

For a grant to independent school district No. 432, Mahnomen, to construct a community service center at Nay-Tay-Waush in Mahnomen county on the White Earth Indian reservation. The center must be constructed on land leased to the school district by the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians under a ground lease having an initial term of at least 20 years and a total term of at least 40 years, including renewal options. The school district must contract with the White Earth Band to operate the center on behalf of the school district for the term of the lease and any renewal options, and otherwise subject to new Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.695. The center and all the services provided by the center must be open to the public. This grant is contingent on a match of \$1,300,000 from the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians.

**Sec. 33. REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 469.305, subdivision 2, is repealed.

**Sec. 34. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This act is effective the day following final enactment.

Presented to the governor May 30, 1995

Signed by the governor June 1, 1995, 11:42 a.m.

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**CHAPTER 257—S.F.No. 217**

*An act relating to family law; providing for enforcement of child support obligations; expanding enforcement remedies for child support; authorizing programs; providing for resolution of custody and visitation disputes; creating a central child support payment center; modifying child support data collection and publication; imposing penalties; changing provisions relating to recognition of parentage; adding provisions for administrative proceedings; modifying children's supervised visitation facilities; providing for studies; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 13.46, subdivision 2; 168A.05, subdivisions 2, 3, 7, and by adding a subdivision; 168A.16; 168A.20, by adding a subdivision;*

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168A.21; 168A.29, subdivision 1; 171.12, by adding a subdivision; 214.101, subdivisions 1 and 4; 256.87, subdivision 5; 256.978, subdivision 1; 256H.02; 257.34, by adding a subdivision; 257.55, subdivision 1; 257.57, subdivision 2; 257.60; 257.66, subdivision 4; 257.67, subdivision 1; 257.75, subdivision 3, and by adding a subdivision; 517.08, subdivisions 1b and 1c; 518.171, subdivision 2a; 518.175, by adding a subdivision; 518.18; 518.24; 518.551, subdivisions 5, 12, and by adding subdivisions; 518.5511, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9; 518.575; 518.611, subdivisions 1, 2, 5, 6, and 8a; 518.613, subdivisions 1, 2, and by adding a subdivision; 518.614, subdivision 1; 518.64, subdivisions 2, 4, and by adding a subdivision; 518C.310; 548.15; and 609.375, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 145; 171; 256; 257; and 518; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 214.101, subdivisions 2 and 3; 518.561; 518.611, subdivision 8; and 518.64, subdivision 6.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

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## ARTICLE 1

### CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND COOPERATION FOR CHILDREN

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 13.46, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **GENERAL.** (a) Unless the data is summary data or a statute specifically provides a different classification, data on individuals collected, maintained, used, or disseminated by the welfare system is private data on individuals, and shall not be disclosed except:

- (1) pursuant to section 13.05;
- (2) pursuant to court order;
- (3) pursuant to a statute specifically authorizing access to the private data;
- (4) to an agent of the welfare system, including a law enforcement person, attorney, or investigator acting for it in the investigation or prosecution of a criminal or civil proceeding relating to the administration of a program;
- (5) to personnel of the welfare system who require the data to determine eligibility, amount of assistance, and the need to provide services of additional programs to the individual;
- (6) to administer federal funds or programs;
- (7) between personnel of the welfare system working in the same program;
- (8) the amounts of cash public assistance and relief paid to welfare recipients in this state, including their names and social security numbers, upon request by the department of revenue to administer the property tax refund law, supplemental housing allowance, and the income tax;

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(9) to the Minnesota department of economic security for the purpose of monitoring the eligibility of the data subject for reemployment insurance, for any employment or training program administered, supervised, or certified by that agency, or for the purpose of administering any rehabilitation program, whether alone or in conjunction with the welfare system, and to verify receipt of energy assistance for the telephone assistance plan;

(10) to appropriate parties in connection with an emergency if knowledge of the information is necessary to protect the health or safety of the individual or other individuals or persons;

(11) data maintained by residential facilities as defined in section 245A.02 may be disclosed to the protection and advocacy system established in this state pursuant to Part C of Public Law Number 98-527 to protect the legal and human rights of persons with mental retardation or other related conditions who live in residential facilities for these persons if the protection and advocacy system receives a complaint by or on behalf of that person and the person does not have a legal guardian or the state or a designee of the state is the legal guardian of the person;

(12) to the county medical examiner or the county coroner for identifying or locating relatives or friends of a deceased person;

(13) data on a child support obligor who makes payments to the public agency may be disclosed to the higher education coordinating board to the extent necessary to determine eligibility under section 136A.121, subdivision 2, clause (5);

(14) participant social security numbers and names collected by the telephone assistance program may be disclosed to the department of revenue to conduct an electronic data match with the property tax refund database to determine eligibility under section 237.70, subdivision 4a;

(15) the current address of a recipient of aid to families with dependent children may be disclosed to law enforcement officers who provide the name and social security number of the recipient and satisfactorily demonstrate that: (i) the recipient is a fugitive felon, including the grounds for this determination; (ii) the location or apprehension of the felon is within the law enforcement officer's official duties; and (iii) the request is made in writing and in the proper exercise of those duties;

(16) the current address of a recipient of general assistance, work readiness, or general assistance medical care may be disclosed to probation officers and corrections agents who are supervising the recipient, and to law enforcement officers who are investigating the recipient in connection with a felony level offense;

(17) information obtained from food stamp applicant or recipient households may be disclosed to local, state, or federal law enforcement officials, upon

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their written request, for the purpose of investigating an alleged violation of the food stamp act, in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations, title 7, section 272.1(c); ~~or~~

(18) data on a child support obligor who is in arrears may be disclosed for purposes of publishing the data pursuant to section 518.575; or

(19) data in the work reporting system may be disclosed under section 256.998, subdivision 7.

(b) Information on persons who have been treated for drug or alcohol abuse may only be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.1 to 2.67.

(c) Data provided to law enforcement agencies under paragraph (a), clause (15), (16), or (17), or paragraph (b), are investigative data and are confidential or protected nonpublic while the investigation is active. The data are private after the investigation becomes inactive under section 13.82, subdivision 5, paragraph (a) or (b).

(d) Mental health data shall be treated as provided in subdivisions 7, 8, and 9, but is not subject to the access provisions of subdivision 10, paragraph (b).

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 168A.05, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **RECORD OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED.** The department shall maintain a record of all certificates of title issued by it:

- (1) Under a distinctive title number assigned to the vehicle;
- (2) By vehicle identifying number;
- (3) Alphabetically, under the name of the owner.

Such record shall consist of the certificate of title, including the notations of all security interests recorded, assigned, terminated, or released and liens filed pursuant to a court order or by a public authority responsible for child support enforcement of which the department has notice, of duplicate certificates issued or applied for, and such other information as the department may deem proper.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 168A.05, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **CONTENT OF CERTIFICATE.** Each certificate of title issued by the department shall contain:

- (1) the date issued;
- (2) the first, middle, and last names, the dates of birth, and addresses of all owners who are natural persons, the full names and addresses of all other owners;

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(3) the names and addresses of any secured parties in the order of priority as shown on the application, or if the application is based on a certificate of title, as shown on the certificate, or as otherwise determined by the department;

(4) any liens filed pursuant to a court order or by a public agency responsible for child support enforcement against the owner;

(5) the title number assigned to the vehicle;

~~(5)~~ (6) a description of the vehicle including, so far as the following data exists, its make, model, year, identifying number, type of body, whether new or used, and if a new vehicle, the date of the first sale of the vehicle for use;

~~(6)~~ (7) with respect to motor vehicles subject to the provisions of section 325E.15, the true cumulative mileage registered on the odometer or that the actual mileage is unknown if the odometer reading is known by the owner to be different from the true mileage;

~~(7)~~ (8) with respect to vehicles subject to sections 325F.6641 and 325F.6642, the appropriate term "flood damaged," "rebuilt," "prior salvage," or "reconstructed"; and

~~(8)~~ (9) any other data the department prescribes.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 168A.05, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

**Subd. 7. JUDICIAL PROCESS RELATING TO CERTIFICATE OR VEHICLE.** A certificate of title for a vehicle is not subject to garnishment, attachment, execution, or other judicial process, but this subdivision does not prevent a lawful levy upon the vehicle or the lawful enforcement of an administrative lien or judgment debt or lien filed pursuant to a court order or by a public authority responsible for child support enforcement.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 168A.05, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

**Subd. 8. LIENS FILED FOR ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT.** This subdivision applies if the court or a public authority responsible for child support enforcement orders or directs the commissioner to enter a lien, as provided in section 518.551, subdivision 14. If a certificate of title is applied for by the owner, the department shall enter a lien on the title in the name of the state of Minnesota or in the name of the obligee in accordance with the notice. The lien on the title is subordinate to any bona fide purchase money security interest as defined in section 336.9-107 regardless of when the purchase money security interest is perfected. With respect to all other security interests, the lien is perfected as of the date entered on the title. The lien is subject to an exemption in the amount currently in effect under section 518.551, subdivision 14.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 168A.16, is amended to read:

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**168A.16 INAPPLICABLE LIENS AND SECURITY INTERESTS.**

(a) Sections 168A.01 to 168A.31 do not apply to or affect:

(1) A lien given by statute or rule of law to a supplier of services or materials for the vehicle;

(2) A lien given by statute to the United States; ~~this state; or any political subdivision of this state;~~

(3) A security interest in a vehicle created by a manufacturer or dealer who holds the vehicle for sale.

(b) Sections 168A.17 to 168A.19 do not apply to or affect a lien given by statute or assignment to this state or any political subdivision of this state.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 168A.20, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. SATISFACTION OF LIEN FOR CHILD SUPPORT. If the secured party is a public authority or a child support or maintenance obligee with a lien under section 168A.05, subdivision 8, upon either the satisfaction of a security interest in a vehicle for which the certificate of title is in the possession of the owner, or the execution by the owner of a written payment agreement determined to be acceptable by the court, an administrative law judge, the public authority, or the obligee, within 15 days the secured party shall execute a release of security interest on the form prescribed by the department and mail or deliver the notification with release to the owner or any person who delivers to the secured party an authorization from the owner to receive the release.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 168A.21, is amended to read:

**168A.21 DISCLOSURE OF SECURITY INTEREST.**

Subdivision 1. GENERAL. A secured party named in a certificate of title shall upon written request of the owner or of another secured party named on the certificate disclose any pertinent information as to the security agreement and the indebtedness secured by it.

Subd. 2. CHILD SUPPORT. A secured party that is a public authority or an obligee with a lien under section 168A.05, subdivision 8, shall, upon written request of the owner, disclose the amount of the judgment debt secured.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 168A.29, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **AMOUNTS.** (a) The department shall be paid the following fees:

(1) for filing an application for and the issuance of an original certificate of title, the sum of \$2;

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(2) for each security interest when first noted upon a certificate of title, including the concurrent notation of any assignment thereof and its subsequent release or satisfaction, the sum of \$2, except that no fee is due for a security interest filed by a public authority under section 168A.05, subdivision 8;

(3) for the transfer of the interest of an owner and the issuance of a new certificate of title, the sum of \$2;

(4) for each assignment of a security interest when first noted on a certificate of title, unless noted concurrently with the security interest, the sum of \$1;

(5) for issuing a duplicate certificate of title, the sum of \$4.

(b) In addition to each of the fees required under paragraph (a), clauses (1) and (3), the department shall be paid:

(1) from July 1, 1994, to June 30, 1997, \$3.50; but then

(2) after June 30, 1997, \$1.

The additional fee collected under this paragraph must be deposited in the transportation services fund and credited to the state patrol motor vehicle account established in section 299D.10.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 171.12, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3b. RECORD OF IMPROPER SUSPENSION DESTROYED. Notwithstanding subdivision 3 or section 138.163, when an order for suspension of a driver's license issued pursuant to section 171.186 is rescinded because the license was improperly suspended and all rights of appeal have been exhausted or have expired, the commissioner shall remove the record of that suspension from the computer records that are disclosed to persons or agencies outside the driver and vehicle services division of the department of public safety.

Sec. 11. [171.186] SUSPENSION; NONPAYMENT OF SUPPORT.

Subdivision 1. SUSPENSION. The commissioner shall suspend a person's driver's license or operating privileges without a hearing upon receipt of a court order or notice from a public authority responsible for child support enforcement that states that the driver is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments, or both, in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments, and is not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by a court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority responsible for child support enforcement, in accordance with section 518.551, subdivision 13.

Subd. 2. NOTICE. Upon suspending a driver's license or operating privileges under this section, the department shall immediately notify the licensee, in

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writing, by mailing a notice addressed to the licensee at the licensee's last known address.

Subd. 3. DURATION. A license or operating privilege must remain suspended and may not be reinstated, nor may a license be subsequently issued to the person, until the commissioner receives notice from the court, an administrative law judge, or public authority responsible for child support enforcement that the person is in compliance with all current orders of support or written payment agreements regarding both current support and arrearages. A fee may not be assessed for reinstatement of a license under this section.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 214.101, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **COURT ORDER; HEARING ON SUSPENSION.** (a) For purposes of this section, "licensing board" means a licensing board or other state agency that issues an occupational license.

(b) If a licensing board receives an order from a court or an administrative law judge or a notice from a public authority responsible for child support enforcement agency under section 518.551, subdivision 12, dealing with suspension of a license of a person found by the court or the public agency authority to be in arrears in child support or maintenance payments, or both, the board shall, within 30 days of receipt of the court order or public agency authority notice, provide notice to the licensee and hold a hearing. ~~If the board finds that the person is licensed by the board and evidence of full payment of arrearages found to be due by the court or the public agency is not presented at the hearing, the board shall suspend the license unless it determines that probation is appropriate under subdivision 2. The only issues to be determined by the board are whether the person named in the court order or public agency notice is a licensee, whether the arrearages have been paid, and whether suspension or probation is appropriate. The board may not consider evidence with respect to the appropriateness of the underlying child support order or the ability of the person to comply with the order. The board may not lift the suspension until the licensee files with the board proof showing that the licensee is current in child support payments and maintenance~~ suspend the license as directed by the order or notice.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 214.101, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **VERIFICATION OF PAYMENTS.** ~~Before~~ A board may terminate probation, remove a suspension, ~~not issue, reinstate,~~ or renew a license of a person who has been suspended or placed on probation or is the subject of an order or notice under this section; ~~it shall contact until it receives notification from the court, administrative law judge, or public agency authority that referred the matter to the board to determine confirming that the applicant is not in arrears for in either child support or maintenance or both payments, or confirming that the person is in compliance with a written payment plan regard-~~

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ing both current support and arrearages. The board may not issue or renew a license until the applicant proves to the board's satisfaction that the applicant is current in support payments and maintenance.

