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For: Administration-Budget

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DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FY-99-01 BIENNIAL BUDGET STATUTORY LANGUAGE PROPOSAL

Division:

UI - Public Assistance Collection

Appropriation: 338

Issue: Enhanced Collection Methods for Public Assistance Programs

Contact: Nadine Konrath 267-2187

<u>Problem:</u> Inadequate staff and inadequate methods to collect approximately \$50 million in overpaid economic support program debts.

<u>Proposed Change</u>: To collect debts resulting from payment of economic support program benefits including AFDC, Food Stamps, Medical Assistance, Child Care, job access loans, and W-2 created under Chapter 49.129(9).

The proposed changes would include provisions similar to those in the UI law used for collection of overpaid unemployment insurance benefits and delinquent unemployment insurance tax debts. These include Section 108.22(2) through (9), and Section 108.225.

Section 108.22 (2) through (9) provides for the issuance of a warrant. Once filed, the warrant shall be considered a final judgment constituting a perfected lien upon all real and personal property of the debtor located in the county where the warrant is entered. The proposed change should also include other similar provisions to those found in 108.22, which provide the use of additional enforcement tools to collect debts. These include filing of an execution where real or personal property of the debtor can be seized and sold to pay the amount due, provisions for releasing liens, provisions for commencement of garnishment actions or attachment, and provisions for voiding an erroneous warrant.

Section 108.225 provides for levy upon property belonging to a debtor while in the possession or control of a third party. Under this Section property can include all tangible and intangible personal property such as wages, salary, bank accounts, etc.

Explanatory Note: The proposed changes will provide a method toward obtaining adequate trained staff and effective collection tools. These changes will be instrumental in our attempts to reduce the current receivable balance, deter program fraud and maintain program integrity.

Fiscal Impact: Estimated increases in collections.

For SFY00

For SYF 01

Estimated	increase	in collection	S
\$10	00,000 pei	r collector	

Estimated increase in collections \$250,000 per collector

Estimated costs (dollars and positions needed by fiscal year.

For SFY00

For SYF 01

FTE Needed	Estimated Costs	FTE Needed	Estimated Costs
3.0FTE	\$70,000	3.0 FTE	\$90,000

<u>Desired Effective Date:</u> Effective date of budget act.

CORRESPONDENCE\MEMORANDUM

STATE OF WISCONSIN Department of Administration

Date:

October 14, 1998

To:

Steven Miller, LRB

From:

Jennifer Sajrago -8219)

Subject: 1999-01 Biennial Budget Drafting Requests

I have several additional drafting requests for the 1999-01 biennial budget. They include:

Treatment of Child Support Payments under W-2 - Under proposed federal regulations, states can only count the state's share of any child support passed through to a recipient towards the Maintenance of Effort requirement, if it does not affect the person's eligibility for the TANF program. Given this, please modify s.49.145(3)(b) to exclude child support payments in the calculation of income for purposes of eligibility for the W-2 program.

- Social Security Numbers on the Lien Docket Attached is a new DWD request.
- 3) Credit Assistance Modify s.49.143 (2)(cr) to read "Provide or contract with another agency to provide budgeting and financial planning, including credit establishment, training to participants". Delete the rest of that paragraph and the related allocation under s.49.175.
 - Child Care Eligibility- Modify the initial eligibility standard in s.49.155(1m)(c)1 from 165% to 185% of the federal poverty line, s.49.155(1m)(b)3 to remove the asset test and s.49.155(1m)(a) to cover disabled children, as defined by the department, ages 13 to 18.
 - TANF allocations (49.175) I still don't have numbers on these (or child care) but I do know that we will be eliminating the following separate allocations - s.49.175(a), (cr), (e), (d), (j), (q), (s), and (v).

Modifications to drafts already submitted:

- 1) Insurance Company Disclosure Amend s.49.475 to require DHFS to share the information received from the insurance companies with DWD.
- Public Assistance Collections Allow DWD to use "UI"-type collection methods only for overpayments that did not result from an agency error.

Please have the drafters call me if they have any questions. Thanks.



