Connecticut Department of Social Services

Making a Difference

Testimony Before the

Human Services Committee

Legislation Introduced at the Request of the Department of Social Services

S. B. No. 667 (RAISED) AN ACT CONCERNING ESTABLISHMENT, MODIFICATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF TITLE IV-D CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS.

Michael P. Starkowski
Commissioner
March 11, 2008

Following is written testimony in favor of House Bill No. 667, *An Act Concerning Establishment, Modification and Enforcement of Title IV-D Child Support Orders*, to accompany the oral testimony of Michael P. Starkowski, Commissioner of the Department of Social Services, delivered before the Human Services Committee. While the oral testimony highlights the most important parts of the bill, this written testimony provides detailed information on all the provisions of the bill, and explains the reasons why each provision will improve support order processing in the Connecticut child support program. The attached "*2008 DSS Child Support Legislative Proposal – Provision Locator Tool*", which identifies the various provisions, the statutes being amended, and the bill section and line numbers, may be helpful when reviewing the provisions.

QUICK SUMMARY

This bill would improve ESTABLISHMENT of support orders by:

- limiting retroactive arrears in establishment cases to the three years preceding the filing of the petition or agreement to support, while permitting greater retroactivity under some circumstances
- eliminating language in the support petition statute requiring "neglect or refusal to support" as a pre-condition for a support order
- requiring family support magistrates to state the reason for disapproval of an agreement to support (ATS) in the record and schedule a hearing on support if an ATS is disapproved
- amending administrative change of payee statutes to: (1) require that notices of change of payee and objections be filed with the court; (2) make the new payee a party to the support order by operation of law on the filing of the notice in the court file; and (3) permit judicial review of the change of payee only when a party files an objection to the administrative redirection
- mandating an order for reimbursement of genetic testing costs when obligor is liable under the statute
- clarifying that a support order may be entered based on all non-exempt income of an SSI recipient, and applicable deviation criteria other than earning capacity, in accordance with the Child Support Guidelines.

This bill would improve MODIFICATION of support orders by:

- establishing a process for filing written agreements of the parties to modify existing child support orders with the Family Support Magistrate Division in lieu of a modification action in which the parties must appear in court
- requiring the Commission for Child Support Guidelines to set a standard at its next quadrennial review for automatic increase of the arrearage payment when current support ends based on the last amount of current support.

This bill would improve ENFORCEMENT of support orders and make technical changes by:

- expanding the authority of judicial marshals to execute capias mittimus orders in court facilities
- increasing the cap on the number of capias officers in the Department of Social Services
- clarifying that appeals from decisions entered in the Family Support Magistrate Division must be heard first in the superior court and not the Appellate Court
- eliminating the $25 processing fee for the Department of Public Health to amend a birth record based on receipt of an acknowledgment of paternity
- authorizing the IV-D agency to disclose information in the paternity registry maintained by the Department of Public Health to agencies under cooperative agreement with the IV-D agency for child support enforcement purposes
- amending the definition of "IV-D support cases" in the Family Support Magistrate's Act to include Temporary Family Assistance and HUSKY A cases
- adopting consistent usage of the terms "Bureau of Child Support Enforcement," "Temporary Family Assistance" or "TFA," and "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families" or "TANF" throughout the various statutes relating to the Title IV-D program
- adopting gender-neutral language in the family support magistrate statute
- correcting various references to sections of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act that were amended in the 2007 legislative session.

Amendments to Improve the Support Order Establishment Process

- **Limit retroactive arrears in establishment cases to the three years preceding the filing of the petition or agreement to support, but permit greater retroactivity under some circumstances.** BACKGROUND: *Public Act 06-149 clarified that the 3-year limitation on retroactive arrears applies to all cases in which the child was born out of wedlock. The limitation on retroactive establishment of arrears has existed since the early 1980s. This bill would further extend the arrearage limitation to cases in which the parents are married, but permit additional retroactivity when the court finds a pattern of willful avoidance of support coupled with an ability to pay.* RATIONALE: The three year limitation on retroactive arrears now applies only to orders for children born to unwed parents. This bill would afford equal treatment to married and unwed parents. However, since there are circumstances when it would be appropriate to extend the retroactivity to more than three years before filing the petition or agreement, the court is granted such discretion in the amendments. A finding of extended retroactivity is specifically permitted when there is a pattern of willfully avoiding payment of support while there is an ability to pay. FISCAL IMPACT: Minimal.

