

Volume No. 1—Policies and Procedures	TOPIC NO.	50405
Function No. 50000—Payroll Accounting	TOPIC	COURT-ORDERED WITHHOLDINGS
Section No. 50400—Deductions		December 2011

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Overview

Introduction This topic provides detailed information for establishing deductions for court ordered third party payments for:

- Child Support
- Federal Administrative Withholding Orders
- Court-ordered Garnishments
- Federal Tax Levies
- State Tax Liens
- Bankruptcy

Child support laws, the availability of "easy credit", and economic growth in general are factors contributing to the rise in the volume and complexity of wage attachments. Garnishment administration is a specialized area requiring substantial knowledge of applicable Federal and State laws, coupled with the ability to interpret and apply those legal requirements under specific and often unique conditions. There may be no other functional area in payroll that subjects the Agency and its representatives to as much risk for financial penalties, as well as criminal prosecution, for noncompliance and/or negligence as garnishment administration.

Disclaimer This topic provides basic guidelines, references, and CIPPS processing procedures related to deducting and remitting third party payments for common withholding orders. *It does not provide guidance or instruction for all cases.* Agencies are responsible for conducting their own research, and/or seeking legal advice and opinions where situations warrant. A withholding order is a legal document (writ) requiring the employer (Agency) to comply with certain tasks, terms, and conditions. Therefore, it is the Agency that bears the ultimate responsibility and accountability for compliance.

Seek guidance from your agency legal counsel for any writ in question.

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Definitions

The following table provides definitions of various terms and acronyms, which will be used throughout this topic or seen on actual withholding orders.

Term	Definition
amount exempt from levy	Term used in Federal tax levies means the amount computed from publication 1494 which is required to be left as an employee's "take-home" pay, with the remainder being deducted for the levy. Not to be confused with "guaranteed minimum net".
amount subject to garnishment	Also referred to as "amount available for garnishment". The term as used in COV 34-29 means the actual amount that will be garnished, or the amount of the deduction.
CCPA	Consumer Credit Protection Act. Federal garnishment law. (Title 15 USC 1673)
COV	Acronym used throughout this topic for "Code of Virginia".
<i>deductions required by law</i>	<i>Term used in COV 34-29 definition of "disposable pay". Common law interpretation is that only tax deductions apply (FITW, SITW, & FICA), not other wage attachments. Employee mandatory retirement contributions are required by law and do apply.</i>
<i>disposable earnings</i>	<i>Also referred to as "disposable pay". Means that part of the earnings of any individual remaining after the deduction from those earnings of any amounts required by law to be withheld (COV 34-29). Employee mandatory retirement contributions are required by law and are therefore excluded from disposable earnings.</i>
DSS/EDI child support deduction	CIPPS term for child support orders that are paid to Department of Social Services Division of Child Support Enforcement through Electronic Data Interface. CIPPS uses deduction 001.
earnings	Means compensation paid or payable for personal services, whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus, or otherwise (COV 34-29).
garnishee	Term used on garnishment instruments issued from Virginia courts refers to the employer (Agency) who must comply with the order.
garnishment	Means any legal or equitable procedure through which the earnings of any individual are required to be withheld for payment of any debt (COV 34-29).

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Term	Definition
guaranteed minimum net	As defined in the CCPA and COV 34-29, creditor garnishments cannot reduce an employee's disposable pay for any given workweek below 40 times the current Federal minimum hourly wage. This term should not be confused with "amount exempt from levy."
judgment creditor	Term used on garnishment instruments issued from Virginia courts refers to the creditor or plaintiff who files the garnishment. Such plaintiff must have obtained a judgment in a previous case.
judgment debtor	Term used on garnishment instruments issued from Virginia courts refers to the individual (employee) whose pay will be garnished.
return date	Term used on garnishment instruments issued from Virginia courts refers to the date that the garnishment must be paid or answer filed with the court. Normally is 90 days from the date the garnishment is filed.
support deduction	CIPPS term for child support orders that are paid directly to a custodial parent or out-of-state agency by means of a third party check. CIPPS uses deduction 002.
take-home pay	Term used for computation of Federal Tax Levies refers to what is normally considered "net" pay. Gross pay minus all taxes and deductions in effect when the levy is received.
tax levy	Term used to describe an involuntary withholding order for payment of delinquent Federal Taxes.
tax liens	Term used to describe involuntary withholding orders for payment of delinquent State or local taxes.
wage assignment	A voluntary third party withholding agreement.
wage attachment	Legal instrument which requires the involuntary withholding of an individual's pay for payment of any debt or support requirement. Also see "garnishment."
writ of fieri facias	Legal term for the garnishment suggestion (instrument).

