

ENGROSSED HOUSE  
BILL NO. 1463

By: Roach, Sullivan  
(Leonard) and Blackburn  
of the House

and

Cain of the Senate

An Act relating to child support; amending 12 O.S. 1991, Section 95, as last amended by Section 11, Chapter 356, O.S.L. 1994 (12 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 95), which relates to statutory limits; modifying and providing for child support obligations; amending 20 O.S. 1991, Section 1111, as amended by Section 7, Chapter 322, O.S.L. 1993 (20 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 1111), 47 O.S. 1991, Section 2-303.3, as amended by Section 12, Chapter 322, O.S.L. 1993 (47 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 2-303.3), 70 O.S. 1991, Section 17-109, as amended by Section 17, Chapter 322, O.S.L. 1993 (70 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 17-109) and 74 O.S. 1991, Section 923, as amended by Section 28, Chapter 322, O.S.L. 1993 (74 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 923), which relate to various retirement systems; authorizing certain processes or claims for collection of child support; providing effective date; amending 21 O.S. 1991, Section 852, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 132, O.S.L. 1994 (21 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 852), which relates to omissions to provide for a child; providing for failure to accept or to

refuse employment; authorizing court to require registration for employment; authorizing probation for employment registration; amending 43 O.S. 1991, Section 103, which relates to certain venue; authorizing transfer of certain proceedings; amending 43 O.S. 1991, Section 118, as last amended by Section 14, Chapter 356, O.S.L. 1994 (43 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 118), which relates to child support guidelines; allowing court to require and enforce complete production of assets; amending 43 O.S. 1991, Section 137, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 366, O.S.L. 1994 (43 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 137), which relates to past due support; removing dormancy of child support obligation; making judgement for past due support enforceable until paid in full; authorizing court to require registration for employment; creating the Child Support Enforcement Revolving Fund; providing for deposits and expenditures; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 12 O.S. 1991, Section 95, as last amended by Section 11, Chapter 356, O.S.L. 1994 (12 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 95), is amended to read as follows:

Section 95. Civil actions other than for the recovery of real property can only be brought within the following periods, after the cause of action shall have accrued, and not afterwards:

1. Within five (5) years: An action upon any contract, agreement or promise in writing.

2. Within three (3) years: An action upon a contract express or implied not in writing; an action upon a liability created by statute other than a forfeiture or penalty; and an action on a foreign judgment.

3. Within two (2) years: An action for trespass upon real property; an action for taking, detaining or injuring personal property, including actions for the specific recovery of personal property; an action for injury to the rights of another, not arising on contract, and not hereinafter enumerated; an action for relief on the ground of fraud - the cause of action in such case shall not be deemed to have accrued until the discovery of the fraud.

4. Within one (1) year: An action for libel, slander, assault, battery, malicious prosecution, or false imprisonment; an action upon a statute for penalty or forfeiture, except where the statute imposing it prescribes a different limitation.

5. An action upon the official bond or undertaking of an executor, administrator, guardian, sheriff, or any other officer, or upon the bond or undertaking given in attachment, injunction, arrest or in any case whatever required by the statute, can only be brought within five (5) years after the cause of action shall have accrued.

6. An action based on intentional conduct brought by any person for recovery of damages for injury suffered as a result of childhood sexual abuse incidents or exploitation as defined by Section 845 of Title 21 of the Oklahoma Statutes or incest can only be brought within the latter of the following periods:

- a. within two (2) years of the act alleged to have caused the injury or condition, or
- b. within two (2) years of the time the victim discovered or reasonably should have discovered that the injury

or condition was caused by said act or that the act caused the injury for which the claim is brought.

