

CHAPTER 291

AN ACT

SB 364

Relating to support order enforcement; amending ORS 25.010, 25.020, 25.084, 25.125, 25.166, 25.220, 25.247, 25.260, 25.287, 25.640, 25.790, 107.108, 107.135 and 416.429.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. ORS 25.010 is amended to read:

25.010. As used in ORS chapters 25, 107, 109 and 416 and any other statutes providing for support payments or support enforcement procedures, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Administrator" means either the Administrator of the Division of Child Support of the Department of Justice or a district attorney, or the administrator's or a district attorney's authorized representative.

(2) "Child" has the meaning given that term in ORS 110.503.

(3) "Child support rights" means the right to establish or enforce an obligation imposed or imposable by law to provide support, including but not limited to medical support as defined in ORS 25.321 and an unsatisfied obligation to provide support.

(4) "Department" means the Department of Justice.

(5) "Disposable income" means that part of the income of an individual remaining after the deduction from the income of any amounts required to be withheld by law except laws enforcing spousal or child support and any amounts withheld to pay medical or dental insurance premiums.

(6) "Employer" means any entity or individual who engages an individual to perform work or services for which compensation is given in periodic payments or otherwise.

(7) "Income" is any monetary obligation in excess of \$4.99 after the fee described in ORS 25.414 (6) has been deducted that is in the possession of a third party owed to [an obligor] **a person** and includes but is not limited to:

(a) Compensation paid or payable for personal services whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus or otherwise;

(b) Periodic payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program;

(c) Cash dividends arising from stocks, bonds or mutual funds;

(d) Interest payments;

(e) Periodic payments from a trust account;

(f) Any program or contract to provide substitute wages during times of unemployment or disability;

(g) Any payment pursuant to ORS chapter 657; or

(h) Amounts payable to independent contractors.

(8) "Obligee" has the meaning given that term in ORS 110.503.

(9) "Obligor" has the meaning given that term in ORS 110.503.

(10) "Order to withhold" means an order or other legal process that requires a withholder to withhold support from the income of an obligor.

(11) "Public assistance" has the meaning given that term in ORS 416.400.

(12) "Withholder" means any person who disbursts income and includes but is not limited to an employer, conservator, trustee or insurer of the obligor.

SECTION 2. ORS 25.020 is amended to read:

25.020. (1) Support payments for or on behalf of any person that are ordered, registered or filed under this chapter or ORS chapter 107, 108, 109, 110, 416, 419B or 419C, unless otherwise authorized by ORS 25.030, shall be made to the Department of Justice as the state disbursement unit:

(a) During periods for which support is assigned under ORS 412.024, 418.032, 419B.406 or 419C.597;

(b) As provided by rules adopted under ORS 180.345, when public assistance is provided to a person who receives or has a right to receive support payments on the person's own behalf or on behalf of another person;

(c) After the assignment of support terminates for as long as amounts assigned remain owing;

(d) For any period during which support enforcement services are provided under ORS 25.080;

(e) When ordered by the court under ORS 419B.400;

(f) When a support order that is entered or modified on or after January 1, 1994, includes a provision requiring the obligor to pay support by income withholding; or

(g) When ordered by the court under any other applicable provision of law.

(2)(a) The Department of Justice shall disburse payments, after lawful deduction of fees and in accordance with applicable statutes and rules, to those persons and entities that are lawfully entitled to receive such payments.

(b) During a period for which support is assigned under ORS 412.024, for an obligee described in subsection (1)(b) of this section, the department shall disburse to the obligee, from child support collected each month, \$50 for each child up to a maximum of \$200 per family.

(3)(a) When the administrator is providing support enforcement services under ORS 25.080, the obligee may enter into an agreement with a collection agency, as defined in ORS 697.005, for assistance in collecting child support payments.

(b) The collection agency:

(A) May provide investigative and location services to the obligee and disclose relevant information from those services to the administrator for purposes of providing support enforcement services under ORS 25.080;

(B) May not charge interest or a fee for its services exceeding 29 percent of each support payment received unless the collection agency, if allowed by

the terms of the agreement between the collection agency and the obligee, hires an attorney to perform legal services on behalf of the obligee;

(C) May not initiate, without written authorization from the administrator, any enforcement action relating to support payments on which support enforcement services are provided by the administrator under ORS 25.080; and

(D) Shall include in the agreement with the obligee a notice printed in type size equal to at least 12-point type that provides information on the fees, penalties, termination and duration of the agreement.

(c) The administrator may use information disclosed by the collection agency to provide support enforcement services under ORS 25.080.

(4) The Department of Justice may immediately transmit to the obligee payments received from any obligor without waiting for payment or clearance of the check or instrument received if the obligor has not previously tendered any payment by a check or instrument that was not paid or was dishonored.

(5) The Department of Justice shall notify each obligor and obligee by mail when support payments shall be made to the department and when the obligation to make payments in this manner shall cease.

(6)(a) The administrator shall provide information about a child support account directly to a party to the support order regardless of whether the party is represented by an attorney. As used in this subsection, "information about a child support account" means the:

- (A) Date of issuance of the support order.
- (B) Amount of the support order.
- (C) Dates and amounts of payments.
- (D) Dates and amounts of disbursements.
- (E) Payee of any disbursements.
- (F) Amount of any arrearage.

(G) Source of any collection, to the extent allowed by federal law.

(b) Nothing in this subsection limits the information the administrator may provide by law to a party who is not represented by an attorney.

(7) Any pleading for the entry or modification of a support order must contain a statement that payment of support under a new or modified order will be by income withholding unless an exception to payment by income withholding is granted under ORS 25.396.

(8)(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d) and (e) of this subsection, a judgment or order establishing parentage or including a provision concerning support must contain:

(A) The residence, mailing or contact address, final four digits of the Social Security number, telephone number and final four digits of the driver license number of each party;

(B) The name, address and telephone number of all employers of each party;

(C) The names and dates of birth of the joint children of the parties; and

(D) Any other information required by rule adopted by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under ORS 1.002.

(b) The judgment or order shall also include notice that the obligor and obligee:

(A) Must inform the court and the administrator in writing of any change in the information required by this subsection within 10 days after the change; and

(B) May request that the administrator review the amount of support ordered after three years, or such shorter cycle as determined by rule of the Department of Justice, or at any time upon a substantial change of circumstances.