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Applicable Laws

The Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA), codified under the United States Code 15 USC 1673, protects consumers from unfair or harsh debt collection practices. Although not all forms of wage attachments are covered under the CCPA, deductions for non-CCPA wage attachments must still be considered in computing amounts available for garnishment (29 CFR 870.11). The following table provides basic code references for the common forms of wage attachments. It is not all-inclusive:

Wage Attachment	Federal Law	State Law
Child Support Orders	15 USC 1673 (CCPA) 29 CFR 870 42 USC 666	COV 20-79 COV 63.1-250 COV 20-88 COV 63.1-250.3 COV 34-29 COV 63.1-256
Creditor Garnishments	15 USC 1673 (CCPA) 29 CFR 870	COV 34-29 COV 8.01-512.4 COV 8.01-511
Defaulted Student Loan Withholding Orders	20 USC 1095a	Not Applicable
Federal Administrative Wage Garnishment	31 USC 3720d	Not Applicable
Federal Tax Levies	IRC 6331 IRC 6334 IRC 6332 IRC 6343	Not Applicable
State Tax Liens	15 USC 1673 (b)(C)	COV 58.1-1804 (Income Tax) COV 58.1-3952 (Local Taxes)
Bankruptcy	11 USC Chapters 7 & 13 15 USC 1673 (b)(B)	Not Applicable

Honoring the Garnishment

If an agency receives a notice of garnishment or levy prior to the distribution of an employee's paycheck or earnings notice, the agency must process the garnishment or levy in the current pay period regardless of whether the employee's paycheck or notice has already been prepared or certified.

All orders must be answered regardless of whether they are deducted. The agency can be held liable for the full judgment amount if the authority issuing the garnishment is not notified.

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Garnishments on Workers' Compensation Payments Please contact DHRM Office of Worker's Compensation for guidance related to withholding court-ordered deductions from workers' compensation payments.

Garnishment Fee A fee may be associated with the collection of certain third party payments. The amount and the number of times to be withheld may vary, depending on the type of deduction. Refer to the "Fee for Garnishments, Support Orders and Tax Liens Deduction" section within this topic.

Deduction Processing Features CIPPS allows you the flexibility to set up the garnishment deduction to:

- Take a percentage of net pay or
- Take a flat amount
- Decrease the goal amount by each deduction to show balance due
- Enter a dollar amount in the goal field to stop the deduction
- Enter a date in the Deduction End Date field to stop the deduction; and
- Ensure the employee retains the "guaranteed minimum net"

Remittances In CIPPS the deduction number determines the remittance method, as described below:

Department of Social Services (DSS)/EDI Deduction 001	<i>Deduction 001</i> provides a means to expedite the remittance of child support payments to the Virginia Department of Social Services. The deduction allows the remittance to occur through Electronic Data Exchange. H0901 is not established for Deduction 001.
Third Party Checks Deductions 002 - 008	<i>Deductions 002 through 008</i> generate a third party check payable to the recipient on H0901. The checks are returned to the agency along with other payroll checks and reports. H0901 must be established for Deductions 002-008 in order for the deduction to be accepted on H0ZDC.

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Before You Begin

Identify Withholding Requirements

Thoroughly read each withholding order in its entirety. Although standard forms are used, the information contained in the order is unique to the particular case. Each type of wage attachment has its own requirements in determining the calculation method, basis of calculation, limits, remittance requirements, information requirements, due dates, and means by which it can be satisfied or stopped. The payroll administrator should be able to answer the following questions concerning the wage attachment:

- What type of wage attachment is it? i.e., court-ordered creditor garnishment, child support order, Tax Levy, etc.
- What laws or regulations govern the requirements of the wage attachment? See "Applicable Laws" section previously provided in this topic.
- Based on the answers to the above questions, will the deduction be computed on a percentage basis, flat amount, or other method such as an exemption amount or guaranteed net?
- If a percentage deduction is required, what is the basis of the percentage? i.e., "gross pay", "net pay", "disposable pay", "take-home pay", or other unique method.
- What is the frequency of the payments (remittance)? i.e. each payday, monthly, lump sum on return date, etc.
- If the deduction cannot be taken, who do I need to respond to? When?
- When do I start taking the deduction?
- When do I stop taking the deduction?

This information will provide the basis for determining the deduction type to be used and the set-up requirements.