Sec. 14. [256.996] **COOPERATION FOR THE CHILDREN PROGRAM.**

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The commissioner of human services, in consultation with a representative from the office of administrative hearings and the office of the attorney general and with input from community groups, shall develop and implement the cooperation for the children program as an effort to promote parental relationships with children. The program must be designed with three distinct components:

(1) addressing the needs of parents for educational services pertaining to issues of child custody and visitation arrangements;

(2) providing a nonjudicial forum to aid in the resolution of custody and visitation issues through facilitation of written agreements; and

(3) providing mediation services to resolve conflicts related to custody and visitation issues, when appropriate.

Subd. 2. PROGRAM DESIGN. (a) The cooperation for the children program must be administered by the office of administrative hearings and, by contract, implemented in selected counties. The program may accept referrals from the district court, the child support administrative process, or self-referral by individuals. The program is voluntary to participants and must be designed to provide services to individuals who are parents by virtue of birth or adoption of a child, individuals adjudicated as parents through a paternity action or through the recognition of parentage process, or individuals who have experienced a marriage dissolution. The program must be designed to screen all referrals for domestic abuse. The program must coordinate with existing agencies, such as court services, to provide program services to parents. If a participating county operates a parenting education program, a nonjudicial conflict resolution program, or a mediation program, the cooperation for the children program must utilize the existing programs to the greatest extent possible in an effort to minimize costs.

(b) The voluntary issue resolution component of the cooperation for the children program must facilitate the parents' discussion of custody and visitation issues in dispute. If there are allegations or indications of domestic abuse, the program shall allow the parents to attend separate sessions with the program facilitator. If agreement of both parties is reached to the disputed issues through the program and the agreement contains a sufficient factual basis to support a finding that the terms are in the best interests of the children, the agreement may be incorporated into a proposed order by program counsel for submission to an administrative law judge or district court judge for execution as a court order.

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(c) The mediation component of the program must utilize certified mediators who are competent in recognizing the dynamics of domestic abuse and sensitive to the cultural issues of the participants. To provide services through the cooperation for the children program, mediators must be approved by the court in the participating county. Relationships that involve allegations or indications of domestic abuse are not appropriate for mediation services through the cooperation for the children program.

(d) In cases where no agreement is voluntarily reached through the program, both parents must be provided with forms sufficient to allow them access to the district court to seek formal adjudication of the dispute.

Subd. 3. DEMONSTRATION. The commissioner shall contract with the office of administrative hearings and any county to administer and operate a demonstration project of the cooperation for the children program.

Subd. 4. EVALUATION. By January 15, 1997, and every two years after that, the office of administrative hearings shall submit a report to the legislature that identifies the following information relevant to the implementation of this section:

(1) the number of citizens offered and provided services by the program;

(2) the circumstances in which the program provided services, whether in paternity adjudications, situations involving recognition of parentage executions, dissolutions, or postdecree matters;

(3) the reduction in court actions, if any, resulting from the use of the program;

(4) the effect of the program, if any, on the average time period between case filing and final resolution in family law cases filed in court in a participating county; and

(5) the cost of implementation and operation of the program in the participating counties.

**Sec. 15. [256.997] CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGOR COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM.**

Subdivision 1. AUTHORIZATION. The commissioner of human services may contract with a county that operates a community work experience program or a judicial district department of corrections that operates a community work experience program to include child support obligors who are physically able to work and fail to pay child support as participants in the community work experience program.

Subd. 2. LIMITATIONS. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (f), a person ordered to participate in a work program under section 518.617 shall do so if services are available.

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(b) A person may not be required to participate for more than 32 hours per week in the program under this section.

(c) A person may not be required to participate for more than six weeks for each finding of contempt.

(d) If a person is required by a governmental entity to participate in another work or training program, the person may not be required to participate in a program under this section in a week for more than 32 hours minus the number of hours the person is required to participate in the other work or training program in that week.

(e) If a person is employed, the person may not be required to participate in a program under this section in a week for more than 80 percent of the difference between 40 hours and the number of hours actually worked in the unsubsidized job during that week, to a maximum of 32 hours.

(f) A person who works an average of 32 hours or more per week in an unsubsidized job is not required to participate in a program under this section.

Subd. 3. NOTICE TO COURT. If a person does not complete six weeks of participation in a program under this section, the county operating the program shall inform the court administrator, by affidavit, of that noncompletion.

Subd. 4. INJURY PROTECTION FOR WORK EXPERIENCE PARTICIPANTS. (a) This subdivision applies to payment of any claims resulting from an alleged injury or death of a child support obligor participating in a community work experience program established and operated by a county or a judicial district department of corrections under this section.

(b) Claims that are subject to this section must be investigated by the county agency responsible for supervising the work to determine whether the claimed injury occurred, whether the claimed medical expenses are reasonable, and whether the loss is covered by the claimant's insurance. If insurance coverage is established, the county agency shall submit the claim to the appropriate insurance entity for payment. The investigating county agency shall submit all valid claims, in the amount net of any insurance payments, to the commissioner of human services.

(c) The commissioner of human services shall submit all claims for impairment compensation to the commissioner of labor and industry. The commissioner of labor and industry shall review all submitted claims and recommend to the commissioner of human services an amount of compensation comparable to what would be provided under the impairment compensation schedule of section 176.101, subdivision 3b.

(d) The commissioner of human services shall approve a claim of \$1,000 or less for payment if appropriated funds are available, if the county agency responsible for supervising the work has made the determinations required by

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this section, and if the work program was operated in compliance with the safety provisions of this section. The commissioner shall pay the portion of an approved claim of \$1,000 or less that is not covered by the claimant's insurance within three months of the date of submission. On or before February 1 of each year, the commissioner shall submit to the appropriate committees of the senate and the house of representatives a list of claims of \$1,000 or less paid during the preceding calendar year and shall be reimbursed by legislative appropriation for any claims that exceed the original appropriation provided to the commissioner to operate this program. Unspent money from this appropriation carries over to the second year of the biennium, and any unspent money remaining at the end of the second year must be returned to the general fund. On or before February 1 of each year, the commissioner shall submit to the appropriate committees of the senate and the house of representatives a list of claims in excess of \$1,000 and a list of claims of \$1,000 or less that were submitted to but not paid by the commissioner of human services, together with any recommendations of appropriate compensation. These claims shall be heard and determined by the appropriate committees of the senate and house of representatives and, if approved, paid under the legislative claims procedure.

(e) Compensation paid under this section is limited to reimbursement for reasonable medical expenses and impairment compensation for disability in like amounts as allowed in section 176.101, subdivision 3b. Compensation for injuries resulting in death shall include reasonable medical expenses and burial expenses in addition to payment to the participant's estate in an amount not to exceed the limits set forth in section 466.04. Compensation may not be paid under this section for pain and suffering, lost wages, or other benefits provided in chapter 176. Payments made under this section must be reduced by any proceeds received by the claimant from any insurance policy covering the loss. For the purposes of this section, "insurance policy" does not include the medical assistance program authorized under chapter 256B or the general assistance medical care program authorized under chapter 256D.

(f) The procedure established by this section is exclusive of all other legal, equitable, and statutory remedies against the state, its political subdivisions, or employees of the state or its political subdivisions. The claimant may not seek damages from any state or county insurance policy or self-insurance program.

(g) A claim is not valid for purposes of this subdivision if the local agency responsible for supervising the work cannot verify to the commissioner of human services:

(1) that appropriate safety training and information is provided to all persons being supervised by the agency under this subdivision; and

(2) that all programs involving work by those persons comply with federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration and state department of labor and industry safety standards.

A claim that is not valid because of failure to verify safety training or com-

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pliance with safety standards may not be paid by the commissioner of human services or through the legislative claims process and must be heard, decided, and paid, if appropriate, by the local government unit responsible for supervising the work of the claimant.

Subd. 5. TRANSPORTATION EXPENSES. A county shall reimburse a person for reasonable transportation costs incurred because of participation in a program under this section, up to a maximum of \$25 per month.

Subd. 6. PAYMENT TO COUNTY. The commissioner shall pay a county \$200 for each person who participates in the program under this section in that county. The county is responsible for any additional costs of the program.

**Sec. 16. [256.9981] WORK REPORTING SYSTEM.**

Subdivision 1. DEFINITIONS. (a) The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section.

(b) "Date of hiring" means the earlier of: (1) the first day for which an employee is owed compensation by an employer; or (2) the first day that an employee reports to work or performs labor or services for an employer.

(c) "Earnings" means payment owed by an employer for labor or services rendered by an employee.

(d) "Employee" means a person who resides or works in Minnesota and performs services for compensation, in whatever form, for an employer. Employee does not include persons hired for domestic service in the private home of the employer, as defined in the federal tax code.

(e) "Employer" means a person or entity located or doing business in this state that employs one or more employees for payment, and includes the state, political or other governmental subdivisions of the state, and the federal government.

(f) "Hiring" means engaging a person to perform services for compensation and includes the reemploying or return to work of any previous employee who was laid off, furloughed, separated, granted a leave without pay, or terminated from employment.

Subd. 2. WORK REPORTING SYSTEM ESTABLISHED. The commissioner of human services shall establish a centralized work reporting system for the purpose of receiving and maintaining information from employers on newly hired or rehired employees. The commissioner of human services shall take reasonable steps to inform the state's employers of the requirements of this section and the acceptable processes by which employers can comply with the requirements of this section.

Subd. 3. DUTY TO REPORT. Employers doing business in this state shall report to the commissioner of human services the hiring of any employee who

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resides or works in this state to whom the employer anticipates paying earnings. Employers shall submit reports required under this subdivision within 15 calendar days of the date of hiring of the employee.

Employers are not required to report the hiring of any person who will be employed for less than two months' duration; and will have gross earnings less than \$250 per month.

**Subd. 4. MEANS TO REPORT.** Employers may report by delivering, mailing, or telefaxing a copy of the employee's federal W-4 form or W-9 form or any other document that contains the required information, submitting electronic media in a compatible format, toll-free telecommunication, or other means authorized by the commissioner of human services that will result in timely reporting.

**Subd. 5. REPORT CONTENTS.** Reports required under this section must contain:

(1) the employee's name, address, social security number, and date of birth when available, which can be handwritten or otherwise added to the W-4 form, W-9 form, or other document submitted; and

(2) the employer's name, address, and federal identification number.

**Subd. 6. SANCTIONS.** If an employer fails to report under this section, the commissioner of human services, by certified mail, shall send the employer a written notice of noncompliance requesting that the employer comply with the reporting requirements of this section. The notice of noncompliance must explain the reporting procedure under this section and advise the employer of the penalty for noncompliance. An employer who has received a notice of noncompliance and later incurs a second violation is subject to a civil penalty of \$50 for each intentionally unreported employee. An employer who has received a notice of noncompliance and later incurs a third or subsequent violation is subject to a civil penalty of \$500 for each intentionally unreported employee. These penalties may be imposed and collected by the commissioner of human services.

**Subd. 7. ACCESS TO DATA.** The commissioner of human services shall retain the information reported to the work reporting system for a period of six months. Data in the work reporting system may be disclosed to the public authority responsible for child support enforcement, federal agencies, and state and local agencies of other states for the purposes of enforcing state and federal laws governing child support.

**Subd. 8. AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT.** The commissioner may contract for services to carry out this section.

**Subd. 9. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS.** The state and all political subdivisions of the state, when acting in the capacity of an employer, shall

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report the hiring of any person as an independent contractor to the centralized work reporting system in the same manner as the hiring of an employee is reported.

The attorney general and the commissioner of human services shall work with representatives of the employment community and industries that utilize independent contractors in the regular course of business to develop a plan to include the reporting of independent contractors by all employers to the centralized work reporting system by July 1, 1996. The attorney general and the commissioner of human services shall present the resulting plan in the form of proposed legislation to the legislature by February 1, 1996.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 256H.02, is amended to read:

#### 256H.02 DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER.

The commissioner shall develop standards for county and human services boards to provide child care services to enable eligible families to participate in employment, training, or education programs. Within the limits of available appropriations, the commissioner shall distribute money to counties to reduce the costs of child care for eligible families. The commissioner shall adopt rules to govern the program in accordance with this section. The rules must establish a sliding schedule of fees for parents receiving child care services. The rules shall provide that funds received as a lump sum payment of child support arrearages shall not be counted as income to a family in the month received but shall be prorated over the 12 months following receipt and added to the family income during those months. In the rules adopted under this section, county and human services boards shall be authorized to establish policies for payment of child care spaces for absent children, when the payment is required by the child's regular provider. The rules shall not set a maximum number of days for which absence payments can be made, but instead shall direct the county agency to set limits and pay for absences according to the prevailing market practice in the county. County policies for payment of absences shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner. The commissioner shall maximize the use of federal money under the AFDC employment special needs program in section 256.736, subdivision 8, and other programs that provide federal reimbursement for child care services for recipients of aid to families with dependent children who are in education, training, job search, or other activities allowed under those programs. Money appropriated under this section must be coordinated with the AFDC employment special needs program and other programs that provide federal reimbursement for child care services to accomplish this purpose. Federal reimbursement obtained must be allocated to the county that spent money for child care that is federally reimbursable under programs that provide federal reimbursement for child care services. The counties shall use the federal money to expand child care services. The commissioner may adopt rules under chapter 14 to implement and coordinate federal program requirements.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 257.66, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

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Subd. 4. **STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.** Support judgments or orders ordinarily shall be for periodic payments which may vary in amount. In the best interest of the child, a lump sum payment may be ordered in lieu of periodic payments of support. The court shall limit the parent's liability for past support of the child to the proportion of the expenses that the court deems just, which were incurred in the two years immediately preceding the commencement of the action. In determining the amount of the parent's liability for past support, the court may deviate downward from the guidelines if:

(1) the child for whom child support is sought is more than five years old and the obligor discovered or was informed of the existence of the parent and child relationship within one year of commencement of the action seeking child support;

(2) the obligor is a custodian for or pays support for other children; and

(3) the obligor's family income is less than 175 percent of the federal poverty level.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.171, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **EMPLOYER AND OBLIGOR NOTICE RESPONSIBILITY.** ~~If an individual is hired for employment, the employer shall request that the individual disclose whether the individual has court-ordered medical support obligations that are required by law to be withheld from income and the terms of the court order, if any. The employer shall request that the individual disclose whether the individual has been ordered by a court to provide health and dental dependent insurance coverage. The An individual shall disclose this information at the time of hiring. If an individual discloses that if medical support is required to be withheld, the, if an employee discloses that medical support is required to be withheld, the~~ if an employee discloses that medical support is required to be withheld, the employer shall begin withholding according to the terms of the order and pursuant to section 518.611, subdivision 8. If an individual discloses an obligation to obtain health and dental dependent insurance coverage and coverage is available through the employer, the employer shall make all application processes known to the individual upon hiring and enroll the employee and dependent in the plan pursuant to subdivision 3.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.175, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 8. CARE OF CHILD BY NONCUSTODIAL PARENT. The court may allow additional visitation to the noncustodial parent to provide child care while the custodial parent is working if this arrangement is reasonable and in the best interests of the child, as defined in section 518.17, subdivision 1. In addition, the court shall consider:

(1) the ability of the parents to cooperate;

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(2) methods for resolving disputes regarding the care of the child, and the parents' willingness to use those methods; and

(3) whether domestic abuse, as defined in section 518B.01, has occurred between the parties.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.18, is amended to read:

**518.18 MODIFICATION OF ORDER.**

(a) Unless agreed to in writing by the parties, no motion to modify a custody order may be made earlier than one year after the date of the entry of a decree of dissolution or legal separation containing a provision dealing with custody, except in accordance with paragraph (c).