- **Eliminate language in support petition statute requiring "neglect or refusal to support" as pre-condition for support order.** BACKGROUND: *The existing language has made order establishment problematic in cases where a child support order in accordance with the guidelines is required due to the custodial party's participation in the child support program, but the noncustodial parent cannot be shown specifically to have "refused or neglected" to support.* RATIONALE: Federal Title IV-D statutes and regulations require the IV-D agency (Bureau of Child Support Enforcement within DSS) to establish support orders against noncustodial parents in appropriate cases, regardless of previous neglect or refusal to support. Only support orders offer the security custodial parties require to provide adequately for the financial and medical needs of their children. Eliminating the statutory requirement of a finding of neglect as a pre-condition to a valid support petition will remove a barrier to the entry of support orders in cases where IV-D services must be provided. FISCAL IMPACT: None.

- **Require family support magistrate to state reason for disapproval of agreement to support (ATS) in the record; hearing on support should be scheduled if ATS is disapproved.** BACKGROUND: *Under present law, if a family support magistrate (FSM) disapproves an ATS, a reason need not be stated and a support petition action must be started, causing unnecessary delay in the establishment of support. Under this bill, the FSM is required to state a reason for disapproving an ATS, and if the agreement is disapproved, the clerk will schedule a hearing to determine appropriate support amounts.* RATIONALE: The Bureau of Child Support Enforcement only takes agreements to support when they comply with the child support and arrearage guidelines. Both parties have the reasonable expectation that the agreement they sign contains the terms of the support order that will be entered. This bill will require a family support magistrate who disapproves an agreement to state a reason for the disapproval in the record, which will allow the parties to better prepare for a subsequently scheduled support hearing. The provision will also require the clerk of the Family Support Magistrate Division to schedule a hearing on the support matter when an agreement is disapproved. This procedure will save valuable time in getting the case heard and support established without undue delays that would occur if a support petition must be processed and served on the parties. FISCAL IMPACT: More expeditious support determinations in some cases and some savings in staff time, but otherwise no fiscal impact.

- **Amend administrative change of payee statutes to: (1) require that notices of change of payee and objections be filed with the court; (2) make the new payee a party to the support order by operation of law on the filing of the notice in the court file; and (3) permit judicial review of the change of payee only when a party files an objection to the administrative redirection.** BACKGROUND: *Public Act 06-149 amended various support statutes to authorize administrative change of payee in IV-D cases. In subsequent enforcement actions, support enforcement agencies have occasionally still been required to file motions to add party plaintiff to redirect payments to a new custodial party. This bill would strengthen the process by involving the court early on and granting party status to the new payee.* RATIONALE: While the administrative change of payee process has been working efficiently to get support payments into the hands of the person actually caring for the child, Support Enforcement Services (SES)

has found that motions to add party plaintiff have sometimes been required by the Family Support Magistrate Division to avoid dismissal of subsequent enforcement actions. This bill would change the existing process to have objections to change of payee filed with the court rather than directed to the issuing support enforcement agency, and statutorily grant party status to the new payee upon the filing of notice of change of payee in the court record. Under the amendments, judicial review of the change of payee would be authorized only if a party objects to the administrative redirection. The law is further clarified to permit the Bureau of Child Support Enforcement and SES to continue redirecting court ordered support payments to the state in cases where the children are recipients of TFA or IV-E foster care, provided notice is subsequently provided and a refund issued to the original payee if an objection to redirection is sustained. The new process will expedite resolution of any objections by a party to the proposed change, and permit SES to process future court-based enforcement actions without complication. FISCAL IMPACT: More efficient operations in the executive and judicial branches; otherwise, no fiscal impact.