(c) The administrator may require of the parties any additional information that is necessary for the provision of support enforcement services under ORS 25.080.

(d)(A) Upon a finding, which may be made ex parte, that the health, safety or liberty of a party or child would unreasonably be put at risk by the disclosure of information specified in this subsection or by the disclosure of other information concerning a child or party to a parentage or support proceeding or if an existing order so requires, a court or administrator or administrative law judge, when the proceeding is administrative, shall order that the information not be contained in any document provided to another party or otherwise disclosed to a party other than the state.

(B) The Department of Justice shall adopt rules providing for similar confidentiality for information described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph that is maintained by an entity providing support enforcement services under ORS 25.080.

(e) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may, in consultation with the Department of Justice, adopt rules under ORS 1.002 to designate information specified in this subsection as confidential and require that the information be submitted through an alternate procedure to ensure that the information is exempt from public disclosure under ORS 192.355.

(9)(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, in any subsequent child support enforcement action, the court or administrator, upon a showing of diligent effort made to locate the obligor or obligee, may deem due process requirements to be met by mailing notice to the last-known residential, mailing or employer address or contact address as provided in ORS 25.085.

(b) Service of an order directing an obligor to appear in a contempt proceeding is subject to ORS 33.015 to 33.155.

(10) Subject to ORS 25.030, this section, to the extent it imposes any duty or function upon the Department of Justice, shall be deemed to supersede any provisions of ORS chapters 107, 108, 109, 110, 416, 419A, 419B and 419C that would otherwise impose the same duties or functions upon the county clerk or the Department of Human Services.

(11) Except as provided for in subsections (12), (13) and (14) of this section, credit may not be given

for payments not made to the Department of Justice as required under subsection (1) of this section.

(12)(a) The Department of Justice shall give credit for payments not made to the department:

[(a)] (A) When payments are not assigned to this or another state and the [obligee] **party to whom unpaid support is owed** and the obligor agree in writing that specific payments were made and should be credited, *limited to the current balance owed to the obligee*;

[(b)] (B) When payments are assigned to another state and that state verifies that payments not paid to the department were received by the other state; or

[(c)] (C) As provided by rule adopted under ORS 180.345.

(b) The credit under this subsection may not exceed the current unpaid balance of support owed to the party that has agreed in writing that payments were made and should be credited.

(13) An obligor may apply to the Department of Justice for credit for payments made other than to the Department of Justice. If the [obligee or other state] **party to whom unpaid support is owed** does not provide the agreement or verification required by subsection (12) of this section, credit may be given pursuant to order of an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings after notice and opportunity to object and be heard are given to both the obligor and [obligee] **the party to whom unpaid support is owed**. Notice shall be served upon the [obligee] **party to whom unpaid support is owed** as provided by ORS 25.085. Notice to the obligor may be by regular mail at the address provided in the application for credit. A hearing conducted under this subsection is a contested case hearing and ORS 183.413 to 183.470 apply. Any party may seek a hearing de novo in the circuit court.

(14) Nothing in this section precludes the Department of Justice from giving credit for payments not made to the department when there has been a judicially determined credit or satisfaction or when there has been a satisfaction of support executed by the person to whom support is owed.

(15) The Department of Justice shall adopt rules that:

(a) Direct how support payments that are made through or credited by the department are to be applied and, if applicable, disbursed; and

(b) Are consistent with federal regulations.

SECTION 3. ORS 25.084 is amended to read:

25.084. (1) The administrator may provide support enforcement services as described in ORS 25.080 only if support rights have been assigned to the state or if a person has provided a written application to the administrator that:

(a) Is signed by the person; **and**

[(b) Includes the last-known addresses of the obligor and the obligee; and]

[(c)] (b) Indicates that the person is applying for child support services.

(2) Any support judgment that provides for payment to the Department of Justice under ORS 25.020 may have an application incorporated in the judgment.

SECTION 4. ORS 25.125 is amended to read:

25.125. (1) The Department of Justice may return moneys to an obligor when the department determines that the obligor has paid more moneys than are due under a support obligation. However, when the obligor has an ongoing support obligation, the department may give the obligor credit for the excess amount paid and apply the credit to the future support obligation until the credit is fully used. When the department applies a credit to offset a future support obligation, the department shall so notify the obligee. The notice must inform the obligee that, if the obligee requests, the department will conduct an administrative review to determine if the record keeping and accounting related to the calculation of the credit balance is correct. The department shall conduct the administrative review within 30 days after receiving the request.

(2) An overpayment in favor of the state is created when the Department of Justice, under ORS 25.020, has transmitted moneys received from, or on behalf of, any person or entity, including but not limited to an obligor, an obligee [or a collection agency], a child support agency of another state or an agency of this state, and:

(a) The amount transmitted is more than the support obligation requires and the Department of Justice has returned the excess to the obligor under subsection (1) of this section;

(b) The Department of Justice has misapplied moneys received; or

(c) The amount transmitted is attributable in whole or in part to a tax refund offset collection all or part of which has been taken back by the Internal Revenue Service or the Department of Revenue.

(3)(a) The person or entity to which the moneys were transmitted owes the amount of the overpayment to the state. The Department of Justice shall:

(A) Attempt to recover the overpayment if it is cost-effective to do so;

(B) Notify the person or entity to whom the overpayment was made that the person or entity owes money to the state and specify the amount of the overpayment to be returned to the department; and

(C) Give the person or entity opportunity to object.

(b) If the person or entity does not file a timely written objection, the overpayment amount determined by the department becomes a liquidated debt and creates an account receivable owed to the department, and the provisions of subsection (4) of this section apply. If the department does not resolve an objection to the person's or entity's satisfaction, an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings shall hear the objection.

An order by the administrative law judge becomes a liquidated debt and creates an account receivable owed to the department. The person or entity may appeal the decision of an administrative law judge to the circuit court for a hearing de novo.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, if an agency of this or another state owes the overpayment, the agency shall return the amount of the overpayment to the department without notice and opportunity to object.

(4)(a) The amount of the overpayment specified in subsection (3)(a) of this section is a liquidated debt owed to the state and an associated account receivable. The Department of Justice may recover the debt by obtaining from the obligee a voluntary assignment of a portion of future support payments to be applied to the account receivable or in any other way permitted by law.

