House Bill 145 (COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE)

By: Representative Lindsey of the 54th

## A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

- 1 To amend Code Section 19-6-15 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to child
- 2 support in final verdict or decree, guidelines for determining amount of child support award,
- 3 and the duration of support, so as to revise a definition; to correct cross-references and clarify
- 4 certain provisions of the Code section; to revise and clarify provisions relating to the low
- 5 income deviation; to provide for related matters; to provide for an effective date; to repeal
- 6 conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

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## BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

8 SECTION 1.

- 9 Code Section 19-6-15 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to child support
- 10 in final verdict or decree, guidelines for determining amount of child support award, and the
- duration of support, is amended by revising paragraph (17) of subsection (a) as follows:
- 12 "(17) 'Parenting time deviation' means a deviation from allowed for the noncustodial
- parent's portion of the basic child support obligation parent based upon the noncustodial
- parent's court ordered visitation with the child. For further reference see subsections (g)
- and (i) of this Code section."

SECTION 2.

- 17 Said Code section is further amended by revising paragraph (8) of subsection (b) as follows:
- 18 "(8) In accordance with subsection (i) of this Code section, deviations subtracted from
- or increased to the presumptive amount of child support are applied, if applicable, and if
- supported by the required findings of fact and application of the best interest of the child
- standard. The proposed deviations shall be entered on the Child Support Schedule E –
- Deviations. In the court's or the jury's discretion, deviations may include, but are not
- 23 limited to, the following:
- 24 (A) High income;
- 25 (B) Low income;

- 26 (C) Other health related insurance;
- 27 (D) <u>Life insurance</u>;
- 28 (E) Child and dependent care tax credit;
- 29 (E)(F) Travel expenses;
- (F)(G) Alimony;
- 31 (G)(H) Mortgage;

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- 32 (H)(I) Permanency plan or foster care plan;
- 33 (H)(J) Extraordinary expenses;
- 34 (J)(K) Parenting time; and
- 35 (K)(L) Nonspecific deviations;"

36 SECTION 3.

- 37 Said Code section is further amended by revising paragraph (4) of subsection (c) as follows:
- 38 "(4) In all cases, the parties shall submit to the court their worksheets and schedules and
- 39 the presence or absence of other factors to be considered by the court pursuant to the
- provisions of this Code section. The child support worksheet and, if there are any
- 41 <u>deviations</u>, Schedule E shall be attached to the final court order or judgment; provided,
- however, that any order entered pursuant to Code Section 19-13-4 shall not be required
- to have such worksheet and schedule attached thereto."

44 SECTION 4.

- 45 Said Code section is further amended by revising subparagraph (i)(2)(B) as follows:
- 46 "(B) Low Income. For purposes of this subparagraph, 'low-income person' means a
- 47 parent whose annual gross income is at or below \$1,850.00 per month.
- 48 (i) If the noncustodial parent is a low-income person and requests a deviation on such
- financially able to pay the child support order and maintain at least a minimum

basis, the court or the jury shall determine if the noncustodial parent will be

- standard of living by calculating a self-support reserve as set forth in division (ii) of
- 52 this subparagraph. The court or the jury shall take into account all nonexcluded
- 53 sources of income available to each parent and all reasonable expenses of each parent,
- ensuring that such expenses are actually paid by the parent and are clearly justified
- 55 expenses. The court or the jury shall also consider the financial impact that a
- reduction in the amount of child support paid to the custodial parent would have on
- 57 the custodial parent's household. Under no circumstances shall the amount of child
- support awarded to the custodial parent impair the ability of the custodial parent to
- 59 maintain minimally adequate housing, food, and clothing and provide for other basic
- 60 necessities for the child being supported by the court order.