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Prioritize Multiple Orders

State laws govern the priority of withholdings when an employee is served with multiple orders. *The Dept. of Labor and Industry provides guidance for determining the order of priority on their website at:*

http://www.doli.virginia.gov/laborlaw/support_files/garnsupp_multiple.html

The priority guidelines are as follows:

Withholding Type	Guideline
Child Support	Takes priority over any bankruptcy, garnishment or deductions under state law.
Bankruptcy	Title 11 Chapter 13 orders take priority over any other claim against the employee's wages other than child support.
Garnishment	Priority is based on the garnishment received first. Notify in writing, the clerk of the court from which the second garnishment was issued if the employee is at the maximum amount on a prior garnishment.
Federal Tax Levies	Normally allow amounts for all current deductions (including wage attachments) which are in effect when the Levy is received to continue. The tax levy takes priority over all wage attachments and voluntary deductions (including changes) which are received after the levy including child support. Note: Contact the IRS office issuing the levy in the event a child support order is received after the levy is in effect.
State Tax Liens (Commonwealth of Virginia)	Follows the same handling priority as garnishments issued under state law. However, in some instances up to 100% of disposal pay may be taken in addition to the current wage attachment.

Prioritization Examples

Once the priority is determined you must determine whether the second order can be taken at all, held until the priority order is satisfied, or taken at a reduced amount. Title 29 CFR 870.11 provides examples that are helpful in making this decision. Some common situations include:

- Garnishment "A" is currently being deducted with a return date of August 15th, Garnishment "B" is received with a return date of September 30th. Garnishment "B" should be held until Garnishment "A" is satisfied on August 15th, and then deducted until the return date of September 30th.

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Prioritization Examples, continued

- A child support order is currently in effect until September 30 at the amount of \$500.00, which is 50% of the obligor's disposable pay. Garnishment "C" is received with a return date of August 15. Garnishment "C" cannot be taken because more than 25% of the employee's pay is already being withheld for the child support. Garnishment "C" must be answered with an explanation that the garnishment cannot be withheld due to COV 34-29 limits being exceeded by a priority withholding order.
- A child support order is currently in effect until September 30. The child support amount is \$200.00, which is only 15% of the obligor's disposable pay. Garnishment "D" is received with a return date of August 15. Continue to deduct the full child support amount plus 10% for Garnishment "D", so long as the combined orders do not exceed 25% of disposable pay. Garnishment "D" must be answered by August 15th with the remittance and an explanation that the reduced amount was due to an existing priority withholding order.

Note: All orders must be answered regardless of whether they are deducted. The agency can be held liable for the full judgment amount if the authority issuing the second garnishment is not notified.

Special Considerations

Out-of-State Child Support Orders. The Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) requires employers to honor out-of-state child support orders. The act also provides that while the order controls the amount deducted and the person or agency designated to receive the payments, the administrative process (i.e., administrative fees, timing and frequency of deduction, and maximum limits) is controlled by the obligor's work state (Virginia).

Out-of-State Creditor Garnishments. Due to the specific requirements placed on Creditor Garnishments by the Code of Virginia, garnishments issued by courts not having jurisdiction within Virginia are generally not honored. Out-of-State garnishments should be answered with the suggestion that the withholding order be domesticated in a Virginia court. Seek a qualified legal opinion if in doubt. Note: this does not apply to Child Support Orders or any withholding order issued by a Federal Court or Agency.

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Special Considerations, continued

Bankruptcy Orders. Bankruptcy is unique in that simply filing a petition for relief under chapter 13 invokes a stay of involuntary collection actions under 11 USC 1301. When an employee produces evidence of filing chapter 13, cease withholding of all wage attachments (except Federal Tax Levies) and notify the issuing authorities (including IRS, if applicable) and the Bankruptcy court. It is recommended that funds collected prior to filing the bankruptcy petition be held until instructions are provided from the Clerk of the Bankruptcy Court, Trustee, or Court that issued the garnishment. Once the Chapter 13 withholding order is issued, follow the terms and instructions contained in the order.

Federal Tax Levies. Once a notice of Levy is issued it must be withheld until a Release of Levy (Form 668-D) is received. Agencies should be aware that employee disputes and fear of employee litigation are not good cause for failing to honor the Levy. Carefully follow the instructions on the Levy, paying particular attention to the instructions for figuring the amount exempt from levy found on the reverse of form 668-W(C)(DO).