(b) Accounts receivable are considered delinquent for purposes of this subsection and are subject to the provisions of ORS chapter 293 if:

(A) The person or entity fails to make full payment within 90 days of liquidation; or

(B) A period of 90 days elapses without a payment as required by a payment agreement between the department and the obligated person or entity.

(5)(a) In addition to the account receivable created under subsection (2) of this section, a debt in favor of the state and an associated account receivable are created when:

(A) The Department of Justice receives payment for support amounts due from an obligor, a withholder subject to an order to withhold under this chapter or another issuer on behalf of an obligor;

(B) The Department of Justice transmits the amount to any other person or entity; and

(C) The payment is dishonored or reversed.

(b) When a debt is created under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the amount of money specified in the payment is owed to the state, and the department may collect the debt from one of the following:

(A) The obligor, regardless of who presented the check.

(B) The withholder, if the withholder presented the check.

(C) The other issuer, if another issuer presented the check.

(D) The person or entity to which the amount was transmitted by the department.

(c) The Department of Justice shall:

(A) Attempt to recover the debt if it is cost-effective to do so;

(B) Notify the obligor, withholder or other issuer who made the payment that the person or entity owes the money to the state; and

(C) Specify the amount of the debt to be paid to the department.

(d) The amount of the debt specified in paragraph (c) of this subsection is a liquidated debt owed to the state and an account receivable. The Department of Justice may recover the debt and collect on

the account receivable in any way permitted under law.

(e) Accounts receivable are considered delinquent for purposes of this subsection and are subject to the provisions of ORS chapter 293 when:

(A) The person or entity fails to make full payment within 90 days of liquidation; or

(B) A period of 90 days elapses without a payment as required by a payment agreement between the department and the obligated person or entity.

(6)(a) When an action is pending to terminate, vacate or set aside a support order or to modify a support order because of a change in physical custody of the child, the administrator may suspend enforcement of the support order if:

(A) Collection of support would result in a credit balance if the motion were granted; or

(B) Collection of child support would impair the ability of the obligor with physical custody of all of the parties' children to provide direct support to the children.

(b) The obligee may object, within 14 days after the date of the notice of intent to suspend enforcement of the support order, only on the grounds that:

(A) The child is not in the physical custody of the obligor;

(B) The child is in the physical custody of the obligor without the consent of the obligee; or

(C) The basis for the suspension of enforcement is factually incorrect.

(c) A party may appeal the administrator's decision to suspend or not to suspend enforcement of the support order under ORS 183.484.

(d) As used in this subsection, "credit balance" means that payments have been made in excess of all amounts owed by an obligor for ongoing and past due child support.

(7) The Department of Justice shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.

SECTION 5. ORS 25.166 is amended to read:

25.166. (1) Any court order or administrative order issued or modified in a proceeding under ORS chapter 107, 108, 109, 110, 416, 419B or 419C that contains an order for the payment of child support or spousal support must specify an initial due date and year for the payment of support that is on the first day of a calendar month, with subsequent payments due on the first day of each subsequent month for which the support is payable.

(2) For purposes of support enforcement, any support payment that becomes due and payable on a day other than the first day of the month in which the payment is due shall be enforceable by income withholding as of the first day of that month.

(3) Any court order or administrative order that contains an award of child, medical or spousal support that accrues on other than a monthly basis may, for income withholding and administrative support billing purposes only, be converted to a monthly amount.

(4) Support payments become delinquent only if not paid in full within one month of the payment

due date. A monthly child support obligation that is to be paid in two or more installments does not become delinquent until the obligation is not paid in full by the due date for the first installment in the next month. **This subsection does not apply to the accrual of interest under ORS 82.010.**

(5) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section do not apply to the determination or issuance of support arrearage liens, installment arrearage liens, judgment liens, writs of garnishment or any other action or proceeding that affects property rights under ORS chapter 18.

SECTION 6. ORS 25.220 is amended to read:

25.220. (1) In any proceeding to establish, enforce or modify a support obligation, extrinsic evidence of authenticity is not required as a condition precedent to the admission of a computer *[printout]* **record** of the administrator that may reflect the employment records of a parent, the support payment record of an obligor, the payment of public assistance, the amounts paid, the period during which public assistance was paid, the persons receiving or having received assistance and any other pertinent information, if the *[printout]* **record** bears a seal purporting to be that of the administrator and is certified as a true copy by original, **electronic** or facsimile signature of a person purporting to be an officer or employee of the administrator. *[Printouts]* **Records** certified in accordance with this section constitute prima facie evidence of the existence of the facts stated therein.

(2) To the extent permitted under federal and state law, obligors and obligees, and their attorneys, may obtain copies of such *[printouts]* **records** upon request made to the administrator.

SECTION 7. ORS 25.247 is amended to read:

25.247. (1) An obligor who is incarcerated for a period of 180 or more consecutive days shall be rebuttably presumed unable to pay child support and a child support obligation does not accrue for the duration of the incarceration unless the presumption is rebutted as provided in this section **or as determined by the court.**

(2) The Department of Justice and the Department of Corrections shall enter into an agreement to conduct data matches to identify the obligors described in subsection (1) of this section *[or as determined by the court]*.

(3) Within 30 days following identification of an obligor described in subsection (1) of this section whose child support obligation has not already been modified due to incarceration, the entity responsible for support enforcement services under ORS 25.080 shall provide notice of the presumption to the obligee and obligor and shall inform all parties to the support order that, unless a party objects as provided in subsection (4) of this section, child support shall cease accruing beginning with the first day of the first month that follows the obligor becoming incarcerated for a period of at least 180 consecutive days and continuing through the support

payment due in the last month prior to the reinstatement of the support order as provided in subsection (6) of this section. The entity shall serve the notice on the obligee in the manner provided for the service of summons in a civil action, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by any other mail service with delivery confirmation and shall serve the notice on the obligor by first class mail to the obligor's last-known address. The notice shall specify the month in which the obligor became incarcerated and shall contain a statement that the administrator represents the state and that low-cost legal counsel may be available.

(4) A party may object to the presumption by sending an objection to the entity that served the notice under subsection (3) of this section within 30 days after the date of service of the notice. The objection must describe the resources of the obligor or other evidence that rebuts the presumption of inability to pay child support. The entity receiving the objection shall cause the case to be set for a hearing before a court or an administrative law judge. The court or administrative law judge may consider only whether the presumption has been rebutted.