Provided, however, that the time limit for commencement of an action pursuant to this paragraph is tolled for a child until the child reaches the age of eighteen (18) years. No action may be brought against the alleged perpetrator or the estate of the alleged perpetrator after the death of such alleged perpetrator. An action pursuant to this paragraph must be based upon objective verifiable evidence in order for the victim to recover damages for injuries suffered by reason of such sexual abuse, exploitation or incest. The evidence should include both proof that the victim had psychologically repressed the memory of the facts upon which the claim was predicated and that there was corroborating evidence that the sexual abuse, exploitation or incest actually occurred. The victim need not establish which act in a series of continuing sexual abuse incidents, exploitation incidents or incest caused the injury complained of, but may compute the date of discovery from the date of discovery of the last act by the same perpetrator which is part of a common scheme or plan of sexual abuse, exploitation or incest. Provided further, any action based on intentional conduct specified in paragraph 6 of this section must be commenced within twenty (20) years of the victim reaching the age of eighteen (18).

7. An action to establish paternity ~~and to enforce support obligations~~ except as provided by paragraph 8 of this section, can be brought any time before the child reaches the age of eighteen (18).

8. An action to establish paternity can be brought by a child if commenced within one (1) year after the child reaches the age of eighteen (18).

9. An action for relief, not hereinbefore provided for, can only be brought within five (5) years after the cause of action shall have accrued.

10. An action to collect child support obligations can be brought anytime from birth to eighteen (18) or if a child is regularly attending high school through the age of eighteen (18), and for five (5) years from that date.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 20 O.S. 1991, Section 1111, as amended by Section 7, Chapter 322, O.S.L. 1993 (20 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 1111), is amended to read as follows:

Section 1111. A. Except as otherwise provided by this section, any annuity, benefit, fund, property or right created by or accruing to any person under any provision of The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges, ~~Section 1101 et seq. of this title,~~ are hereby made and declared exempt from and not subject to execution, garnishment, or attachment or any other process or claim whatsoever, and shall be unassignable except as specifically provided by said act.

B. 1. The provisions of subsection A of this section shall not apply to a qualified domestic order as provided pursuant to this subsection.

2. The term "qualified domestic order" means an order issued by a district court of this state pursuant to the domestic relation laws of the State of Oklahoma which relates to the provision of marital property rights to a spouse or former spouse of a member and which creates or recognizes the existence of an alternate payee's right to, or assigns to an alternate payee the right to receive a portion of the benefits payable with respect to a member of the System.

3. To qualify as an alternate payee, a spouse or former spouse must have been married to the related member for a period of not less than thirty (30) continuous months immediately preceding the commencement of the proceedings from which the qualified domestic order issues.

4. A qualified domestic order is valid and binding on The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges and the related member only if it meets the requirements of this subsection.

5. A qualified domestic order shall clearly specify:

- a. the name and last-known mailing address (if any) of the member and the name and mailing address of the alternate payee covered by the order,
- b. the amount or percentage of the member's benefits to be paid by The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges to the alternate payee,
- c. the number of payments or period to which such order applies,
- d. the characterization of the benefit as to marital property rights, and
- e. each plan to which such order applies.

6. A qualified domestic order meets the requirements of this subsection only if such order:

- a. does not require the System to provide any type or form of benefit, or any option not otherwise provided under state law as relates to The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges,
- b. does not require The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges to provide increased benefits, and
- c. does not require the payment of benefits to an alternate payee which are required to be paid to another alternate payee pursuant to another order previously determined to be a qualified domestic order or an order recognized by The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges as a valid order prior to the effective date of this act.

7. A qualified domestic order shall not require payment of benefits to an alternate payee prior to the actual retirement date of the related member.

8. The obligation of The Uniform Retirement System for Justices and Judges to pay an alternate payee pursuant to a qualified domestic order shall cease upon the death of the related member.

9. This subsection shall not be subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), 29 U.S.C.A. Section 1001, et seq., as amended from time to time, or rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and court cases interpreting said act.

10. The Board of Trustees of the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System shall promulgate such rules as are necessary to implement the provisions of this subsection.

11. An alternate payee who has acquired beneficiary rights pursuant to a valid qualified domestic order must fully comply with all provisions of the rules promulgated by the Board of Trustees of the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System pursuant to this subsection in order to continue receiving his or her benefit.