State Tax Liens (Commonwealth of Virginia):

- **COV 58.1-3952 (local taxes):** These orders are entitled to 100% of net without regard to CCPA limits. In the event an order is received that exceeds 100% of net for a single pay period, it is recommended that the locality that issued the order be contacted to see if a more lenient payment schedule will be acceptable. The locality may insist on a 100% of net deduction.
- **COV 58.1-1804 (income tax):** These orders are also entitled to up to 100% of net however the law does provide for an "exempt from lien" amount. Unlike the Federal levy process, the exemption is not automatic. The employee must complete form CS-7 and it must be approved by the Department of Taxation prior to reducing the amount withheld.

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Before You Begin, Continued

Identify the Appropriate Withholding Deduction

Before entering data on the employee's masterfile to initiate the court ordered withholding, you must determine which deduction or deductions best achieve the desired result. In CIPPS certain deductions are specific to a particular withholding type. For example, two deductions have been established in CIPPS to handle child support remittances. However, the deduction set-up and remittance method differs for these two deductions.

Additionally, several deductions have been established to handle the processing of involuntary court ordered withholdings such as, garnishments, bankruptcy orders and tax levies. However, only one of these deductions provides for a guaranteed net amount, based on CCPA limits.

The table that follows will assist you in determining which deduction set up is appropriate for any given withholding type:

If the court order is for a...	Then use...	Calculation Description
Child support deduction payable through Virginia DCSE (DSS/EDI); and the obligor (employee) is paid on a semi-monthly frequency.	Deduction 001.	Uses calculation method 96 *. Percentage deductions calculate gross minus taxes, minus all pre-tax deductions.
Child support or spousal support payable directly to the non-custodial parent.	Deduction 002, or deductions 003 – 008 for multiple orders.	Uses calculation method 95, 96, or 75 depending on what deduction number is selected.
Child support order issued by a State other than Virginia.		
All support orders for employees paid other than semi-monthly.		
Garnishment (percentage or flat amount).	Deduction 003, 004, or 005	Uses calculation method 95. Percentage deductions calculate gross minus taxes minus employee mandatory retirement contributions.
Bankruptcy (flat amount).		
Tax levy or Tax Lien (flat amount, percentage, or "amount exempt from levy" method.		
		<i>Can decrement the goal amount by each deduction.</i>

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Identify the Appropriate Withholding Deduction, continued

If the court order is for a...	Then use...	Calculation Description
Garnishment (flat amount).	Deduction 006 or 007	Uses calculation method 96*. Percentage deductions calculate gross minus taxes, minus all pre-tax deductions. Can decrement the goal amount by each deduction.
Bankruptcy (flat amount).		
Tax Levy or Tax Lien (flat amount).		
Garnishment on wage employees, or permanent part-time salaried employees.	Deduction 008	Uses calculation method 75. <i>Percentage deductions calculate gross minus taxes minus mandatory employee retirement contributions and provides for a guaranteed net based on federal or state regulations, whichever is more beneficial to the employee.</i> <i>You must use a goal. Enter "47" in positions nine/ten of the utility field if applying the state-mandated minimum.</i>
Garnishment on any employee whose disposable earnings may drop below federal or state mandated weekly minimum.		

* Since percentage deductions calculated using calculation method 96 may not meet the definition of "disposable pay" per the CCPA and Code of Virginia 34-29, it is recommended for use with flat amounts only.

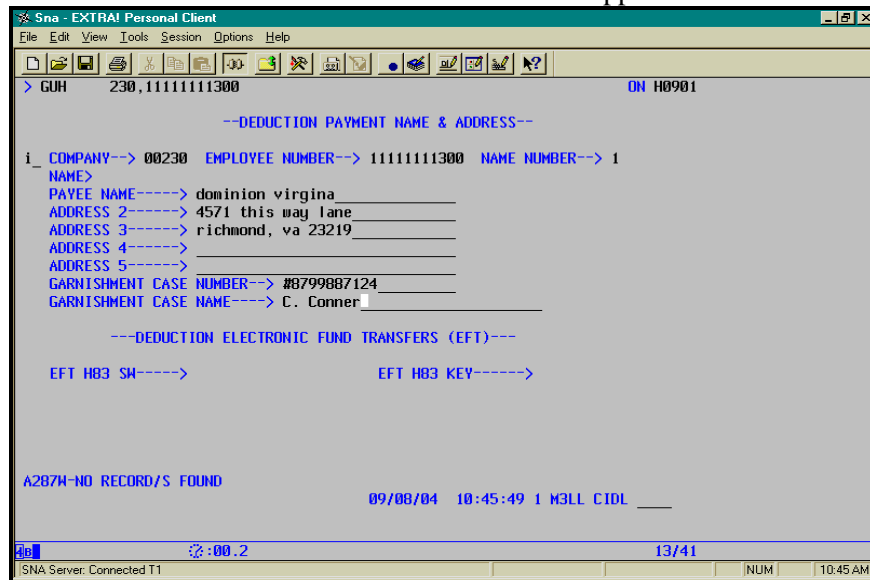
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Data Entry Procedures, H0901

Establishing Third Party Payee Names

Complete H0901 prior to establishing the deduction on H0ZDC. Complete the command line as referenced in CAPP Topic No. 50110, *CIPPS Navigation*. Hint: If the first H0901 screen accessed has already been completed, use GU on the command line to “scroll” until a blank screen appears.



