1	HOUSE BILL 90
2	43rd Legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997
3	I NTRODUCED BY
4	R. DAVID PEDERSON
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8	FOR THE COURTS, CORRECTIONS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO FAMILY LAW; PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR RECONCILIATION
12	OF MULTIPLE CHILD-SUPPORT ORDERS; CLARIFYING PROCEDURES FOR
13	INCOME-WITHHOLDING ORDERS; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING
14	SECTIONS OF THE UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT.
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16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
17	Section 1. Section 40-6A-101 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994,
18	Chapter 107, Section 101) is amended to read:
19	"40-6A-101. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Uniform
20	Interstate Family Support Act:
21	(1) "child" means an individual, whether over or
22	under the age of majority, who is or is alleged to be owed a
23	duty of support by the individual's parent or who is or is
24	alleged to be the beneficiary of a support order directed to the
25	parent;
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	(2)	"chi l	d-supp	ort	orde	er"	means	a sı	ıppoı	rt o	order	for
a child,	i ncl ud	ing a	chi l d	who	has	att	ai ned	the	age	of	maj or	ity
under th	e law o	f the	i ssui r	ıg st	ate;							

- (3) "duty of support" means an obligation imposed or imposable by law to provide support for a child, spouse or former spouse, including an unsatisfied obligation to provide support;
- (4) "home state" means the state in which a child lived with a parent or a person acting as parent for at least six consecutive months immediately preceding the time of filing of a petition or comparable pleading for support and, if a child is less than six months old, the state in which the child lived from birth with any of them. A period of temporary absence of any of them is counted as part of the six-month or other period;
- (5) "income" includes earnings or other periodic entitlements to money from any source and any other property subject to withholding for support under the law of this state;
- (6) "income-withholding order" means an order or other legal process directed to an obligor's employer or other debtor to withhold support from the income of the obligor;
- (7) "initiating state" means a state [in] from which a proceeding is forwarded or in which a proceeding is filed for forwarding to a responding state under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law or procedure substantially similar to that act, the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act

1	or the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act [is
2	filed for forwarding to a responding state];
3	(8) "initiating tribunal" means the authorized
4	tribunal in an initiating state;
5	(9) "issuing state" means the state in which a
6	tribunal issues a support order or renders a judgment
7	determining parentage;
8	(10) "issuing tribunal" means the tribunal that
9	issues a support order or renders a judgment determining
10	parentage;
11	(11) "law" includes decisional and statutory law and
12	rules and regulations having the force of law;
13	(12) "obligee" means:
14	(i) an individual to whom a duty of support is
15	or is alleged to be owed or in whose favor a support order has
16	been issued or a judgment determining parentage has been
17	rendered;
18	(ii) a state or political subdivision to which
19	the rights under a duty of support or support order have been
20	assigned or which has independent claims based on financial
21	assistance provided to an individual obligee; or
22	(iii) an individual seeking a judgment
23	determining parentage of the individual's child;
24	(13) "obligor" means an individual or the estate of
25	a decedent:

1	(i) who owes or is alleged to owe a duty of
2	support;
3	(ii) who is alleged but has not been
4	adjudicated to be a parent of a child; or
5	(iii) who is liable under a support order;
6	(14) "register" means to record a support order or
7	judgment determining parentage in the appropriate tribunal of
8	this state;
9	(15) "registering tribunal" means a tribunal in
10	which a support order is registered;
11	(16) "responding state" means a state [to] <u>in</u> which
12	a proceeding <u>is filed or to which a proceeding</u> is forwarded <u>for</u>
13	<u>filing from an initiating state</u> under the Uniform Interstate
14	Family Support Act, a law <u>or procedure</u> substantially similar to
15	that act, the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act or
16	the Revised Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act;
17	(17) "responding tribunal" means the authorized
18	tribunal in a responding state;
19	(18) "spousal support order" means a support order
20	for a spouse or former spouse of the obligor;
21	(19) "state" means a state of the United States, the
22	District of Columbia, [the Commonwealth of] Puerto Rico, the
23	<u>United States Virgin Islands</u> or any territory or insular
24	possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.
25	[The term] "State" includes an Indian tribe and [includes] a

