

1 AN ACT concerning civil law.

2 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**  
3 **represented in the General Assembly:**

4 Section 5. The Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of  
5 Marriage Act is amended by changing Sections 504 and 505 as  
6 follows:

7 (750 ILCS 5/504) (from Ch. 40, par. 504)

8 Sec. 504. Maintenance.

9 (a) Entitlement to maintenance. In a proceeding for  
10 dissolution of marriage or legal separation or declaration of  
11 invalidity of marriage, or a proceeding for maintenance  
12 following dissolution of the marriage by a court which lacked  
13 personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse, the court may  
14 grant a temporary or permanent maintenance award for either  
15 spouse in amounts and for periods of time as the court deems  
16 just, without regard to marital misconduct, in gross or for  
17 fixed or indefinite periods of time, and the maintenance may be  
18 paid from the income or property of the other spouse. The court  
19 shall first determine whether a maintenance award is  
20 appropriate, after consideration of all relevant factors,  
21 including:

22 (1) the income and property of each party, including  
23 marital property apportioned and non-marital property

1 assigned to the party seeking maintenance;

2 (2) the needs of each party;

3 (3) the present and future earning capacity of each  
4 party;

5 (4) any impairment of the present and future earning  
6 capacity of the party seeking maintenance due to that party  
7 devoting time to domestic duties or having forgone or  
8 delayed education, training, employment, or career  
9 opportunities due to the marriage;

10 (5) the time necessary to enable the party seeking  
11 maintenance to acquire appropriate education, training,  
12 and employment, and whether that party is able to support  
13 himself or herself through appropriate employment or is the  
14 custodian of a child making it appropriate that the  
15 custodian not seek employment;

16 (6) the standard of living established during the  
17 marriage;

18 (7) the duration of the marriage;

19 (8) the age and the physical and emotional condition of  
20 both parties;

21 (9) the tax consequences of the property division upon  
22 the respective economic circumstances of the parties;

23 (10) contributions and services by the party seeking  
24 maintenance to the education, training, career or career  
25 potential, or license of the other spouse;

26 (11) any valid agreement of the parties; and

1 (12) any other factor that the court expressly finds to  
2 be just and equitable.

3 (b) (Blank).

4 (b-1) Amount and duration of maintenance. If the court  
5 determines that a maintenance award is appropriate, the court  
6 shall order maintenance in accordance with either paragraph (1)  
7 or (2) of this subsection (b-1):

8 (1) Maintenance award in accordance with guidelines.  
9 In situations when the combined gross income of the parties  
10 is less than \$250,000 and no multiple family situation  
11 exists, maintenance payable after the date the parties'  
12 marriage is dissolved shall be in accordance with  
13 subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph (1), unless the  
14 court makes a finding that the application of the  
15 guidelines would be inappropriate.

16 (A) The amount of maintenance under this paragraph  
17 (1) shall be calculated by taking 30% of the payor's  
18 gross income minus 20% of the payee's gross income. The  
19 amount calculated as maintenance, however, when added  
20 to the gross income of the payee, may not result in the  
21 payee receiving an amount that is in excess of 40% of  
22 the combined gross income of the parties.

23 (B) The duration of an award under this paragraph  
24 (1) shall be calculated by multiplying the length of  
25 the marriage by whichever of the following factors  
26 applies: 0-5 years (.20); 5-10 years (.40); 10-15 years

1           (.60); or 15-20 years (.80). For a marriage of 20 or  
2           more years, the court, in its discretion, shall order  
3           either permanent maintenance or maintenance for a  
4           period equal to the length of the marriage.

5           (2) Maintenance award not in accordance with  
6           guidelines. Any non-guidelines award of maintenance shall  
7           be made after the court's consideration of all relevant  
8           factors set forth in subsection (a) of this Section.