C. The provisions of subsection A of this section shall not apply to any action for child support. The provisions of this subsection shall only have prospective application with regards to child support orders which become final after November 1, 1995.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 21 O.S. 1991, Section 852, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 132, O.S.L. 1994 (21 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 852), is amended to read as follows:

Section 852. A. Unless otherwise provided for by law, any parent, guardian, or person having custody or control of a child as defined in Section 1101 of Title 10 of the Oklahoma Statutes who willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to furnish necessary food, clothing, shelter, monetary child support, or medical attendance for such child which is imposed by law, upon conviction, is guilty of a

misdemeanor; provided, any person obligated to make child support payments who willfully and without lawful excuse becomes delinquent in said child support payments after September 1, 1993, and such delinquent child support accrues without payment by the obligor for a period of one (1) year, or exceeds Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00) shall, upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a felony which is punishable in the same manner as any subsequent conviction pursuant to the provisions of this section. Any subsequent conviction pursuant to this section shall be a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than four (4) years in the State Penitentiary or by the imposition of a fine of not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment. As used in this section, the duty to furnish medical attention shall mean that the parent or person having custody or control of a child must furnish medical treatment in such manner and on such occasions as an ordinarily prudent person, solicitous for the welfare of a child, would provide; such parent or person having custody or control of a child is not criminally liable for failure to furnish medical attendance for every minor or trivial complaint with which the child may be afflicted.

B. Any person who leaves the state to avoid providing necessary food, clothing, shelter, court-ordered monetary child support, or medical attendance for such child, upon conviction, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than four (4) years in the State Penitentiary or by the imposition of a fine of not more than Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean a child is endangered for the sole reason the parent, guardian or person having custody or control of a child, in good faith, selects and depends upon spiritual means alone through prayer, in accordance with the tenets and practice of a recognized church or religious

denomination, for the treatment or cure of disease or remedial care of such child; provided, that medical care shall be provided where permanent physical damage could result to such child; and that the laws, rules, and regulations relating to communicable diseases and sanitary matters are not violated.

D. Nothing contained in this section shall prevent a court from immediately assuming custody of a child and ordering whatever action may be necessary, including medical treatment, to protect the child's health or welfare.

E. Psychiatric and psychological testing and counseling are exempt from the provisions of this section.

F. Except for a third or subsequent conviction, all felony convictions herein shall be administered under the provisions of the Community Sentencing Act.

G. It is the duty of any parent having legal custody of a child who is an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person, as such terms are defined by Section 3-403 of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes, to provide for the treatment, as such term is defined by Section 3-403 of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes, of such child. Any parent having legal custody of a child who is an alcohol-dependent person or a drug-dependent person who without having made a reasonable effort fails or willfully omits to provide for the treatment of such child shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. For the purpose of this subsection, the duty to provide for such treatment shall mean that the parent having legal custody of a child must provide for the treatment in such manner and on such occasions as an ordinarily prudent person, solicitous for the welfare of a child, would provide.

H. 1. A parent of a child who fails and refuses to accept employment when employment is offered shall be charged as provided in subsection A of this section.

2. The court having jurisdiction for prosecution of a person pursuant to subsection A of this section may require the person to register with the Employment Registration and Certification Program of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission. Upon registration of the person, said Commission may certify to the court that the person is actively seeking employment or accepting training under the rules of the Employment Registration and Certification Program and that such person has not refused to report for or take employment or training offered.

3. If a person is convicted in a prosecution under subsection A of this section, such person may be released on probation, subject to supervision of the court, on condition that such person register with the Employment Registration and Certification Program of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission and obtain or accept employment or training that will enable him to provide for the support and maintenance of his child.

SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 43 O.S. 1991, Section 103, is amended to read as follows:

Section 103. A. The venue of actions for divorce, annulment of marriages, and separate maintenance may be in the following counties:

~~(a)~~ 1. An action for divorce or annulment of a marriage may be brought in the county in which the plaintiff has been a resident for the thirty (30) days immediately preceding the filing of the petition or in the county in which the defendant is a resident.

~~(b)~~ 2. An action for separate maintenance may be brought in the county in which either party is a resident at the time of the filing of the petition.

B. If the district court in which a child support action was originally brought finds that the custodial parent of a child no longer resides in the county, the court may transfer the proceeding

to the district court of the county in which the custodial parent resides or where the child resides.

SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 43 O.S. 1991, Section 118, as last amended by Section 14, Chapter 356, O.S.L. 1994 (43 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 118), is amended to read as follows:

Section 118. A. Except in those cases where parties represented by counsel have agreed to a different disposition, there shall be a rebuttable presumption in any judicial or administrative proceeding for the award of child support, that the amount of the award which would result from the application of the following guidelines is the correct amount of child support to be awarded. The district or administrative court may deviate from the level of child support suggested by these guidelines where the amount of support so indicated is unjust, inequitable, unreasonable or inappropriate under the circumstances, or not in the best interests of the child or children involved. The court shall not take into account any stepchildren of such parent in making the determination, but in making such determination, the court may take into account the reasonable support obligations of either parent as to only natural, legal, or legally adopted minor children in the custody of said parent. If the district or administrative court deviates from the amount of support indicated by these guidelines, it shall make specific findings of fact supporting such action.

B. Child support guidelines are as follows:

1. All child support shall be computed as a percentage of the combined gross income of both parents. The Child Support Guideline Schedule as provided in Section 119 of this title shall be used for such computation. The child support obligations of each parent shall be computed, and the noncustodial parent's share shall be paid monthly to the custodial parent;

2. Gross income includes income from any source, except as excluded in this act, and includes but is not limited to income from

salaries, wages, commissions, bonuses, dividends, severance pay, pensions, rent, interest income, trust income, annuities, social security benefits, workers' compensation benefits, unemployment insurance benefits, disability insurance benefits, gifts and prizes. Specifically excluded are actual child support received for children not before the court and benefits received from means-tested public assistance programs, including but not limited to Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Food Stamps, General Assistance and State Supplemental Payments for Aged, Blind and the Disabled;

3. For income from self-employment, rent, royalties, proprietorship of a business, or joint ownership of a partnership or closely held corporation, gross income is defined as gross receipts minus ordinary and necessary expenses required for self-employment or business operation. Specifically excluded from ordinary and necessary expenses for purposes of this section are amounts determined by the district or administrative court to be inappropriate for determining gross income for purposes of calculating child support. The district or administrative court shall carefully review income and expenses from self-employment or operation of a business to determine an appropriate level of gross income available to the parent to satisfy a child support obligation. A determination of business income for tax purposes shall not control for purposes of determining a child support obligation.

Expense reimbursements or in-kind payments received by a parent in the course of employment, self-employment, or operation of a business shall be counted as income if they are significant and reduce personal living expenses. Such payments may include but are not limited to a company car, free housing, or reimbursed meals;

4. For purposes of computing gross income of the parents, the district or administrative court shall include for each parent,

either the actual monthly income, the average of the gross monthly income for the time actually employed during the previous three (3) years, or the minimum wage paid for a forty-hour week, whichever is the most equitable. If equitable, the district or administrative court may instead impute as gross monthly income for either parent the amount a person with comparable education, training and experience could reasonably expect to earn; provided, however, that if a person is permanently physically or mentally incapacitated, the child support obligation shall be computed on the basis of actual monthly gross income;

5. The amount of any preexisting district or administrative court order for current child support for children not before the court or for support alimony arising in a prior case shall be deducted from gross income to the extent payment is actually made under such order;

6. The amount of reasonable expenses of the parties attributable to debt service for preexisting, jointly acquired debt of the parties may be deducted from gross income to the extent payment of such debt is actually made. In any case where deduction for such debt service is made, the district or administrative court may make provision for prospective upward adjustments of support made possible by the reasonable anticipated reduction or elimination of such debt service;

7. The results of paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this subsection shall be denominated "adjusted gross income";

8. The adjusted gross income of both parents shall be added together and the Child Support Guideline Schedule consulted for the total combined child support;

9. After the total combined child support is determined, the percentage share of each parent shall be allocated by computing the percentage contribution of each parent to the combined adjusted gross income and allocating that same percentage to the child

support obligation to determine the base child support obligation of each parent;

10. The actual dependent medical insurance premium shall be determined by the district or administrative court. The premium shall be allocated between the parents in the same proportion as base child support;

