## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## 117th MAINE LEGISLATURE

## **FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995**

Legislative Document

No. 774

S.P. 286

In Senate, March 9, 1995

An Act to Make Revisions to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.

(EMERGENCY)

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

MAY M. ROSS

Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator FAIRCLOTH of Penobscot.

	Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not
2	become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and
4	****
6	Whereas, the 116th Legislature enacted the Uniform
U	Interstate Family Support Act in 1994 with the understanding that additional clarifications would need to be made before the July
8	1, 1995 effective date; and
LO	Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts
	create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of
L 2	Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and
L <b>4</b>	safety; now, therefore,
16	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
L8	Sec. 1. 19 MRSA §423, sub-§3, ¶¶C and D, as enacted by PL 1993,
	c. 690, Pt. A, §2 and affected by §3, are amended to read:
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22	C. An individual petitioner in this State or the Department of Human Services, which is the support enforcement agency
. <b>4</b>	of this State, may file a petition with aninitiating a
24	tribunal in another state that has or can obtain personal
2.6	jurisdiction over the respondent.
26	D. An individual petitioner in this State may file a
28	petition with the Department of Human Services, which is the
	support enforcement agency of this State, - or - with - the - eourt
80	in-this-State. The resulting order may be forwarded to a
32	responding tribunal in another state.
34	Sec. 2. 19 MRSA §423, sub-§3, ¶E is enacted to read:
, =	E. The Department of Human Services, which is the support
86	enforcement agency of this State, may file a petition with
38	the court in this State for forwarding to a tribunal in another state.
, 0	another state.
10	Sec. 3. 19 MRSA §423-F, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 690,
12	Pt. A, $\S 2$ and affected by $\S 3$ , is amended to read:
	3. No attorney or fiduciary relationship. This Act does
4	not create or negate a relationship of attorney and client or
16	other fiduciary relationship between a support enforcement agency or the attorney for the agency and the individual being assisted
- 3	by the agency.
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- 0	Sec. 4. 19 MRSA §423-R, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 690, Pt. A,
50	$\S 2$ and affected by $\S 3$ , is amended to read:

## §423-R. Receipt and disbursement of payments

The support enforcement agency er-a-tribunal of this	State
shall disburse promptly any amounts received pursuant	to a
support order, as directed by the order. The agency er-tre	ibunal
shall furnish to a requesting party or tribunal of another	state
a certified statement by the custodian of the record o	f the
amounts and dates of all payments received.	

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- Sec. 5. 19 MRSA  $\S426$ , as enacted by PL 1993, c. 690, Pt. A,  $\S2$  and affected by  $\S3$ , is repealed.
- Sec. 6. 19 MRSA §426-A, sub-§1, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 690, Pt. A, §2 and affected by §3, is amended to read:

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- 1. Required documents and information. A-party-residing-in
  The support enforcement agency of this State er-the--state
  information-agency may forward register a support order or an
  income-withholding order by forwarding the following documents
  and information to the appropriate court in this State for
  registration in this State for enforcement:
  - A. A letter of transmittal to the tribunal requesting registration and enforcement;

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- B. Two copies, including one certified copy, of all orders to be registered, including any modification of an order;
- 30 C. A sworn statement by the party seeking registration or a certified statement by the custodian of the records showing 32 the amount of any arrearages;
- D. The name of the obligor and, if known:
- 36 (1) The obligor's address and social security number;
  - (2) The name and address of the obligor's employer and any other source of income of the obligor; and

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- (3) A description and the location of property of the obligor in this State not exempt from execution; and
- E. The name and address of the obligee and, if applicable, the agency or person to whom support payments are to be remitted.
- Sec. 7. 19 MRSA §426-D, sub-§3, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 690, Pt. A, §2 and affected by §3, is repealed.