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foreign jurisdiction that has <u>enacted a law or</u> established procedures for issuance and enforcement of support orders which are substantially similar to the procedures under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, <u>the Uniform Reciprocal</u>

<u>Enforcement of Support Act or the Revised Uniform Reciprocal</u>

<u>Enforcement of Support Act</u>;

- (20) "support enforcement agency" means a public official or agency authorized to seek:
- (i) enforcement of support orders or laws relating to the duty of support;
- (ii) establishment or modification of child support;
 - (iii) determination of parentage; or
 - (iv) to locate obligors or their assets;
- (21) "support order" means a judgment, decree or order, whether temporary, final or subject to modification, for the benefit of a child, a spouse or a former spouse, which provides for monetary support, health care, arrearages or reimbursement, and may include related costs and fees, interest, income withholding, attorney's fees and other relief; and
- (22) "tribunal" means a court, administrative agency or quasi-judicial entity authorized to establish, enforce or modify support orders or to determine parentage."
- Section 2. Section 40-6A-102 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 102) is amended to read:

1	"40-6A-102. [TRIBUNALS OF THIS] TRIBUNAL OF STATE The
2	district courts are the tribunals of this state."
3	Section 3. Section 40-6A-203 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994,
4	Chapter 107, Section 203) is amended to read:
5	"40-6A-203. INITIATING AND RESPONDING TRIBUNAL OF [THIS]
6	STATE Under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, a
7	tribunal of this state may serve as an initiating tribunal to
8	forward proceedings to another state and as a responding
9	tribunal for proceedings initiated in another state."
10	Section 4. Section 40-6A-205 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994,
11	Chapter 107, Section 205) is amended to read:
12	"40-6A-205. CONTINUING, EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION
13	(a) A tribunal of this state issuing a support order
14	consistent with the law of this state has continuing, exclusive
15	jurisdiction over a child-support order:
16	(1) as long as this state remains the residence
17	of the obligor, the individual obligee or the child for whose
18	benefit the support order is issued; or
19	(2) until [each individual party has] all of
20	the parties who are individuals have filed written [consent]
21	consents with the tribunal of this state for a tribunal of
22	another state to modify the order and assume continuing,
23	exclusive jurisdiction.
24	(b) A tribunal of this state issuing a child-support
25	order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise its

continuing jurisdiction to modify the order if the order has been modified by a tribunal of another state pursuant to a law substantially similar to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.

- (c) If a child-support order of this state is modified by a tribunal of another state pursuant to a law substantially similar to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, a tribunal of this state loses its continuing, exclusive jurisdiction with regard to prospective enforcement of the order issued in this state and may only:
- (1) enforce the order that was modified as to amounts accruing before the modification;
- (2) enforce nonmodifiable aspects of that order; and
- (3) provide other appropriate relief for violations of that order which occurred before the effective date of the modification.
- (d) A tribunal of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of a tribunal of another state which has issued a child-support order pursuant to a law substantially similar to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.
- (e) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.

2	consistent with the law of this state has continuing, exclusive
3	jurisdiction over a spousal support order throughout the
4	existence of the support obligation. A tribunal of this state
5	may not modify a spousal support order issued by a tribunal of
6	another state having continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over
7	that order under the law of that state."
8	Section 5. Section 40-6A-207 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994,
9	Chapter 107, Section 207) is amended to read:
10	"40-6A-207. RECOGNITION OF [CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS]
11	CONTROLLING CHILD-SUPPORT ORDER
12	(a) <u>If a proceeding is brought under the Uniform</u>
13	Interstate Family Support Act and only one tribunal has issued a
14	child-support order, the order of that tribunal controls and
15	must be so recognized.
16	(b) If a proceeding is brought under the Uniform
17	Interstate Family Support Act and [one] two or more child-
18	support orders have been issued [in this] by tribunals of this
19	state or another state with regard to [an] the same obligor and
20	[a] child, a tribunal of this state shall apply the following
21	rules in determining which order to recognize for purposes of
22	continuing, exclusive jurisdiction:
23	[(1) if only one tribunal has issued a child
24	support order, the order of that tribunal must be recognized;
25	(2) if two or more tribunals have issued child