Note: The Social Security Number Protection Act of 2010 prohibits Governmental Agencies (Federal, State, or local agency) from using Social security Numbers or any derivative (i.e., last 4 digits) on checks issued for payment.

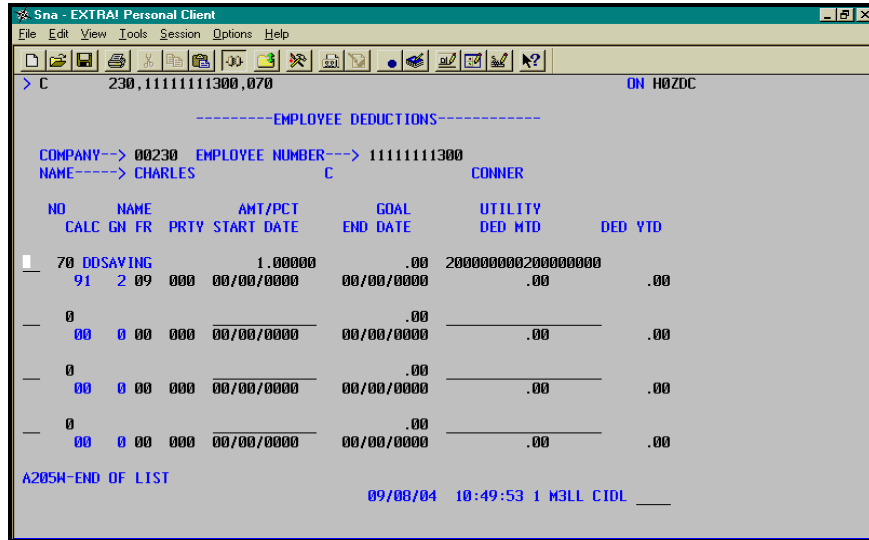
- COMPANY** Enter the company number.
- EMPLOYEE NUMBER** Enter the employee number.
- NAME NUMBER** Enter the appropriate name number. Numbers are assigned in sequential order, #1 for the first, #2 for the second, etc.
- Payee Name** Enter the Payee Name as it should appear on the check.
- Payee Mailing Address** Enter the Payee’s complete mailing address.
- Garnishment Case Number** Enter the garnishment number.
- Garnishment Case Name** Enter the garnishee’s name. **Do not enter any information below the garnishment case name.** When data entry is complete, press Enter. The employee name will appear.

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Data Entry Procedures, H0ZDC

Establishing Third Party Deductions

After completing H0901, establish the appropriate deduction in the masterfile on H0ZDC. Access H0ZDC using routine CIPPS navigation.



DEDUCTION NO. Enter the appropriate deduction number.

If processing...	Then enter ...
Garnishments or a withholding calculated on a “gross-minus-taxes-minus-mandatory retirement contributions” amount, and tax levy processing,	Deduction 003, 004, or 005.
Support orders or a withholding based on gross minus taxes minus all pre-tax deductions amount,	Deduction 002, 006 or 007.
Garnishments or a withholding calculated on a “gross-minus-taxes-minus-mandatory retirement contributions” amount and tax levy processing and ensures guaranteed net amount, based on current federal regulations.	Deduction 008.

NAME Tab past the **NAME**. This information is displayed when the screen is complete.

AMT/PCT Enter a dollar amount or percentage to calculate the amount withheld. Coordinate this field with the first position in the utility field.

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Data Entry Procedures, H0ZDC, Continued

Deductions (continued)

GOAL Enter the goal amount.

For deduction(s)...	Then enter the...
003, 004, or 005	<i>Dollar amount or no goal. Goal will decrement if a "1" is in Position 18 (last position) of the utility field.</i>
001, 002, 006, or 007	<i>Dollar amount or no goal. Goal will decrement if a "1" is in Position 8 of the utility field.</i>
008	<i>Dollar amount MUST be present. Goal will automatically decrement. Deduction will not process if goal is zero.</i>

UTILITY

*Enter/change the utility field to denote whether an amount or a percentage is entered in the AMT/PCT field. Refer to the [Statewide Matrix of Deduction Codes](#) for specific utility field options related to each deduction number. **Note: You must put "47" in positions nine and ten of the utility field when using Deduction 008. (Guaranteed Minimum Net) Failure to include "47" in positions nine and ten of the utility field will result in application of the federal protected amount instead of the amount required by the Code of Virginia.***

Calc Tab past the **CALC**. This information is displayed when the screen is complete.