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2	Sec. 8. 19 MRSA $\S426$ -J, sub- $\S1$ , $\PA$ , as enacted by PL 1993, c. 690, Pt. A, $\S2$ and affected by $\S3$ , is amended to read:
4	A. The following requirements are met:
6	(1) The child, the individual obligee and the obligor do not reside in the issuing state;
10	(2) A petitioner, who is <u>either a resident or</u> a nonresident of this State, seeks modification; and
12	(3) The respondent is subject to the personal jurisdiction of the tribunal of this State; or
14 16 18	<b>Emergency clause.</b> In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act takes effect when approved.
20	STATEMENT OF FACT
22	This bill makes several changes to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, which in general addresses the problems of
24	securing and enforcing child and spousal support when the parents do not live in the same state. It provides procedures for
26	enforcement of support orders issued in states other than Maine, as well as procedures to initiate actions when an obligee lives
28	in Maine and the obligor lives elsewhere.
30	This bill amends the section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act that describes the ways an interstate support
32	action can be initiated under the Act. The Maine Revised Statutes, Title 19, section 423, subsection 3, paragraphs C and D
34	currently cover individual petitioners who now live in this State and who have existing support orders issued by other states.
36	Title 19, section 423, subsection 3, paragraph C allows both the Department of Human Services, acting as the support enforcement
38	agency, and individual petitioners living in Maine to file a petition with a tribunal in another state. The term "initiating"
40	is removed to clarify that if a support order or income-withholding order already exists, the tribunal in the
42	other state is not technically an "initiating" tribunal. Also, if the department is the entity filing the petition, then the
44	department is the "initiating" tribunal and the tribunal in the other state is not. Title 19, section 423, subsection 3,
46	paragraph D currently allows an individual petitioner living in this State to file a petition with the department or a court in

Maine. The bill deletes the avenue of filing in a Maine court

for an individual who has an order issued by another state. The individual can file a petition with the department for the

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department to help enforce the out-of-state order. If the order needs to be registered with the court, the department will do so. Otherwise, the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act need not provide a remedy for a person who now lives in Maine and who has an out-of-state order to file directly with the court. Existing law otherwise allows a person with a judgment from an out-of-state court to enforce that judgment in Maine courts; that avenue is not affected by the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or this bill.

The bill specifically allows the Department of Human Services to file a petition with a court in this State to initiate an action. The court will open the case, then forward the case to a court or agency in the appropriate state having jurisdiction over the other person. This language is added to provide an avenue for cases involving states that have not adopted the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or that do not otherwise recognize the authority of the department as an initiating tribunal.

The bill corrects the headnote to a subsection to accurately reflect the content of the subsection.

The bill amends the section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act addressing the receipt and disbursement of payments made to comply with support orders and income-withholding orders. References to a tribunal in this State other than the Department of Human Services are deleted because courts in Maine, the only other tribunals in the State, do not receive payments from obligors; the department is the only entity that receives payments for forwarding to the rightful recipient.

The bill eliminates a redundancy and clarifies procedures. It repeals the section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act stating that support orders and income-withholding orders may be sent to the support enforcement agency for registration. In Maine, only the court registers orders. A person seeking assistance in enforcing an order must first send the order to the state information agency, which is the Department of Human Services. The department is the central repository for all orders from out of State. The department will try to enforce the order. If that can not be done, then the department can forward the order to the court for registration.

The bill amends the section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act concerning required notice after an order is registered. The bill repeals Title 19, section 426-D, subsection 3, which requires the registering tribunal to notify the obligor's employer after registering an income-withholding order. In Maine, the Department of Human Services forwards the

income-withholding order to the obligor's employer. If the department is registering the income-withholding order with the court it is because the department is unable to enforce the order, which usually means the department can not find the employer. If that is the case, the registering court will not be able to find the employer, either. Title 19, section 426-D, subsection 3 is deleted because it is not needed.

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The bill amends the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act to conform to the federal Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act of 1994, which does not require that a petitioner be a nonresident of the forum state when the state that issued the child support order has lost continuing, exclusive jurisdiction.

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