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exemptions that are there, and I think it's appropriate for us to have that discussion. My personal opinion is I would be more inclined to listen to the idea of lowering versus just saying let's leave everything as they are.

SENATOR BEUTLER: But if you think there are justifications for the exceptions that have been made in statutes in many different areas, then I would ask you specifically, with regard to this child support statute, do you see justification for departing from the general age of majority in this case?

SENATOR ERDMAN: I think there is already a public policy in place through the courts that allows for deviation from the public policy that's on the statutes.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Well...

SENATOR ERDMAN: And if that's not accurate, I would encourage you to correct me.

SENATOR CUDABACK: One minute.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Yeah. Okay. Thank you, Senator Erdman. I would just indicate that there is a statute that says the obligor's duty to pay child support for a child terminates when the child reaches 19 years of age, and then there are some exceptions, such as the child dying, for example. But that's the general rule. And the practical rule is 99.9 of all child support judgments go to the age of majority. That's what judges do. And there are occasions at the time of divorce where one parent or another is willing to give up something in terms of their bargaining position to gain for the children support during the period of postsecondary education. But in order to do that, they often give up assets, for example, that they shouldn't be required to give up. And it's a very sad situation because in many, many situations middle-class couples, who if they stayed together...

SENATOR CUDABACK: Time.

SENATOR BEUTLER: ...would both be willing to support the child,