(f) A tribunal of this state issuing a support order

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3	continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under the Uniform Interstate
4	Family Support Act, the order of that tribunal [must be]
5	controls and shall be so recognized;
6	[(3) if two or more tribunals have issued child
7	support orders for the same obligor and child and]
8	(2) if more than one of the tribunals would
9	have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under the Uniform
10	Interstate Family Support Act, an order issued by a tribunal in
11	the current home state of the child [must be] controls and must
12	be so recognized, but if an order has not been issued in the
13	current home state of the child, the order most recently issued
14	[must be] controls and must be so recognized; and
15	[(4) if two or more tribunals have issued child
16	support orders for the same obligor and child and
17	(3) if none of the tribunals would have
18	continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under the Uniform Interstate
19	Family Support Act, the tribunal of this state [may] having
20	jurisdiction over the parties shall issue a child-support order,
21	which [must be] <u>controls and must be so</u> recognized.
22	(c) If two or more child-support orders have been
23	issued for the same obligor and child and if the obligor or the
24	individual obligee resides in this state, a party may request a
25	tribunal of this state to determine which order controls and

support orders for the same obligor and child and

(1) if only one of the tribunals would have

must be so recognized under Subsection (b) of this section. The request must be accompanied by a certified copy of every support order in effect. The requesting party shall give notice of the request to each party whose rights may be affected by the determination.

[(b)] (d) The tribunal that [has issued an order recognized under subsection (a)] issued the controlling order under Subsection (a), (b) or (c) of this section is the tribunal [having] that has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under Section 40-6A-205 NMSA 1978.

(e) A tribunal of this state that determines by order the identity of the controlling order under Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection (b) of this section or which issues a new controlling order under Paragraph (3) of Subsection (b) of this section shall state in that order the basis upon which the tribunal made its determination.

(f) Within thirty days after issuance of an order determining the identity of the controlling order, the party obtaining the order shall file a certified copy of it with each tribunal that issued or registered an earlier order of child support. A party who obtains the order and fails to file a certified copy is subject to appropriate sanctions by a tribunal in which the issue of failure to file arises. The failure to file does not affect the validity or enforceability of the controlling order."

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Section 6. Section 40-6A-303 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 303) is amended to read:

"40-6A-303. APPLICATION OF LAW OF [THIS] STATE. -- Except as otherwise provided by the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, a responding tribunal of this state:

- (1) shall apply the procedural and substantive law, including the rules on choice of law, generally applicable to similar proceedings originating in this state and may exercise all powers and provide all remedies available in those proceedings; and
- (2) shall determine the duty of support and the amount payable in accordance with the law and support guidelines of this state."
- Section 7. Section 40-6A-304 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 304) is amended to read:

"40-6A-304. DUTIES OF INITIATING TRIBUNAL. --

- (a) Upon the filing of a petition authorized by the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, an initiating tribunal of this state shall forward three copies of the petition and its accompanying documents:
- (1) to the responding tribunal or appropriate support enforcement agency in the responding state; or
- (2) if the identity of the responding tribunal is unknown, to the state information agency of the responding state with a request that they be forwarded to the appropriate

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tribunal and that receipt be acknowledged.

(b) If a responding state has not enacted the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law or procedure substantially similar to that act, a tribunal of this state may issue a certificate or other document and make findings required by the law of the responding state. If the responding state is a foreign jurisdiction, the tribunal may specify the amount of support sought and provide other documents necessary to satisfy the requirements of the responding state."