9           (b-2) Findings. In each case involving the issue of  
10          maintenance, the court shall make specific findings of fact, as  
11          follows:

12           (1) the court shall state its reasoning for awarding or  
13           not awarding maintenance and shall include references to  
14           each relevant factor set forth in subsection (a) of this  
15           Section; and

16           (2) if the court deviates from otherwise applicable  
17           guidelines under paragraph (1) of subsection (b-1), it  
18           shall state in its findings the amount of maintenance (if  
19           determinable) or duration that would have been required  
20           under the guidelines and the reasoning for any variance  
21           from the guidelines.

22           (b-3) Gross income. For purposes of this Section, the term  
23           "gross income" means all income from all sources, within the  
24           scope of that phase in Section 505 of this Act.

25           (b-4) Unallocated maintenance. Unless the parties  
26           otherwise agree, the court may not order unallocated

1 maintenance and child support in any dissolution judgment or in  
2 any post-dissolution order. In its discretion, the court may  
3 order unallocated maintenance and child support in any  
4 pre-dissolution temporary order.

5 (b-4.5) Fixed-term maintenance in marriages of less than 10  
6 years. If a court grants maintenance for a fixed period under  
7 subsection (a) of this Section at the conclusion of a case  
8 commenced before the tenth anniversary of the marriage, the  
9 court may also designate the termination of the period during  
10 which this maintenance is to be paid as a "permanent  
11 termination". The effect of this designation is that  
12 maintenance is barred after the ending date of the period  
13 during which maintenance is to be paid.

14 (b-5) Interest on maintenance. Any maintenance obligation  
15 including any unallocated maintenance and child support  
16 obligation, or any portion of any support obligation, that  
17 becomes due and remains unpaid shall accrue simple interest as  
18 set forth in Section 505 of this Act.

19 (b-7) Maintenance judgments. Any new or existing  
20 maintenance order including any unallocated maintenance and  
21 child support order entered by the court under this Section  
22 shall be deemed to be a series of judgments against the person  
23 obligated to pay support thereunder. Each such judgment to be  
24 in the amount of each payment or installment of support and  
25 each such judgment to be deemed entered as of the date the  
26 corresponding payment or installment becomes due under the

1 terms of the support order, except no judgment shall arise as  
2 to any installment coming due after the termination of  
3 maintenance as provided by Section 510 of the Illinois Marriage  
4 and Dissolution of Marriage Act or the provisions of any order  
5 for maintenance. Each such judgment shall have the full force,  
6 effect and attributes of any other judgment of this State,  
7 including the ability to be enforced. Notwithstanding any other  
8 State or local law to the contrary, a lien arises by operation  
9 of law against the real and personal property of the obligor  
10 for each installment of overdue support owed by the obligor.

11 (c) Maintenance during an appeal. The court may grant and  
12 enforce the payment of maintenance during the pendency of an  
13 appeal as the court shall deem reasonable and proper.

14 (d) Maintenance during imprisonment. No maintenance shall  
15 accrue during the period in which a party is imprisoned for  
16 failure to comply with the court's order for the payment of  
17 such maintenance.

18 (e) Fees when maintenance is paid through the clerk. When  
19 maintenance is to be paid through the clerk of the court in a  
20 county of 1,000,000 inhabitants or less, the order shall direct  
21 the obligor to pay to the clerk, in addition to the maintenance  
22 payments, all fees imposed by the county board under paragraph  
23 (3) of subsection (u) of Section 27.1 of the Clerks of Courts  
24 Act. Unless paid in cash or pursuant to an order for  
25 withholding, the payment of the fee shall be by a separate  
26 instrument from the support payment and shall be made to the

1 order of the Clerk.