(b) If a motion for modification has been heard, whether or not it was granted, unless agreed to in writing by the parties no subsequent motion may be filed within two years after disposition of the prior motion on its merits, except in accordance with paragraph (c).

(c) The time limitations prescribed in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not prohibit a motion to modify a custody order if the court finds that there is persistent and willful denial or interference with visitation, or has reason to believe that the child's present environment may endanger the child's physical or emotional health or impair the child's emotional development.

(d) If the court has jurisdiction to determine child custody matters, the court shall not modify a prior custody order unless it finds, upon the basis of facts, including unwarranted denial of, or interference with, a duly established visitation schedule, that have arisen since the prior order or that were unknown to the court at the time of the prior order, that a change has occurred in the circumstances of the child or the parties and that the modification is necessary to serve the best interests of the child. In applying these standards the court shall retain the custody arrangement established by the prior order unless:

(i) both parties agree to the modification;

(ii) the child has been integrated into the family of the petitioner with the consent of the other party; or

(iii) the child's present environment endangers the child's physical or emotional health or impairs the child's emotional development and the harm likely to be caused by a change of environment is outweighed by the advantage of a change to the child.

In addition, a court may modify a custody order under section 631.52.

(e) In deciding whether to modify a prior joint custody order, the court shall apply the standards set forth in paragraph (d) unless: (1) the parties agree in writing to the application of a different standard, or (2) the party seeking the

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modification is asking the court for permission to move the residence of the child to another state.

(f) If a custodial parent has been granted sole physical custody of a minor and the child subsequently lives with the noncustodial parent, and temporary sole physical custody has been approved by the court or by a court-appointed referee, the court may suspend the noncustodial parent's child support obligation pending the final custody determination. The court's order denying the suspension of child support must include a written explanation of the reasons why continuation of the child support obligation would be in the best interests of the child.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.24, is amended to read:

**518.24 SECURITY; SEQUESTRATION; CONTEMPT.**

In all cases when maintenance or support payments are ordered, the court may require sufficient security to be given for the payment of them according to the terms of the order. Upon neglect or refusal to give security, or upon failure to pay the maintenance or support, the court may sequester the obligor's personal estate and the rents and profits of real estate of the obligor, and appoint a receiver of them. The court may cause the personal estate and the rents and profits of the real estate to be applied according to the terms of the order. The obligor is presumed to have an income from a source sufficient to pay the maintenance or support order. A child support or maintenance order constitutes prima facie evidence that the obligor has the ability to pay the award. If the obligor disobeys the order, it is prima facie evidence of contempt. The court may cite the obligor for contempt under this section, section 518.617, or chapter 588.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.551, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **NOTICE TO PUBLIC AUTHORITY; GUIDELINES.** (a) The petitioner shall notify the public authority of all proceedings for dissolution, legal separation, determination of parentage or for the custody of a child, if either party is receiving aid to families with dependent children or applies for it subsequent to the commencement of the proceeding. The notice must contain the full names of the parties to the proceeding, their social security account numbers, and their birth dates. After receipt of the notice, the court shall set child support as provided in this subdivision. The court may order either or both parents owing a duty of support to a child of the marriage to pay an amount reasonable or necessary for the child's support, without regard to marital misconduct. The court shall approve a child support stipulation of the parties if each party is represented by independent counsel, unless the stipulation does not meet the conditions of paragraph (i). In other cases the court shall determine and order child support in a specific dollar amount in accordance with the guidelines and the other factors set forth in paragraph (b) and any departure therefrom. The court may also order the obligor to pay child support in the form of a percentage share of the obligor's net bonuses, commissions, or other forms

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of compensation, in addition to, or if the obligor receives no base pay, in lieu of, an order for a specific dollar amount.

(b) The court shall derive a specific dollar amount for child support by multiplying the obligor's net income by the percentage indicated by the following guidelines:

Net Income Per Month of Obligor	Number of Children						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
\$550 and Below	Order based on the ability of the obligor to provide support at these income levels, or at higher levels, if the obligor has the earning ability.						
\$551 - 600	16%	19%	22%	25%	28%	30%	32%
\$601 - 650	17%	21%	24%	27%	29%	32%	34%
\$651 - 700	18%	22%	25%	28%	31%	34%	36%
\$701 - 750	19%	23%	27%	30%	33%	36%	38%
\$751 - 800	20%	24%	28%	31%	35%	38%	40%
\$801 - 850	21%	25%	29%	33%	36%	40%	42%
\$851 - 900	22%	27%	31%	34%	38%	41%	44%
\$901 - 950	23%	28%	32%	36%	40%	43%	46%
\$951 - 1000	24%	29%	34%	38%	41%	45%	48%
\$1001- 5000 or the amount in effect under paragraph (k)	25%	30%	35%	39%	43%	47%	50%

Guidelines for support for an obligor with a monthly income in excess of the income limit currently in effect under paragraph (k) shall be the same dollar amounts as provided for in the guidelines for an obligor with a monthly income equal to the limit in effect.

Net Income defined as:

- Total monthly income less
  - \*(i) Federal Income Tax
  - \*(ii) State Income Tax
  - (iii) Social Security Deductions
  - (iv) Reasonable Pension Deductions
- \*Standard Deductions apply- use of tax tables recommended
  - (v) Union Dues
  - (vi) Cost of Dependent Health Insurance Coverage

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- (vii) Cost of Individual or Group Health/Hospitalization Coverage or an Amount for Actual Medical Expenses
- (viii) A Child Support or Maintenance Order that is Currently Being Paid.

“Net income” does not include:

(1) the income of the obligor’s spouse, but does include in-kind payments received by the obligor in the course of employment, self-employment, or operation of a business if the payments reduce the obligor’s living expenses; or

(2) compensation received by a party for employment in excess of a 40-hour work week, provided that:

(i) support is nonetheless ordered in an amount at least equal to the guidelines amount based on income not excluded under this clause; and

(ii) the party demonstrates, and the court finds, that:

(A) the excess employment began after the filing of the petition for dissolution;

(B) the excess employment reflects an increase in the work schedule or hours worked over that of the two years immediately preceding the filing of the petition;

(C) the excess employment is voluntary and not a condition of employment;

(D) the excess employment is in the nature of additional, part-time or overtime employment compensable by the hour or fraction of an hour; and

(E) the party’s compensation structure has not been changed for the purpose of affecting a support or maintenance obligation.

The court shall review the work-related and education-related child care costs paid and shall allocate the costs to each parent in proportion to each parent’s net income, as determined under this subdivision, after the transfer of child support and spousal maintenance, unless the allocation would be substantially unfair to either parent. There is a presumption of substantial unfairness if after the sum total of child support, spousal maintenance, and child care costs is subtracted from the noncustodial parent’s income, the income is at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. The cost of child care for purposes of this paragraph is 75 percent of the actual cost paid for child care, to reflect the approximate value of state and federal tax credits available to the custodial parent. The actual cost paid for child care is the total amount received by the child care provider for the child or children of the obligor from the obligee or any

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public agency. The court shall require verification of employment or school attendance and documentation of child care expenses from the obligee and the public agency, if applicable. If child care expenses fluctuate during the year because of seasonal employment or school attendance of the obligee or extended periods of visitation with the obligor, the court shall determine child care expenses based on an average monthly cost. The amount allocated for child care expenses is considered child support but is not subject to a cost-of-living adjustment under section 518.641. The amount allocated for child care expenses terminates when ~~the child care costs end~~ either party notifies the public authority that the child care costs have ended and without any legal action on the part of either party. The public authority shall verify the information received under this provision before authorizing termination. The termination is effective as of the date of the notification. In other cases where there is a substantial increase or decrease in child care expenses, the parties may modify the order under section 518.64.

The court may allow the noncustodial parent to care for the child while the custodial parent is working, as provided in section 518.175, subdivision 8. Allowing the noncustodial parent to care for the child under section 518.175, subdivision 8, is not a reason to deviate from the guidelines.

(c) In addition to the child support guidelines, the court shall take into consideration the following factors in setting or modifying child support or in determining whether to deviate from the guidelines:

(1) all earnings, income, and resources of the parents, including real and personal property, but excluding income from excess employment of the obligor or obligee that meets the criteria of paragraph (b), clause (2)(ii);

(2) the financial needs and resources, physical and emotional condition, and educational needs of the child or children to be supported;

(3) the standards of living the child would have enjoyed had the marriage not been dissolved, but recognizing that the parents now have separate households;

(4) which parent receives the income taxation dependency exemption and what financial benefit the parent receives from it;

(5) the parents' debts as provided in paragraph (d); and

(6) the obligor's receipt of assistance under sections 256.72 to 256.87 or 256B.01 to 256B.40.

(d) In establishing or modifying a support obligation, the court may consider debts owed to private creditors, but only if:

(1) the right to support has not been assigned under section 256.74;

(2) the court determines that the debt was reasonably incurred for necessary

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support of the child or parent or for the necessary generation of income. If the debt was incurred for the necessary generation of income, the court shall consider only the amount of debt that is essential to the continuing generation of income; and

(3) the party requesting a departure produces a sworn schedule of the debts, with supporting documentation, showing goods or services purchased, the recipient of them, the amount of the original debt, the outstanding balance, the monthly payment, and the number of months until the debt will be fully paid.

(e) Any schedule prepared under paragraph (d), clause (3), shall contain a statement that the debt will be fully paid after the number of months shown in the schedule, barring emergencies beyond the party's control.

(f) Any further departure below the guidelines that is based on a consideration of debts owed to private creditors shall not exceed 18 months in duration, after which the support shall increase automatically to the level ordered by the court. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit one or more step increases in support to reflect debt retirement during the 18-month period.

(g) If payment of debt is ordered pursuant to this section, the payment shall be ordered to be in the nature of child support.

(h) Nothing shall preclude the court from receiving evidence on the above factors to determine if the guidelines should be exceeded or modified in a particular case.

(i) The guidelines in this subdivision are a rebuttable presumption and shall be used in all cases when establishing or modifying child support. If the court does not deviate from the guidelines, the court shall make written findings concerning the amount of the obligor's income used as the basis for the guidelines calculation and any other significant evidentiary factors affecting the determination of child support. If the court deviates from the guidelines, the court shall make written findings giving the amount of support calculated under the guidelines, the reasons for the deviation, and shall specifically address the criteria in paragraph (b) and how the deviation serves the best interest of the child. The court may deviate from the guidelines if both parties agree and the court makes written findings that it is in the best interests of the child, except that in cases where child support payments are assigned to the public agency under section 256.74, the court may deviate downward only as provided in paragraph (j). Nothing in this paragraph prohibits the court from deviating in other cases. The provisions of this paragraph apply whether or not the parties are each represented by independent counsel and have entered into a written agreement. The court shall review stipulations presented to it for conformity to the guidelines and the court is not required to conduct a hearing, but the parties shall provide the documentation of earnings required under subdivision 5b.

(j) If the child support payments are assigned to the public agency under section 256.74, the court may not deviate downward from the child support

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guidelines unless the court specifically finds that the failure to deviate downward would impose an extreme hardship on the obligor.

(k) The dollar amount of the income limit for application of the guidelines must be adjusted on July 1 of every even-numbered year to reflect cost-of-living changes. The supreme court shall select the index for the adjustment from the indices listed in section 518.641. The state court administrator shall make the changes in the dollar amount required by this paragraph available to courts and the public on or before April 30 of the year in which the amount is to change.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.551, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE SUSPENSION.** (a) Upon ~~petition~~ motion of an obligee, if the court finds that the obligor is or may be licensed by a licensing board listed in section 214.01 or other state agency or board that issues an occupational license and the obligor is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments or both in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments and is not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority, the administrative law judge, or the court ~~may shall~~ direct the licensing board or other licensing agency to ~~conduct a hearing suspend the license~~ under section 214.101 ~~concerning suspension of the obligor's license. The court's order must be stayed for 90 days in order to allow the obligor to execute a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages. The payment agreement must be approved by either the court or the public authority responsible for child support enforcement. If the obligor has not executed or is not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages after the 90 days expires, the court's order becomes effective.~~ If the obligor is a licensed attorney, the court ~~may shall~~ report the matter to the lawyers professional responsibility board for appropriate action in accordance with the rules of professional conduct. The remedy under this subdivision is in addition to any other enforcement remedy available to the court.

(b) If a public ~~agency~~ authority responsible for child support enforcement finds that the obligor is or may be licensed by a licensing board listed in section 214.01 or other state agency or board that issues an occupational license and the obligor is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments or both in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments and is not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority, the court, an administrative law judge, or the public agency ~~may authority shall~~ direct the licensing board or other licensing agency to ~~conduct a hearing suspend the license~~ under section 214.101 ~~concerning suspension of the obligor's license.~~ If the obligor is a licensed attorney, the public ~~agency~~ authority may report the

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matter to the lawyers professional responsibility board for appropriate action in accordance with the rules of professional conduct. The remedy under this subdivision is in addition to any other enforcement remedy available to the public agency authority.

(c) At least 90 days before notifying a licensing authority or the lawyers professional responsibility board under paragraph (b), the public authority shall mail a written notice to the license holder addressed to the license holder's last known address that the public authority intends to seek license suspension under this subdivision and that the license holder must request a hearing within 30 days in order to contest the suspension. If the license holder makes a written request for a hearing within 30 days of the date of the notice, either a court hearing or a contested administrative proceeding must be held under section 518.5511, subdivision 4. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the license holder must be served with 14 days' notice in writing specifying the time and place of the hearing and the allegations against the license holder. The notice may be served personally or by mail. If the public authority does not receive a request for a hearing within 30 days of the date of the notice, and the obligor does not execute a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge or the public authority with 90 days of the date of the notice, the public authority shall direct the licensing board or other licensing agency to suspend the obligor's license under paragraph (b), or shall report the matter to the lawyers professional responsibility board.