Section 8. Section 40-6A-305 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 305) is amended to read:

"40-6A-305. DUTIES AND POWERS OF RESPONDING TRIBUNAL. --

- (a) When a responding tribunal of this state receives a petition or comparable pleading from an initiating tribunal or directly pursuant to [Section 301(c) of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act] Subsection (c) of Section 40-6A-301 NMSA 1978, it shall cause the petition or pleading to be filed and notify the petitioner [by first class mail] where and when it was filed.
- (b) A responding tribunal of this state, to the extent otherwise authorized by law, may do one or more of the following:
- issue or enforce a support order, modify a child-support order or render a judgment to determine parentage;
 - (2) order an obligor to comply with a support

1	order, specifying the amount and the manner of compliance;
2	(3) order income withholding;
3	(4) determine the amount of any arrearage and
4	specify a method of payment;
5	(5) enforce orders by civil or criminal
6	contempt, or both;
7	(6) set aside property for satisfaction of the
8	support order;
9	(7) place liens and order execution on the
10	obligor's property;
11	(8) order an obligor to keep the tribunal
12	informed of the obligor's current residential address, telephone
13	number, employer, address of employment and telephone number at
14	the place of employment;
15	(9) issue a bench warrant for an obligor who
16	has failed after proper notice to appear at a hearing ordered by
17	the tribunal and enter the bench warrant in any local and state
18	computer systems for criminal warrants;
19	(10) order the obligor to seek appropriate
20	employment by specified methods;
21	(11) award reasonable attorney's fees and other
22	fees and costs; and
23	(12) grant any other available remedy.
24	(c) A responding tribunal of this state shall
25	include in a support order issued under the Uniform Interstate
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	.112070.21113

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Family Support Act, or in the documents accompanying the order, the calculations on which the support order is based.

- (d) A responding tribunal of this state may not condition the payment of a support order issued under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act upon compliance by a party with provisions for visitation.
- (e) If a responding tribunal of this state issues an order under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, the tribunal shall send a copy of the order [by first class mail] to the petitioner and the respondent and to the initiating tribunal, if any."

Section 9. Section 40-6A-307 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 307) is amended to read:

"40-6A-307. DUTIES OF SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. --

- (a) A support enforcement agency of this state, upon request, shall provide services to a petitioner in a proceeding under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act.
- (b) A support enforcement agency that is providing services to the petitioner as appropriate shall:
- (1) take all steps necessary to enable an appropriate tribunal in this state or another state to obtain jurisdiction over the respondent;
- (2) request an appropriate tribunal to set a date, time and place for a hearing;
 - (3) make a reasonable effort to obtain all

rel evant	information,	i ncl udi ng	information	as	to	income	and
property	of the parti	es;					

- (4) within two days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, after receipt of a written notice from an initiating, responding or registering tribunal, send a copy of the notice [by first class mail] to the petitioner;
- (5) within two days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, after receipt of a written communication from the respondent or the respondent's attorney, send a copy of the communication [by first class mail] to the petitioner; and
- (6) notify the petitioner if jurisdiction over the respondent cannot be obtained.
- (c) The Uniform Interstate Family Support Act does not create or negate a relationship of attorney and client or other fiduciary relationship between a support enforcement agency or the attorney for the agency and the individual being assisted by the agency."

Section 10. Section 40-6A-501 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 501) is amended to read:

"40-6A-501. [RECOGNITION] EMPLOYER'S RECEIPT OF

INCOME-WITHHOLDING ORDER OF ANOTHER STATE.--[(a)] An

income-withholding order issued in another state may be sent [by

first class mail] to the obligor's employer without first filing

a petition or comparable pleading or registering the order with

1	a tribunal of this state. [Upon receipt of the order, the
2	employer shall:
3	(1) treat an income-withholding order issued in
4	another state which appears regular on its face as if it had
5	been issued by a tribunal of this state;
6	(2) immediately provide a copy of the order to
7	the obligor; and
8	(3) distribute the funds as directed in the
9	wi thhol di ng-order.
10	(b) An obligor may contest the validity or
11	enforcement of an income-withholding order issued in another
12	state in the same manner as if the order had been issued by a
13	tribunal of this state. Section 604 of the Uniform Interstate
14	Family Support Act applies to the contest. The obligor shall
15	give notice of the contest to any support enforcement agency
16	providing services to the obligee and to:
17	(1) the person or agency designated to receive
18	payments in the income-withholding order; or
19	(2) if no person or agency is designated, the
20	obligee.]"
21	Section 11. Section 40-6A-502 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994,
22	Chapter 107, Section 502) is repealed and a new Section
23	40-6A-502 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
24	"40-6A-502. [NEW MATERIAL] EMPLOYER'S COMPLIANCE WITH
25	I NCOME- WI THOLDI NG ORDER OF ANOTHER STATE