11. The obligor shall receive credit for the obligee's allocated share of medical insurance premium which the obligor pays directly to the provider. The obligor shall pay his or her (obligor's) allocated share of the medical insurance premiums to obligee, if obligee pays the premium to the provider;

12. The district or administrative court shall then determine the "actual" child care expenses reasonably necessary to enable both parents to maintain employment or to conduct an active search for employment;

13. The actual child care costs incurred due to employment or active employment search of either parent, or incurred as a result of either parent actually attending school for the purpose of enhancing their employment or income, shall be allocated in the same proportion as base child support. Provided, if the district or administrative court determines that it will not cause detriment to the child, in lieu of payment of child care costs incurred while the custodial parent is attending school, the noncustodial parent may be allowed to provide alternate care of the child during such time. The noncustodial parent shall be designated the "obligor". The custodial parent shall be designated the "obligee". Obligor's proportionate amount of the child care fee for that month shall be paid to the obligee on or before the date the child care fee is due to the provider. The district or administrative court shall require the obligee to provide obligor with timely documentation of any change in the amount of the child care fee;

14. Visitation transportation expenses shall be determined by the court on a case by case basis and may be allocated as an addition to or as a credit against the child support obligation of the obligor. Such expenses may be adjusted at any time the court deems it equitable;

15. Payment of reasonable and necessary medical, dental, orthodontic, optometrical, psychological or any other physical or mental health expenses of the child not reimbursed by insurance shall be determined by the district or administrative court on a case by case basis and may be allocated in addition to the child support obligation of the payor, as a percentage contribution by each parent toward future expenses;

16. If the district or administrative court adopts a joint custody plan meeting the requirements of Section 109 of this title, the plan must provide for the support of the child equivalent to the amount of combined support the child would otherwise receive under these guidelines. The district or administrative court shall have the authority, however, to accept a plan which allocates the payment of actual expenses of the children, rather than designating one custodial parent the "obligor" and one the "obligee", if the district or administrative court finds the payments allocated to each respective parent are substantially equivalent to the amount of the child support obligation of the parent under these guidelines;

17. If each parent is awarded custody of one or more children, the child support obligation of each parent shall be computed for each custodial arrangement separately using the percentage applicable for the children residing with each parent. The obligation of each parent shall be compared with the other. The difference between the obligations of each parent shall be paid to the parent with the smaller obligation in order to equalize the child support spent on all of the children, regardless of the custodial arrangements. The court shall not take into account any

stepchildren of such parent in making the determination but only natural, legal, or legally adopted minor children in the custody of either parent may be taken into account in determining child support;

18. The district or administrative court may make adjustments to child support guidelines for periods of extended visitation;

19. Child support orders may be modified if the support amount is not in accordance with the child support guidelines or upon other material change in circumstances. Unless the parties agree to the contrary, a completed child support computation form provided for in Section 120 of this title shall be required to be filed with the child support order. The child support guidelines provided in this act shall be used in computing child support, subject to the discretion of the district or administrative court to deviate from the guidelines where the amount of support is unjust, inequitable, unreasonable or inappropriate under the circumstances, or not in the best interests of the child or children involved, and such deviation is supported by specific findings. A child support order shall not be construed to be a per child order unless specified by the district or administrative court in the order. Child support is not automatically modified in a child support order which provides for more than one child when one of those children reaches majority or is not otherwise entitled to support pursuant to the support order; however, such circumstance shall constitute a material change in circumstances;

20. The child support computation worksheet provided in Section 120 of this title shall be signed by the district judge or administrative law judge;

21. Child support orders may include such provisions as the district or administrative court deems appropriate to assure that the child support payments to the custodial parent are used for the support of the child;

22. The district or administrative court shall require and enforce a complete disclosure of assets by both parents; and

23. Child support orders issued for prior-born children of the payor may not be modified for the purpose of providing support for later-born children.