- **Mandate order for reimbursement of genetic testing costs when obligor is liable under the statute.** BACKGROUND: *Amendments to the administrative genetic testing statute in Public Act 06-149 authorized the court or family support magistrate to order an acknowledged or adjudicated father to repay the state for genetic testing costs if he is not found to be low-income or indigent. The discretionary authority has been applied broadly in some cases to relieve the father of liability even when there is an ability to pay.* RATIONALE: The 2006 amendments to this statute granted discretionary authority to family support magistrates to order reimbursement to account for the fact that some fathers would be found unable to pay the costs. However, there have been some cases in which a magistrate has failed to order reimbursement even when the statute imposes liability. This bill would clarify statutory intent by mandating an order for reimbursement when the father is found liable for testing costs under the statute. FISCAL IMPACT: The provision will have a minor positive impact, as additional reimbursements will be ordered under the amendment.

- **Clarify that a support order may be entered based on all non-exempt income of an SSI recipient, and any applicable deviation criteria, in accordance with the Child Support Guidelines.** BACKGROUND: *Under present law, a disability determination forecloses the court's ability to deviate from presumptive child support amounts on the basis of earning capacity. This provision has been interpreted inappropriately to prohibit any support order against a parent receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI), regardless of the existence of other income or assets. The proposal would clarify that actual income and any applicable deviation criteria are allowed to be considered in calculating a support order under the existing guidelines.* RATIONALE: The present statutory prohibition against deviating from presumptive support amounts on the basis of the earning capacity of a disabled parent was added to the guidelines law to protect such parents from child support orders they could not afford if SSI is in fact their only source of income. The provision should not preclude a finding of ability to pay if the disabled parent has non-exempt income or other factors addressed in the guidelines deviation criteria and can afford child support. SSI has always been an exclusion from gross income under the guidelines, and this bill would not affect that exclusion. The bill would clarify the guidelines law to underscore the principle that actual income other than SSI, as well as any applicable deviation criteria, can and should be used to determine appropriate levels of support. FISCAL IMPACT: No fiscal impact, as too few cases are involved.

Amendments to Improve the Support Order Modification Process

- **Establish a process for filing agreements of the parties to modify existing child support orders with the Family Support Magistrate Division in lieu of a modification action in which the parties must appear in court.** BACKGROUND: *The existing process followed by Support Enforcement Services (SES) requires the parties to appear before the court in a modification action even if they have agreed beforehand to the amounts calculated in accordance with the child support guidelines. This proposal would simplify and streamline the process for the parties by authorizing entry of an agreement to modify subject to court ratification, similar to an agreement to support in establishment cases.* RATIONALE: The current IV-D review and adjustment process followed by SES involves a "review" of the parties' financial situation and an application of the child support and arrearage guidelines. If there is a substantial

deviation between the proposed current support amount and the existing court ordered amount, SES prepares court motions and notifies the parties of their need to attend a court hearing. Often the parties are in agreement with the proposed "adjustment" to the child support order, and the court ratifies the calculations performed by SES and/or the AAG.

The bill would allow SES to file on the parties' behalf an "agreement to modify" with the Family Support Magistrate Division as an alternative to a modification hearing before the court. The bill mandates that the agreement be reviewed by a family support magistrate and approved so long as it complies with the child support guidelines and other applicable law. If not approved, the agreement would be void, and SES would process a motion to modify. This process would expedite support order modifications, saving judicial resources in SES and the Family Support Magistrate Division. FISCAL IMPACT: More expeditious order adjustments to reflect current circumstances; some savings in SES and court time expected, but no measurable fiscal impact.