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- (a) Upon receipt of an income-witholding order, the obligor's employer shall immediately provide a copy of the order to the obligor.
- (b) The employer shall treat an income-witholding order issued in another state that appears regular on its face as if it had been issued by a tribunal of this state.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (d) of this section and Section 40-6A-503 NMSA 1978 the employer shall withhold and distribute the funds as directed in the withholding order by complying with terms of the order that specify:
- (1) the duration and amount of periodic payments of current child support, stated as a sum certain;
- (2) the person or agency designated to receive payments and the address to which the payments are to be forwarded;
- (3) medical support, whether in the form of periodic cash payment, stated as a sum certain, or ordering the obligor to provide health insurance coverage for the child under a policy available through the obligor's employment;
- (4) the amount of periodic payments of fees and costs for a support enforcement agency, the issuing tribunal and the obligor's attorney, stated as sums certain; and
- (5) the amount of periodic payments of arrearages and interest on arrearages, stated as sums certain.

1	(d) An employer shall comply with the law of the		
2	state of the obligor's principal place of employment for		
3	withholding from income with respect to:		
4	(1) the employer's fee for processing an		
5	income-withholding order;		
6	(2) the maximum amount permitted to be withheld		
7	from the obligor's income; and		
8	(3) the times within which the employer must		
9	implement the withholding order and forward the child-support		
10	payment."		
11	Section 12. A new section of the Uniform Interstate Family		
12	Support Act, Section 40-6A-503 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:		
13	"40-6A-503. [NEW MATERIAL] COMPLIANCE WITH MULTIPLE		
14	INCOME-WITHHOLDING ORDERSIf an obligor's employer receives		
15	multiple income-withholding orders with respect to the earnings		
16	of the same obligor, the employer satisfies the terms of the		
17	multiple orders if the employer complies with the law of the		
18	state of the obligor's principal place of employment to		
19	establish the priorities for withholding and allocating income		
20	withheld for multiple child-support obligees."		
21	Section 13. A new section of the Uniform Interstate Family		
22	Support Act, Section 40-6A-504 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:		
23	"40-6A-504. [<u>NEW MATERIAL]</u> IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL		
24	LIABILITYAn employer who complies with an income-withholding		
25	order issued in another state in accordance with this article is		

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not subject to civil liability to an individual or agency with regard to the employer's withholding of child support from the obligor's income."

Section 14. A new section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, Section 40-6A-505 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"40-6A-505. [NEW MATERIAL] PENALTIES FOR NONCOMPLIANCE. -An employer who willfully fails to comply with an incomewithholding order issued in another state and received for
enforcement is subject to the same penalties that may be imposed
for noncompliance with an order issued by a tribunal of this
state."

Section 15. A new section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, Section 40-6A-506 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"40-6A-506. [NEW MATERIAL] CONTEST BY OBLIGOR. --

- (a) An obligor may contest the validity or enforcement of an income-withholding order issued in another state and received directly by an employer in this state in the same manner as if the order had been issued by a tribunal of this state. Section 40-6A-604 NMSA 1978 applies to the contest.
 - (b) The obligor shall give notice of the contest to:
- a support enforcement agency providing services to the obligee;
- (2) each employer that has directly received an income-withholding order; and
 - (3) the person or agency designated to receive

payments in the income-withholding order or, if no person or agency is designated, to the obligee."

