

federal government operates and this is another one of three bills that we're dealing with this session that the federal government says you shall have. And which by and large, I think we want, although perhaps not exactly the form the federal government would have us do it. So we are setting about here then revising our system for reviewing these child support judgments. Now currently under the law they can be reviewed but the courts are sometimes reluctant to review and at some times expensive for the parties who would like to have a review. The current criteria requires a material change in circumstance before the court will alter a child support judgment or an alimony judgment and that has been conservatively interpreted in many courts in this state. So what 715 basically does is set up a new procedure. It's an automatic periodic review and how often this review takes place, whether it's every three years, four years, five years, that will be determined, may well be determined eventually by the federal government. It's a three-year periodic review is what they are looking to in the future. The bill, however, currently does not require review every three years, it simply sets up the system for a periodic review. Which cases are reviewed? Well, basically we will be required to review all IV-D cases and I know that doesn't help you very much, but IV-D cases are essentially two types of cases. They are the ADC cases. Those will be reviewed. And beyond that there is a whole category which I call the dollar down cases which basically are all those cases that any custodial parent in this state would like the Department of Social Services to review. Basically you pay a dollar fee and the whole system that applies to ADC parents goes into operation for any other parent in this state who wishes to use the system. The only limitation, of course, is the knowledge that the system exists for their use. The Department of Social Services is anticipating that they would probably, in the next couple of years, review at least 4,000 cases that probably as many as a thousand to 1,300 of those cases would either be forwarded to a county attorney or to a hired attorney to prosecute for some kind of modification if modification is not stipulated to. Who works the system? Who does the job? It's the Department of Social Services basically who does the initial review and makes the a recommendation with regard to a proposed modification. And then if modification is proposed, it is forwarded on to an authorized attorney or to the county attorney and the county attorney then makes an independent decision, but basically is obligated to proceed with obtaining the modification except in particular circumstances that are described in the bill. The