(5) If no objection is made, or if the court or administrative law judge finds that the presumption has not been rebutted, the *[Department of Justice]* **administrator** shall discontinue billing the obligor for the period of time described in subsection (3) of this section and no arrearage shall accrue for the period during which the obligor is not billed. In addition, the entity providing support enforcement services shall file with the circuit court in which the support order or judgment has been entered a copy of the notice described in subsection (3) of this section or, if an objection is made and the presumption is not rebutted, a copy of the court's or administrative law judge's order.

(6) An order that has been suspended as provided in this section will automatically be reinstated at 50 percent of the previously ordered support amount on the first day of the first month that follows the 120th day after the obligor's release from incarceration.

(7)(a) Within 30 days following reinstatement of the order pursuant to subsection (6) of this section, the *[Department of Justice]* **administrator** shall provide notice to all parties to the support order:

(A) Specifying the last date on which the obligor was incarcerated;

(B) Stating that by operation of law, billing and accrual of support resumed on the first day of the first month that follows the 120th day after the obligor's release from incarceration; and

(C) Informing the parties that the administrator will review the support order for purposes of modification of the support order as provided in subsection (8) of this section within 60 days following reinstatement of the order.

(b) The notice shall include a statement that the administrator represents the state and that low-cost legal counsel may be available.

(c) The entity providing support enforcement services shall file a copy of the notice required by

paragraph (a) of this subsection with the circuit court in which the support order or judgment has been entered.

(8) Within 60 days of the reinstatement under subsection (6) of this section, the administrator shall review the support order for purposes of modifying the support order.

(9) An obligor's incarceration for at least 180 consecutive days or an obligor's release from incarceration is considered a substantial change of circumstances for purposes of child support modification proceedings.

(10) Proof of incarceration for at least 180 consecutive days is sufficient cause for the administrator, court or administrative law judge to allow a credit and satisfaction against child support arrearages for each month that the obligor was incarcerated or that is within 120 days following the obligor's release from incarceration unless the presumption of inability to pay has been rebutted.

(11) Orders modified to zero prior to January 1, 2018, remain in force with reinstatement at the full amount ordered by the court occurring 61 days after release. Such orders are not subject to suspension and reinstatement as provided in this section.

(12) The provisions of subsections (1), (9) and (10) of this section apply regardless of whether child support enforcement services are being provided under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

(13) The Department of Justice shall adopt rules to implement this section.

(14) As used in this section, "support order" means a judgment or administrative order that creates child support rights and that is entered or issued under ORS 416.400 to 416.465, 419B.400 or 419C.590 or this chapter or ORS chapter 107, 108, 109 or 110.

SECTION 8. ORS 25.260 is amended to read:

25.260. (1) As used in this section, "Child Support Program" means:

- (a) The program described in ORS 180.345;
- (b) The Administrator of the Division of Child Support of the Department of Justice;
- (c) A district attorney; and
- (d) The administrator's or district attorney's authorized representative.

(2) Unless otherwise authorized by law, child support records, including data contained in the Child Support Program's automated system, are confidential and may be disclosed or used only as necessary for the administration of the program.

(3) In administering the Child Support Program, the program may:

(a) In accordance with rules adopted under subsection (7) of this section, report abuse as defined in ORS 419B.005 if the abuse is discovered while providing program services.

(b) Extract and receive information from other databases as necessary to carry out the program's responsibilities under state and federal law.

(4) The Child Support Program may compare and share information with public and private entities

as necessary to perform the program's responsibilities under state and federal law.

(5) The Child Support Program may exchange information with state agencies administering **the following** programs [*funded under Title XIX and Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act*] as necessary for the Child Support Program and the state agencies to perform their responsibilities under state and federal law[.]:

(a) Programs funded under Title IV, XIX or XXI of the Social Security Act; and

(b) The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program under ORS 411.806 to 411.845.

(6) In addition to any penalty to which an individual may be subject under ORS 25.990, an employee of the Department of Justice, of a district attorney or of the Department of Human Services who discloses or uses the contents of any records in violation of subsection (2) of this section is subject to discipline, up to and including dismissal from employment.

(7) The Department of Justice shall adopt rules consistent with federal regulations governing confidentiality of Child Support Program information.

SECTION 9. ORS 25.287 is amended to read:

25.287. (1)(a) The entity providing support enforcement services under ORS 25.080 may initiate proceedings to modify a support obligation to ensure that the support obligation is in accordance with the formula established under ORS 25.275.

(b) Proceedings under this subsection may occur only after three years have elapsed, or such shorter cycle as determined by rule of the Department of Justice, from the [*later*] **latest** of the following:

(A) The date the original support obligation took effect;

(B) The date any previous modification of the support obligation took effect; or

(C) The date of any previous review and determination under this subsection that resulted in no modification of the support obligation.

(c) For purposes of paragraph (b) of this subsection, a support obligation or modification takes effect on the first date on which the obligor is to pay the established or modified support amount.

(d) The only issues at proceedings under this subsection are whether three years have elapsed, or such shorter cycle as determined by rule of the department, and whether the support obligation is in substantial compliance with the formula established under ORS 25.275.

(e) Upon review, if the administrator determines that a support obligation does not qualify for modification under this section, [*a party may object to the determination within 30 days after the date of the determination. A hearing on the objection shall be conducted by an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings. Appeal of the order of the administrative law judge may be taken to the circuit court of the county in which the support obligation has been entered or registered for a hearing de novo. The appeal to the court shall be by petition*]

for review filed within 60 days after entry of the order of the administrative law judge.] **a party may appeal the administrator's decision under ORS 183.484.**

(f) If the court, the administrator or [the] **an** administrative law judge finds that more than three years have elapsed, or such shorter cycle as determined by rule of the department, the court, the administrator or the administrative law judge shall modify the support order to bring the support obligation into substantial compliance with the formula established under ORS 25.275, regardless of whether there has been a substantial change in circumstances since the support obligation was last established, modified or reviewed. Proceedings by the administrator or administrative law judge under this subsection shall be conducted according to the provisions of ORS 416.425 and 416.427.

(g) The provisions of this subsection apply to any support obligation established by a support order under this chapter or ORS chapter 107, 108, 109, 110 or 416 or ORS 419B.400 or 419C.590.