Section 16. A new section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, Section 40-6A-507 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"40-6A-507. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS. --

- (a) A party seeking to enforce a support order or an income-withholding order, or both, issued by a tribunal of another state may send the documents required for registering the order to a support enforcement agency of this state.
- (b) Upon receipt of the documents, the support enforcement agency, without initially seeking to register the order, shall consider and, if appropriate, use any administrative procedure authorized by the law of this state to enforce a support order or an income-withholding order, or both. If the obligor does not contest administrative enforcement, the order need not be registered. If the obligor contests the validity or administrative enforcement of the order, the support enforcement agency shall register the order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act."

Section 17. Section 40-6A-605 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 605) is amended to read:

"40-6A-605. NOTICE OF REGISTRATION OF ORDER. --

(a) When a support order or income-withholding order issued in another state is registered, the registering tribunal

shall notify the nonregistering party. [Notice must be given by first class, certified or registered mail or by any means of personal service authorized by the law of this state.] The notice [must] shall be accompanied by a copy of the registered order and the documents and relevant information accompanying the order.

- (b) The notice [must] shall inform the nonregistering party:
- (1) that a registered order is enforceable as of the date of registration in the same manner as an order issued by a tribunal of this state;
- (2) that a hearing to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order must be requested within twenty days after the date of mailing or personal service of the notice;
- (3) that failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order in a timely manner will result in confirmation of the order and enforcement of the order and the alleged arrearage and precludes further contest of that order with respect to any matter that could have been asserted; and
 - (4) of the amount of any alleged arrearage.
- (c) Upon registration of an income-withholding order for enforcement, the registering tribunal shall notify the obligor's employer."

Section 18. Section 40-6A-606 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 606) is amended to read:

"40-6A-606. PROCEDURE TO CONTEST VALIDITY OR ENFORCEMENT OF REGISTERED ORDER. - -

- (a) A nonregistering party seeking to contest the validity or enforcement of a registered order in this state shall request a hearing within twenty days after the date of mailing or personal service of notice of the registration. The nonregistering party may seek to vacate the registration, to assert any defense to an allegation of noncompliance with the registered order or to contest the remedies being sought or the amount of any alleged arrearage pursuant to Section [607 of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act] 40-6A-607 NMSA 1978.
- (b) If the nonregistering party fails to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order in a timely manner, the order is confirmed by operation of law.
- (c) If a nonregistering party requests a hearing to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order, the registering tribunal shall schedule the matter for hearing and give notice to the parties [by first class mail] of the date, time and place of the hearing."

Section 19. Section 40-6A-611 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 611) is amended to read:

"40-6A-611. MODIFICATION OF CHILD-SUPPORT ORDER OF ANOTHER STATE. --

1	(a) After a child-support order issued in another		
2	state has been registered in this state, the responding tribunal		
3	of this state may modify that order only if <u>Section 40-6A-613</u>		
4	NMSA 1978 does not apply and after notice and hearing it finds		
5	that:		
6	(1) the following requirements are met:		
7	(i) the child, the individual obligee and		
8	the obligor do not reside in the issuing state;		
9	(ii) a petitioner who is a nonresident of		
10	this state seeks modification; and		
11	(iii) the respondent is subject to the		
12	personal jurisdiction of the tribunal of this state; or		
13	(2) [an individual party or] the child <u>or a</u>		
14	party who is an individual is subject to the personal		
15	jurisdiction of the tribunal <u>of this state</u> and all of the		
16	[individual] parties <u>who are individuals</u> have filed [a written		
17	consent] written consents in the issuing tribunal [providing		
18	that] for a tribunal of this state [may] to modify the support		
19	order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over the		
20	order. However, if the issuing state is a foreign jurisdiction		
21	that has not enacted a law or established procedures		
22	substantially similar to the procedures under the Uniform		
23	Interstate Family Support Act, the consent otherwise required of		
24	an individual residing in this state is not required for the		
25	tribunal to assume jurisdiction to modify the child-support		

.112848.2ms

<u>order.</u>

- (b) Modification of a registered child-support order is subject to the same requirements, procedures and defenses that apply to the modification of an order issued by a tribunal of this state, and the order may be enforced and satisfied in the same manner.
- (c) A tribunal of this state may not modify any aspect of a child-support order that may not be modified under the law of the issuing state.
- (d) On issuance of an order modifying a child-support order issued in another state, a tribunal of this state becomes the tribunal [of] having continuing, exclusive jurisdiction. If two or more tribunals have issued child-support orders for the same obligor and child, the order that controls and shall be so recognized under Section 40-6A-207 NMSA 1978 establishes the aspects of the support order which are nonmodifiable.
- [(e) Within thirty days after issuance of a modified child support order, the party obtaining the modification shall file a certified copy of the order with the issuing tribunal which had continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over the earlier order and in each tribunal in which the party knows that earlier order has been registered.]"

