HLS 24RS-1197 ORIGINAL

2024 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 770

BY REPRESENTATIVE CARPENTER

CHILDREN/SUPPORT: Provides relative to child support guidelines

1	AN ACT
2	To amend and reenact R.S. 9:315.1(B) and (C), 315.11(A)(2) and (C)(1), 315.13, and
3	315.22(C) and (D) and Code of Civil Procedure Article 10(A)(9), to enact R.S.
4	9:315.14 and 315.22.1, and to repeal R.S. 9:315.21(F) and 315.22(E), relative to
5	child support guidelines; to provide relative to income used when calculating child
6	support; to provide for deviations from the child support guidelines; to provide for
7	support for adult disabled children; to provide for an effective date; and to provide
8	for related matters.
9	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
10	Section 1. Code of Civil Procedure Article 10(A)(9) is hereby amended and
11	reenacted to read as follows:
12	Art. 10. Jurisdiction over status
13	A. A court which is otherwise competent under the laws of this state has
14	jurisdiction of the following actions or proceedings only under the following
15	conditions:
16	* * *
17	(9) A proceeding for support of an adult child with a disability, as provided
18	in R.S. $9:315.22(E)$ $9:315.22.1$ , if he is domiciled in, or is in, this state.
19	* * *

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words  $\underline{\text{underscored}}$  are additions.

1	Section 2. R.S. 9:315.1(B) and (C), 315.11(A)(2) and (C)(1), 315.13, and 315.22(C)
2	and (D) are hereby amended and reenacted and R.S. 9:315.14 and 315.22.1 are hereby
3	enacted to read as follows:
4	§315.1. Rebuttable presumption; deviation from guidelines by court; stipulations by
5	parties
6	* * *
7	B.(1) The court may deviate from the guidelines set forth in this Part if their
8	application would not be in the best interest of the child or would be inequitable to
9	the parties. The court shall give specific oral or written reasons for the deviation,
10	including a finding as to the amount of support that would have been required under
11	a mechanical application of the guidelines and the particular facts and circumstances
12	that warranted a deviation from the guidelines. The reasons shall be made part of the
13	record of the proceedings.
14	(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1), as a direct result of
15	either Hurricane Katrina or Rita, the court may deviate from the guidelines set forth
16	in this Part if the application of the guidelines would not be in the best interest of the
17	child or would be unjust, inequitable, or cause undue hardship to the parties. In
18	determining the amount of the child support, the court may also consider that the
19	parties may have been prevented from timely access to the courts for the exercise of
20	their legal rights. However, the amount of the deviation shall not exceed the
21	consideration the court would have given if the party were able to timely access the
22	<del>court.</del>
23	C. In determining whether to deviate from the guidelines, the court's
24	considerations may include:
25	(1) That the combined adjusted gross income of the parties is equal to or less
26	than nine hundred fifty dollars.
27	In such cases, the court shall determine an amount of child support based on
28	earnings, income, and other evidence of ability to pay.