C. The court may require and enforce a complete production of assets by both parents.

SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 43 O.S. 1991, Section 137, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 366, O.S.L. 1994 (43 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 137), is amended to read as follows:

Section 137. A. Any payment or installment of child support ordered pursuant to any order, judgment or decree of the district court or administrative order of the Department of Human Services is on and after the date it becomes past due a judgment by operation of law. Such judgments for past due support shall:

1. Have the full force and effect of any other judgment of this state, including the ability to be enforced by any method available under the laws of this state to enforce and collect money judgments; and

2. Be entitled to full faith and credit as a judgment in this state and any other state.

B. Such judgments shall be subject to collection action only after the child support obligor has been given notice and opportunity for a court or administrative hearing to determine the amount that is past due, provided that if the obligor has been given a hearing in some other proceeding to contest the amount past due, he shall not be entitled to another hearing to determine whether amounts are past due for the same time period.

~~C. Unless execution is issued and filed within five (5) years from date of judgment or last execution on said judgment as required by law, a judgment for past due child support shall become dormant for all purposes except for enforcement of the judgment by:~~

~~1. An income or wage assignment initiated pursuant to the laws of this state or any other state;~~

~~2. Periodic payments from the judgment debtor by order of the district court or of the Department of Human Services; or~~

~~3. Referral of the past due amount to the Internal Revenue Service and, if appropriate, to the Oklahoma Tax Commission or another state's taxation agency for interception of the judgment debtor's annual state and federal tax refund in cases being enforced by the Department of Human Services~~ Except as otherwise provided by court order, a judgment for past due child support shall be enforceable until paid in full.

An order that provides for payment of child support, if willfully disobeyed, may be enforced by indirect civil contempt proceedings, notwithstanding that the support payment is a judgment on and after the date it becomes past due.

D. An arrearage payment schedule set by a court or administrative order shall not exceed three (3) years, unless imposition of such a payment schedule would be unjust, inequitable, unreasonable or inappropriate under the circumstances, or not in the best interests of the child or children involved. When making such determination, reasonable support obligations of either parent as to other children in the custody of said parent may be considered. If an arrearage payment schedule that exceeds three (3) years is set, specific findings of fact supporting such action shall be made.

E. The court may require the parent who is not providing maintenance and support or who is delinquent or past due in child support obligations or who is not employed and refuses to accept employment when employment is available to register with the Employment Registration and Certification Program of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission and obtain or accept employment or training that will enable such parent to provide for the support and maintenance of his child.

SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 47 O.S. 1991, Section 2-303.3, as amended by Section 12, Chapter 322, O.S.L. 1993 (47 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 2-303.3), is amended to read as follows:

Section 2-303.3 A. Except as otherwise provided by this section, any annuity, benefits, fund, property, or rights created by or accruing to any person pursuant to the provisions of Sections 2-300 through 2-313 of this title shall not be subject to execution, garnishment or attachment, and shall be unassignable, except as specifically provided by Sections 2-300 through 2-313 of this title.

B. 1. The provisions of subsection A of this section shall not apply to a qualified domestic order as provided pursuant to this subsection.

2. The term "qualified domestic order" means an order issued by a district court of this state pursuant to the domestic relation laws of the State of Oklahoma which relates to the provision of marital property rights to a spouse or former spouse of a member and which creates or recognizes the existence of an alternate payee's right to, or assigns to an alternate payee the right to receive a portion of the benefits payable with respect to a member of the System.

3. To qualify as an alternate payee, a spouse or former spouse must have been married to the related member for a period of not less than thirty (30) continuous months immediately preceding the commencement of the proceedings from which the qualified domestic order issues.

4. A qualified domestic order is valid and binding on the Board and the related member only if it meets the requirements of this subsection.

5. A qualified domestic order shall clearly specify:

- a. the name and last-known mailing address (if any) of the member and the name and mailing address of the alternate payee covered by the order,

- b. the amount or percentage of the member's benefits to be paid by the System to the alternate payee,
- c. the number of payments or period to which such order applies,
- d. the characterization of the benefit as to marital property rights, and
- e. each plan to which such order applies.

6. A qualified domestic order meets the requirements of this subsection only if such order:

- a. does not require the System to provide any type or form of benefit, or any option not otherwise provided under state law as relates to the System,
- b. does not require the System to provide increased benefits, and
- c. does not require the payment of benefits to an alternate payee which are required to be paid to another alternate payee pursuant to another order previously determined to be a qualified domestic order or an order recognized by the System as a valid order prior to the effective date of this act.