2 (f) Maintenance secured by life insurance. An award ordered  
3 by a court upon entry of a dissolution judgment or upon entry  
4 of an award of maintenance following a reservation of  
5 maintenance in a dissolution judgment may be reasonably  
6 secured, in whole or in part, by life insurance on the payor's  
7 life on terms as to which the parties agree, or, if they do not  
8 agree, on such terms determined by the court, subject to the  
9 following:

10 (1) With respect to existing life insurance, provided  
11 the court is apprised through evidence, stipulation, or  
12 otherwise as to level of death benefits, premium, and other  
13 relevant data and makes findings relative thereto, the  
14 court may allocate death benefits, the right to assign  
15 death benefits, or the obligation for future premium  
16 payments between the parties as it deems just.

17 (2) To the extent the court determines that its award  
18 should be secured, in whole or in part, by new life  
19 insurance on the payor's life, the court may only order:

20 (i) that the payor cooperate on all appropriate  
21 steps for the payee to obtain such new life insurance;  
22 and

23 (ii) that the payee, at his or her sole option and  
24 expense, may obtain such new life insurance on the  
25 payor's life up to a maximum level of death benefit  
26 coverage, or descending death benefit coverage, as is

1 set by the court, such level not to exceed a reasonable  
2 amount in light of the court's award, with the payee or  
3 the payee's designee being the beneficiary of such life  
4 insurance.

5 In determining the maximum level of death benefit coverage,  
6 the court shall take into account all relevant facts and  
7 circumstances, including the impact on access to life  
8 insurance by the maintenance payor. If in resolving any  
9 issues under paragraph (2) of this subsection (f) a court  
10 reviews any submitted or proposed application for new  
11 insurance on the life of a maintenance payor, the review  
12 shall be in camera.

13 (3) A judgment shall expressly set forth that all death  
14 benefits paid under life insurance on a payor's life  
15 maintained or obtained pursuant to this subsection to  
16 secure maintenance are designated as excludable from the  
17 gross income of the maintenance payee under Section  
18 71(b)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, unless an  
19 agreement or stipulation of the parties otherwise  
20 provides.

21 (Source: P.A. 97-186, eff. 7-22-11; 97-608, eff. 1-1-12;  
22 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

23 (750 ILCS 5/505) (from Ch. 40, par. 505)

24 Sec. 505. Child support; contempt; penalties.

25 (a) In a proceeding for dissolution of marriage, legal



1 separation, declaration of invalidity of marriage, a  
 2 proceeding for child support following dissolution of the  
 3 marriage by a court that lacked personal jurisdiction over the  
 4 absent spouse, a proceeding for modification of a previous  
 5 order for child support under Section 510 of this Act, or any  
 6 proceeding authorized under Section 501 or 601 of this Act, the  
 7 court may order either or both parents owing a duty of support  
 8 to a child of the marriage to pay an amount reasonable and  
 9 necessary for the support of the child, without regard to  
 10 marital misconduct. The duty of support owed to a child  
 11 includes the obligation to provide for the reasonable and  
 12 necessary educational, physical, mental and emotional health  
 13 needs of the child. For purposes of this Section, the term  
 14 "child" shall include any child under age 18 and any child  
 15 under age 19 who is still attending high school.

16 (1) The Court shall determine the minimum amount of  
 17 support by using the following guidelines:

18	Number of Children	Percent of Supporting Party's
19		Net Income
20	1	20%
21	2	28%
22	3	32%
23	4	40%
24	5	45%
25	6 or more	50%

26 (2) The above guidelines shall be applied in each case

1 unless the court finds that a deviation from the guidelines  
2 is appropriate after considering the best interest of the  
3 child in light of the evidence, including, but not limited  
4 to, one or more of the following relevant factors:

5 (a) the financial resources and needs of the child;

6 (b) the financial resources and needs of the  
7 custodial parent;

8 (c) the standard of living the child would have  
9 enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved;

10 (d) the physical, mental, and emotional needs of  
11 the child;

12 (d-5) the educational needs of the child; and

13 (e) the financial resources and needs of the  
14 non-custodial parent.

15 If the court deviates from the guidelines, the court's  
16 finding shall state the amount of support that would have  
17 been required under the guidelines, if determinable. The  
18 court shall include the reason or reasons for the variance  
19 from the guidelines.