GN Tab past the **GN**. This information is displayed when the screen is complete.

FR
(Frequency) Enter any valid value, usually **09**.

PRTY Not used at this time.

START DATE
(OPTIONAL) Enter the beginning date for the deduction. Enter as MM/DD/YYYY. The deduction will begin during the first payroll period when the date is less than the CTL period end date.

END DATE
(OPTIONAL) Enter the cut-off date for this deduction. Enter as MM/DD/YYYY. The deduction will end during the payroll period when the date is less than the CTL period begin date.

DED MTD Total month-to-date withholding for this deduction.

DED YTD Total year-to-date withholding for this deduction.

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Data Entry Procedures, H0ZDC, Continued

Federal Tax Levies

A Federal Tax levy may be computed and entered as a flat amount using any deduction 003 through 007 as long as the employee's earnings remain static. The manual computation/flat amount method may be excessively time consuming for salaried employees who regularly earn overtime payments, or hourly employees who work fluctuating hours. Calculation of the levy amount can be automated as follows:

Step	Procedure	Remarks										
1	Determine amount "exempt from levy" using IRS Pub 1494.	Use filing status and number of exemptions from the taxpayer's certification, part 3 of the levy. If the employee fails to complete this form compute as married filing separately with one exemption.										
2	Determine other deductions, in effect prior to the levy, which will also be exempt.	<i>Follow instructions on the levy form. Normally all deductions will be exempt unless instructed otherwise by the IRS. Do not include FIT, FICA, or SIT taxes withheld or mandatory employee retirement deductions as the system will automatically consider these. Do not include Direct deposit deductions; these are methods of payment and do not meet the IRS "deduction" criteria. Do not include any deductions with a lower deduction number than the deduction number used for the tax levy. Deductions with a lower priority are automatically protected.</i>										
3	Add amounts from steps 1 & 2 and round up to the nearest whole dollar.	Example: <table style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>Semi-monthly employee, single, one exemptions:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pub 1494</td> <td style="text-align: right;">389.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Premium Conversion:</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Comp:</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>50.00</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Exempt Amt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">514.58 = 515</td> </tr> </table>	Semi-monthly employee, single, one exemptions:		Pub 1494	389.58	Premium Conversion:	75.00	Deferred Comp:	<u>50.00</u>	Total Exempt Amt	514.58 = 515
Semi-monthly employee, single, one exemptions:												
Pub 1494	389.58											
Premium Conversion:	75.00											
Deferred Comp:	<u>50.00</u>											
Total Exempt Amt	514.58 = 515											
4	Use any calc method 95 garn ded (003, 004, 005)	Set up third party payee information on H0901 as described earlier in this topic.										
5	Set up H0ZDC for deduction 003, 004, or 005 with this unique information.	Field										
		Entry										
		FR	09									
		AMT/PCT	Enter amount from step 3.									
		GOAL (Optional)	Total Amount of Levy									
	1-16	Enter zeros.										
	17	Enter number of corresponding H0901 record.										
	18	Enter zero.										

This set-up always produces a net check up to the amount exempt from levy (may be odd-cents difference due to rounding), allowing exempt deductions, with the excess taken by the levy regardless of the period's earnings.

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Processing Procedures

Terminating Third Party Deductions

If a goal is entered on HOZDC, the deduction will not be taken once the deduction year-to-date amount equals the goal amount, or if decrementing the goal, once the goal amount has been reduced to zero. If a date was entered in the goal field, the deduction will stop when the goal date is reached. To stop a deduction at any time, change the deduction frequency to 00.

Calendar Year End Processing

Before processing the first payroll of each calendar year, it is important to review each deduction that has been established with a goal. Since these deductions stop when the YTD is reset to “0” at the end of each calendar year, these deductions may reactivate and withhold more than is required.

If the deduction is...	Then...
to continue,	decrease the goal amount by the previous calendar year’s withholdings.
not to continue,	change the frequency to 00 to deactivate it.

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H0ZDC Examples

H0ZDC Examples

The examples that follow demonstrate the H0ZDC set-up of various garnishment deductions.