(d) The administrative law judge, on behalf of the public authority, or the court shall notify the lawyers professional responsibility board for appropriate action in accordance with the rules of professional responsibility conduct or order the licensing board or licensing agency to suspend the license if the judge finds that:

(1) the person is licensed by a licensing board or other state agency that issues an occupational license;

(2) the person has not made full payment of arrearages found to be due by the public authority; and

(3) the person has not executed or is not in compliance with a payment plan approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority.

(e) Within 15 days of the date on which the obligor either makes full payment of arrearages found to be due by the court or public authority or executes and initiates good faith compliance with a written payment plan approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority, the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority responsible for child support enforcement shall notify the licensing board or licensing agency or the lawyers professional responsibility board that the obligor is no longer ineligible for license issuance, reinstatement, or renewal under this subdivision.

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Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.551, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 13. DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSION. (a) Upon motion of an obligee, which has been properly served on the obligor and upon which there has been an opportunity for hearing, if a court finds that the obligor has been or may be issued a driver's license by the commissioner of public safety and the obligor is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments, or both, in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments and is not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority, the court shall order the commissioner of public safety to suspend the obligor's driver's license. The court's order must be stayed for 90 days in order to allow the obligor to execute a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages, which payment agreement must be approved by either the court or the public authority responsible for child support enforcement. If the obligor has not executed or is not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages after the 90 days expires, the court's order becomes effective and the commissioner of public safety shall suspend the obligor's driver's license. The remedy under this subdivision is in addition to any other enforcement remedy available to the court. An obligee may not bring a motion under this paragraph within 12 months of a denial of a previous motion under this paragraph.

(b) If a public authority responsible for child support enforcement determines that the obligor has been or may be issued a driver's license by the commissioner of public safety and the obligor is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments or both in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments and not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority, the public authority shall direct the commissioner of public safety to suspend the obligor's driver's license. The remedy under this subdivision is in addition to any other enforcement remedy available to the public authority.

(c) At least 90 days prior to notifying the commissioner of public safety pursuant to paragraph (b), the public authority must mail a written notice to the obligor at the obligor's last known address, that it intends to seek suspension of the obligor's driver's license and that the obligor must request a hearing within 30 days in order to contest the suspension. If the obligor makes a written request for a hearing within 30 days of the date of the notice, either a court hearing or a contested administrative proceeding must be held under section 518.5511, subdivision 4. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the obligor must be served with 14 days' notice in writing specifying the time and place of the hearing and the allegations against the obligor. The notice may be served personally or by mail. If the public authority does not receive a request for a hearing within

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30 days of the date of the notice, and the obligor does not execute a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority within 90 days of the date of the notice, the public authority shall direct the commissioner of public safety to suspend the obligor's driver's license under paragraph (b).

(d) At a hearing requested by the obligor under paragraph (c), and on finding that the obligor is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments or both in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments, the district court or the administrative law judge shall order the commissioner of public safety to suspend the obligor's driver's license or operating privileges unless the court or administrative law judge determines that the obligor has executed and is in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority.

(e) An obligor whose driver's license or operating privileges are suspended may provide proof to the court or the public authority responsible for child support enforcement that the obligor is in compliance with all written payment agreements regarding both current support and arrearages. Within 15 days of the receipt of that proof, the court or public authority shall inform the commissioner of public safety that the obligor's driver's license or operating privileges should no longer be suspended.

(f) On January 15, 1997, and every two years after that, the commissioner of human services shall submit a report to the legislature that identifies the following information relevant to the implementation of this section:

(1) the number of child support obligors notified of an intent to suspend a driver's license;

(2) the amount collected in payments from the child support obligors notified of an intent to suspend a driver's license;

(3) the number of cases paid in full and payment agreements executed in response to notification of an intent to suspend a driver's license;

(4) the number of cases in which there has been notification and no payments or payment agreements;

(5) the number of driver's licenses suspended; and

(6) the cost of implementation and operation of the requirements of this section.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.551, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 14. MOTOR VEHICLE LIEN. (a) Upon motion of an obligee, if a

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court finds that the obligor is the registered owner of a motor vehicle and the obligor is a debtor for a judgment debt resulting from nonpayment of court-ordered child support or maintenance payments, or both, in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments, the court shall order the commissioner of public safety to enter a lien in the name of the obligee or in the name of the state of Minnesota, as appropriate, in accordance with section 168A.05, subdivision 8, unless the court finds that the obligor is in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority or that the obligor's interest in the motor vehicle is valued at less than \$4,500. The court's order must be stayed for 90 days in order to allow the obligor to either execute a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages, which agreement shall be approved by either the court or the public authority responsible for child support enforcement, or to allow the obligor to demonstrate that the ownership interest in the motor vehicle is valued at less than \$4,500. If the obligor has not executed or is not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority or has not demonstrated that the ownership interest in the motor vehicle is valued at less than \$4,500 within the 90-day period, the court's order becomes effective and the commissioner of public safety shall record the lien. The remedy under this subdivision is in addition to any other enforcement remedy available to the court.

(b) If a public authority responsible for child support enforcement determines that the obligor is the registered owner of a motor vehicle and the obligor is a debtor for judgment debt resulting from nonpayment of court-ordered child support or maintenance payments, or both, in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments, the public authority shall direct the commissioner of public safety to enter a lien in the name of the obligee or in the name of the state of Minnesota, as appropriate, under section 168A.05, subdivision 8, unless the public authority determines that the obligor is in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority or that the obligor's ownership interest in the motor vehicle is valued at less than \$4,500. The remedy under this subdivision is in addition to any other enforcement remedy available to the public agency.

(c) At least 90 days prior to notifying the commissioner of public safety pursuant to paragraph (b), the public authority must mail a written notice to the obligor at the obligor's last known address, that it intends to record a lien on the obligor's motor vehicle certificate of title and that the obligor must request a hearing within 30 days in order to contest the action. If the obligor makes a written request for a hearing within 30 days of the date of the notice, either a court hearing or a contested administrative proceeding must be held under section 518.5511, subdivision 4. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the obligor must be served with 14 day's notice in writing specifying the time and place

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of the hearing and the allegations against the obligor. The notice may be served personally or by mail. If the public authority does not receive a request for a hearing within 30 days of the date of the notice and the obligor does not execute a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority or demonstrate to the public authority that the obligor's ownership interest in the motor vehicle is valued at less than \$4,500 within 90 days of the date of the notice, the public authority shall direct the commissioner of public safety to record the lien under paragraph (b).

(d) At a hearing requested by the obligor under paragraph (c), and on finding that the obligor is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments or both in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments, the district court or the administrative law judge shall order the commissioner of public safety to record the lien unless the court or administrative law judge determines that:

(1) the obligor has executed and is in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages determined to be acceptable by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority; or

(2) the obligor has demonstrated that the ownership interest in the motor vehicle is valued at less than \$4,500.

(e) An obligor who has had a lien recorded against a motor vehicle certificate of title may provide proof to the court or the public authority responsible for child support enforcement that the obligor is in compliance with all written payment agreements regarding both current support and arrearages. Within 15 days of the receipt of that proof, the court or public authority shall execute a release of security interest under section 168A.20, subdivision 4, and mail or deliver the release to the owner or other authorized person. The dollar amounts in this section shall change periodically in the manner provided in section 550.37, subdivision 4a.

#### Sec. 27. [518.553] PAYMENT AGREEMENTS.

In proposing or approving proposed written payment agreements for purposes of section 518.551, the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority shall take into consideration the amount of the arrearages, the amount of the current support order, any pending request for modification, and the earnings of the obligor.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.613, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 8. INTEREST ON AMOUNT WRONGFULLY WITHHELD. If an excessive amount of child support is wrongfully withheld from the obligor's income because of an error by the public authority, the public authority shall pay interest based on the rate under section 549.09 on the amount wrongfully withheld from the time of the withholding until it is repaid to the obligor.

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**Sec. 29. [518.616] ADMINISTRATIVE SEEK EMPLOYMENT ORDERS.**

Subdivision 1. COURT ORDER. For any support order being enforced by the public authority, the public authority may seek a court order requiring the obligor to seek employment if:

(1) employment of the obligor cannot be verified;

(2) the obligor is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments or both in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments; and

(3) the obligor is not in compliance with a written payment plan.

Upon proper notice being given to the obligor, the court may enter a seek employment order if it finds that the obligor has not provided proof of gainful employment and has not consented to an order for income withholding under section 518.611 or 518.613 or entered into a written payment plan approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority.

**Subd. 2. CONTENTS OF ORDER.** The order to seek employment shall:

(1) order that the obligor seek employment within a determinate amount of time;

(2) order that the obligor file with the public authority on a weekly basis a report of at least five new attempts to find employment or of having found employment, which report must include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of any employers or businesses with whom the obligor attempted to seek employment and the name of the individual contact to whom the obligor made application for employment or to whom an inquiry was directed;

(3) notify the obligor that failure to comply with the order is evidence of a willful failure to pay support under section 518.617;

(4) order that the obligor provide the public authority with verification of any reason for noncompliance with the order; and

(5) specify the duration of the order, not to exceed three months.

**Sec. 30. [518.617] CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS FOR NONPAYMENT OF SUPPORT.**

Subdivision 1. GROUNDS. If a person against whom an order or decree for support has been entered under this chapter, chapter 256, or a comparable law from another jurisdiction, is in arrears in court-ordered child support or maintenance payments in an amount equal to or greater than three times the obligor's total monthly support and maintenance payments and is not in compliance with a written payment plan approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or

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the public authority, the person may be cited and punished by the court for contempt under section 518.64, chapter 588, or this section. Failure to comply with a seek employment order entered under section 518.616 is evidence of willful failure to pay support.

Subd. 2. COURT OPTIONS. (a) If a court cites a person for contempt under this section, and the obligor lives in a county that contracts with the commissioner of human services under section 256.997, the court may order the performance of community service work up to 32 hours per week for six weeks for each finding of contempt if the obligor:

(1) is able to work full time;

(2) works an average of less than 32 hours per week; and

(3) has actual weekly gross income averaging less than 40 times the federal minimum hourly wage under United States Code, title 29, section 206(a)(1), or is voluntarily earning less than the obligor has the ability to earn, as determined by the court.

An obligor is presumed to be able to work full time. The obligor has the burden of proving inability to work full time.

(b) A person ordered to do community service work under paragraph (a) may, during the six-week period, apply to the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority to be released from the community service work requirement if the person:

(1) provides proof to the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority that the person is gainfully employed and submits to an order for income withholding under section 518.611 or 518.613;

(2) enters into a written payment plan regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority; or

(3) provides proof to the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority that, subsequent to entry of the order, the person's circumstances have so changed that the person is no longer able to fulfill the terms of the community service order.

Subd. 3. CONTINUING OBLIGATIONS. The performance of community service work does not relieve a child support obligor of any unpaid accrued or accruing support obligation.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.64, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **MODIFICATION.** (a) The terms of an order respecting maintenance or support may be modified upon a showing of one or more of the follow-

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ing: (1) substantially increased or decreased earnings of a party; (2) substantially increased or decreased need of a party or the child or children that are the subject of these proceedings; (3) receipt of assistance under sections 256.72 to 256.87 or 256B.01 to 256B.40; (4) a change in the cost of living for either party as measured by the federal bureau of statistics, any of which makes the terms unreasonable and unfair; (5) extraordinary medical expenses of the child not provided for under section 518.171; or (6) the addition of work-related or education-related child care expenses of the obligee or a substantial increase or decrease in existing work-related or education-related child care expenses.

It is presumed that there has been a substantial change in circumstances under clause (1), (2), or (4) and the terms of a current support order shall be rebuttably presumed to be unreasonable and unfair if the application of the child support guidelines in section 518.551, subdivision 5, to the current circumstances of the parties results in a calculated court order that is at least 20 percent and at least \$50 per month higher or lower than the current support order.

(b) On a motion for modification of maintenance, including a motion for the extension of the duration of a maintenance award, the court shall apply, in addition to all other relevant factors, the factors for an award of maintenance under section 518.552 that exist at the time of the motion. On a motion for modification of support, the court:

(1) shall apply section 518.551, subdivision 5, and shall not consider the financial circumstances of each party's spouse, if any; and

(2) shall not consider compensation received by a party for employment in excess of a 40-hour work week, provided that the party demonstrates, and the court finds, that:

(i) the excess employment began after entry of the existing support order;

(ii) the excess employment is voluntary and not a condition of employment;

(iii) the excess employment is in the nature of additional, part-time employment, or overtime employment compensable by the hour or fractions of an hour;

(iv) the party's compensation structure has not been changed for the purpose of affecting a support or maintenance obligation;

(v) in the case of an obligor, current child support payments are at least equal to the guidelines amount based on income not excluded under this clause; and

(vi) in the case of an obligor who is in arrears in child support payments to the obligee, any net income from excess employment must be used to pay the arrearages until the arrearages are paid in full.

(c) A modification of support or maintenance may be made retroactive only with respect to any period during which the petitioning party has pending a

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motion for modification but only from the date of service of notice of the motion on the responding party and on the public authority if public assistance is being furnished or the county attorney is the attorney of record. However, modification may be applied to an earlier period if the court makes express findings that the party seeking modification was precluded from serving a motion by reason of a significant physical or mental disability, a material misrepresentation of another party, or fraud upon the court and that the party seeking modification, when no longer precluded, promptly served a motion. The court may provide that a reduction in the amount allocated for child care expenses based on a substantial decrease in the expenses is effective as of the date the expenses decreased.

(d) Except for an award of the right of occupancy of the homestead, provided in section 518.63, all divisions of real and personal property provided by section 518.58 shall be final, and may be revoked or modified only where the court finds the existence of conditions that justify reopening a judgment under the laws of this state, including motions under section 518.145, subdivision 2. The court may impose a lien or charge on the divided property at any time while the property, or subsequently acquired property, is owned by the parties or either of them, for the payment of maintenance or support money, or may sequester the property as is provided by section 518.24.

(e) The court need not hold an evidentiary hearing on a motion for modification of maintenance or support.

(f) Section 518.14 shall govern the award of attorney fees for motions brought under this subdivision.