20 (2.5) The court, in its discretion, in addition to  
21 setting child support pursuant to the guidelines and  
22 factors, may order either or both parents owing a duty of  
23 support to a child of the marriage to contribute to the  
24 following expenses, if determined by the court to be  
25 reasonable:

26 (a) health needs not covered by insurance;

- 1 (b) child care;  
2 (c) education; and  
3 (d) extracurricular activities.

4 (3) "Net income" is defined as the total of all income  
5 from all sources, minus the following deductions:

6 (a) Federal income tax (properly calculated  
7 withholding or estimated payments);

8 (b) State income tax (properly calculated  
9 withholding or estimated payments);

10 (c) Social Security (FICA payments);

11 (d) Mandatory retirement contributions required by  
12 law or as a condition of employment;

13 (e) Union dues;

14 (f) Dependent and individual  
15 health/hospitalization insurance premiums and premiums  
16 for life insurance ordered by the court to reasonably  
17 secure payment of ordered child support;

18 (g) Prior obligations of support or maintenance  
19 actually paid pursuant to a court order;

20 (g-5) Obligations pursuant to a court order for  
21 maintenance in the pending proceeding actually paid or  
22 payable under Section 504 to the same party to whom  
23 child support is to be payable;

24 (h) Expenditures for repayment of debts that  
25 represent reasonable and necessary expenses for the  
26 production of income, medical expenditures necessary

1 to preserve life or health, reasonable expenditures  
2 for the benefit of the child and the other parent,  
3 exclusive of gifts. The court shall reduce net income  
4 in determining the minimum amount of support to be  
5 ordered only for the period that such payments are due  
6 and shall enter an order containing provisions for its  
7 self-executing modification upon termination of such  
8 payment period;

9 (i) Foster care payments paid by the Department of  
10 Children and Family Services for providing licensed  
11 foster care to a foster child.

12 (4) In cases where the court order provides for  
13 health/hospitalization insurance coverage pursuant to  
14 Section 505.2 of this Act, the premiums for that insurance,  
15 or that portion of the premiums for which the supporting  
16 party is responsible in the case of insurance provided  
17 through an employer's health insurance plan where the  
18 employer pays a portion of the premiums, shall be  
19 subtracted from net income in determining the minimum  
20 amount of support to be ordered.

21 (4.5) In a proceeding for child support following  
22 dissolution of the marriage by a court that lacked personal  
23 jurisdiction over the absent spouse, and in which the court  
24 is requiring payment of support for the period before the  
25 date an order for current support is entered, there is a  
26 rebuttable presumption that the supporting party's net

1 income for the prior period was the same as his or her net  
2 income at the time the order for current support is  
3 entered.

4 (5) If the net income cannot be determined because of  
5 default or any other reason, the court shall order support  
6 in an amount considered reasonable in the particular case.  
7 The final order in all cases shall state the support level  
8 in dollar amounts. However, if the court finds that the  
9 child support amount cannot be expressed exclusively as a  
10 dollar amount because all or a portion of the payor's net  
11 income is uncertain as to source, time of payment, or  
12 amount, the court may order a percentage amount of support  
13 in addition to a specific dollar amount and enter such  
14 other orders as may be necessary to determine and enforce,  
15 on a timely basis, the applicable support ordered.

16 (6) If (i) the non-custodial parent was properly served  
17 with a request for discovery of financial information  
18 relating to the non-custodial parent's ability to provide  
19 child support, (ii) the non-custodial parent failed to  
20 comply with the request, despite having been ordered to do  
21 so by the court, and (iii) the non-custodial parent is not  
22 present at the hearing to determine support despite having  
23 received proper notice, then any relevant financial  
24 information concerning the non-custodial parent's ability  
25 to provide child support that was obtained pursuant to  
26 subpoena and proper notice shall be admitted into evidence

1 without the need to establish any further foundation for  
2 its admission.