(2) That the combined adjusted gross income of the parties is not within the
amounts shown on the schedule in R.S. 9:315.19. If the combined adjusted gross
income of the parties exceeds the highest sum shown on the schedule, the court shall
determine an amount of child support as provided in R.S. 9:315.13(B)(1) and may
order the placement of a portion of the amount in a trust in accordance with R.S.
<del>9:315.13.</del>
(3) The legal obligation of a party to support dependents who are not the
subject of the action before the court and who are in that party's household.
(4) (2) That in a case involving one or more families, consisting of children
none of whom live in the household of the noncustodial or nondomiciliary parent but
who have existing child support orders (multiple families), the court may use its
discretion in setting the amount of the basic child support obligation.
(5) (3) The extraordinary medical expenses of a party, or extraordinary
medical expenses for which a party may be responsible, not otherwise taken into
consideration under the guidelines.
consideration under the guidelines.  (6) (4) An extraordinary community debt of the parties.
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(6) (4) An extraordinary community debt of the parties.  (7) (5) The need for immediate and temporary support for a child when a full hearing on the issue of support is pending but cannot be timely held. In such cases, the court at the full hearing shall use the provisions of this Part and may redetermine support without the necessity of a change of circumstances being shown.
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(6) (4) An extraordinary community debt of the parties.  (7) (5) The need for immediate and temporary support for a child when a full hearing on the issue of support is pending but cannot be timely held. In such cases, the court at the full hearing shall use the provisions of this Part and may redetermine support without the necessity of a change of circumstances being shown.  (8) (6) The permanent or temporary total disability of a spouse to the extent such disability diminishes his present and future earning capacity, his need to save
(6) (4) An extraordinary community debt of the parties.  (7) (5) The need for immediate and temporary support for a child when a full hearing on the issue of support is pending but cannot be timely held. In such cases, the court at the full hearing shall use the provisions of this Part and may redetermine support without the necessity of a change of circumstances being shown.  (8) (6) The permanent or temporary total disability of a spouse to the extent such disability diminishes his present and future earning capacity, his need to save adequately for uninsurable future medical costs, and other additional costs associated
(6) (4) An extraordinary community debt of the parties.  (7) (5) The need for immediate and temporary support for a child when a full hearing on the issue of support is pending but cannot be timely held. In such cases, the court at the full hearing shall use the provisions of this Part and may redetermine support without the necessity of a change of circumstances being shown.  (8) (6) The permanent or temporary total disability of a spouse to the extent such disability diminishes his present and future earning capacity, his need to save adequately for uninsurable future medical costs, and other additional costs associated with such disability, such as transportation and mobility costs, medical expenses, and
(6) (4) An extraordinary community debt of the parties.  (7) (5) The need for immediate and temporary support for a child when a full hearing on the issue of support is pending but cannot be timely held. In such cases, the court at the full hearing shall use the provisions of this Part and may redetermine support without the necessity of a change of circumstances being shown.  (8) (6) The permanent or temporary total disability of a spouse to the extent such disability diminishes his present and future earning capacity, his need to save adequately for uninsurable future medical costs, and other additional costs associated with such disability, such as transportation and mobility costs, medical expenses, and higher insurance premiums.

1	surrounding the manifestation of the disability and the financial burden imposed on
2	the obligor.
3	(10) (8) Any other consideration which would make application of the
4	guidelines not in the best interest of the child or children or inequitable to the parties.
5	* * *
6	§315.11. Voluntarily unemployed or underemployed party
7	A.
8	* * *
9	(2) Absent Upon an express finding by the court that evidence of a party's
10	actual income or income earning potential is totally absent, there is a rebuttable
11	presumption that the party can earn a weekly gross amount equal to thirty-two hours
12	at a minimum wage, according to the laws of his state of domicile or federal law,
13	whichever is higher.
14	* * *
15	C. A party shall not be deemed voluntarily unemployed or underemployed
16	if either:
17	(1) He has been temporarily unable to find work or has been temporarily
18	forced to take a lower-paying job as a direct result of Hurricane Katrina or Rita is
19	responsible for the care of an unmarried child, of the party who is incapable of self-
20	support and requires substantial care and personal supervision by that party because
21	of an intellectual or physical disability that is manifested before the child attains the
22	age of majority. The court shall consider the particular circumstances of the child's
23	need for care, including the eligibility of the child for school or any public benefits
24	and services.
25	* * *
26	§315.13. Amounts not set forth in or exceeding schedule
27	A. If the combined adjusted gross income of the parties falls below the
28	lowest level specified in the schedule contained in R.S. 9:315.19, the court shall
29	determine an award of child support based on all of the following:

1	(1) Actual earnings or income.
2	(2) The factors listed in R.S. 9:315.1(A)(1).
3	(3) Any other evidence of a parent's ability to pay.
4	A. B. If the combined adjusted gross income of the parties falls between two
5	amounts shown in the schedule contained in R.S. 9:315.19, the basic child support
6	obligation shall be based on an extrapolation between the two amounts.
7	B. C. If the combined adjusted gross income of the parties exceeds the
8	highest level specified in the schedule contained in R.S. 9:315.19, the court:
9	* * *
10	§315.14. Disabled children, proof of disability, pleadings, orders, requirements
11	A.(1) A pleading to establish, modify or continue an award of child support
12	for a minor child who has a developmental disability as defined in R.S. 28:451.2
13	shall allege facts showing that the child has such a developmental disability and that
14	the obligor has an ongoing duty to provide support until the minor child attains the
15	age of twenty-two, as long as the child is a full-time student in a secondary school.
16	(2) Any order or judgment granting or continuing an award of support for a
17	child with a developmental disability shall state that the child in question has a
18	developmental disability, as defined in R.S. 28:451.2, and is eligible for support from
19	the obligor until he attains the age of twenty-two.
20	B.(1) A pleading to establish, modify or continue an award of child support
21	in accordance with R.S. 9:315.22.1 shall allege facts showing all of the following:
22	(a) The child in question is incapable of self-support and requires substantial
23	care and personal supervision because of an intellectual or physical disability.
24	(b) The disability currently exists and manifested during the child's minority.
25	(c) The obligor has an indefinite duty to provide support because of said
26	disability.
27	(2) Any order or judgment granting or continuing an award of support in
28	accordance with R.S. 9:315.22.1 shall state that the child requires continuous care
29	and personal supervision because of his disability, will not be capable of self-support