State of Misconsin 1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-0485/P1
TAY AT TAY OF TAY

DOA:.....Sajna – Enhanced collection methods for public assistance programs

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

AN ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public assistance

Under current law, if person acquired property by gift, inheritance, court judgement or settlement or prize while that person was receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) or Wisconsin works (W-2) benefits, a county department of human or of social services or a W-2 agency may sue the person on behalf of the department of workforce development (DWD) to recover that portion of the AFDC or W-2 benefits that does not exceed the value of the property acquired. Benefit payments made during that time are considered overpayments.

This bill permits DWD to recover overpaid AFDC or W-2 benefit amounts from former benefit recipients by issuing a warrant directed to the clerk of circuit court. The clerk of circuit court must enter the name of the person mentioned in the warrant and the amount for which the warrant is issued in the judgement and lien docket. Once entered, the warrant is considered a perfected lien upon the person's right, title and interest in all real and personal property. DWD may then file an execution commanding the sheriff of any county in which property of the person is found to collect and sell sufficient property to pay the amount stated in the warrant. The bill provides for a hearing on the issue of liability prior to the issuance of a warrant and

permits DWD to issue a release of the warrant, which would extinguish any lien created by the warrant.

This bill also allows DWD to collect the overpaid AFDC or W-2 benefits by levy upon any property of the person to whom the benefits were paid (debtor). Under the bill, a debtor who refuses to surrender the property is subject to enforcement proceedings. A 3 of party who fails to surrender property that is subject to a levy is liable for up to 25% of the amount the debt. The bill sets forth the process for serving the levy and releasing the levy. The bill also exempts certain wages, and the first \$1,000 in a bank account from a levy. Finally, under the bill, if DWD has levied upon property, any person, except the debtor, who claims an interest in or lien on that property and claims that the property was wrongfully levied upon may bring a suit against the state.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

(enumbered 49.195 (1)(a) and

COMPONENT 1

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SECTION 1. 49.195 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

49.195 (1) If any parent at the time of receiving aid under s. 49.19 or a benefit under s. 49.148, 49.155 or 49.157 or at any time thereafter acquires property by gift, inheritance, sale of assets, court judgment or settlement of any damage claim, or by winning a lottery or prize, the county granting such aid, or the Wisconsin works agency granting such a benefit, may sue the parent on behalf of the department to recover the value of that portion of the aid or of the benefit which does not exceed the amount of the property so acquired. If no suit is brought, the department may recover the value of that portion of the aid or of the benefit that does not exceed the amount of the property so acquired using the procedure specified in sub. The value of the aid or benefit liable for recovery under this section may not include the value of work performed by a member of the family in a community work experience program under s. 46.215 (1) (o), 1991 stats., s. 46.22 (1) (b) 11., 1991 stats., or s. 49.50 (7j) (d), 1991 stats., or in a community work experience component under s. 49.193

(6). During the life of the parent, the 10-year statute of limitations may be pleaded 1 2 in defense against any suit for recovery under this section; and if such property is his or her homestead it shall be exempt from execution on the judgment of recovery until 3 his or her death or sale of the property, whichever occurs first./Notwithstanding the 4 foregoing restrictions and limitations, where the aid or benefit recipient is deceased 5 a claim may be filed against any property in his or her estate and the statute of 6 limitations specified in s. 859.02 shall be exclusively applicable. The court may 7 refuse to render judgment or allow the claim in any case where a parent, spouse or 8 child is dependent on the property for support, and the court in rendering judgment 9 shall take into account the current family budget requirement as fixed by the U.S. 10 department of labor for the community or as fixed by the authorities of the 11 12 community in charge of public assistance. The records of aid or benefits paid kept by the county, by the department or by the Wisconsin works agency are prima facie 13 evidence of the value of the aid or benefits furnished. Liability under this section 14 shall extend to any parent or stepparent whose family receives aid under s. 49.19 or 15 benefits under s. 49.148, 49.155 or 49.157 during the period that he or she is a 16 member of the same household, but his or her liability is limited to such period. This 17 18 section does not apply to medical and health assistance payments for which recovery is prohibited or restricted by federal law or regulation. 19

History: 1977 c. 29; 1981 c. 93, 317; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1); 1987 a. 27, 307; 1989 a. 31, 96, 173; 1993 a. 16; 1995 a. 27, 289; 1997 a. 27.

