	308	462	524	589	636
21	850	343	517	586	660	712
22	900	378	572	648	731	789
23	950	414	626	711	801	865
24	1,000	449	681	773	872	941
25	1,050	453	686	782	882	952
26	1,100	459	693	789	890	961
27	1,150	462	700	794	895	967
28	1,200	466	706	804	907	979
29	1,250	471	712	810	913	987
30	1,300	475	720	819	924	997
31	1,350	478	727	825	930	1,005
32	1,400	483	734	834	941	1,016
33	1,450	488	739	841	948	1,024
34	1,500	493	746	849	957	1,034
35	1,550	497	754	855	964	1,041
36	1,600	501	760	862	972	1,050
37	1,650	506	765	871	982	1,061
38	1,700	510	772	879	991	1,071
39	1,750	513	779	885	998	1,078
40	1,800	518	785	893	1,007	1,088
41	1,850	523	792	901	1,016	1,097
42	1,900	526	797	908	1,024	1,106
43	1,950	532	806	916	1,033	1,116
44	2,000	536	812	922	1,040	1,123
45	2,050	539	819	931	1,050	1,134
46	2,100	544	826	938	1,058	1,142
47	2,150	549	832	945	1,066	1,151
48	2,200	553	840	953	1,075	1,161
49	2,250	557	844	961	1,084	1,170
50	2,300	562	850	969	1,093	1,180
51	2,350	566	858	975	1,100	1,187
52	2,400	570	864	983	1,109	1,197

1	2,450	573	872	991	1,118	1,207
2	2,500	578	877	998	1,125	1,216
3	2,550	584	885	1,006	1,134	1,225
4	2,600	588	891	1,012	1,141	1,233
5	2,650	593	897	1,021	1,151	1,244
6	2,700	596	904	1,030	1,162	1,254
7	2,750	600	911	1,036	1,168	1,262
8	2,800	605	919	1,044	1,177	1,272
9	2,850	609	925	1,051	1,185	1,280
10	2,900	613	930	1,060	1,195	1,291
11	2,950	617	937	1,067	1,203	1,300
12	3,000	622	944	1,074	1,211	1,308
13	3,050	627	950	1,081	1,219	1,317
14	3,100	631	957	1,089	1,228	1,326
15	3,150	635	964	1,096	1,236	1,335
16	3,200	640	970	1,105	1,246	1,346
17	3,250	644	977	1,111	1,253	1,353
18	3,300	648	983	1,118	1,261	1,362
19	3,350	653	990	1,126	1,270	1,371
20	3,400	656	997	1,134	1,279	1,381
21	3,450	660	1,003	1,142	1,288	1,391
22	3,500	666	1,008	1,147	1,294	1,397
23	3,550	669	1,017	1,157	1,305	1,409
24	3,600	673	1,022	1,163	1,312	1,416
25	3,650	679	1,030	1,172	1,322	1,427
26	3,700	683	1,037	1,178	1,328	1,435
27	3,750	688	1,044	1,186	1,337	1,444
28	3,800	690	1,050	1,194	1,347	1,454
29	3,850	695	1,055	1,202	1,356	1,464
30	3,900	700	1,064	1,208	1,362	1,471
31	3,950	704	1,069	1,216	1,371	1,481
32	4,000	708	1,076	1,224	1,380	1,491
33	4,050	713	1,083	1,231	1,388	1,499
34	4,100	716	1,089	1,238	1,396	1,508
35	4,150	720	1,096	1,245	1,404	1,516
36	4,200	727	1,101	1,255	1,415	1,529
37	4,250	729	1,108	1,261	1,422	1,536
38	4,300	734	1,116	1,270	1,432	1,547
39	4,350	740	1,123	1,276	1,439	1,554
40	4,400	743	1,128	1,285	1,449	1,565
41	4,450	748	1,136	1,293	1,458	1,575
42	4,500	752	1,143	1,300	1,466	1,583
43	4,550	755	1,148	1,308	1,475	1,593
44	4,600	760	1,157	1,316	1,484	1,603
45	4,650	765	1,162	1,323	1,492	1,611
46	4,700	769	1,170	1,330	1,500	1,620
47	4,750	775	1,175	1,339	1,510	1,631
48	4,800	778	1,182	1,346	1,518	1,639
49	4,850	783	1,189	1,354	1,527	1,649
50	4,900	789	1,195	1,361	1,535	1,658
51	4,950	791	1,204	1,369	1,544	1,667
52	5,000	795	1,209	1,377	1,553	1,677
53	5,050	801	1,217	1,386	1,563	1,688
54	5,100	804	1,223	1,391	1,569	1,694
55	5,150	809	1,230	1,400	1,579	1,705
56	5,200	813	1,237	1,408	1,588	1,715
57	5,250	818	1,244	1,415	1,596	1,723