3 (a-5) In an action to enforce an order for support based on  
4 the respondent's failure to make support payments as required  
5 by the order, notice of proceedings to hold the respondent in  
6 contempt for that failure may be served on the respondent by  
7 personal service or by regular mail addressed to the  
8 respondent's last known address. The respondent's last known  
9 address may be determined from records of the clerk of the  
10 court, from the Federal Case Registry of Child Support Orders,  
11 or by any other reasonable means.

12 (b) Failure of either parent to comply with an order to pay  
13 support shall be punishable as in other cases of contempt. In  
14 addition to other penalties provided by law the Court may,  
15 after finding the parent guilty of contempt, order that the  
16 parent be:

17 (1) placed on probation with such conditions of  
18 probation as the Court deems advisable;

19 (2) sentenced to periodic imprisonment for a period not  
20 to exceed 6 months; provided, however, that the Court may  
21 permit the parent to be released for periods of time during  
22 the day or night to:

23 (A) work; or

24 (B) conduct a business or other self-employed  
25 occupation.

26 The Court may further order any part or all of the earnings

1 of a parent during a sentence of periodic imprisonment paid to  
2 the Clerk of the Circuit Court or to the parent having custody  
3 or to the guardian having custody of the children of the  
4 sentenced parent for the support of said children until further  
5 order of the Court.

6 If a parent who is found guilty of contempt for failure to  
7 comply with an order to pay support is a person who conducts a  
8 business or who is self-employed, the court in addition to  
9 other penalties provided by law may order that the parent do  
10 one or more of the following: (i) provide to the court monthly  
11 financial statements showing income and expenses from the  
12 business or the self-employment; (ii) seek employment and  
13 report periodically to the court with a diary, listing, or  
14 other memorandum of his or her employment search efforts; or  
15 (iii) report to the Department of Employment Security for job  
16 search services to find employment that will be subject to  
17 withholding for child support.

18 If there is a unity of interest and ownership sufficient to  
19 render no financial separation between a non-custodial parent  
20 and another person or persons or business entity, the court may  
21 pierce the ownership veil of the person, persons, or business  
22 entity to discover assets of the non-custodial parent held in  
23 the name of that person, those persons, or that business  
24 entity. The following circumstances are sufficient to  
25 authorize a court to order discovery of the assets of a person,  
26 persons, or business entity and to compel the application of

1 any discovered assets toward payment on the judgment for  
2 support:

3 (1) the non-custodial parent and the person, persons,  
4 or business entity maintain records together.

5 (2) the non-custodial parent and the person, persons,  
6 or business entity fail to maintain an arm's length  
7 relationship between themselves with regard to any assets.

8 (3) the non-custodial parent transfers assets to the  
9 person, persons, or business entity with the intent to  
10 perpetrate a fraud on the custodial parent.

11 With respect to assets which are real property, no order  
12 entered under this paragraph shall affect the rights of bona  
13 fide purchasers, mortgagees, judgment creditors, or other lien  
14 holders who acquire their interests in the property prior to  
15 the time a notice of lis pendens pursuant to the Code of Civil  
16 Procedure or a copy of the order is placed of record in the  
17 office of the recorder of deeds for the county in which the  
18 real property is located.

19 The court may also order in cases where the parent is 90  
20 days or more delinquent in payment of support or has been  
21 adjudicated in arrears in an amount equal to 90 days obligation  
22 or more, that the parent's Illinois driving privileges be  
23 suspended until the court determines that the parent is in  
24 compliance with the order of support. The court may also order  
25 that the parent be issued a family financial responsibility  
26 driving permit that would allow limited driving privileges for



1 employment and medical purposes in accordance with Section  
2 7-702.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code. The clerk of the circuit  
3 court shall certify the order suspending the driving privileges  
4 of the parent or granting the issuance of a family financial  
5 responsibility driving permit to the Secretary of State on  
6 forms prescribed by the Secretary. Upon receipt of the  
7 authenticated documents, the Secretary of State shall suspend  
8 the parent's driving privileges until further order of the  
9 court and shall, if ordered by the court, subject to the  
10 provisions of Section 7-702.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code,  
11 issue a family financial responsibility driving permit to the  
12 parent.