(2) The entity providing support enforcement services shall state in the document initiating the proceeding, to the extent known:

(a) Whether there is pending in this state or any other jurisdiction any type of support proceeding involving the child, including a proceeding brought under ORS 107.085, 107.135, 107.431, 108.110, 109.100, 109.103, 109.165, 125.025, 416.400 to 416.465, 419B.400 or 419C.590 or ORS chapter 110; and

(b) Whether there exists in this state or any other jurisdiction a support order, as defined in ORS 110.503, involving the child, other than the support obligation the entity seeks to modify.

(3) The entity providing support enforcement services shall include with the document initiating the proceeding a certificate regarding any pending support proceeding and any existing support order other than the support obligation the entity seeks to modify. The entity providing support enforcement services shall use a certificate that is in a form prescribed by the administrator and shall include information required by the administrator and subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The administrator, court or administrative law judge may use the provisions of subsection (1) of this section when a support order was entered in another state and registered in Oregon, the provisions of ORS chapter 110 apply and more than three years have elapsed, or such shorter cycle as determined by rule of the department.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, proceedings may be initiated at any time to modify a support obligation based upon a substantial change of circumstances under any other provision of law.

(6) The obligee is a party to any action to modify a support obligation under this section.

SECTION 10. ORS 25.640 is amended to read: 25.640. For purposes of ORS 25.643 and 25.646:

(1) "Account" means a demand deposit account, checking or negotiable withdrawal order account, savings account, share draft account, time deposit account, money-market mutual fund account or a claim for insurance benefits or payments of at least \$500, not including a claim for property damage, under a liability insurance policy or uninsured motorist insurance policy issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in this state.

(2) "Claimant" means an obligor who is asserting a claim of at least \$500, not including a claim for property damage, under a liability insurance policy or uninsured motorist policy issued by an insurer that is authorized to do business in this state.

(3) "Customer" has the meaning given that term in ORS 192.583.

(4) "Financial institution" means:

(a) A depository institution, as defined in section 3(c) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813(c));

(b) Any federal credit union or state credit union, as defined in section 101 of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752), including an institution-affiliated party of such a credit union, as defined in section 206(r) of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1786(r)); [and]

(c) Any person licensed under ORS 717.200 to 717.320, 717.900 and 717.905; and

[(c)] (d) Any benefit association, insurance company, safe deposit company, money-market mutual fund or similar entity authorized to do business in this state.

(5) "Financial records" means any original written or electronic document or copy of the document, or any information contained in the document, held by or in the custody of a financial institution, when the document, copy or information is identifiable as pertaining to one or more customers or claimants of the financial institution.

SECTION 11. ORS 25.790 is amended to read: 25.790. (1)(a) An employer shall report to the Division of Child Support of the Department of Justice the hiring or rehiring of an individual who resides or works in the state and to whom the employer anticipates paying earnings if the employer:

(A) Has employees working only in this state; or

(B) Is a multistate employer and has designated to the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services that Oregon is the employer's reporting state.

(b) The employer shall submit the report by mail or other means in accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Justice.

(2)(a) An employer shall make the report required by subsection (1) of this section with respect to an employee:

(A) Not later than 20 days after the date the employer hires or rehires the employee; or

(B) In the case of an employer transmitting reports [magnetically or] electronically, by transmissions each month not less than 12 days nor more than 16 days apart.

(b) An employer may submit a cumulative report for all individuals hired or rehired during the previous reporting period.

(3) The report required under subsection (1) of this section may be made on a W-4 form or, at the option of the employer, an equivalent form approved by the Division of Child Support of the Department of Justice, but must contain the employer's name, address and federal tax identification number and the employee's name, address and Social Security number.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "Employee" means an individual who must file a federal withholding form W-4 under the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) "Rehire" means to re-employ any individual who was laid off, separated, furloughed, granted a leave without pay or terminated from employment for more than 60 days.

SECTION 12. ORS 107.108 is amended to read:

107.108. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Child attending school" means a child of the parties who:

(A) Is unmarried;

(B) Is 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age;

(C) Is making satisfactory academic progress as defined by the school that the child attends; and

(D) Has a course load that is no less than one-half of the load that is determined by the school to constitute full-time enrollment.

(b) "Regularly scheduled break" means:

(A) A summer semester or term;

(B) A period of time not exceeding four months between graduation from or completion of school and the beginning of the next regularly scheduled term, semester or course of study at school;

(C) A period of time between the end and beginning of regularly scheduled consecutive school semesters, terms or courses of study; or

(D) Any other scheduled break between courses of study that is defined by the school as a regularly scheduled break.

(c) "School" means:

(A) An educational facility such as a high school, community college, four-year college or university;

(B) A course of professional, vocational or technical training, including the Job Corps, designed to fit the child for gainful employment; or

(C) A high school equivalency course, including but not limited to a General Educational Development (GED) program, an educational program for grade 12 or below and home schooling.

(2) A support order entered or modified under this chapter or under ORS chapter 25, 108, 109, 110, 125, 416, 419B or 419C may require either parent, or both of them, to provide for the support or maintenance of a child attending school.

(3) Notwithstanding ORS 416.407, a child attending school is a party to any legal proceeding related to the support order. A child attending school may:

(a) Apply for services under ORS 25.080:

(A) If a support order provides for the support or maintenance of the child attending school; or

(B) In accordance with rules adopted by the Department of Justice;

(b) Request a judicial or administrative modification of the child support amount or may receive notice of and participate in any modification proceeding; and

(c) Agree, in the [same] manner [as an obligee] provided under ORS 25.020 (12), that payments not made to the Department of Justice should be credited for amounts that would have been paid to the child attending school if the payments had been made to the department.

(4) Regardless of whether the child is a child attending school, an unmarried child who is 18 years of age or older and under 21 years of age:

(a) Is a necessary party to a judicial proceeding under ORS 107.085, 107.135, 107.431, 108.110, 109.103 or 109.165 in which the child's parents are parties and the court has authority to order or modify support for a child attending school; and

(b) May request notice of any proceeding initiated by the administrator to modify a support order that may affect the child's rights as a child attending school. To receive notice, the child shall provide an address to the administrator, and the administrator shall notify the child of any modification proceeding by first class mail. To be a party to a proceeding, the child must send a written request to the administrator within 30 days after the date of the notice of the proceeding.

(5)(a) If a support order provides for the support or maintenance of a child attending school and the child qualifies as a child attending school, unless good cause is found for the distribution of the payment to be made in some other manner, support shall be distributed to the child if services are being provided under ORS 25.080 or shall be paid directly to the child if those services are not being provided.