61 (ii) To calculate the self-support reserve for the noncustodial parent, the court or the 62 jury shall deduct \$900.00 from the noncustodial parent's adjusted income. If the 63 resulting amount is less than the noncustodial parent's pro rata responsibility of the 64 presumptive amount of child support, the court or the jury may deviate from the amount of support provided for in the child support obligation table to the resulting 65 amount. If the child support award amount would be less than \$75.00, then the 66 67 minimum child support order amount shall be \$75.00. 68 (iii) If the custodial parent is a low-income person, the court or the jury shall subtract 69 \$900.00 from the custodial parent's adjusted income. If the resulting amount is less 70 than the custodial parent's pro rata responsibility of the presumptive amount of child 71 support, the court or the jury shall not deviate from the amount of support required to 72 be paid by the noncustodial parent as provided for in the child support obligation 73 table. 74 (iv) The self-support reserve calculation described in this subparagraph shall apply 75 only to the current child support amount and shall not prohibit an additional amount being ordered to reduce an obligor's arrears. 76 77 (v) The court shall make a written finding in its order or the jury shall find by special 78 interrogatory that the low-income deviation from the presumptive amount of child 79 support is clearly justified based upon the considerations and calculations described 80 in this subparagraph. 81 (i) If the noncustodial parent requests a low-income deviation, such parent shall 82 demonstrate no earning capacity or that his or her pro rata share of the presumptive 83 amount of child support would create an extreme economic hardship for such parent. A noncustodial parent whose sole source of income is supplemental security income 84 85 received under Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act shall be considered to 86 have no earning capacity. 87 (ii) In considering a noncustodial parent's request for a low-income deviation, the court or the jury shall examine all attributable and excluded sources of income, assets, 88 89 and benefits available to the noncustodial parent and may consider all reasonable 90 expenses of the noncustodial parent, ensuring that such expenses are actually paid by the noncustodial parent and are clearly justified expenses. 91 92 (iii) In considering a noncustodial parent's request for a low-income deviation, the 93 court or the jury shall then weigh the income and all attributable and excluded sources of income, assets, and benefits and all reasonable expenses of each parent, the relative 94 hardship that a reduction in the amount of child support paid to the custodial parent 95 96 would have on the custodial parent's household, the needs of each parent, the needs

97	of the child for whom child support is being determined, and the ability of the
98	noncustodial parent to pay child support.
99	(iv) Following a review of such noncustodial parent's gross income and expenses, and
100	taking into account each parent's adjusted child support obligation and the relative
101	hardships on the parents and the child, the court or the jury may consider a downward
102	deviation to attain an appropriate award of child support which is consistent with the
103	best interest of the child.
104	(v) For the purpose of calculating a low-income deviation, the noncustodial parent's
105	minimum child support for one child shall be not less than \$100.00 per month, and
106	such amount shall be increased by at least \$50.00 for each additional child for the
107	same case for which child support is being ordered.
108	(vi) A low-income deviation granted pursuant to this subparagraph shall apply only
109	to the current child support amount and shall not prohibit an additional amount being
110	ordered to reduce a noncustodial parent's arrears.
111	(vii) If a low-income deviation is granted pursuant to this subparagraph, such
112	deviation shall not prohibit the court or jury from granting an increase or decrease to
113	the presumptive amount of child support by the use of any other specific or
114	nonspecific deviation."
115	SECTION 5.
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117	"(ii) If the court or the jury determines that a parenting time deviation is applicable,
117	then such deviation shall be applied to the noncustodial parent's basic child support
119	obligation included with all other deviations and be treated as a deduction."
11)	obligation included with an other deviations and be treated as a deduction.
120	SECTION 6.
121	Said Code section is further amended by revising paragraph (1) of subsection (m) as follows:
122	"(1) The child support worksheet is shall be used to record information necessary to
123	determine and calculate child support. Schedules and worksheets shall be prepared by
124	the parties for purposes of calculating the amount of child support. Information from the
125	schedules shall be entered on the child support worksheet. The child support worksheet
126	and, if there are any deviations, Schedule E shall be attached to the final court order or
127	judgment; provided, however, that any order entered pursuant to Code Section 19-13-4
128	shall not be required to have such worksheet and schedule attached thereto."
129	SECTION 7.
130	This Act shall become effective on September 1, 2009.

131 **SECTION 8.** 

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