H0ZDC Example

Deduction	Example
001	Amount and no goal.
002	Deduction taken as a percentage and no goal.
003	Deduction taken as a percentage with a goal that will decrement.

```

Quick3270 - Session A - tn3270.ecf
File Edit View Session Transfer Macro Settings Help
> guh 230,1111111800 ON H0ZDC

-----EMPLOYEE DEDUCTIONS-----
COMPANY--> 00230 EMPLOYEE NUMBER--> 1111111800
NAME-----> HUBERT H HOTEL

NO NAME AMT/PCT GOAL UTILITY
CALC GN FR PRTY START DATE END DATE DED MTD DED YTD
--- 136 LT DISAB .00 .00 000000000000000000
02 1 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
i_ 001 125.00 .00 000000000000000000
00 0 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
i_ 002 .25 .00 200000000000000010
00 0 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
i_ 003 .25 2000.00 20000000000000011
00 0 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00

A205W-END OF LIST

10/24/11 14:57:13 1 M3LL CIP5
4B A 15/15

```

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H0ZDC Examples, Continued

H0ZDC

Deduction	Example
003	Amount and a goal. The goal amount will not decrement.
004	Deduction taken as a percentage and no goal.
005	Deduction taken as a percentage with a goal that will decrement.

```

Quick3270 - Session A - tn3270.ecf
File Edit View Session Transfer Macro Settings Help
-----EMPLOYEE DEDUCTIONS-----
COMPANY--> 00230 EMPLOYEE NUMBER--> 11111111800
NAME-----> HUBERT H HOTEL
NO NAME AMT/PCT GOAL UTILITY
CALC GN FR PRTY START DATE END DATE DED MTD DED YTD
_ 136 LT DISAB .00 .00 000000000000000000
02 1 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
i_ 003 125.00 500.00 000000000000000010
00 0 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
i_ 004 .25 .00 2000000000000000010
00 0 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
i_ 005 .25 500.00 2000000000000000011
00 0 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
A205W-END OF LIST
10/24/11 14:57:13 1 M3LL CIP5
4B A 20/43

```

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H0ZDC Examples, Continued

H0ZDC Example	Deduction	Example
	004	Flat amount and no goal.
	005	Deduction taken as a percentage with no goal.
	006	Flat amount and decrement the goal.
	007	Deduction taken as a percentage and decrement the goal.

```

SNA
File Edit View Session Transfer Macro Settings Help
-----EMPLOYEE DEDUCTIONS-----
COMPANY--> 00230  EMPLOYEE NUMBER--> 00433692600
NAME-----> AJDAKDF          JSD          FSKSKJLKJ
NO  NAME      AMT/PCT  GOAL  UTILITY
CALC GN FR  PRTY START DATE  END DATE  DED MTD  DED YTD
-  4  GARNISH2    125.00   .00  000000000000000010
  95  2  00  000  00/00/0000  00/00/0000   .00      .00
-  5  GARNISH3     .25000   .00  200000000000000010
  95  2  00  000  00/00/0000  00/00/0000   .00      .00
-  6  GARNISH4    125.00   500.00  000000010000000010
  96  2  00  000  00/00/0000  00/00/0000   .00      .00
-  7  GARNISH5     .25000   500.00  200000010000000010
  96  2  00  000  00/00/0000  00/00/0000   .00      .00
                                09/14/09  11:11:44  1 M3LL CIP5
48 A                                     11/02
Connected to 1101.dle.state.va.us (165.176.127.4)  CIP01DS3 (CIP01DS3)  OVR  NUM