- **Require the Commission for Child Support Guidelines to set a standard at its next quadrennial review for automatic increase of the arrearage payment when current support ends based on the last amount of current support.** BACKGROUND: *The guidelines commission meets every four years to update the child support and arrearage guidelines, which are used by courts and agencies within the state to set appropriate child support award amounts. This bill would require the commission to set a standard, based on an appropriate percentage of the current support order that existed just prior to the ending of the current support obligation, for increasing the arrearage payment so that arrearages could be paid off much faster than if the arrearage payment remained the same when current support ends. The bill also provides that orders entered or modified after the new guidelines go into effect would include an automatic increase in accordance with the commission's determination. Technical updates to the guidelines statutes are also included to reflect more accurately the most recent guidelines and commission practices.* RATIONALE: Currently, when the duty to support a minor child ends (upon emancipation or attaining age 18, or age 19 if still in high school), the current child support order is extinguished. If a court ordered periodic payment on any pre-existing arrears (past-due support) is included in the court order, then that order remains in effect until the arrears are either paid off or the periodic order is modified. Because periodic arrears orders are calculated in relationship to the current support obligation, the

child support and arrearage guidelines generally limit the repayment amount to 20% of the current obligation, often resulting in nominal payments being made over decades. The termination of the current support obligation offers an opportunity to benefit the family by increasing the periodic repayment plan and accelerating the liquidation of the child support arrears.

The Commission for Child Support Guidelines is the appropriate body to determine the standard for accelerated repayment of arrears once the current support obligation ends. Its composition is broad-based, and it follows the regulatory adoption process, which involves public hearings and legislative oversight. It can also coordinate this post-current support obligation with the other payment obligations for which it sets appropriate standards and deviation criteria. The provision for automatic increase of the arrearage payment obligation upon the termination of current support will increase payments to families and the state without the necessity of a lengthy and complicated modification action. FISCAL IMPACT: No fiscal impact until implemented in future regulations; then additional collections and savings in court and staff time.

Amendments for Improved Enforcement and Technical Changes

- **Expand the authority of judicial marshals to execute capias mittimus orders in court facilities.** BACKGROUND: *The bill would permit judicial marshals to serve a capias mittimus issued in a child support matter to persons in the custody of the judicial marshal or within a courthouse where the judicial marshal provides security.* RATIONALE: This proposal would expand the authority of judicial marshals to execute a child support capias order against any individual who is within a Judicial Branch facility, building on the judicial marshal's existing authority to arrest individuals within a court facility. The provision is one more building block in the overall objective to increase the timely and expeditious service of capias mittimus orders, for the purpose of resolving child support matters and supporting judicial authority. This provision has full Judicial support. FISCAL IMPACT: Little or no fiscal impact.

- **Increase cap on the number of DSS capias officers.** BACKGROUND: *The cap was raised from two to four under Public Act 06-149. The increase has been implemented and has resulted in many more capias orders being executed; however additional officers*

are needed to complete execution of all capiases. RATIONALE: The bill would increase the cap on DSS capias officers to eight, but hiring of additional officers would be contingent on the availability of funds. It is not anticipated that the authorized number would be sought initially, due to fiscal constraints. This is yet another facet of the interagency effort to eliminate the existing backlog of valid unserved capias orders, and remain current on future orders. This provision also has full Judicial support. FISCAL IMPACT: Subject to approval of future budget options.

- **Clarify that appeals from decisions entered in the Family Support Magistrate Division must be heard in the superior court.** BACKGROUND: *The family support magistrate statute presently specifies that an appeal from the final decision of a family support magistrate is to the superior court. However, where a judge or judge trial referee (JTR) is hearing family support magistrate matters, the Judicial Branch has required appeal to the appellate court. The statute should be amended for consistency and to expedite such appeals.* RATIONALE: When the Office of the Attorney General appeals a decision in a IV-D support case made in the Family Support Magistrate Division (FSMD), it generally appeals to the superior court, since the family support magistrate statute specifies that appeals on final decisions of family support magistrates (FSMs) must be directed there. Further appeal is then to the Appellate Court, and finally to the Supreme Court. When a JTR decides cases in the division because a FSM is unavailable to sit at a particular session of the FSMD, the appeals must be directed to the Appellate Court because the Judicial Branch has determined that all appeals from a Judge's decision should properly be directed there. Defining the venue of appeal based upon where the case was heard, rather than who heard it, would provide a predictable and expedited appeal process, and better serve the interests of children who need child support. FISCAL IMPACT: None.