(b) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, administrator or administrative law judge, when there are multiple children for whom support is ordered, the amount distributed or paid directly to a child attending school is a prorated share based on the number of children for whom support is ordered. However, if, due to a parenting time or split custody arrangement, support was not paid to the parent having primary physical custody of the child before the child turned 18 years of age, support may not be distributed or paid directly to the child attending school unless the support order is modified.

(c) The Department of Justice shall adopt rules to define good cause and circumstances under which the administrator or administrative law judge may allocate support by other than a prorated share and to determine how support is to be allocated in those circumstances.

(6)(a) For support payments to continue to be distributed or paid directly to the child attending school, the child shall provide to each parent or

dered to pay support and, if services are being provided under ORS 25.080, to the department:

(A) Written notice of the child's intent to attend or continue to attend school. The child shall provide the notice before reaching 18 years of age. The notice must include the name of the school and the expected graduation date or date when the child will stop attending classes. If the child changes schools, the child shall provide the information required by this subsection concerning the subsequent school before the expected graduation date or date when the child will stop attending classes at the previous school.

(B) Written consent that:

(i) Is directed to the child's school and is in a form consistent with state and federal requirements that restrict disclosure of student records;

(ii) Gives the school authority to disclose to each parent ordered to pay support the child's enrollment status, whether the child is maintaining satisfactory academic progress, a list of courses in which the child is enrolled and the child's grades; and

(iii) States that the disclosure is for the purpose of permitting each parent to verify the child's compliance with the requirements of this section.

(b) The child shall provide the written consent form described in paragraph (a)(B) of this subsection within 30 days after the beginning of the first term or semester after the child reaches 18 years of age, at the beginning of each academic year thereafter and as otherwise required by the school to disclose the information under this section.

(c) If an order of nondisclosure of information has been entered concerning the child under ORS 25.020, the child may provide the information described in paragraph (a)(B) of this subsection in the manner established by the department by rule.

(7) Each parent ordered to pay support shall continue to make support payments, to be distributed or paid directly, to the child during regularly scheduled breaks as long as the child intends to continue attending school the next scheduled term or semester.

(8) A parent's obligation to pay support to a child attending school is suspended when:

(a) The child has reached 18 years of age and has not provided written notice of the child's intent to attend or continue to attend school, or the child has graduated or reached the date to stop attending classes, as provided under subsection (6)(a)(A) of this section;

(b)(A) Services are not being provided under ORS 25.080;

(B) The parent has provided the child with a written notice of the parent's intent to stop paying support directly to the child because the child is no longer a child attending school or the child has not provided the written consent required by subsection (6)(a)(B) of this section; and

(C) Thirty days have passed since the parent provided the notice to the child and the parent has not received:

(i) Written confirmation from the school that the child is enrolled in the school and is a child attending school; or

(ii) The written consent from the child as required by subsection (6)(a)(B) of this section;

(c)(A) Services are being provided under ORS 25.080;

(B) A parent ordered to pay support has provided the department with written notice that the child is no longer a child attending school or that the child has not provided the written consent required by subsection (6)(a)(B) of this section;

(C) The department has provided written notice to the child requiring:

(i) Written confirmation, on a form developed by the department, from the school that the child is enrolled in the school and is a child attending school; and

(ii) Proof that the written consent required by subsection (6)(a)(B) of this section has been provided to the parent ordered to pay support; and

(D) Thirty days have passed since the department provided the notice to the child and the department has not received:

(i) Written confirmation from the school that the child is enrolled in the school and is a child attending school; or

(ii) Proof that the written consent required by subsection (6)(a)(B) of this section has been provided to the parent ordered to pay support.

(9) When a parent's support obligation has been suspended under subsection (8) of this section, the obligation is reinstated:

(a) If services are not being provided under ORS 25.080, effective on the date the parent receives written confirmation from the school that the child is enrolled in the school and is a child attending school and receives the written consent from the child as required by subsection (6)(a)(B) of this section; or

(b) If services are being provided under ORS 25.080, effective on the date the department receives written confirmation from the school that the child is enrolled in the school and is a child attending school and receives proof that the written consent required by subsection (6)(a)(B) of this section has been provided to the parent ordered to pay support.

(10) If a parent ordered to pay support is paying a prorated share under subsection (5) of this section and that obligation is suspended under subsection (8) of this section, the parent shall pay to the obligee the amount previously paid to the child attending school until such time as the support order is modified. The suspension of a parent's obligation to pay support to a child attending school is a substantial change of circumstances for purposes of modifying a support order. In a proceeding to modify a support order, the court, administrator or administrative law judge may order a modified amount of support and may order an amount of support to be paid in the event that a support obligation is reinstated under subsection (9) of this section.

(11)(a) If services are being provided under ORS 25.080 and the department has suspended a support obligation under subsection (8) of this section or reinstated a support obligation under subsection (9) of this section, a party may request administrative review of the action within 30 days after the date of the notice that the department has suspended or reinstated the support obligation.

(b) The department may adopt rules specifying the issues that may be considered on review.

(c) A party may appeal the department's decision on review under ORS 183.484.

(12)(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a parent who is required to provide for the support or maintenance of a child attending school has established a higher education savings plan for the child's continued education, the court may order payment in accordance with the plan instead of ordering support that would otherwise be distributed or paid directly to the child under this section.

(b) If the court orders payment in accordance with the plan, the court may not order compliance with or payment of that provision of the order through the department.

(c) As used in this subsection, "higher education savings plan" means a tax-advantaged account established by a parent on behalf of a child for the purpose of paying qualified higher education expenses of the child at eligible educational institutions.

(13) A support order that provides for the support or maintenance of a child attending school is subject to this section regardless of when the support order was entered.

(14) A support order that provides for the support or maintenance of a child attending school is intended to recognize the importance of continuing education for a child over 18 years of age who does not benefit from an intact family or who has been removed from the household. While support may serve to supplement the resources available to the child attending school, it is not intended to replace other resources or meet all of the financial needs of a child attending school.