7. A qualified domestic order shall not require payment of benefits to an alternate payee prior to the actual retirement date of the related member.

8. The obligation of the System to pay an alternate payee pursuant to a qualified domestic order shall cease upon the death of the related member.

9. This subsection shall not be subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), 29 U.S.C.A. Section 1001, et seq., as amended from time to time, or rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and court cases interpreting said act.

10. The Oklahoma Law Enforcement Retirement Board shall promulgate such rules as are necessary to implement the provisions of this subsection.

11. An alternate payee who has acquired beneficiary rights pursuant to a valid qualified domestic order must fully comply with all provisions of the rules promulgated by the Board pursuant to this subsection in order to continue receiving his or her benefit.

C. The provisions of subsection A of this section shall not apply to any action for child support. The provisions of this subsection shall only have prospective application with regards to child support orders which become final after November 1, 1995.

SECTION 8. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 240.15 of Title 56, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

There is hereby created in the State Treasury a revolving fund for the Department of Human Services, to be designated the "Child Support Enforcement Revolving Fund". The fund shall be a continuing fund, not subject to fiscal year limitations, and shall consist of all monies received by the Department, from any commissions or fees pursuant to child support enforcement services and any fines or penalties obtained pursuant to law pursuant to Sections 237 through 240.14 of Title 56 of the Oklahoma Statutes and any other funds designated by law for deposit to the Child Support Enforcement Fund. All monies accruing to the credit of said fund are hereby appropriated and may be budgeted and expended by the Department for the purpose of implementing Sections 237 through 240.14 of Title 56 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Expenditures from said fund shall be made upon warrants issued by the State Treasurer against claims filed as prescribed by law with the Director of State Finance for approval and payment.

SECTION 9. AMENDATORY 70 O.S. 1991, Section 17-109, as amended by Section 17, Chapter 322, O.S.L. 1993 (70 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 17-109), is amended to read as follows:

Section 17-109. A. Except as otherwise provided by this section, the right of a person to an annuity or a retirement allowance, to the return of contributions, annuity, or retirement allowance itself, any optional benefit, or any other right accrued or accruing to any person under the provisions of this act, and the monies in the various funds created by this act, are hereby exempt from levy and sale, garnishment, attachment or any other process whatsoever, and shall be unassignable except as in this act specifically provided.

B. 1. The provisions of subsection A of this section shall not apply to a qualified domestic order as provided pursuant to this subsection.

2. The term "qualified domestic order" means an order issued by a district court of this state pursuant to the domestic relation laws of the State of Oklahoma which relates to the provision of marital property rights to a spouse or former spouse of a member and which creates or recognizes the existence of an alternate payee's right to, or assigns to an alternate payee the right to receive a portion of the benefits payable with respect to a member of the Retirement System.

3. To qualify as an alternate payee, a spouse or former spouse must have been married to the related member for a period of not less than thirty (30) continuous months immediately preceding the commencement of the proceedings from which the qualified domestic order issues.

4. A qualified domestic order is valid and binding on the Board of Trustees and the related member only if it meets the requirements of this subsection.

5. A qualified domestic order shall clearly specify:

- a. the name and last-known mailing address (if any) of the member and the name and mailing address of the alternate payee covered by the order,
- b. the amount or percentage of the member's benefits to be paid by the Retirement System to the alternate payee,
- c. the number of payments or period to which such order applies,
- d. the characterization of the benefit as to marital property rights, and
- e. each plan to which such order applies.

6. A qualified domestic order meets the requirements of this subsection only if such order:

- a. does not require the Retirement System to provide any type or form of benefit, or any option not otherwise provided under state law as relates to the Retirement System,
- b. does not require the Retirement System to provide increased benefits, and
- c. does not require the payment of benefits to an alternate payee which are required to be paid to another alternate payee pursuant to another order previously determined to be a qualified domestic order or an order recognized by the Retirement System as a valid order prior to the effective date of this act.

7. A qualified domestic order shall not require payment of benefits to an alternate payee prior to the actual retirement date of the related member.