13 In addition to the penalties or punishment that may be  
14 imposed under this Section, any person whose conduct  
15 constitutes a violation of Section 15 of the Non-Support  
16 Punishment Act may be prosecuted under that Act, and a person  
17 convicted under that Act may be sentenced in accordance with  
18 that Act. The sentence may include but need not be limited to a  
19 requirement that the person perform community service under  
20 Section 50 of that Act or participate in a work alternative  
21 program under Section 50 of that Act. A person may not be  
22 required to participate in a work alternative program under  
23 Section 50 of that Act if the person is currently participating  
24 in a work program pursuant to Section 505.1 of this Act.

25 A support obligation, or any portion of a support  
26 obligation, which becomes due and remains unpaid as of the end

1 of each month, excluding the child support that was due for  
2 that month to the extent that it was not paid in that month,  
3 shall accrue simple interest as set forth in Section 12-109 of  
4 the Code of Civil Procedure. An order for support entered or  
5 modified on or after January 1, 2006 shall contain a statement  
6 that a support obligation required under the order, or any  
7 portion of a support obligation required under the order, that  
8 becomes due and remains unpaid as of the end of each month,  
9 excluding the child support that was due for that month to the  
10 extent that it was not paid in that month, shall accrue simple  
11 interest as set forth in Section 12-109 of the Code of Civil  
12 Procedure. Failure to include the statement in the order for  
13 support does not affect the validity of the order or the  
14 accrual of interest as provided in this Section.

15 (c) A one-time charge of 20% is imposable upon the amount  
16 of past-due child support owed on July 1, 1988 which has  
17 accrued under a support order entered by the court. The charge  
18 shall be imposed in accordance with the provisions of Section  
19 10-21 of the Illinois Public Aid Code and shall be enforced by  
20 the court upon petition.

21 (d) Any new or existing support order entered by the court  
22 under this Section shall be deemed to be a series of judgments  
23 against the person obligated to pay support thereunder, each  
24 such judgment to be in the amount of each payment or  
25 installment of support and each such judgment to be deemed  
26 entered as of the date the corresponding payment or installment

1 becomes due under the terms of the support order. Each such  
2 judgment shall have the full force, effect and attributes of  
3 any other judgment of this State, including the ability to be  
4 enforced. Notwithstanding any other State or local law to the  
5 contrary, a lien arises by operation of law against the real  
6 and personal property of the noncustodial parent for each  
7 installment of overdue support owed by the noncustodial parent.

8 (e) When child support is to be paid through the clerk of  
9 the court in a county of 1,000,000 inhabitants or less, the  
10 order shall direct the obligor to pay to the clerk, in addition  
11 to the child support payments, all fees imposed by the county  
12 board under paragraph (3) of subsection (u) of Section 27.1 of  
13 the Clerks of Courts Act. Unless paid in cash or pursuant to an  
14 order for withholding, the payment of the fee shall be by a  
15 separate instrument from the support payment and shall be made  
16 to the order of the Clerk.

17 (f) All orders for support, when entered or modified, shall  
18 include a provision requiring the obligor to notify the court  
19 and, in cases in which a party is receiving child and spouse  
20 services under Article X of the Illinois Public Aid Code, the  
21 Department of Healthcare and Family Services, within 7 days,  
22 (i) of the name and address of any new employer of the obligor,  
23 (ii) whether the obligor has access to health insurance  
24 coverage through the employer or other group coverage and, if  
25 so, the policy name and number and the names of persons covered  
26 under the policy, and (iii) of any new residential or mailing

1 address or telephone number of the non-custodial parent. In any  
2 subsequent action to enforce a support order, upon a sufficient  
3 showing that a diligent effort has been made to ascertain the  
4 location of the non-custodial parent, service of process or  
5 provision of notice necessary in the case may be made at the  
6 last known address of the non-custodial parent in any manner  
7 expressly provided by the Code of Civil Procedure or this Act,  
8 which service shall be sufficient for purposes of due process.