SECTION 13. ORS 107.135 is amended to read:

107.135. (1) The court may at any time after a judgment of annulment or dissolution of marriage or of separation is granted, upon the motion of either party and after service of notice on the other party in the manner provided by ORCP 7, and after notice to the Division of Child Support when required under subsection (9) of this section:

(a) Set aside, alter or modify any portion of the judgment that provides for the appointment and duties of trustees, for the custody, parenting time, visitation, support and welfare of the minor children and the children attending school, as defined in ORS 107.108, including any health or life insurance provisions, for the support of a party or for life insurance under ORS 107.820 or 107.830;

(b) Make an order, after service of notice to the other party, providing for the future custody, support and welfare of minor children residing in the state, who, at the time the judgment was given, were not residents of the state, or were unknown to the court or were erroneously omitted from the judgment;

(c) Terminate a duty of support toward any minor child who has become self-supporting, emancipated or married;

(d) After service of notice on the child in the manner provided by law for service of a summons, suspend future support for any child who has ceased to be a child attending school as defined in ORS 107.108; and

(e) Set aside, alter or modify any portion of the judgment that provides for a property award based on the enhanced earning capacity of a party that was awarded before October 23, 1999. A property award may be set aside, altered or modified under this paragraph:

(A) When the person with the enhanced earning capacity makes a good faith career change that results in less income;

(B) When the income of the person with the enhanced earning capacity decreases due to circumstances beyond the person's control; or

(C) Under such other circumstances as the court deems just and proper.

(2) When a party moves to set aside, alter or modify the child support provisions of the judgment:

(a) The party shall state in the motion, to the extent known:

(A) Whether there is pending in this state or any other jurisdiction any type of support proceeding involving children of the marriage, including one brought under ORS 25.287, 107.431, 109.100, 125.025, 416.400 to 416.465, 419B.400 or 419C.590 or ORS chapter 110; and

(B) Whether there exists in this state or any other jurisdiction a support order, as defined in ORS 110.503, involving children of the marriage, other than the judgment the party is moving to set aside, alter or modify.

(b) The party shall include with the motion a certificate regarding any pending support proceeding and any existing support order other than the judgment the party is moving to set aside, alter or modify. The party shall use a certificate that is in a form established by court rule and include information required by court rule and paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(3) In a proceeding under this section to reconsider the spousal or child support provisions of the judgment, the following provisions apply:

(a) A substantial change in economic circumstances of a party, which may include, but is not limited to, a substantial change in the cost of reasonable and necessary expenses to either party, is sufficient for the court to reconsider its order of support, except that an order of compensatory spousal support may only be modified upon a showing of an involuntary, extraordinary and unantic-

ipated change in circumstances that reduces the earning capacity of the paying spouse.

(b) If the judgment provided for a termination or reduction of spousal support at a designated age in anticipation of the commencement of pension, Social Security or other entitlement payments, and if the obligee is unable to obtain the anticipated entitlement payments, that inability is sufficient change in circumstances for the court to reconsider its order of support.

(c) If Social Security is considered in lieu of spousal support or partial spousal support, the court shall determine the amount of Social Security the party is eligible to collect. The court shall take into consideration any pension, retirement or other funds available to either party to effect an equitable distribution between the parties and shall also take into consideration any reduction of entitlement caused by taking early retirement.

(4) In considering under this section whether a change in circumstances exists sufficient for the court to reconsider spousal or child support provisions of a judgment, the following provisions apply:

(a) The court or administrator, as defined in ORS 25.010, shall consider income opportunities and benefits of the respective parties from all sources, including but not limited to:

(A) The reasonable opportunity of each party, the obligor and obligee respectively, to acquire future income and assets.

(B) Retirement benefits available to the obligor and to the obligee.

(C) Other benefits to which the obligor is entitled, such as travel benefits, recreational benefits and medical benefits, contrasted with benefits to which the obligee is similarly entitled.

(D) Social Security benefits paid to a child, or to a representative payee administering the funds for the child's use and benefit, as a result of the obligor's disability or retirement if the benefits:

(i) Were not previously considered in the child support order; or

(ii) Were considered in an action initiated before May 12, 2003.

(E) Apportioned Veterans' benefits or Survivors' and Dependents' Educational Assistance under 38 U.S.C. chapter 35 paid to a child, or to a representative payee administering the funds for the child's use and benefit, as a result of the obligor's disability or retirement if the benefits:

(i) Were not previously considered in the child support order; or

(ii) Were considered in an action initiated before May 12, 2003.

(b) If the motion for modification is one made by the obligor to reduce or terminate support, and if the obligee opposes the motion, the court shall not find a change in circumstances sufficient for reconsideration of support provisions, if the motion is based upon a reduction of the obligor's financial status resulting from the obligor's taking voluntary retirement, partial voluntary retirement or any other voluntary reduction of income or self-imposed

curtailment of earning capacity, if it is shown that such action of the obligor was not taken in good faith but was for the primary purpose of avoiding the support obligation. In any subsequent motion for modification, the court shall deny the motion if the sole basis of the motion for modification is the termination of voluntarily taken retirement benefits and the obligor previously has been found not to have acted in good faith.

(c) The court shall consider the following factors in deciding whether the actions of the obligor were not in "good faith":

(A) Timing of the voluntary retirement or other reduction in financial status to coincide with court action in which the obligee seeks or is granted an increase in spousal support.

(B) Whether all or most of the income producing assets and property were awarded to the obligor, and spousal support in lieu of such property was awarded to the obligee.

(C) Extent of the obligor's dissipation of funds and assets prior to the voluntary retirement or soon after filing for the change of circumstances based on retirement.

(D) If earned income is reduced and absent dissipation of funds or large gifts, whether the obligor has funds and assets from which the spousal support could have been paid.

(E) Whether the obligor has given gifts of substantial value to others, including a current spouse, to the detriment of the obligor's ability to meet the preexisting obligation of spousal support.

(5) Upon terminating a duty of spousal support, a court shall make specific findings of the basis for the termination and shall include the findings in the judgment.

(6) Any modification of child or spousal support granted because of a change of circumstances may be ordered effective retroactive to the date the motion for modification was served or to any date thereafter.