### Sec. 32. PUBLIC EDUCATION CAMPAIGN.

The commissioner of human services shall contract with the attorney general to continue the public service campaign established in Minnesota Statutes, section 8.35. The terms and conditions of the contract shall be established by the attorney general.

### Sec. 33. VISITATION STUDY.

(a) The supreme court is requested to study whether there is a relationship between visitation and payment of child support in Minnesota. The study shall examine the extent to which:

(1) custodial parents deny noncustodial parents court-ordered visitation and other parental rights;

(2) noncustodial parents fail to exercise their court-ordered visitation;

(3) lack of access to the courts prevents timely resolution of visitation matters; and

(4) visitation impacts noncustodial parents' compliance with court-ordered child support.

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(b) The study shall include recommendations on the following:

(1) methods for resolving visitation matters in an efficient, nonadversarial setting that is accessible to parties at the lowest possible cost;

(2) statutory changes that would encourage compliance with court-ordered visitation; and

(3) the effectiveness and impact of a policy linking visitation and payment of child support.

In conducting the study, the supreme court shall consult with custodial and noncustodial parents, private attorneys, judges, administrative law judges, county attorneys, legal services, court services, guardians ad litem, professionals who work with children, the department of human services, advocacy groups, and children. The supreme court shall report the study and recommendations to the legislature no later than January 15, 1997, and may make interim recommendations for the 1996 legislative session.

#### Sec. 34. REPORT.

The commissioner shall evaluate all child support programs and enforcement mechanisms. The evaluation must include a cost-benefit analysis of each program or enforcement mechanism, and information related to which programs produce the highest revenue, reduce arrears, avoid litigation, and result in the best outcome for children and their parents.

The reports related to the provisions in this chapter are due two years after the implementation date. All other reports on existing programs and enforcement mechanisms are due January 15, 1997.

#### Sec. 35. WAIVERS.

Subdivision 1. CHILD SUPPORT ASSURANCE. The commissioner of human services shall seek a waiver from the secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services to enable the department of human services to operate a demonstration project of child support assurance. The commissioner shall seek authority from the legislature to implement a demonstration project of child support assurance when enhanced federal funds become available for this purpose.

Subd. 2. COOPERATION FOR THE CHILDREN. The commissioner of human services shall seek a waiver from the secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services to enable the department of human services to operate the cooperation for the children demonstration project.

Subd. 3. OBLIGOR COMMUNITY SERVICE. The commissioner of human services shall seek a waiver from the secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services to enable the department of human services to operate the child support obligor community service work experience program.

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**Sec. 36. REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 214.101, subdivisions 2 and 3, are repealed. Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 518.561; and 518.611, subdivision 8, are repealed effective July 1, 1996.

**Sec. 37. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 2 to 11, 25, and 26 are effective January 1, 1996. Sections 1, 16, and 19 are effective July 1, 1996. Section 18 is effective the day following final enactment.

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**ARTICLE 2****CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT CENTER****Section 1. [518.5851] CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT CENTER; DEFINITIONS.**

Subdivision 1. SCOPE. For the purposes of the child support center established under sections 518.5851 to 518.5853, the following terms have the meanings given.

Subd. 2. CENTRAL COLLECTIONS UNIT. "Central collections unit" means the unit created under section 518.5852.

Subd. 3. LOCAL CHILD SUPPORT AGENCY. "Local child support agency" means the entity at the county level that is responsible for providing child support enforcement services.

Subd. 4. PAYMENT. "Payment" means the payment of child support, medical support, maintenance, and related payments required by order of a tribunal, voluntary support, or statutory fees.

Subd. 5. TRIBUNAL. "Tribunal" has the meaning given in section 518C.101.

**Sec. 2. [518.5852] CENTRAL COLLECTIONS UNIT.**

The commissioner of human services shall create and maintain a central collections unit for the purpose of receiving, processing, and disbursing payments, and for maintaining a record of payments, in all cases in which:

- (1) the state or county is a party;
- (2) the state or county provides child support enforcement services to a party; or
- (3) payment is collected through income withholding.

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The commissioner of human services may contract for services to carry out these provisions.

**Sec. 3. [518.5853] MANDATORY PAYMENT OF OBLIGATIONS TO CENTRAL COLLECTIONS UNIT.**

Subdivision 1. LOCATION OF PAYMENT. All payments described in section 518.5852 must be made to the central collections unit.

Subd. 2. AGENCY DESIGNATION OF LOCATION. Each local child support agency shall provide a location within the agency to receive payments. A local agency receiving a payment shall transmit the funds to the central collections unit within one working day of receipt of the payment.

Subd. 3. INCENTIVES. Notwithstanding any rule to the contrary, incentives must be paid to the county providing services and maintaining the case to which the payment is applied. Incentive payments awarded for the collection of child support must be based solely upon payments processed by the central collections unit. Incentive payments received by the county under this subdivision shall be used for county child support collection efforts.

Subd. 4. ELECTRONIC TRANSFER OF FUNDS. The central collections unit is authorized to engage in the electronic transfer of funds for the receipt and disbursement of funds.

Subd. 5. REQUIRED CONTENT OF ORDER. A tribunal issuing an order that establishes or modifies a payment shall issue an income withholding order in conformity with section 518.613, subdivision 2. The automatic income withholding order must include the name of the obligor, the obligor's social security number, the obligor's date of birth, and the name and address of the obligor's employer. The street mailing address and the electronic mail address for the central collections unit must be included in each automatic income withholding order issued by a tribunal.

Subd. 6. TRANSMITTAL OF ORDER TO THE LOCAL AGENCY BY THE TRIBUNAL. The tribunal shall transmit a copy of the order establishing or modifying the payment, and a copy of the automatic income withholding order, to the local child support agency within two working days of the approval of the order by the judge or administrative law judge or other person or entity authorized to sign the automatic withholding order.

Subd. 7. TRANSMITTAL OF FUNDS FROM THE OBLIGOR OR PAYOR OF FUNDS TO THE CENTRAL COLLECTIONS UNIT. The obligor or other payor of funds shall identify the obligor on the check or remittance by name, payor number, and social security number, and shall comply with section 518.611, subdivision 4.

Subd. 8. SANCTION FOR CHECKS DRAWN ON INSUFFICIENT FUNDS. A notice may be directed to any person or entity submitting a check

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drawn on insufficient funds stating that future payment must be paid by cash or certified funds. The central collections unit and the local child support agency may refuse a check from a person or entity that has been given notice that payments must be in cash or certified funds.

Subd. 9. ADMISSIBILITY OF PAYMENT RECORDS. A copy of the record of payments maintained by the central collections unit in section 518.5852 is admissible evidence in all tribunals as proof of payments made through the central collections unit without the need of testimony to prove authenticity.

Subd. 10. TRANSITION PROVISIONS. (a) The commissioner of human services shall develop a plan for the implementation of the central collections unit. The plan must require that payments be redirected to the central collections unit. Payments may be redirected in groups according to county of origin, county of payment, method of payment, type of case, or any other distinguishing factor designated by the commissioner.

(b) Notice that payments must be made to the central collections unit must be provided to the obligor and to the payor of funds within 30 days prior to the redirection of payments to the central collections unit. After the notice has been provided to the obligor or payor of funds, mailed payments received by a local child support agency must be forwarded to the central collections unit. A notice must be sent to the obligor or payor of funds stating that payment application may be delayed and provide directions to submit future payment to the central collections unit.

#### Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Sections 1 to 3 are effective January 1, 1997.

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### ARTICLE 3

#### CHILD SUPPORT DATA COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 256.978, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.** The commissioner of human services, in order to locate a person to establish paternity, child support, or to enforce a child support obligation in arrears, may request information reasonably necessary to the inquiry from the records of all departments, boards, bureaus, or other agencies of this state, which shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 268.12, subdivision 12, or any other law to the contrary, provide the information necessary for this purpose. Employers, utility companies, insurance companies, financial institutions, and labor associations doing business in this state shall provide information as provided under subdivision 2 upon written request by an agency responsible for child support enforcement regarding

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individuals owing or allegedly owing a duty to support within 30 days of the receipt of the written request made by the public authority. Information requested and used or transmitted by the commissioner pursuant to the authority conferred by this section may be made available only to public officials and agencies of this state and its political subdivisions and other states of the union and their political subdivisions who are seeking to enforce the support liability of parents or to locate parents. The commissioner may not release the information to an agency or political subdivision of another state unless the agency or political subdivision is directed to maintain the data consistent with its classification in this state. Information obtained under this section may not be released except to the extent necessary for the administration of the child support enforcement program or when otherwise authorized by law.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.575, is amended to read:

**518.575 PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF DELINQUENT CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGORS.**

~~Every three months~~ Subdivision 1. PUBLICATION OF NAMES. Twice each year, the ~~department commissioner~~ commissioner of human services shall publish ~~in the newspaper of widest circulation in each county~~ a list of the names and last known addresses of each person who (1) is a child support obligor, (2) ~~resides in the county,~~ (3) is at least \$3,000 in arrears, and (4) ~~has not made a child support payment, or has made only partial child support payments that total less than 25 percent of the amount of child support owed, for the last 12 months including any payments made through the interception of federal or state taxes. The rate charged for publication shall be the newspaper's lowest classified display rate, including all available discounts.~~

(3) is not in compliance with a written payment agreement regarding both current support and arrearages approved by the court, an administrative law judge, or the public authority. The commissioner of human services shall publish the name of each obligor in the newspaper or newspapers of widest circulation in the area where the obligor is most likely to be residing. For each publication, the commissioner shall release the list of all names being published not earlier than the first day on which names appear in any newspaper. An obligor's name may not be published if the obligor claims in writing, and the department commissioner of human services determines, there is good cause for the nonpayment of child support. Good cause includes the following: (i) there is a mistake in the obligor's identity or the amount of the obligor's arrears; (ii) arrears are reserved by the court or there is a pending legal action concerning the unpaid child support; or (iii) other circumstances as determined by the commissioner. The list must be based on the best information available to the state at the time of publication.

Before publishing the name of the obligor, the department of human services shall send a notice to the obligor's last known address which states the department's intention to publish the obligor's name and the amount of child

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support the obligor owes. The notice must also provide an opportunity to have the obligor's name removed from the list by paying the arrearage or by entering into an agreement to pay the arrearage, and the final date when the payment or agreement can be accepted.

The department of human services shall insert with the notices sent to the obligee, a notice stating the intent to publish the obligor's name, and the criteria used to determine the publication of the obligor's name.

Subd. 2. NAMES PUBLISHED IN ERROR. If the commissioner publishes a name under subdivision 1 which is in error, the commissioner must also offer to publish a printed retraction and apology acknowledging that the name was published in error. The retraction and apology must appear in each publication that included the original notice with the name listed in error, and it must appear in the same type size and appear the same number of times as the original notice.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.611, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **ORDER.** Whenever an obligation for support of a dependent child or maintenance of a spouse, or both, is determined and ordered by a court of this state, the amount of child support or maintenance as determined by court order must be withheld from the income, regardless of source, of the person obligated to pay the support or maintenance, and paid through the public authority. The court shall provide a copy of any order where withholding is ordered to the public authority responsible for support collections. Every order for maintenance or support must include:

(1) the obligor's social security number and date of birth and the name and address of the obligor's employer or other payor of funds; and

(2) provisions for the obligor to keep the public authority informed of the name and address of the obligor's current employer or payor of funds, and whether the obligor has access to employment-related health insurance coverage and, if so, the health insurance policy information.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.611, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **CONDITIONS OF INCOME WITHHOLDING.** (a) Withholding shall result when:

(1) the obligor requests it in writing to the public authority;

(2) the custodial parent requests it by making a motion to the court; or

(3) the obligor fails to make the maintenance or support payments, and the following conditions are met:

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(i) the obligor is at least 30 days in arrears;

(ii) the obligee or the public authority serves written notice of income withholding, showing arrearage, on the obligor at least 15 days before service of the notice of income withholding and a copy of the court's order on the payor of funds;

(iii) within the 15-day period, the obligor fails to move the court to deny withholding on the grounds that an arrearage of at least 30 days does not exist as of the date of the notice of income withholding, or on other grounds limited to mistakes of fact, and, ex parte, to stay service on the payor of funds until the motion to deny withholding is heard;

(iv) the obligee or the public authority ~~serves a copy of the notice of income withholding, a copy of the court's order or notice of order, sends the payor of funds a notice of the withholding requirements~~ and the provisions of this section ~~on the payor of funds~~; and

(v) the obligee serves on the public authority a copy of the notice of income withholding, a copy of the court's order, an application, and the fee to use the public authority's collection services.

For those persons not applying for the public authority's IV-D services, a monthly service fee of \$15 must be charged to the obligor in addition to the amount of child support ordered by the court and withheld through automatic income withholding, or for persons applying for the public authority's IV-D services, the service fee under section 518.551, subdivision 7, applies. The county agency shall explain to affected persons the services available and encourage the applicant to apply for IV-D services.

(b) ~~To pay the arrearage specified in the notice of income withholding,~~ The employer or payor of funds shall withhold from the obligor's income an additional amount equal to 20 percent of the monthly child support or maintenance obligation until the arrearage is paid.

(c) The obligor may move the court, under section 518.64, to modify the order respecting the amount of maintenance or support.

(d) Every order for support or maintenance shall provide for a conspicuous notice of the provisions of this subdivision that complies with section 518.68, subdivision 2. An order without this notice remains subject to this subdivision.

(e) Absent a court order to the contrary, if an arrearage exists at the time an order for ongoing support or maintenance would otherwise terminate, income withholding shall continue in effect in an amount equal to the former support or maintenance obligation plus an additional amount equal to 20 percent of the monthly child support obligation, until all arrears have been paid in full.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.611, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

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Subd. 5. **ARREARAGE ORDER.** Nothing in this section shall prevent the court from ordering the payor of funds to withhold amounts to satisfy the obligor's previous arrearage in child support or maintenance payments, the obligor's liability for reimbursement of child support or of public assistance pursuant to sections 256.87 and 257.66, for pregnancy and confinement expenses and for blood test costs, and any service fees that may be imposed under section 518.551. This remedy shall not operate to exclude availability of other remedies to enforce judgments.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.611, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **PRIORITY.** (a) An order for withholding under this section or execution or garnishment upon a judgment for child support arrearages or pre-judicated expenses shall have priority over an attachment, execution, garnishment, or wage assignment and shall not be subject to the statutory limitations on amounts levied against the income of the obligor. Amounts withheld from an employee's income must not exceed the maximum permitted under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, United States Code, title 15, section 1673(b)(2).