```

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H0ZDC Examples, Continued

H0XDC Example

Deduction	Example
007	Deduction taken as a percentage and a goal.
008	Deduction taken as a percentage not to exceed amount protected by Code of Virginia.

```

> GUH 00230,00433692600,069 ON H0ZDC

-----EMPLOYEE DEDUCTIONS-----
COMPANY--> 00230 EMPLOYEE NUMBER----> 00433692600
NAME-----> AJDAKDF JSD FSKSKJLKJ

NO NAME AMT/PCT GOAL UTILITY
CALC GN FR PRY START DATE END DATE DED MTD DED YTD
--- 69 DDCHKING 1.00000 .00 200000000100000000
90 2 00 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
i_ 007 .25 500.00 200000000000000010
00 0 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
i_ 008 .25 500.00 200000004700000010
00 0 09 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00
--- 0 .00
00 0 00 000 00/00/0000 00/00/0000 .00 .00

09/14/09 11:13:42 1 M3LL CIP5
4B A 18/19
Connected to t101.dti.state.va.us (165.176.127.4) CIP01D53 (CIP01D53) OVR NUM

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Fee for Garnishments, Support Orders and Tax Lien Deductions

Background

The Code of Virginia provides for the assessment of fees to be paid by both full time and part-time employee for the costs of collection of garnishments, tax liens and child support orders. Executive Branch agencies must collect these fees as follows:

Code of Virginia	Collection Fee	Frequency
§ 8.01-512.2	Garnishment \$10.00	once per summons
§ 63.1-256	Child Support \$ 5.00	per remittance/per order
§ 58.1-1804	Tax Lien \$20.00	once per tax lien

Guidelines

Fees are imposed on the employee's disposable income (gross wages less deduction required by law) after the court-ordered deduction but before any voluntary deductions (i.e., health care or flexible spending accounts). If the employee's disposable income is not sufficient to deduct the fee during the pay period the court order is initiated, then:

- support order fees are waived,
- fees for garnishments and tax liens must be collected when funds become available.

Multiple Orders

In the event you have a child support order in combination with a garnishment or tax lien you may do a tax and deduction override to add the appropriate fee to the regularly collected support order fee.

Court Orders Served But Not Processed

If an agency is served with a court ordered withholding for a garnishment or tax lien, that is subsequently resolved prior to payroll processing, the agency is still obligated to assess the garnishment fee.

Out-of-State Support Orders

Out of state support orders with an administrative (garnishment) fee different from Virginia **does not override** the required assessment.

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Fee for Garnishments, Support Orders and Tax Lien Deductions, Continued

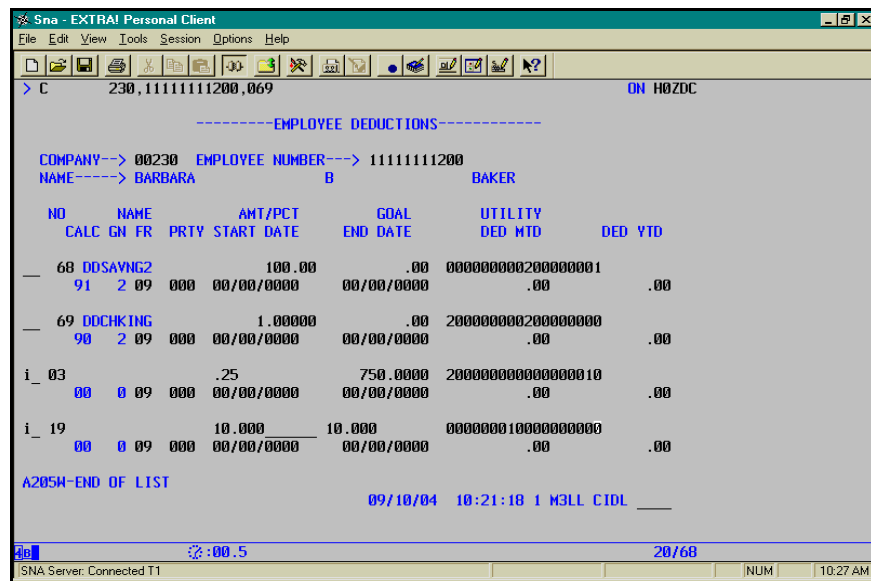
Fee Exemptions Fees should not be collected on the following court ordered withholdings; bankruptcy, IRS federal tax levies, local and county tax liens, and voluntary wage agreements.

Procedures

Establishing the Garnishment Fee Deduction Deduction 019 (GARN FEE) has been established to withhold the fee associated with the collection of court ordered withholdings. Deduction 019 should be established on H0ZDC as follows:

Deduction 019	FQ	AMT/PCT	GOAL	UTILITY
Support Order	09	5.00	0.00	000000000000000000
Garnishment	09	10.00	10.00	000000010000000000
Tax Lien	09	20.00	20.00	000000010000000000

Example Screen



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Internal Control

Agency Responsibility It is the responsibility of the employing agency to ensure that third-party payments are deducted in accordance with the Court Order or levy, and that payments are forwarded to the creditor by the due date.

Record Retention

Time Period Payroll records and documentation should be retained for 5 years or until audited, whichever is later.

Contacts

Contacts Director, State Payroll Operations
Voice: (804) 225-2245
E-mail: Payroll@doa.virginia.gov

Payroll Business Analyst/Trainer
Voice: (804) 225-3079 or (804) 225-3065 or (804) 225-2382
E-mail: Payroll@doa.virginia.gov

Subject Cross References

References CAPP Topic No. 50110, *CIPPS Navigation*