SECTION 2. 49.195 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

49.195 (1m) (a) If the department initiates recovery under this section, the department shall issue an initial determination of the parent's liability under par.

(1). The department may set aside or amend the determination at any time prior to a hearing on the determination on the basis of subsequent information or to correct

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a mistake, including an error of law. The department shall mail a copy of each
determination to the last-known address of the parent. The parent may request a
hearing as to any matter in that determination within 21 days after the mailing and
in accordance with a procedure prescribed by the department by rule. The
department shall promptly grant a hearing was requested under this
paragraph. The department shall render its decision as soon as possible after the
hearing and shall send a certified copy of its decision to the last known address of the
parent.
(b) The parent may petition the circuit court for review of the department's decision under par. (a) within 30 days after the department's decision was mailed to
the parent's last-known address.
(c) Any determination under par. (a) by the department is final unless the
parent files a timely request for a hearing or petition for review approvided in this pars. (a) and (b). A determination or decision is binding upon the department only
insofar as the relevant facts were included in the record that was before the
department at the time the determination was issued.
(d) The department may settle any determination decision exaction involving
determination or decision issued under this subsection. The department shall
promulgate rules setting forth factors to be considered by the department in settling actions or proposed actions under this paragraph.
(e) 1. If any person fails to pay to the department any amount found to be determined or decided under hearings of that determination is improceedings pursuant to par. (a) provided that no appeal of the first pending of the decesion and that the time for taking an appeal of review has expired, the department affects.
authorized representative may issue a warrant directed to the clerk of circuit court
any county of the state.

- 2. The clerk of circuit court shall enter in the judgment and lien docket the name of the person mentioned in the warrant, the amount for which the warrant is issued and the date when stopped is entered. That information
- 3. A warrant entered under subd. 2. shall be considered in all respects as a final judgment constituting a perfected lien upon the person's right, title and interest in all real and personal property located in the county where the warrant is entered.
- 4. After issuing a warrant, the department properly arthorized topresentatives may file an execution with the clerk of circuit court for filing by the electron personal property of the person to pay the amount stated in the warrant in the same manner as upon an execution against property issued upon the judgment of a court of record, and to return the warrant to the department and pay to it the money collected by virtue of the warrant within 60 days after receipt of the warrant.
- (f) The clerk of circuit court shall accept, file and enter the warrant in the judgment and lien docket without prepayment of any fee, but the clerk of circuit court shall submit a statement of the proper fee semiannually to the department covering the periods from January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31 unless a different billing period is agreed to between the clerk of circuit court and the department. The department shall pay the fees, but shall add the fees provided by s. 814.61(5) for entering the warrants to the amount of the warrant and shall collect the fees from the person named in the warrant when satisfaction or release is presented for entry.
- (g) If a warrant that is not satisfied in full is returned, the department may enforce the amount due as if the department had recovered judgment against the

The execution may not command the sheriff to very upon or sell any property upon which the parentahis or her spouse or child is dependent

person named in	the warrant for	the same	amount and an execution h	ad been
returned wheely e			1 de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la co	
(b) When th	so omount got for	th in a war	mant to date of narment and	all gosts

- (h) When the amount set forth in a warrant to date of payment and all costs due the department have been paid to it, the department shall issue a satisfaction of the warrant and file it with the clerk of circuit court. The clerk of circuit court shall immediately enter a satisfaction of the judgment on the judgment and lien docket. The department shall send a copy of the satisfaction to the person named in the warrant.
- (j) If the department finds that the interests of the state will not be jeopardized, the department may issue a release of any warrant with respect to any real or personal property upon which the warrant is a lien or cloud upon title. Upon presentation to the clerk and payment of the fee for filing the release, the clerk shall enter the release of record. The release is conclusive that the lien or cloud upon the title of the property covered by the release is extinguished.
- (k) Notwithstanding s. 49.96, at any time after the filing of a warrant, the department may commence and maintain a garnishee action as provided by ch. 812 or may use the remedy of attachment as provided by ch. 811 for actions to enforce a judgment. The place of trial of such an action may be either in Dane county or the county where the debtor resides and may not be changed from the county in which that action is commenced, except upon consent of the parties.
- (j) If the department issues an erroneous warrant, the department shall issue a notice of withdrawal of the warrant to the clerk of circuit court for the county in which the warrant is filed. The clerk shall void the warrant and any liens attached