(b) If there is more than one withholding order on a single employee is subject to multiple withholding orders for the support of more than one child, the payor of funds shall comply with all of the orders to the extent that the total amount withheld from the payor's income does not exceed the limits imposed under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, giving priority to amounts designated in each order as current support as follows:

(1) if the total of the amounts designated in the orders as current support exceeds the amount available for income withholding, the payor of funds shall allocate to each order an amount for current support equal to the amount designated in that order as current support, divided by the total of the amounts designated in the orders as current support, multiplied by the amount of the income available for income withholding; and

(2) if the total of the amounts designated in the orders as current support does not exceed the amount available for income withholding, the payor of funds shall pay the amounts designated as current support, and shall allocate to each order an amount for past due support equal to the amount designated in that order as past due support, divided by the total of the amounts designated in the orders as past due support, multiplied by the amount of income remaining available for income withholding after the payment of current support.

(c) If more than one order exists involving the same obligor and child, the public authority shall enforce the most current order. Income withholding that has been implemented under a previous order pursuant to this section or section 518.613 shall be terminated as of the date of the most current order. The public authority shall notify the payor of funds to withhold under the most current order.

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(d) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, funds from income sources included in section 518.54, subdivision 6, whether periodic or lump sum, are not exempt from attachment or execution upon a judgment for child support arrearages.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.611, subdivision 8a, is amended to read:

Subd. 8a. **LUMP SUM PAYMENTS.** ~~(a) Upon the Before~~ transmittal of the last reimbursement payment to the employee, where obligor of a lump sum payment including, but not limited to, severance pay, accumulated sick pay or, vacation pay is paid upon termination of employment, and where the employee is in arrears in making court ordered child support payments, the employer shall withhold an amount which is the lesser of (1) the amount in arrears or (2) that portion of the arrearages which is the product of the obligor's monthly court ordered support amount multiplied by the number of months of net income that the lump sum payment represents.

~~(b) bonuses, commissions, or other pay or benefits:~~

(1) an employer, trustee, or other payor of funds who has been served with a notice of income withholding under subdivision 2 or section 518.613 must:

(+) (i) notify the public authority of any lump sum payment of \$500 or more that is to be paid to the obligor;

(-) (ii) hold the lump sum payment for 30 days after the date on which the lump sum payment would otherwise have been paid to the obligor, notwithstanding sections 181.08, 181.101, 181.11, 181.13, and 181.145; and

(-) (iii) upon order of the court, pay any specified amount of the lump sum payment to the public authority for current support; or reimbursement of support judgment, judgments, or arrearages; and

(iv) upon order of the court, and after a showing of past willful nonpayment of support, pay any specified amount of the lump sum payment to the public authority for future support; or

(2) upon service by United States mail of a sworn affidavit from the public authority or a court order stating:

(i) that a judgment entered pursuant to section 548.091, subdivision 1a, exists against the obligor, or that other support arrearages exist;

(ii) that a portion of the judgment, judgments, or arrearages remains unpaid; and

(iii) the current balance of the judgment, judgments, or arrearages, the payor of funds shall pay to the public authority the lesser of the amount of the lump sum payment or the total amount of judgments plus arrearages as stated in affi-

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davit or court order, subject to the limits imposed under the consumer credit protection act.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.613, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **GENERAL.** Notwithstanding any provision of section 518.611, subdivision 2 or 3, to the contrary, whenever an obligation for child support or maintenance, enforced by the public authority, is initially determined and ordered or modified by the court ~~in a county in which this section applies,~~ the amount of child support or maintenance ordered by the court and any fees assessed by the public authority responsible for child support enforcement must be withheld from the income and forwarded to the public authority, regardless of the source of income, of the person obligated to pay the support.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.613, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **ORDER; COLLECTION SERVICES.** Every order for child support must include the obligor's social security number and date of birth and the name and address of the obligor's employer or other payor of funds. In addition, every order must contain provisions requiring the obligor to keep the public authority informed of the name and address of the obligor's current employer, or other payor of funds and whether the obligor has access to employment-related health insurance coverage and, if so, the health insurance policy information. Upon entry of the order for support or maintenance, the court shall ~~mail a copy of the court's automatic income withholding order and the provisions of section 518.611 and this section to the obligor's employer or other payor of funds and provide a copy of the withholding order~~ to the public authority responsible for child support enforcement. An obligee who is not a recipient of public assistance must decide to either apply for the IV-D collection services of the public authority or obtain income withholding only services when an order for support is entered unless the requirements of this section have been waived under subdivision 7. The supreme court shall develop a standard automatic income withholding form to be used by all Minnesota courts. This form shall be made a part of any order for support or decree by reference.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.614, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **STAY OF SERVICE.** If the court finds there is no arrearage in child support or maintenance as of the date of the court hearing, the court shall stay service of the order under section 518.613, subdivision 2, ~~in a county in which that section applies~~ if the obligor establishes a savings account for a sum equal to two months of the monthly child support or maintenance obligation and provides proof of the establishment to the court and the public authority on or before the day of the court hearing determining the obligation. This sum must be held in a financial institution in an interest-bearing account with only the public authority authorized as drawer of funds. Proof of the establish-

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ment must include the financial institution name and address, account number, and the amount of deposit.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.64, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Unless otherwise agreed in writing or expressly provided in the order, provisions for the support of a child are not terminated by ~~emancipation of the child but not~~ by the death of a parent obligated to support the child. When a parent obligated to pay support dies, the amount of support may be modified, revoked, or commuted to a lump sum payment, to the extent just and appropriate in the circumstances.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.64, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4a. AUTOMATIC TERMINATION OF SUPPORT. (a) Unless a court order provides otherwise, a child support obligation in a specific amount per child terminates automatically and without any action by the obligor to reduce, modify, or terminate the order upon the emancipation of the child as provided under section 518.54, subdivision 2.

(b) A child support obligation for two or more children that is not a support obligation in a specific amount per child continues in the full amount until the emancipation of the last child for whose benefit the order was made, or until further order of the court.

(c) The obligor may request a modification of the obligor's child support order upon the emancipation of a child if there are still minor children under the order. The child support obligation shall be determined based on the income of the parties at the time the modification is sought.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518C.310, is amended to read:

#### 518C.310 DUTIES OF STATE INFORMATION AGENCY.

(a) The unit within the department of human services that receives and disseminates incoming interstate actions under title IV-D of the Social Security Act from section 518C.02, subdivision 1a, is the state information agency under this chapter.

(b) The state information agency shall:

(1) compile and maintain a current list, including addresses, of the tribunals in this state which have jurisdiction under this chapter and any support enforcement agencies in this state and transmit a copy to the state information agency of every other state;

(2) maintain a register of tribunals and support enforcement agencies received from other states;

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(3) forward to the appropriate tribunal in the place in this state in which the individual obligee or the obligor resides, or in which the obligor's property is believed to be located, all documents concerning a proceeding under this chapter received from an initiating tribunal or the state information agency of the initiating state; ~~and~~

(4) obtain information concerning the location of the obligor and the obligor's property within this state not exempt from execution, by such means as postal verification and federal or state locator services, examination of telephone directories, requests for the obligor's address from employers, and examination of governmental records, including, to the extent not prohibited by other law, those relating to real property, vital statistics, law enforcement, taxation, motor vehicles, driver's licenses, and social security; and

(5) determine which foreign jurisdictions and Indian tribes have substantially similar procedures for issuance and enforcement of support orders. The state information agency shall compile and maintain a list, including addresses, of all these foreign jurisdictions and Indian tribes. The state information agency shall make this list available to all state tribunals and all support enforcement agencies.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 548.15, is amended to read:

**548.15 DISCHARGE OF RECORD.**

Subdivision 1. GENERAL. Except as provided in subdivision 2, upon the satisfaction of a judgment, whether wholly or in part, or as to all or any of several defendants, the court administrator shall enter the satisfaction in the judgment roll, and note it, with its date, on the docket. If the docketing is upon a transcript from another county, the entry on the docket is sufficient. A judgment is satisfied when there is filed with the court administrator:

- (1) an execution satisfied, to the extent stated in the sheriff's return on it;
- (2) a certificate of satisfaction signed and acknowledged by the judgment creditor;
- (3) a like certificate signed and acknowledged by the attorney of the creditor, unless that attorney's authority as attorney has previously been revoked and an entry of the revocation made upon the register; the authority of an attorney to satisfy a judgment ceases at the end of six years from its entry;
- (4) an order of the court, made on motion, requiring the execution of a certificate of satisfaction, or directing satisfaction to be entered without it;
- (5) where a judgment is docketed on transcript, a copy of either of the foregoing documents, certified by the court administrator in which the judgment was originally entered and in which the originals were filed.

A satisfaction made in the name of a partnership is valid if executed by a

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member of it while the partnership continues. The judgment creditor, or the creditor's attorney while the attorney's authority continues, may also satisfy a judgment of record by a brief entry on the register, signed by the creditor or the creditor's attorney and dated and witnessed by the court administrator, who shall note the satisfaction on the margin of the docket. Except as provided in subdivision 2, when a judgment is satisfied otherwise than by return of execution, the judgment creditor or the creditor's attorney shall file a certificate of it with the court administrator within ten days after the satisfaction or within 30 days of payment by check or other noncertified funds.

**Subd. 2. CHILD SUPPORT OR MAINTENANCE JUDGMENT.** In the case of a judgment for child support or spousal maintenance, an execution or certificate of satisfaction need not be filed with the court until the judgment is satisfied in full.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 609.375, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Whoever is legally obligated to provide care and support to a spouse ~~who is in necessitous circumstances~~, or child, whether or not its custody has been granted to another, and knowingly omits and fails without lawful excuse to do so is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$700, or both.

**Sec. 16. SUSPENSION OF PUBLICATIONS.**

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 518.575, the commissioner of human services may not publish names of delinquent child support obligors until January 1, 1997; prior to January 1, 1997, a county may publish names in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 518.575, provided the publication is cost-neutral to the state.

**Sec. 17. REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.64, subdivision 6, is repealed.

**Sec. 18. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Section 16 is effective the day following final enactment.

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## ARTICLE 4

## RECOGNITION OF PARENTAGE; MN ENABL

## Section 1. [145.9255] MN ENABL, MINNESOTA EDUCATION NOW AND BABIES LATER.

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The commissioner of health, in consultation with a representative from Minnesota planning, the commissioner of human services, and the commissioner of education, shall develop and implement the Minnesota education now and babies later (MN ENABL) program, targeted to adolescents ages 12 to 14, with the goal of reducing the incidence of adolescent pregnancy in the state. The program must provide a multifaceted, primary prevention, community health promotion approach to educating and supporting adolescents in the decision to postpone sexual involvement modeled after the ENABL program in California. The commissioner of health shall consult with the chief of the health education section of the California department of health services for general guidance in developing and implementing the program.

Subd. 2. DEFINITION. "Community-based local contractor" or "contractor" includes boards of health under section 145A.02, nonprofit organizations, or school districts. The community-based local contractors may provide the education component of MN ENABL in a variety of settings including, but not limited to, schools, religious establishments, local community centers, and youth camps.

Subd. 3. DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH. The commissioner shall:

(1) manage the grant process, including awarding and monitoring grants to community-based local contractors, and may contract with community-based local contractors that can demonstrate at least a 25 percent local match and agree to participate in the four MN ENABL program components under subdivision 4;

(2) provide technical assistance to the community-based local contractors as necessary under subdivision 4;

(3) develop and implement the evaluation component, and provide centralized coordination at the state level of the evaluation process; and

(4) explore and pursue the federal funding possibilities and specifically request funding from the United States Department of Health and Human Services to supplement the development and implementation of the program.

Subd. 4. PROGRAM COMPONENTS. The program must include the following four major components:

(a) A community organization component in which the community-based local contractors shall include:

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(1) use of a postponing sexual involvement education curriculum targeted to boys and girls ages 12 to 14 in schools and/or community settings;

(2) planning and implementing community organization strategies to convey and reinforce the MN ENABL message of postponing sexual involvement, including activities promoting awareness and involvement of parents and other primary caregivers/significant adults, schools, and community; and

(3) development of local media linkages.

(b) A statewide, comprehensive media and public relations campaign to promote changes in sexual attitudes and behaviors, and reinforce the message of postponing adolescent sexual involvement.

The commissioner of health, in consultation with the commissioner of education, shall contract with the attorney general's office to develop and implement the media and public relations campaign. In developing the campaign, the attorney general's office shall coordinate and consult with representatives from ethnic and local communities to maximize effectiveness of the social marketing approach to health promotion among the culturally diverse population of the state. The development and implementation of the campaign is subject to input and approval by the commissioner of health.

The local community-based contractors shall collaborate and coordinate efforts with other community organizations and interested persons to provide school and community-wide promotional activities that support and reinforce the message of the MN ENABL curriculum.

(c) An evaluation component which evaluates the process and the impact of the program.

The "process evaluation" must provide information to the state on the breadth and scope of the program. The evaluation must identify program areas that might need modification and identify local MN ENABL contractor strategies and procedures which are particularly effective. Contractors must keep complete records on the demographics of clients served, number of direct education sessions delivered and other appropriate statistics, and must document exactly how the program was implemented. The commissioner may select contractor sites for more in-depth case studies.

The "impact evaluation" must provide information to the state on the impact of the different components of the MN ENABL program and an assessment of the impact of the program on adolescent's related sexual knowledge, attitudes, and risk-taking behavior.

The commissioner shall compare the MN ENABL evaluation information and data with similar evaluation data from other states pursuing a similar adolescent pregnancy prevention program modeled after ENABL and use the information to improve MN ENABL and build on aspects of the program that have demonstrated a delay in adolescent sexual involvement.

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(d) A training component requiring the commissioner of health, in consultation with the commissioner of education, to provide comprehensive uniform training to the local MN ENABL community-based local contractors and the direct education program staff.