Section 20. A new section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, Section 40-6A-613 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"40-6A-613. [NEW MATERIAL] JURISDICTION TO MODIFY CHILD-SUPPORT ORDER OF ANOTHER STATE WHEN INDIVIDUAL PARTIES RESIDE IN THIS STATE. --

- (a) If all of the parties who are individuals reside in this state and the child does not reside in the issuing state, a tribunal of this state has jurisdiction to enforce and to modify the issuing state's child-support order in a proceeding to register that order.
- (b) A tribunal of this state exercising jurisdiction under this section shall apply the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 and this article of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act and the procedural and substantive law of this state to the proceeding for enforcement or modification. Articles 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act do not apply."

Section 21. A new section of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, Section 40-6A-614 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"40-6A-614. [NEW MATERIAL] NOTICE TO ISSUING TRIBUNAL OF MODIFICATION. -- Within thirty days after issuance of a modified child-support order, the party obtaining the modification shall file a certified copy of the order with the issuing tribunal that had continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over the earlier order, and in each tribunal in which the party knows the earlier order has been registered. A party who obtains the order and fails to file a certified copy is subject to appropriate

sanctions by a tribunal in which the issue of failure to file
arises. The failure to file does not affect the validity or
enforceability of the modified order of the new tribunal having
continuing, exclusive jurisdiction."

Section 22. Section 40-6A-902 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 902) is amended to read:

"40-6A-902. SHORT TITLE.--[This act] Chapter 40, Article
6A NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Uniform Interstate Family
Support Act"."

Section 23. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1997.

- 26 -

State of New Mexico House of Representatives

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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION, 1997

January 31, 1997

Mr. Speaker:

Your **JUDICIARY COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred

HOUSE BILL 90

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, amended as follows:

- 1. On page 4, line 14, after "Act" strike the comma and insert in lieu thereof "or".
- 2. On page 14, between lines 11 and 12, insert the following new section:
- "Section 9. Section 40-6A-306 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 107, Section 306) is amended to read:

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1 2

"40-6A-306. INAPPROPRIATE TRIBUNAL.--If a petition or comparable pleading is received by an inappropriate tribunal of this state, it shall forward the pleading and accompanying documents to an appropriate tribunal in this state or another state and notify the petitioner [by first class mail] where and when the pleading was sent."".

3. Renumber the succeeding sections accordingly.

4. On page 17, line 23, strike "obligor's" and insert in lieu thereof "obligee's".

5. On page 19, line 8, strike "in" and insert in lieu thereof "by".

6. On page 21, line 14, strike "the date of mailing or personal service of the".

7. On page 22, lines 7 and 8, strike "the date of mailing or personal service of".

8. On page 24, line 9, after the period insert "If two or more tribunals have issued child-support orders for the same obligor and child, the order that controls and shall be so recognized under Section 40-6A-207 NMSA 1978 establishes the aspects of the support order which are nonmodifiable.".

Underscored material = new [bracketed material] = delete

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

HJC	/HB 90	Page 29
1		
2		ter the period strike the
3		rety and strike lines 14 through
4	17 in their entirety.	
5		Dognostfully submitted
6		Respectfully submitted,
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9		
10		Thomas P. Foy, Chairman
11		
	Adopted	Not Adopted
13		
14	(Chi ef Cl erk)	(Chief Clerk)
15	ъ.,	
16	Date	
17	The roll call vote was <u>12</u> For <u>0</u>	Agai nst
18	Yes: 12	
10	Excused: Sanchez	
20	Absent: None	
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