8. The obligation of the Retirement System to pay an alternate payee pursuant to a qualified domestic order shall cease upon the death of the related member.

9. This subsection shall not be subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), 29 U.S.C.A. Section 1001, et seq., as amended from time to time, or rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and court cases interpreting said act.

10. The Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma shall promulgate such rules as are necessary to implement the provisions of this subsection.

11. An alternate payee who has acquired beneficiary rights pursuant to a valid qualified domestic order must fully comply with all provisions of the rules promulgated by the Board of Trustees pursuant to this subsection in order to continue receiving his or her benefit.

C. The provisions of subsection A of this section shall not apply to any action for child support. The provisions of this subsection shall only have prospective application with regards to child support orders which become final after November 1, 1995.

SECTION 10. AMENDATORY 74 O.S. 1991, Section 923, as amended by Section 28, Chapter 322, O.S.L. 1993 (74 O.S. Supp. 1994, Section 923), is amended to read as follows:

Section 923. A. Except as otherwise provided by this section, no alteration, amendment, or repeal of this act shall affect the then existing rights of members and beneficiaries, but shall be effective only as to rights which would otherwise accrue hereunder as a result of services rendered by an employee after such alteration, amendment, or repeal. Any annuity, benefits, fund, property, or rights created by or accruing to any person under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to execution, garnishment or attachment, or any other process or claim whatsoever, and shall be unassignable, except as specifically provided by this act.

B. 1. The provisions of subsection A of this section shall not apply to a qualified domestic order as provided pursuant to this subsection.

2. The term "qualified domestic order" means an order issued by a district court of this state pursuant to the domestic relation laws of the State of Oklahoma which relates to the provision of marital property rights to a spouse or former spouse of a member and which creates or recognizes the existence of an alternate payee's right to, or assigns to an alternate payee the right to receive a portion of the benefits payable with respect to a member of the System and amounts payable to a plan participant of the Oklahoma State Employees Deferred Compensation Plan as provided pursuant to Section 1701 et seq. of this title.

3. To qualify as an alternate payee, a spouse or former spouse must have been married to the related member for a period of not less than thirty (30) continuous months immediately preceding the commencement of the proceedings from which the qualified domestic order issues.

4. A qualified domestic order is valid and binding on the State Board and the related member only if it meets the requirements of this subsection.

5. A qualified domestic order shall clearly specify:

- a. the name and last-known mailing address (if any) of the member and the name and mailing address of the alternate payee covered by the order,
- b. the amount or percentage of the member's benefits to be paid by the System to the alternate payee,
- c. the number of payments or period to which such order applies,
- d. the characterization of the benefit as to marital property rights, and
- e. each plan to which such order applies.

6. A qualified domestic order meets the requirements of this subsection only if such order:

- a. does not require the System to provide any type or form of benefit, or any option not otherwise provided under state law as relates to the System,
- b. does not require the System to provide increased benefits, and
- c. does not require the payment of benefits to an alternate payee which are required to be paid to another alternate payee pursuant to another order previously determined to be a qualified domestic order or an order recognized by the System as a valid order prior to the effective date of this act.

7. A qualified domestic order shall not require payment of benefits to an alternate payee prior to the actual retirement date of the related member.

8. The obligation of the System to pay an alternate payee pursuant to a qualified domestic order shall cease upon the death of the related member.

9. This subsection shall not be subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), 29 U.S.C.A. Section 1001, et seq., as amended from time to time, or rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, and court cases interpreting said act.

10. The Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System Board of Trustees shall promulgate such rules as are necessary to implement the provisions of this subsection.

11. An alternate payee who has acquired beneficiary rights pursuant to a valid qualified domestic order must fully comply with all provisions of the rules promulgated by the Board pursuant to this subsection in order to continue receiving his or her benefit.

C. The provisions of subsection A of this section shall not apply to any action for child support. The provisions of this subsection shall only have prospective application with regards to child support orders which become final after November 1, 1995.

SECTION 11. This act shall become effective November 1, 1995.

Passed the House of Representatives the 28th day of February, 1995.

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Passed the Senate the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1995.

President of the Senate