1	5,300	824	1,250	1,423	1,605	1,733
2	5,350	827	1,257	1,432	1,615	1,744
3	5,400	832	1,263	1,438	1,622	1,751
4	5,450	836	1,270	1,446	1,631	1,761
5	5,500	839	1,277	1,453	1,639	1,770
6	5,550	844	1,283	1,460	1,646	1,778
7	5,600	849	1,291	1,470	1,658	1,790
8	5,650	853	1,296	1,477	1,666	1,799
9	5,700	858	1,305	1,484	1,674	1,807
10	5,750	862	1,312	1,492	1,683	1,817
11	5,800	866	1,319	1,500	1,692	1,827
12	5,850	872	1,326	1,506	1,698	1,834
13	5,900	876	1,331	1,515	1,709	1,845
14	5,950	880	1,340	1,524	1,719	1,856
15	6,000	885	1,344	1,532	1,728	1,866
16	6,050	889	1,353	1,538	1,734	1,873
17	6,100	894	1,358	1,547	1,745	1,884
18	6,150	897	1,365	1,554	1,752	1,893
19	6,200	901	1,373	1,562	1,762	1,902
20	6,250	907	1,378	1,569	1,769	1,911
21	6,300	911	1,387	1,576	1,777	1,919
22	6,350	914	1,392	1,585	1,787	1,930
23	6,400	920	1,401	1,592	1,795	1,939
24	6,450	925	1,406	1,600	1,804	1,949
25	6,500	929	1,413	1,608	1,813	1,958
26	6,550	932	1,420	1,616	1,822	1,968
27	6,600	938	1,426	1,623	1,830	1,977
28	6,650	942	1,434	1,631	1,839	1,986
29	6,700	946	1,439	1,637	1,846	1,994
30	6,750	951	1,446	1,647	1,857	2,006
31	6,800	955	1,453	1,655	1,866	2,016
32	6,850	959	1,460	1,661	1,873	2,023
33	6,900	963	1,467	1,669	1,882	2,033
34	6,950	968	1,473	1,677	1,891	2,042
35	7,000	973	1,481	1,684	1,899	2,051
36	7,050	977	1,487	1,692	1,908	2,061
37	7,100	982	1,494	1,700	1,917	2,071
38	7,150	987	1,501	1,707	1,925	2,079
39	7,200	991	1,508	1,716	1,935	2,090
40	7,250	995	1,514	1,722	1,942	2,097
41	7,300	999	1,521	1,730	1,951	2,107
42	7,350	1,003	1,526	1,739	1,961	2,118
43	7,400	1,007	1,534	1,747	1,970	2,128
44	7,450	1,013	1,541	1,753	1,977	2,135
45	7,500	1,017	1,548	1,762	1,987	2,146
46	7,550	1,022	1,555	1,769	1,995	2,155
47	7,600	1,026	1,561	1,777	2,004	2,164
48	7,650	1,031	1,569	1,785	2,013	2,174
49	7,700	1,035	1,574	1,793	2,022	2,184
50	7,750	1,038	1,582	1,801	2,031	2,194
51	7,800	1,043	1,588	1,808	2,039	2,202
52	7,850	1,048	1,595	1,816	2,048	2,212
53	7,900	1,051	1,602	1,823	2,056	2,220
54	7,950	1,056	1,607	1,832	2,066	2,231
55	8,000	1,062	1,616	1,840	2,075	2,241
56	8,050	1,066	1,621	1,846	2,082	2,248
57	8,100	1,070	1,629	1,854	2,091	2,258

1	8,150	1,076	1,635	1,863	2,101	2,269
2	8,200	1,078	1,641	1,870	2,109	2,278
3	8,250	1,083	1,649	1,878	2,118	2,287
4	8,300	1,086	1,655	1,886	2,127	2,297
5	8,350	1,092	1,664	1,892	2,134	2,304
6	8,400	1,097	1,669	1,901	2,144	2,315
7	8,450	1,100	1,677	1,907	2,151	2,323
8	8,500	1,105	1,682	1,916	2,161	2,334
9	8,550	1,110	1,689	1,924	2,170	2,343
10	8,600	1,114	1,696	1,931	2,178	2,352
11	8,650	1,119	1,702	1,938	2,186	2,360
12	8,700	1,123	1,710	1,947	2,196	2,371
13	8,750	1,127	1,716	1,954	2,204	2,380
14	8,800	1,132	1,723	1,962	2,213	2,390
15	8,850	1,137	1,730	1,969	2,220	2,398
16	8,900	1,140	1,737	1,978	2,231	2,409
17	8,950	1,145	1,743	1,985	2,239	2,418
18	9,000	1,150	1,750	1,992	2,246	2,426
19	9,050	1,154	1,758	2,000	2,255	2,436
20	9,100	1,158	1,765	2,008	2,264	2,446
21	9,150	1,162	1,771	2,016	2,273	2,455
22	9,200	1,168	1,777	2,023	2,281	2,464
23	9,250	1,172	1,785	2,031	2,290	2,474
24	9,300	1,175	1,791	2,039	2,299	2,483
25	9,350	1,181	1,799	2,047	2,308	2,493
26	9,400	1,185	1,804	2,054	2,316	2,502
27	9,450	1,189	1,811	2,063	2,327	2,513
28	9,500	1,194	1,818	2,070	2,334	2,521
29	9,550	1,199	1,825	2,078	2,343	2,531
30	9,600	1,202	1,833	2,085	2,351	2,539
31	9,650	1,206	1,839	2,093	2,360	2,549
32	9,700	1,212	1,847	2,101	2,369	2,559
33	9,750	1,216	1,851	2,109	2,378	2,569
34	9,800	1,220	1,858	2,115	2,385	2,576
35	9,850	1,224	1,865	2,123	2,394	2,586
36	9,900	1,230	1,872	2,132	2,404	2,597
37	9,950	1,234	1,880	2,139	2,412	2,605
38	10,000	1,238	1,885	2,147	2,421	2,615"

39

SECTION 2.

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

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

50 (5) It shall be the responsibility of the Child Support Enforcement Agency of the

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

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

10 **SECTION 3.**

11 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.