- **Eliminate $25 processing fee for the amending of a birth record by the Department of Public Health (DPH) based on receipt of an acknowledgment of paternity.** BACKGROUND: *The existing statute exempts hospitals, state agencies and courts from the processing fee to amend a birth record. This bill would expand that exemption to all amendments of a birth record based on the execution of an acknowledgment of paternity, regardless of who requests the amendment.* RATIONALE: The Department of Social Services (DSS), as a state agency exempt from the filing fee charged by DPH for

amendment of a birth certificate, files acknowledgments of paternity with DPH free of charge. However, private individuals, attorneys, and community-based organizations (CBOs) participating in the voluntary paternity establishment program established by DSS, are not presently exempt from the charge. This bill would encourage acknowledgments of paternity and corresponding amendments to birth records to reflect the information in such acknowledgments, which can be important for future support actions. The bill would remove a potential disincentive for CBOs to participate in the voluntary paternity establishment program, and also encourage private individuals and their attorneys to submit paternity acknowledgments directly to DPH for the amending of a birth record. FISCAL IMPACT: Estimate $16,250 less revenue for DPH, based on DPH statistics on the number of walk-in and attorney requests (650) for changed birth records from paternity acknowledgments.

- **Authorize the IV-D agency to disclose information in the paternity registry maintained by the Department of Public Health (DPH) to agencies under cooperative agreement with the IV-D agency for child support enforcement purposes.** BACKGROUND: *DPH established the paternity registry pursuant to a Title IV-D requirement in the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). The intent of the requirement and the registry is to provide a single repository for acknowledgments and adjudications of paternity, which are important for children in their own right, but also crucial in establishing a basis for the pursuit of support obligations. The law establishing the paternity registry authorized it to be used for comparison with information in the state case registry maintained by the Bureau of Child Support Enforcement (BCSE). This bill would clearly authorize BCSE to disclose information it obtains from the paternity registry to agencies under cooperative agreement with BCSE for purposes of child support enforcement.* RATIONALE: The purpose of comparing information in the paternity registry with the state case registry, as authorized under current law, is to provide the most current information on the paternity and support order status of children receiving IV-D services, so that BCSE and agencies under cooperative agreement can more expeditiously determine and deliver the appropriate child support services. This bill would allow BCSE to disclose information it obtains from the paternity registry to agencies under cooperative agreement with BCSE for purposes of child support enforcement. This is an appropriate extension of the use of

such information, as it is for the purpose of enhancing delivery of child support enforcement services. Further, cooperative agreements executed by BCSE and agencies involved in the IV-D program contain full information safeguarding requirements designed to limit use of information obtained pursuant to the agreement to purposes directly connected with the IV-D program. FISCAL IMPACT: None.

- **Amend definition of "IV-D support cases" in the Family Support Magistrate's Act to include temporary family assistance (TFA) and Husky A cases.** BACKGROUND: *Under federal law, families receiving assistance under TFA (Connecticut's version of the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program) and HUSKY A (Connecticut's version of the federal Medicaid program for children) are entitled to receive all IV-D services. While such services are presently provided in these cases, the statute does not clearly reflect the requirement. This is a technical change to make the Family Support Magistrate's Act consistent with existing requirements and practices.* RATIONALE: "IV-D support cases" is a term that is used extensively throughout the general statutes relating to the Title IV-D program. The definition, which appears in the statute establishing the Family Support Magistrate Division, is also cross-referenced in numerous statutes. It is important, therefore, for the term to include all types of cases that are appropriate for receipt of IV-D services. This added clarity will help ensure that there is no confusion regarding the applicability of various statutory provisions. FISCAL IMPACT: None.