9 (g) An order for support shall include a date on which the  
10 current support obligation terminates. The termination date  
11 shall be no earlier than the date on which the child covered by  
12 the order will attain the age of 18. However, if the child will  
13 not graduate from high school until after attaining the age of  
14 18, then the termination date shall be no earlier than the  
15 earlier of the date on which the child's high school graduation  
16 will occur or the date on which the child will attain the age  
17 of 19. The order for support shall state that the termination  
18 date does not apply to any arrearage that may remain unpaid on  
19 that date. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to  
20 prevent the court from modifying the order or terminating the  
21 order in the event the child is otherwise emancipated.

22 (g-5) If there is an unpaid arrearage or delinquency (as  
23 those terms are defined in the Income Withholding for Support  
24 Act) equal to at least one month's support obligation on the  
25 termination date stated in the order for support or, if there  
26 is no termination date stated in the order, on the date the

1 child attains the age of majority or is otherwise emancipated,  
2 the periodic amount required to be paid for current support of  
3 that child immediately prior to that date shall automatically  
4 continue to be an obligation, not as current support but as  
5 periodic payment toward satisfaction of the unpaid arrearage or  
6 delinquency. That periodic payment shall be in addition to any  
7 periodic payment previously required for satisfaction of the  
8 arrearage or delinquency. The total periodic amount to be paid  
9 toward satisfaction of the arrearage or delinquency may be  
10 enforced and collected by any method provided by law for  
11 enforcement and collection of child support, including but not  
12 limited to income withholding under the Income Withholding for  
13 Support Act. Each order for support entered or modified on or  
14 after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 93rd  
15 General Assembly must contain a statement notifying the parties  
16 of the requirements of this subsection. Failure to include the  
17 statement in the order for support does not affect the validity  
18 of the order or the operation of the provisions of this  
19 subsection with regard to the order. This subsection shall not  
20 be construed to prevent or affect the establishment or  
21 modification of an order for support of a minor child or the  
22 establishment or modification of an order for support of a  
23 non-minor child or educational expenses under Section 513 of  
24 this Act.

25 (h) An order entered under this Section shall include a  
26 provision requiring the obligor to report to the obligee and to

1 the clerk of court within 10 days each time the obligor obtains  
2 new employment, and each time the obligor's employment is  
3 terminated for any reason. The report shall be in writing and  
4 shall, in the case of new employment, include the name and  
5 address of the new employer. Failure to report new employment  
6 or the termination of current employment, if coupled with  
7 nonpayment of support for a period in excess of 60 days, is  
8 indirect criminal contempt. For any obligor arrested for  
9 failure to report new employment bond shall be set in the  
10 amount of the child support that should have been paid during  
11 the period of unreported employment. An order entered under  
12 this Section shall also include a provision requiring the  
13 obligor and obligee parents to advise each other of a change in  
14 residence within 5 days of the change except when the court  
15 finds that the physical, mental, or emotional health of a party  
16 or that of a child, or both, would be seriously endangered by  
17 disclosure of the party's address.

18 (i) The court does not lose the powers of contempt,  
19 driver's license suspension, or other child support  
20 enforcement mechanisms, including, but not limited to,  
21 criminal prosecution as set forth in this Act, upon the  
22 emancipation of the minor child or children.

23 (Source: P.A. 97-186, eff. 7-22-11; 97-608, eff. 1-1-12;  
24 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; 97-878, eff. 8-2-12; 97-941, eff. 1-1-13;  
25 97-1029, eff. 1-1-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13.)