1	and that the child support payments for this child shall continue after the child's
2	eighteenth birthday for an indefinite period.
3	C. Notwithstanding the identity of the plaintiff, the primary domiciliary
4	parent or legal guardian shall bear the burden of proving that a disability exists by
5	clear and convincing evidence. Such evidence shall include, at a minimum, certified
6	medical records.
7	* * *
8	§315.22. Termination of child support upon majority or emancipation; exceptions
9	* * *
10	C. An award of child support continues <u>automatically</u> with respect to any
11	unmarried child who attains the age of majority, or to a child who is emancipated
12	relieving the child of the disabilities attached to minority, as long as the child is a
13	full-time student in good standing in a secondary school or its equivalent, has not
14	attained the age of nineteen, and is dependent upon either parent. Either the primary
15	domiciliary parent or the major or emancipated child is the proper party to enforce
16	an award of child support pursuant to this Subsection.
17	D.(1) Upon contradictory motion after notice and hearing, an award of child
18	support shall be continued by the court for a minor child who meets any of the
19	following criteria:
20	<del>D.</del> (a) An award of child support <del>continues</del> shall be continued by the court
21	with respect to any minor child who has a developmental disability, as defined in
22	R.S. 28:451.2, until he attains the age of twenty-two, as long as the child is a
23	full-time student in a secondary school. The primary domiciliary parent or legal
24	guardian is the proper party to enforce an award of child support pursuant to this
25	Subsection.
26	(b) An award of child support shall be continued by the court with respect
27	to any minor disabled child in accordance with R.S. 9:315.22.1(A).

1	(2)(a) A contradictory motion filed under Paragraph (1) of this Subsection
2	shall be filed before the minor child in question attains the age of majority or is
3	emancipated relieving him of the disabilities attached to minority.
4	(b) A copy of the judgment continuing the support order shall be furnished
5	to all counsel of record and to all unrepresented parties appearing in the suit record.
6	(3) Nothing in this Subsection shall limit a parent's ability to agree to provide
7	continued support or the court's power to determine whether an agreement to provide
8	additional support has been made.
9	E.(1) An award of child support continues or shall be set with respect to any
10	unmarried child who, whether institutionalized or not, is incapable of self-support
11	and requires substantial care and personal supervision because of an intellectual or
12	physical disability that is manifested before the child attains the age of majority. A
13	disability under this Subsection shall not include substance abuse or addiction.
14	(2) An action under this Subsection may be filed regardless of the age of the
15	<del>child.</del>
16	(3) Either the major child or his tutor or curator is the proper party to file an
17	action to establish, modify, or enforce an award of child support pursuant to this
18	Subsection.
19	(4) Except as otherwise provided in this Subsection, the substantive and
20	procedural rights and remedies in an action relating to the establishment,
21	modification, or enforcement of child support orders for minor children apply to an
22	action filed, and to an award of, child support rendered under this Subsection.
23	(5) The court shall consider the eligibility of the child for public benefits and
24	services and may make orders necessary to promote the best interest of the child,
25	including ordering the creation of a trust and placing the award in trust.
26	(6) When the Department of Children and Family Services is providing
27	support enforcement services, those services will continue under this Subsection only
28	if the major child or his tutor or curator obtains and submits to the Department,