- **Adopt consistent usage of the terms "Bureau of Child Support Enforcement," "Temporary Family assistance" or "TFA," and "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families" or "TANF" throughout the various statutes relating to the Title IV-D program.** BACKGROUND: *Throughout the general statutes, the Bureau of Child Support Enforcement is occasionally referred to as the Child Support Enforcement Bureau, and TANF and TFA are sometimes used interchangeably or not clearly or accurately defined and used. During consultations with the Legislative Commissioner's Office (LCO) in the 2007 legislative session, LCO recommended that DSS consider making the terminology consistent.* RATIONALE: Consistency in the designation of the lead IV-D agency for the State of Connecticut is important to avoid confusion on the part of anyone consulting the general statutes, who may not be familiar with the agencies involved in delivering Title IV-D services. Consistency in the use of the terms

"Temporary Family Assistance" or its abbreviation "TFA" (the state program funded under TANF) and "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families" or its abbreviation "TANF" (the federal program designation) is even more important, since it can have programmatic ramifications. The technical amendments in this bill will reduce the potential for ambiguity and confusion within the child support statutes and the IV-D program. FISCAL IMPACT: None.

- **Adopt gender-neutral language in family support magistrate statute.** BACKGROUND: *This amendment is a minor technical change to adopt gender-neutral language in the subsection of the Family Support Magistrate's Act that addresses the appointment of family support magistrates.* RATIONALE: This amendment originally included language to increase the number of family support magistrates; but when the absence of a Judicial Branch budget option necessitated dropping that piece, the gender-neutral language was retained. There is no policy or programmatic impact. FISCAL IMPACT: None.

- **Correct various references to sections of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) that were amended in the 2007 legislative session.** BACKGROUND: *Sections 14 through 56 of Public Act 07-247 adopted the 2001 version of UIFSA, as recommended by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The updated provisions made some cross-references in various statutes affecting the IV-D program inaccurate. The amendments under this provision correct those references.* RATIONALE: While the amendments under this provision are primarily technical, inaccurate cross-references could inappropriately affect the interpretation and application of the uniform law. FISCAL IMPACT: None.

2008 DSS CHILD SUPPORT LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL – PROVISION LOCATOR TOOL

2/5/08

Provision	CGS Sections Affected	Bill Sec. Numbers	Line Numbers
ESTABLISHMENT OF ORDERS			
Calculation Method/Obligation Amount			
(1) Clarify that a support order may be entered based on all non-exempt income of an SSI recipient, and applicable deviation criteria other than earning capacity, in accordance with the Child Support Guidelines.	46b-215b(b)	34	935-938
(2) Limit retroactive arrears in establishment cases to the three years preceding the filing of the petition or agreement to support, but permit greater retroactivity when there is a pattern of willful avoidance of support coupled with an ability to pay.	17b-745(a)(5)(A) 46b-160(a)(1)(A) 46b-171(a)(3) 46b-172(c)(2) 46b-215(a)(7)	5 15 19 22 29	177-183 405-408 533-536 633-636 747-753
Genetic Testing Costs			
(3) Mandate order for reimbursement of genetic testing costs when obligor is liable under the statute.	46b-168a(b)	16	432-433
Procedural/Other			
(4) Amend administrative change of payee statutes to: (1) require that notices of change of payee and objections be filed with the court; (2) make the new payee a party to the support order by operation of law on the filing of the notice in the court file; and (3) prohibit a family support magistrate reviewing the redirection in the absence of an objection.	17b-179(b)(2),(3) 17b-745(a)(6) 46b-171(a)(1) 46b-172(b)(3) 46b-172(c)(5) 46b-215(c) 46b-231(m)(2) 46b-231(u)(1)	1 6 18 21 23 31 39 43	14-79 205-263 467-522 554-612 644-702 792-849 1042-1044 1256-1270
(5) Eliminate language in support petition statute requiring "neglect or refusal to support" as pre-condition for support order.	17b-745(a)(5)(B) 46b-215(a)(1) 46b-215(a)(7)	5 28 29	184-185 735-736 746, 754-755
(6) Require FSM to state reason for disapproval of agreement to support (ATS) in the record; hearing on support should be scheduled if ATS is disapproved.	46b-231(m)(3) 46b-231(m)(6)	39 40	1059-1064 1072-1075