The local community-based contractors may use adolescent leaders slightly older than the adolescents in the program to impart the message to postpone sexual involvement provided:

(1) the contractor follows a protocol for adult mentors/leaders and older adolescent leaders established by the commissioner of health;

(2) the older adolescent leader is accompanied by an adult leader; and

(3) the contractor uses the curriculum as directed and required by the commissioner of the department of health to implement this part of the program. The commissioner of health shall provide technical assistance to community-based local contractors.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 256.87, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **CHILD NOT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE.** A person or entity having physical custody of a dependent child not receiving assistance under sections 256.031 to 256.0361, or 256.72 to 256.87 has a cause of action for child support against the child's absent parents. Upon a motion served on the absent parent, the court shall order child support payments from the absent parent under chapter 518. The absent parent's liability may include up to the two years immediately preceding the commencement of the action. This subdivision applies only if the person or entity has physical custody with the consent of a custodial parent or approval of the court.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 257.34, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY FOR DECLARATIONS. No acknowledgment of parentage shall be entered into on or after August 1, 1995 under this section. The mother and father of a child born to a mother who was not married to the child's father when the child was conceived nor when the child was born may before, on, or after August 1, 1995, sign a recognition of parentage under section 257.75.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 257.55, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **PRESUMPTION.** A man is presumed to be the biological father of a child if:

(a) He and the child's biological mother are or have been married to each other and the child is born during the marriage, or within 280 days after the

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marriage is terminated by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity, dissolution, or divorce, or after a decree of legal separation is entered by a court;

(b) Before the child's birth, he and the child's biological mother have attempted to marry each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage is or could be declared void, voidable, or otherwise invalid, and,

(1) if the attempted marriage could be declared invalid only by a court, the child is born during the attempted marriage, or within 280 days after its termination by death, annulment, declaration of invalidity, dissolution or divorce; or

(2) if the attempted marriage is invalid without a court order, the child is born within 280 days after the termination of cohabitation;

(c) After the child's birth, he and the child's biological mother have married, or attempted to marry, each other by a marriage solemnized in apparent compliance with law, although the attempted marriage is or could be declared void, voidable, or otherwise invalid, and,

(1) he has acknowledged his paternity of the child in writing filed with the state registrar of vital statistics;

(2) with his consent, he is named as the child's father on the child's birth certificate; or

(3) he is obligated to support the child under a written voluntary promise or by court order;

(d) While the child is under the age of majority, he receives the child into his home and openly holds out the child as his biological child;

(e) He and the child's biological mother acknowledge his paternity of the child in a writing signed by both of them under section 257.34 and filed with the state registrar of vital statistics. If another man is presumed under this paragraph to be the child's father, acknowledgment may be effected only with the written consent of the presumed father or after the presumption has been rebutted;

(f) Evidence of statistical probability of paternity based on blood testing establishes the likelihood that he is the father of the child, calculated with a prior probability of no more than 0.5 (50 percent), is 99 percent or greater;

(g) He and the child's biological mother have executed a recognition of parentage in accordance with section 257.75 and another man is presumed to be the father under this subdivision; or

(h) He and the child's biological mother have executed a recognition of parentage in accordance with section 257.75 and another man and the child's mother have executed a recognition of parentage in accordance with section 257.75; or

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(i) He and the child's biological mother executed a recognition of parentage in accordance with section 257.75 when either or both of the signatories were less than 18 years of age.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 257.57, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. The child, the mother, or personal representative of the child, the public authority chargeable by law with the support of the child, the personal representative or a parent of the mother if the mother has died or is a minor, a man alleged or alleging himself to be the father, or the personal representative or a parent of the alleged father if the alleged father has died or is a minor may bring an action:

(1) at any time for the purpose of declaring the existence of the father and child relationship presumed under section 257.55, subdivision 1, paragraph (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h), or the nonexistence of the father and child relationship presumed under clause (d) of that subdivision;

(2) for the purpose of declaring the nonexistence of the father and child relationship presumed under section 257.55, subdivision 1, paragraph (e) or (g), only if the action is brought within three years after the date of the execution of the declaration or recognition of parentage; ~~or~~

(3) for the purpose of declaring the nonexistence of the father and child relationship presumed under section 257.55, subdivision 1, paragraph (f), only if the action is brought within three years after the party bringing the action, or the party's attorney of record, has been provided the blood test results; or

(4) for the purpose of declaring the nonexistence of the father and child relationship presumed under section 257.75, subdivision 9, only if the action is brought by the minor signatory within six months after the minor signatory reaches the age of 18. In the case of a recognition of parentage executed by two minor signatories, the action to declare the nonexistence of the father and child relationship must be brought within six months after the youngest signatory reaches the age of 18.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 257.60, is amended to read:

#### 257.60 PARTIES.

The child may be made a party to the action. If the child is a minor and is made a party, a general guardian or a guardian ad litem shall be appointed by the court to represent the child. The child's mother or father may not represent the child as guardian or otherwise. The biological mother, each man presumed to be the father under section 257.55, and each man alleged to be the biological father, shall be made parties or, if not subject to the jurisdiction of the court, shall be given notice of the action in a manner prescribed by the court and shall be given an opportunity to be heard. The public agency responsible for support

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enforcement is joined as a party in each case in which rights are assigned under section 256.74, subdivision 5, and in each case in which the public agency is providing services pursuant to an application for child support services. A person who may bring an action under section 257.57 may be made a party to the action. The court may align the parties. The child shall be made a party whenever:

(1) the child is a minor and the case involves a compromise under section 257.64, subdivision 1, or a lump sum payment under section 257.66, subdivision 4, in which case the commissioner of human services shall also be made a party subject to department of human services rules relating to paternity suit settlements; or

(2) the child is a minor and the action is to declare the nonexistence of the father and child relationship; or

(3) an action to declare the existence of the father and child relationship is brought by a man presumed to be the father under section 257.55, or a man who alleges to be the father, and the mother of the child denies the existence of the father and child relationship.

#### Sec. 7. [257.651] DEFAULT ORDER OF PARENTAGE.

In an action to determine the existence of the father and child relationship under sections 257.51 to 257.74, if the alleged father fails to appear at a hearing after service duly made and proved, the court shall enter a default judgment or order of paternity.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 257.67, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. If existence of the parent and child relationship is declared, or parentage or a duty of support has been acknowledged or adjudicated under sections 257.51 to 257.74 or under prior law, the obligation of the noncustodial parent may be enforced in the same or other proceedings by the custodial parent, the child, the public authority that has furnished or may furnish the reasonable expenses of pregnancy, confinement, education, support, or funeral, or by any other person, including a private agency, to the extent that person has furnished or is furnishing these expenses. Full faith and credit shall be given to a determination of paternity made by another state, whether established through voluntary acknowledgment or through administrative or judicial processes.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 257.75, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **EFFECT OF RECOGNITION.** Subject to subdivision 2 and section 257.55, subdivision 1, paragraph (g) or (h), the recognition has the force and effect of a judgment or order determining the existence of the parent and child relationship under section 257.66. If the conditions in section 257.55, sub-

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division 1, paragraph (g) or (h), exist, the recognition creates only a presumption of paternity for purposes of sections 257.51 to 257.74. Until an order is entered granting custody to another, the mother has sole custody. The recognition is:

(1) a basis for bringing an action to award custody or visitation rights to either parent, establishing a child support obligation which may include up to the two years immediately preceding the commencement of the action, ordering a contribution by a parent under section 256.87, or ordering a contribution to the reasonable expenses of the mother's pregnancy and confinement, as provided under section 257.66, subdivision 3, or ordering reimbursement for the costs of blood or genetic testing, as provided under section 257.69, subdivision 2;

(2) determinative for all other purposes related to the existence of the parent and child relationship; and

(3) entitled to full faith and credit in other jurisdictions.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 257.75, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. EXECUTION BY A MINOR PARENT. A recognition of parentage executed and filed in accordance with this section by a minor parent creates a presumption of paternity for the purposes of sections 257.51 to 257.74.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 517.08, subdivision 1b, is amended to read:

Subd. 1b. **TERM OF LICENSE; FEE.** The court administrator shall examine upon oath the party applying for a license relative to the legality of the contemplated marriage. If at the expiration of a five-day period, on being satisfied that there is no legal impediment to it, the court administrator shall issue the license, containing the full names of the parties before and after marriage, and county and state of residence, with the district court seal attached, and make a record of the date of issuance. The license shall be valid for a period of six months. In case of emergency or extraordinary circumstances, a judge of the county court or a judge of the district court of the county in which the application is made, may authorize the license to be issued at any time before the expiration of the five days. The court administrator shall collect from the applicant a fee of ~~\$65~~ \$70 for administering the oath, issuing, recording, and filing all papers required, and preparing and transmitting to the state registrar of vital statistics the reports of marriage required by this section. If the license should not be used within the period of six months due to illness or other extenuating circumstances, it may be surrendered to the court administrator for cancellation, and in that case a new license shall issue upon request of the parties of the original license without fee. A court administrator who knowingly issues or signs a marriage license in any manner other than as provided in this section shall pay to the parties aggrieved an amount not to exceed \$1,000.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 517.08, subdivision 1c, is amended to read:

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Subd. 1c. **DISPOSITION OF LICENSE FEE.** Of the marriage license fee collected pursuant to subdivision 1b, the court administrator shall pay ~~\$50~~ \$55 to the state treasurer to be deposited in the general fund as follows:

(1) \$50 in the general fund;

(2) \$3 in the special revenue fund to be appropriated to the commissioner of human services for supervised visitation facilities under section 256F.09; and

(3) \$2 in the special revenue fund to be appropriated to the commissioner of health for developing and implementing the MN ENABL program under section 145.9255.

**Sec. 13. [518.255] PROVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES BY THE PUBLIC AUTHORITY.**

The provision of services under the child support enforcement program that includes services by an attorney or an attorney's representative employed by, under contract to, or representing the public authority does not create an attorney-client relationship with any party other than the public authority. Attorneys employed by or under contract with the public authority have an affirmative duty to inform applicants and recipients of services under the child support enforcement program that no attorney-client relationship exists between the attorney and the applicant or recipient. This section applies to all legal services provided by the child support enforcement program.

The written notice must inform the individual applicant or recipient of services that no attorney-client relationship exists between the attorney and the applicant or recipient; the rights of the individual as a subject of data under section 13.04, subdivision 2; and that the individual has a right to have an attorney represent the individual.

Data disclosed by an applicant for, or recipient of, child support services to an attorney employed by, or under contract with, the public authority is private data on an individual. However, the data may be disclosed under section 13.46, subdivision 2, clauses (1) to (3) and (6) to (19), and in order to obtain, modify or enforce child support, medical support, and parentage determinations.

An attorney employed by, or under contract with, the public authority may disclose additional information received from an applicant for, or recipient of, services for other purposes with the consent of the individual applicant for, or recipient of, child support services.

**Sec. 14. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 2 and 9 are effective the day following final enactment and are retroactive to January 1, 1994.

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## ARTICLE 5

## CHILD SUPPORT PROCEDURES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.5511, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **GENERAL.** (a) An administrative process is established to obtain, modify, and enforce child and medical support orders and parentage orders and modify maintenance if combined with a child support proceeding. All laws governing these actions apply insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section and section 518.5512. Wherever other laws are inconsistent with this section and section 518.5512, the provisions in this section and section 518.5512 shall apply.

(b) All proceedings for obtaining, modifying, or enforcing child and medical support orders and modifying maintenance orders if combined with a child support proceeding, are required to be conducted in the administrative process when the public authority is a party or provides services to a party or parties to the proceedings. At county option, the administrative process may include contempt motions or actions to establish parentage. Nothing contained herein shall prevent a party, upon timely notice to the public authority, from commencing an action or bringing a motion for the establishment, modification, or enforcement of child support or modification of maintenance orders if combined with a child support proceeding in district court, if additional issues involving domestic abuse, establishment or modification of custody or visitation, property issues, or other issues outside the jurisdiction of the administrative process, are part of the motion or action, or from proceeding with a motion or action brought by another party containing one or more of these issues if it is pending in district court.

(c) A party may make a written request to the public authority to initiate an uncontested administrative proceeding. If the public authority denies the request, the public authority shall issue a summary ~~order~~ notice which denies the request for relief, states the reasons for the denial, and notifies the party of the right to commence an action for relief. If the party commences an action or serves and files a motion within 30 days after the public authority's denial and the party's action results in a modification of a child support order, the modification may be retroactive to the date the written request was received by the public authority.

(d) After August 1, 1994, all counties shall participate in the administrative process established in this section in accordance with a statewide implementation plan to be set forth by the commissioner of human services. No county shall be required to participate in the administrative process until after the county has been trained. The implementation plan shall include provisions for training the counties by region no later than July 1, 1995.

(e) For the purpose of the administrative process, all powers, duties, and

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responsibilities conferred on judges of district court to obtain and enforce child and medical support and parentage and maintenance obligations, subject to the limitations of this section are conferred on administrative law judges, including the power to issue subpoenas, orders to show cause, and bench warrants for failure to appear.

The administrative law judge has the authority to enter parentage orders in which the custody and visitation provisions are uncontested.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.5511, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **UNCONTESTED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING.** (a) A party may petition the chief administrative law judge, the chief district court judge, or the chief family court referee to proceed immediately to a contested hearing upon good cause shown.

(b) The public authority shall give the parties written notice requesting the submission of information necessary for the public authority to prepare a proposed ~~child support~~ order. The written notice shall be sent by first class mail to the parties' last known addresses. The written notice shall describe the information requested, state the purpose of the request, state the date by which the information must be postmarked or received (which shall be at least 30 days from the date of the mailing of the written notice), state that if the information is not postmarked or received by that date, the public authority will prepare a proposed order on the basis of the information available, and identify the type of information which will be considered.

(c) Following the submission of information or following the date when the information was due, the public authority shall, on the basis of all information available, complete and sign a proposed ~~child support~~ order and notice. In preparing the proposed ~~child support~~ order, the public authority will establish child support in the highest amount permitted under section 518.551, subdivision 5. The proposed order shall include written findings in accordance with section 518.551, subdivision 5, clauses (i) and (j). The notice shall state that the proposed ~~child support~~ order will be entered as a final and binding default order unless one of the parties requests a conference under subdivision 3 within ~~14~~ 21 days following the date of service of the proposed ~~child support~~ order. The method for requesting the conference shall be stated in the notice. The notice and proposed ~~child support~~ order shall be served under the rules of civil procedure. For the purposes of the contested hearing, and notwithstanding any law or rule to the contrary, the service of the proposed order pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed to have commenced a proceeding and the judge, including an administrative law judge or a referee, shall have jurisdiction over the contested hearing.

(d) If a conference under subdivision 3 is not requested by a party within ~~14~~ 21 days after the date of service of the proposed ~~child support~~ order, the public authority may ~~enter~~ submit the proposed order as the default order. The default

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order becomes effective 30 days after the date of service of the notice in paragraph (e) enforceable upon signature by an administrative law judge, district court judge, or referee. The public authority may also prepare and serve a new notice and proposed ~~child support~~ order if new information is subsequently obtained. The default ~~child support~~ order shall be a final order, and shall be served under the rules of civil procedure.

(e) The public authority shall file in the district court copies of all notices served on the parties, proof of service, and all orders.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.5511, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE.** (a) If a party requests a conference within ~~44~~ 21 days of the date of service of the proposed order, the public authority shall schedule a conference, and shall serve written notice of the date, time, and place of the conference on the parties.