2	support for the child.
3	§315.22.1. Support for disabled children
4	A. In accordance with the child support guidelines contained in this Part, an
5	award of child support continues or shall be set with respect to any unmarried child
6	who, whether institutionalized or not, is incapable of self-support and requires
7	substantial care and personal supervision because of an intellectual or physical
8	disability that is manifested before the child attains the age of majority. A disability
9	under this Section shall not include substance abuse or addiction.
10	B. An action under this Section to establish an initial award of child support
11	may be filed regardless of the age of the child.
12	C.(1) An action to establish, modify, continue, or enforce an award of child
13	support pursuant to this Section may be filed by the domiciliary parent or any other
14	proper party as determined by the court or law.
15	(2) Nothing in this Section or any other provision of law shall be construed
16	to require the Department of Children and Family Services to obtain an order of
17	continuing tutorship or judgment of interdiction.
18	D. Except as otherwise provided in this Part, the substantive and procedural
19	rights and remedies in an action relating to the establishment, modification, or
20	enforcement of child support orders for minor children apply to an action filed, and
21	to an award of, child support rendered under this Section.
22	E. The court shall consider the eligibility of the child for public benefits and
23	services and may make orders necessary to promote the best interest of the child,
24	including ordering the creation of a trust and placing the award in trust.
25	F. Nothing in this Section shall require the Department of Children and
26	Family Services to provide support enforcement services to a family not otherwise
27	qualified to receive them under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act and related
28	portions of Title IV-A of such Act.
29	Section 3. R.S. 9:315.21(F) is hereby repealed in its entirety.

before the child attains the age of majority, a judgment ordering the continuation of

Section 4. The provisions of this Act shall become effective January 1, 2025.

## **DIGEST**

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 770 Original

2024 Regular Session

Carpenter

**Abstract:** Provides for child support guidelines.

<u>Present law</u> (C.C.P. Art. 10) provides that a court has jurisdiction over a proceeding for support of an adult child with a disability as provided in R.S. 9:315.22(E).

<u>Proposed law</u> retains <u>present law</u> but provides that the proceedings are in accordance with R.S. 9:315.22.1.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 9:315.1(B)(2)) provides that as a direct result of Hurricane Katrina or Rita, the courts may deviate from the child support guidelines if the guidelines would not be in the best interest of the child.

Proposed law removes present law.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 9:315.1(C)) provides that in determining whether to deviate from the guidelines, the court's considerations may include:

- (1) That the combined adjusted gross income of the parties is equal to or less than nine hundred fifty dollars.
- (2) That the combined adjusted gross income of the parties is not within the amounts shown on the schedule in R.S. 9:315.19.

Proposed law repeals present law.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 9:315.11(A)(2)) provides that absent evidence of a party's actual income or income earning potential, there is a rebuttable presumption that the party can earn a weekly gross amount equal to thirty-two hours at a minimum wage, according to the laws of his state of domicile or federal law, whichever is higher.

<u>Proposed law</u> changes <u>present law</u> to provide that upon an express finding by the court that evidence of a party's actual income or income earning potential is totally absent, there is a rebuttable presumption.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 315.11(C)(1)) provides that a party shall not be deemed voluntarily unemployed or underemployed if he has been temporarily unable to find work or has been temporarily forced to take a lower-paying job as a direct result of Hurricane Katrina or Rita.

<u>Proposed law</u> provides that a party shall not be deemed voluntarily unemployed or underemployed if they are responsible for the care of a disabled child.

<u>Proposed law</u> (R.S. 9:315.13(A)) provides that if the combined adjusted gross income of the parties falls below the lowest level, the court shall determine an award for support based on the following:

(1) Actual earnings or income.

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- (2) The factors listed in R.S. 9:315.1(A)(1).
- (3) Any other evidence of a parent's ability to pay.

<u>Proposed law</u> (R.S. 9:315.14) provides the procedure and requirements for continuation of child support for a minor child who has a developmental disability.

<u>Proposed law</u> (R.S. 9:315.22(D)) provides that an award of child support shall be continued by the court with respect to any minor child with a developmental disability. A contradictory motion shall be filed before the minor child attains the age of majority or is emancipated, relieving him of the disabilities attached to minority.

<u>Present law</u> (R.S. 9:315.22(E)) provides that an award for child support continues to a child with a intellectual or physical disability and the action may be filed regardless of the age of the child. Either the major child or his tutor or curator is the proper party to file the action.

Proposed law repeals present law.

<u>Proposed law</u> (R.S. 9:315.22.1(A)) provides that an award for child support continues to any unmarried child who requires substantial care because of an intellectual or physical disability that is manifested before the child attains the age of majority. A disability shall not include substance abuse or addiction.

<u>Proposed law</u> (R.S. 9:315.22.1) provides that an action to establish an initial award for custody may be filed regardless of the age of the child. The domiciliary parent or any other proper party as determine by law may file actions related to the support.

Effective Jan. 1, 2025.

(Amends R.S. 9:315.1(B) and (C), 315.11(A)(2) and (C)(1), 315.13 and 315.22(C) and (D) and C.C.P. Art. 10(A)(9); Adds R.S. 9:315.14 and 315.22.1; Repeals R.S. 9:315.21(F) and 315.22(E))