Provision	CGS Sections Affected	Bill Sec. Numbers	Line Numbers
MODIFICATION OF ORDERS			
Expedited Process			
(7) Establish process for filing agreements to modify existing child support orders with the Family Support Magistrate Division in lieu of a modification action to limit cases in which the parties must appear in court.	17b-745(b) 46b-215(e) 46b-231(m)(3) 46b-231(s)(5)	8 32 39 42	291-292, 296 858-859, 863 1063-1064 1225-1237
(8) Require the guidelines commission to set a standard at its next quadrennial review for automatic increase of the arrearage payment when current support ends based on the last amount of current support. Include various technical updates to guidelines statutes.	46b-215a 46b-215b 46b-215c 46b-231(s)(4)	33 34 35 42	879-915 918-927, 940 946, 953 1210
ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS AND TECHNICAL CHANGES			
Capias Enhancement			
(9) Expand the authority of judicial marshals to execute capias mittimus orders in court facilities.	17b-745(a)(8) 46b-215(a)(8)(C) 46b-231(m)(1) NEW	7 30 39 49	275-276 778 1026-1027 1352-1358
(10) Increase maximum number of DSS capias officers to eight.	29-1g	11	355
FSM Division			
(11) Adopt gender-neutral language in Family Support Magistrate's Act.	46b-231(f)	37	999-1008
(12) Clarify that appeals from decisions entered in Family Support Magistrate Division proceedings must be heard in the Superior Court.	46b-231(n)-(r)	41	1078-1168
Paternity Establishment			
(13) Eliminate $25 processing fee for the amending of a birth record by DPH based on receipt of an acknowledgment of paternity.	19a-42(d)(3)	9	330-333
(14) Authorize the IV-D agency to disclose information in the paternity registry maintained by DPH with agencies under cooperative agreement with the IV-D agency for paternity establishment purposes.	19a-42a(a)	10	343-345

Provision	CGS Sections Affected	Bill Sec. Numbers	Line Numbers
Definitions/Terminology			
(15) Amend definition of "IV-D support cases" in the Family Support Magistrate's Act to include TFA and HUSKY A cases.	46b-231(b)(13)	36	986-991
(16) Adopt consistent usage of the terms "Bureau of Child Support Enforcement," "temporary family assistance" or "TFA," and "Temporary Assistance for Needy Families" or "TANF" throughout the various statutes relating to the Title IV-D program.	17b-179(b)(1) 17b-179(c)-(g) 17b-179(h) 17b-179(i) 17b-179(l) 17b-745(b) 46b-86 46b-130 46b-213d 46b-215(b) 46b-231(b)(13) 46b-231(s)(2),(4) 46b-231t(3) 52-251d(a) 52-362i	1 1 2 3 4 8 13 14 27 31 36 42 43 45 48	3-13 80-111 118-139 148-156 161 290 377-379 392 727 789-790 988-990 1190, 1202-1205 1247 1301 1343-1347
(17) Correct various references to sections of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) that were amended in the 2007 legislative session.	17b-745(b) 46b-62 46b-168a(a) 46b-170 46b-172(b)(1) 46b-172(c)(1) 46b-207 46b-208 46b-213a(f) 46b-215(e) 46b-231(b)(6) 46b-231(l) 46b-231(m)(2) 46b-231t(2) 52-57(f) 52-362(n) 52-362f(d),(e)	8 12 16 17 20 22 24 25 26 32 36 38 39 43 44 46 47	284, 286-287, 304-305 364 417 440 545 617 707, 709 714 721 853-856, 875-876 972 1013 1041 1244 1282 1311-1313 1323, 1334