(7) The judgment is final as to any installment or payment of money that has accrued up to the time the nonmoving party, other than the state, is served with a motion to [*set aside, alter or*] modify the judgment. The court may not [*set aside, alter or*] modify any portion of the judgment that provides for any payment of money, either for minor children or for the support of a party, that has accrued before the motion is served. However:

(a) The court may allow a credit against child support arrearages for periods of time, excluding reasonable parenting time unless otherwise provided by order or judgment, during which the obligor, with the knowledge and consent of the obligee or pursuant to court order, has physical custody of the child; and

(b) The court may allow, as provided in the rules of the Child Support Program, a dollar-for-dollar credit against child support arrearages for any Social Security or Veterans' benefits paid retroactively to the child, or to a representative payee adminis-

tering the funds for the child's use and benefit, as a result of an obligor's disability or retirement.

(8) In a proceeding under subsection (1) of this section, the court may assess against either party a reasonable attorney fee and costs for the benefit of the other party. If a party is found to have acted in bad faith, the court shall order that party to pay a reasonable attorney fee and costs of the defending party.

(9) Whenever a motion to establish, modify or terminate child support or satisfy or alter support arrearages is filed and the child support rights of one of the parties or of a child of both of the parties have been assigned to the state, a true copy of the motion shall be served by mail or personal delivery on the Administrator of the Division of Child Support of the Department of Justice or on the branch office providing support services to the county in which the motion is filed.

(10)(a) Except as provided in ORS 109.701 to 109.834, the courts of Oregon, having once acquired personal and subject matter jurisdiction in a domestic relations action, retain such jurisdiction regardless of any change of domicile.

(b) The courts of Oregon, in a proceeding to establish, enforce or modify a child support order, shall recognize the provisions of the federal Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act (28 U.S.C. 1738B).

(11) In a proceeding under this section to reconsider provisions in a judgment relating to custody or parenting time, the court may consider repeated and unreasonable denial of, or interference with, parenting time to be a substantial change of circumstances.

(12) In a proceeding under this section to reconsider provisions in a judgment relating to parenting time, the court may suspend or terminate a parent's parenting time with a child if the court finds that the parent has abused a controlled substance and that the parenting time is not in the best interests of the child. If a court has suspended or terminated a parent's parenting time with a child for reasons described in this subsection, the court may not grant the parent future parenting time until the parent has shown that the reasons for the suspension or termination are resolved and that reinstated parenting time is in the best interests of the child. Nothing in this subsection limits the court's authority under subsection (1)(a) of this section.

(13) In a proceeding under this section to reconsider provisions in a judgment relating to custody, temporary placement of the child by the custodial parent pursuant to ORS 109.056 (3) with the non-custodial parent as a result of military deployment of the custodial parent is not, by itself, a change of circumstances. Any fact relating to the child and the parties occurring subsequent to the last custody judgment, other than the custodial parent's temporary placement of the child pursuant to ORS 109.056 (3) with the noncustodial parent, may be considered by the court when making a change of circumstances determination.

(14) Within 30 days after service of notice under subsection (1) of this section, the party served shall file a written response with the court.

(15)(a) It is the policy of this state:

(A) To encourage the settlement of cases brought under this section; and

(B) For courts to enforce the terms of settlements described in paragraph (b) of this subsection to the fullest extent possible, except when to do so would violate the law or would clearly contravene public policy.

(b) In a proceeding under subsection (1) of this section, the court may enforce the terms set forth in a stipulated order or judgment signed by the parties, an order or judgment resulting from a settlement on the record or an order or judgment incorporating a settlement agreement:

(A) As contract terms using contract remedies;

(B) By imposing any remedy available to enforce an order or judgment, including but not limited to contempt; or

(C) By any combination of the provisions of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph.

(c) A party may seek to enforce an agreement and obtain remedies described in paragraph (b) of this subsection by filing a motion, serving notice on the other party in the manner provided by ORCP 7 and, if a remedy under paragraph (b)(B) of this subsection is sought, complying with the statutory requirements for that remedy. All claims for relief arising out of the same acts or omissions must be joined in the same proceeding.

(d) Nothing in paragraph (b) or (c) of this subsection limits a party's ability, in a separate proceeding, to file a motion to modify an order or judgment under subsection (1) of this section or to seek enforcement of an ancillary agreement to the order or judgment.

SECTION 14. ORS 416.429 is amended to read:

416.429. (1) The administrator may issue a notice of intent to establish and enforce arrearages for any support order that is registered, filed or entered in this state. The notice must be served upon the obligor in the manner prescribed for service of summons in a civil action, mailed to the obligor at the obligor's last-known address by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by any other mail service with delivery confirmation. The administrator shall mail the notice to the obligee by regular mail.

(2) The notice shall include:

(a) A statement of the name of the caretaker relative or agency and the name of the dependent child for whom support is to be paid;

(b) A statement of the monthly support the obligor is required to pay under the support order;

(c) A statement of the arrearages claimed to be owed under the support order;

[(d) A demand that the obligor make full payment to the Department of Justice or the clerk of the court, whichever is appropriate, within 30 days of the receipt or service of the notice;]

[(e) A statement that if full payment or an objection is not received within 30 days, the administrator will enter an order directing that the amount of the arrearages stated in the notice be entered in the child support accounting record maintained by the Department of Justice;]

[(f)] (d) A statement that if the obligor or the obligee objects to the enforcement of the arrearages, then the objecting party must send to the office issuing the notice, within 30 days of the date of service, a written response that sets forth any objections and requests a hearing;

[(g)] (e) A statement that the only basis upon which an obligor or an obligee may object to the enforcement of the arrearages is that the amount of the arrearages specified in the notice is incorrect;

[(h)] (f) A reference to ORS 416.400 to 416.465;

[(i)] (g) A statement that the obligor and the obligee are responsible for notifying the office of any change of address or employment;

[(j)] (h) A statement that if the obligor or the obligee has any questions, the obligor or obligee should telephone or visit the appropriate office or consult an attorney; and

[(k)] (i) Such other information as the administrator finds appropriate.

(3) If a timely written response setting forth objections and requesting a hearing is received by the appropriate office, a hearing shall be held under ORS 416.427.

(4) If no timely written response and request for hearing is received by the appropriate office, the administrator shall enter an order directing that the amount of the arrearages stated in the notice be entered in the child support accounting record maintained by the Department of Justice.

(5) Action to administratively enforce and collect upon the arrearages established under this section may be taken 30 days after service of or receipt or refusal of the notice by the obligor or obligee.

(6) Nothing in this section shall prevent the administrator from using other available enforcement remedies at any time.

Approved by the Governor June 7, 2019

Filed in the office of Secretary of State June 12, 2019

Effective date January 1, 2020