(b) The purpose of the conference is to review all available information and seek an agreement to enter a consent ~~child support~~ order. The notice shall state the purpose of the conference, and that the proposed ~~child support~~ order will be entered as a final and binding default order if the requesting party fails to appear at the conference. The notice shall be served on the parties by first class mail at their last known addresses, and the method of service shall be documented in the public authority file.

(c) A party alleging domestic abuse by the other party shall not be required to participate in a conference. In such a case, the public authority shall meet separately with the parties in order to determine whether an agreement can be reached.

(d) If the party requesting the conference does not appear and fails to provide a written excuse (with supporting documentation if relevant) to the public authority within seven days after the date of the conference which constitutes good cause, the public authority may enter a default ~~child support~~ order through the uncontested administrative process. The public authority shall not enter the default order until at least seven days after the date of the conference.

For purposes of this section, misrepresentation, excusable neglect, or circumstances beyond the control of the person who requested the conference which prevented the person's appearance at the conference constitutes good cause for failure to appear. If the public authority finds good cause, the conference shall be rescheduled by the public authority and the public authority shall send notice as required under this subdivision.

(e) If the parties appear at the conference, the public authority shall seek agreement of the parties to the entry of a consent ~~child support~~ order which establishes child support in accordance with applicable law. The public authority shall advise the parties that if a consent order is not entered, the matter will be

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scheduled for a hearing before an administrative law judge, or a district court judge or referee, and that the public authority will seek the establishment of child support at the hearing in accordance with the highest amount permitted under section 518.551, subdivision 5. If an agreement to enter the consent order is not reached at the conference, the public authority shall schedule the matter before an administrative law judge, district court judge, or referee for a contested hearing.

(f) If an agreement is reached by the parties at the conference, a consent ~~child support~~ order shall be prepared by the public authority, and shall be signed by the parties. All consent and default orders shall be signed by the nonattorney employee of the public authority and shall be submitted to an administrative law judge or the district court for ~~countersignature~~ approval and signature. The order is ~~effective~~ enforceable upon the signature by the administrative law judge or the district court ~~and is retroactive to the date of signature by the nonattorney employee of the public authority~~. The consent order shall be served on the parties under the rules of civil procedure.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.5511, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **CONTESTED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING.** (a) ~~The commissioner of human services is authorized to designate counties to use the contested administrative hearing process based upon federal guidelines for county performance. The contested administrative hearing process may also be initiated upon request of a county board. The administrative hearing process shall be implemented in counties designated by the commissioner. All counties shall participate in the contested administrative process established in this section as designated in a statewide implementation plan to be set forth by the commissioner of human services. No county shall be required to participate in the contested administrative process until after the county has been trained. The contested administrative process shall be in operation in all counties no later than July 1, 1998, with the exception of Hennepin county which shall have a pilot program in operation no later than July 1, 1996.~~

The Hennepin county pilot program shall be jointly planned, implemented, and evaluated by the department of human services, the office of administrative hearings, the fourth judicial district court, and Hennepin county. The pilot program shall provide that one-half of the case load use the contested administrative process. The pilot program shall include an evaluation which shall be conducted after one year of program operation. A preliminary evaluation report shall be submitted by the commissioner to the legislature by March 1, 1997. A final evaluation report shall be submitted by the commissioner to the legislature by January 15, 1998. The pilot program shall continue pending final decision by the legislature, or until the commissioner determines that the pilot program shall discontinue and that Hennepin county shall not participate in the contested administrative process.

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In counties designated by the commissioner, contested hearings required under this section shall be scheduled before administrative law judges, and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions under this section. In counties not designated by the commissioner, contested hearings shall be conducted in district court in accordance with the rules of civil procedure and the rules of family court.

(b) An administrative law judge may conduct hearings and approve a stipulation reached on a contempt motion brought by the public authority. Any stipulation that involves a finding of contempt and a jail sentence, whether stayed or imposed, shall require the review and signature of a district court judge.

(c) ~~For the purpose of this process, all powers, duties, and responsibilities conferred on judges of the district court to obtain and enforce child and medical support and maintenance obligations, subject to the limitation set forth herein, are conferred on the administrative law judge conducting the proceedings, including the power to issue subpoenas, to issue orders to show cause, and to issue bench warrants for failure to appear. A party, witness, or attorney may appear or testify by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means, at the discretion of the administrative law judge.~~

(d) Before implementing the process in a county, the chief administrative law judge, the commissioner of human services, the director of the county human services agency, the county attorney, the county court administrator, and the county sheriff shall jointly establish procedures, and the county shall provide hearing facilities for implementing this process in the county. A contested administrative hearing shall be conducted in a courtroom, if one is available, or a conference or meeting room with at least two exits and of sufficient size to permit adequate physical separation of the parties. The court administrator shall, to the extent practical, provide administrative support for the contested hearing. Security personnel shall either be present during the administrative hearings, or be available to respond to a request for emergency assistance.

(e) The contested administrative hearings shall be conducted under the rules of the office of administrative hearings, Minnesota Rules, parts 1400.5275, 1400.5500, 1400.6000 to 1400.6400, 1400.6600 to 1400.7000, 1400.7100 to 1400.7500, 1400.7700, and 1400.7800, and 1400.8100, as adopted by the chief administrative law judge. For matters not initiated under subdivision 2, documents from the moving party shall be served and filed at least 21 days prior to the hearing and the opposing party shall serve and file documents raising new issues at least ten days prior to the hearing. In all contested administrative proceedings, the administrative law judge may limit the extent and timing of discovery. Except as provided under this section, other aspects of the case, including, but not limited to, ~~pleadings, discovery, and motions,~~ shall be conducted under the rules of family court, the rules of civil procedure, and chapter 518.

(f) Pursuant to a contested administrative hearing, the administrative law

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judge shall make findings of fact, conclusions, and a final decision and issue an order. Orders issued by an administrative law judge may be enforceable by the contempt powers of the district courts.

(g) At the time the matter is scheduled for a contested hearing, the public authority shall file in the district court copies of all relevant documents sent to or received from the parties, in addition to the documents filed under subdivision 2, paragraph (e). For matters scheduled for a contested hearing which were not initiated under subdivision 2, the public authority shall obtain any income information available to the public authority through the department of economic security and serve this information on all parties and file the information with the court at least five days prior to the hearing.

(h) The decision and order of the administrative law judge is appealable to the court of appeals in the same manner as a decision of the district court.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.5511, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **NONATTORNEY AUTHORITY.** Nonattorney employees of the public authority responsible for child support may prepare, sign, serve, and file complaints, motions, notices, ~~summary orders~~ notices, proposed orders, default orders, and consent orders for obtaining, modifying, or enforcing child and medical support orders, orders establishing paternity, and related documents, and orders to modify maintenance if combined with a child support order. The nonattorney may also conduct prehearing conferences, and participate in proceedings before an administrative law judge. This activity shall not be considered to be the unauthorized practice of law. Nonattorney employees may not represent the interests of any party other than the public authority, and may not give legal advice to any party.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.5511, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **PUBLIC AUTHORITY LEGAL ADVISOR.** At all stages of the administrative process ~~prior to the contested hearing~~, the county attorney, or other attorney under contract, shall act as the legal advisor for the public authority, but shall not play an active role in the review of information ~~and~~ the preparation of default and consent orders, and the contested hearings unless the nonattorney employee of the public authority requests the appearance of the county attorney.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 518.5511, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **TRAINING AND RESTRUCTURING.** (a) The commissioner of human services, in consultation with the office of administrative hearings, shall be responsible for the supervision of the administrative process. The commissioner of human services shall provide training to child support officers and

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other ~~employees of the public authority~~ persons involved in the administrative process. The commissioner of human services shall prepare simple and easy to understand forms for all notices and orders prescribed in this ~~subdivision~~ section, and the public authority shall use them.

(b) The office of administrative hearings shall be responsible for training and monitoring the performance of administrative law judges, maintaining records of proceedings, providing transcripts upon request, and maintaining the integrity of the district court file.

**Sec. 8. [518.5512] ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES FOR CHILD AND MEDICAL SUPPORT ORDERS AND PARENTAGE ORDERS.**

Subdivision 1. GENERAL. The provisions of this section apply to actions conducted in the administrative process pursuant to section 518.5511.

Subd. 2. PATERNITY. (a) A nonattorney employee of the public authority may request an administrative law judge or the district court to order the child, mother, or alleged father to submit to blood or genetic tests. The order is effective when signed by an administrative law judge or the district court. Failure to comply with the order for blood or genetic tests may result in a default determination of parentage.

(b) If parentage is contested at the administrative hearing, the administrative law judge may order temporary child support under section 257.62, subdivision 5, and shall refer the case to the district court.

(c) The district court may appoint counsel for an indigent alleged father only after the return of the blood or genetic test results from the testing laboratory.

Subd. 3. COST-OF-LIVING ADJUSTMENT. The notice of application for adjustment shall be treated as a proposed order under section 518.5511, subdivision 2, paragraph (c). The public authority shall stay the adjustment of support upon receipt of a request for an administrative conference. An obligor requesting an administrative conference shall provide all relevant information that establishes an insufficient increase in income to justify the adjustment of the support obligation. If the obligor fails to submit any evidence at the administrative conference, the cost-of-living adjustment will immediately go into effect.

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## ARTICLE 6

## APPROPRIATIONS

## Section 1. APPROPRIATIONS.

Subdivision 1. CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGOR COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM. \$119,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to fund the child support obligor community service work experience program in article 1, section 15, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 2. MOTOR VEHICLE CERTIFICATES OF TITLE AND LICENSE SUSPENSION. \$50,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services, for transfer to the commissioner of public safety to fund the necessary changes to the existing computer system to allow for memorialization of liens on motor vehicle certificates of title and to allow for suspension of drivers' licenses, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995.

Subd. 3. SUSPENSION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES. \$24,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to allow the commissioner to seek the suspension of drivers' licenses under Minnesota Statutes, section 518.551, subdivision 13, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 4. WORK REPORTING SYSTEM. \$350,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to allow the commissioner to implement the work reporting system under article 1, section 16, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 5. PUBLIC EDUCATION. \$150,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services for continuance of the child support public education campaign; \$75,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995; and \$75,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996. Any unencumbered balance remaining in the first year does not cancel and is available for the second year of the biennium.

Subd. 6. COOPERATION FOR THE CHILDREN PROGRAM. \$100,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services for purposes of developing and implementing the cooperation for the children program under article 1, section 14, and for the purpose of providing the requested funding to the office of administrative hearings to develop and implement the cooperation for the children program, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 7. MN ENABL. (a) \$362,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of health for purposes of developing and implementing the MN ENABL program in article 4, section 1; \$181,000 is available for the fiscal

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year beginning July 1, 1995; and \$181,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

(b) \$128,000 is appropriated from the state government special revenue fund to the commissioner of health for the MN ENABL program; \$64,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995; and \$64,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

(c) Any unencumbered balance remaining in the first year under this subdivision does not cancel and is available for the second year of the biennium.

Subd. 8. MOTOR VEHICLE LIENS. \$24,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to allow the commissioner to memorialize liens on motor vehicle certificates of title under Minnesota Statutes, section 518.551, subdivision 14, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 9. OCCUPATIONAL LICENSE SUSPENSION. \$10,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to implement the occupational license suspension procedures under Minnesota Statutes, section 518.551, subdivision 12, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 10. CHILD SUPPORT PAYMENT CENTER. \$358,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to create and maintain the child support payment center under Minnesota Statutes, section 518.5851; \$24,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995; and \$334,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 11. PUBLICATION OF NAMES. \$275,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to publish the names of delinquent child support obligors under Minnesota Statutes, section 518.575, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 12. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS. \$1,150,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to develop and implement the contested administrative process under Minnesota Statutes, section 518.5511, to be available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 13. WAIVERS. \$288,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to seek the waivers required by this legislation; \$148,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995; and \$140,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Subd. 14. VISITATION STUDY AND EDUCATION. (a) \$90,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services to contract with the supreme court to conduct the study under article 1, section 33, to be available until June 30, 1997.

(b) \$10,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of

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human services to contract with the attorney general for purposes of educating and training prosecutors and law enforcement officers on enforcement of laws relating to child support, visitation, and custody, to be available until June 30, 1997.

Subd. 15. CHILDREN'S VISITATION CENTERS. \$192,000 is appropriated from the state government special revenue fund to the commissioner of human services for supervised visitation facilities under Minnesota Statutes, section 256F.09; \$96,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1995; and \$96,000 is available for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1996.

Any unencumbered balance remaining in the first year does not cancel and is available for the second year of the biennium.

Presented to the governor May 30, 1995

Signed by the governor June 1, 1995, 11:18 a.m.

#### CHAPTER 258—S.F.No. 440

*An act relating to insurance; regulating coverages, notice provisions, enforcement provisions, and licensees; the comprehensive health association; increasing the lifetime benefit limit; making technical changes; providing for certain breast cancer coverage; prohibiting certain rate differentials within the same town or city; amending Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 60A.06, subdivision 3; 60A.085; 60A.111, subdivision 2; 60A.124; 60A.23, subdivision 8; 60A.26; 60A.951, subdivisions 2 and 5; 60A.954, subdivision 1; 60A.955; 60K.03, subdivision 7; 60K.14, subdivision 1; 61A.03, subdivision 1; 61A.071; 61A.092, subdivisions 3 and 6; 61B.28, subdivisions 8 and 9; 62A.042; 62A.10; 62A.135; 62A.136; 62A.14; 62A.141; 62A.31, subdivisions 1h and 1i; 62A.46, subdivision 2, and by adding a subdivision; 62A.48, subdivisions 1 and 2; 62A.50, subdivision 3; 62C.14, subdivisions 5 and 14; 62D.02, subdivision 8; 62E.02, subdivision 7; 62E.12; 62F.02, subdivision 2; 62I.09, subdivision 2; 62L.02, subdivision 16; 62L.03, subdivision 5; 65A.01, by adding a subdivision; 65B.06, subdivision 3; 65B.08, subdivision 1; 65B.09, subdivision 1; 65B.10, subdivision 3; 65B.61, subdivision 1; 72A.20, subdivision 13, and by adding a subdivision; 72B.05; 79.251, subdivision 5, and by adding a subdivision; 79.34, subdivision 2; 79.35; 79A.01, by adding a subdivision; 79A.02, subdivision 4; 79A.03, by adding a subdivision; 176.181, subdivision 2; 299F.053, subdivision 2; 515A.3-112; and 515B.3-113; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 60A; and 62A; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1994, sections 61A.072, subdivision 3; and 65B.07, subdivision 5.*

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1994, section 60A.06, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **LIMITATION ON COMBINATION POLICIES.** (a) Unless spe-

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