SECTION 3. 49.196 of the statutes is created to read:

1	49.196 Levy for benefit overpayments. (1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:
2	(a) "Debt" means the amount for which a person is tieble under s. 49.195.
3	(3) "Debtor" means a person who is liable under s. 49.195.
4	(b) "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of any individual
5	after the deduction from those earnings of any amounts required by law to be
6	withheld, any life, health, dental or similar type of insurance premiums, union dues,
7	any amount necessary to comply with a court order to contribute to the support of
8	minor children, and any levy, wage assignment or garnishment executed prior to the
9	date of a levy under this section.
10	(*) "Federal minimum hourly wage" means that wage prescribed by 29 USC 206
11	(a) (1).
12	رزا) "Levy" means all powers of distraint and seizure.
13	($\stackrel{\widehat{\mathfrak{C}}}{\bullet}$) "Property" includes all tangible and intangible personal property and rights
14	to such property, including compensation paid or payable for personal services,
15	whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus or otherwise, periodic
16	payments received pursuant to a pension or retirement program, rents, proceeds of
17	insurance and contract payments.
18	(2) POWERS OF LEVY AND DISTRAINT. If any debtor neglects or refuses to pay a debt
19	after the department has made demand for payment, the department may collect
20	that debt and the expenses of the levy by levy upon any property belonging to the
21	debtor. Whenever the value of any property that has been levied upon under this
22	section is not sufficient to satisfy the claim of the department, the department may
23	levy upon any additional property of the person until the debt and expenses of the
24	levy are fully paid.

- (3) Duties to surrender. Any person in possession of or obligated with respect to property or rights to property that is subject to levy and upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand of the department, surrender the property or rights or discharge the obligation to the department, except that part of the property or rights which is, at the time of the demand, subject to any prior attachment or execution under any judicial process.
- (4) FAILURE TO SURRENDER; ENFORCEMENT OF LEVY. (a) Any debtor who fails or refuses to surrender any property or rights to property that is subject to levy, upon demand by the department, is subject to proceedings to enforce the amount of the levy.
- (b) Any 3rd party who fails to surrender any property or rights to property subject to levy, upon demand of the department, is subject to proceedings to enforce the levy. The 3rd party is not liable to the department under this paragraph for more than 25% of the debt. The department shall serve a final demand as provided under sub. (18) on any 3rd party who fails to surrender property. Proceedings shall not be initiated by the department until 5 days after service of the final demand. The department shall issue a determination under s. 49.195 (1m) (a) to the 3rd party for the amount of the liability.
- (c) When a 3rd party surrenders the property or rights to the property on demand of the department or discharges the obligation to the department for which the levy is made, the 3rd party is discharged from any obligation or liability to the debtor with respect to the property or rights to the property arising from the surrender or payment to the department.
- (5) ACTIONS AGAINST THIS STATE. (a) If the department has levied upon property, any person, other than the debtor who is liable to pay the debt out of which the levy

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1	arose, who claims an interest in or lien on that property and claims	that that property
2	was wrongfully levied upon may bring a civil action against the s	tate in the circuit
(3)	court for Dane gounty. That action may be brought whether or not	that property has
4	been surrendered to the department. The court may grant only th	e relief under par.
5	(b). No other action to question the validity of or restrain or en	join a levy by the
6	department may be maintained.	
7	(b) In an action under par. (a), if a levy would irreparable	y injure rights to
8	property, the court may enjoin the enforcement of that levy. If the	court determines
9	that the property has been wrongfully levied upon, it may grant a	judgment for the
10	amount of money obtained by levy.	
11	(c) For purposes of an adjudication under this subsection, t	he determination
12	of the debt upon which the interest or lien of the department is bas	sed is conclusively
13	presumed to be valid.	
14	(6) DETERMINATION OF EXPENSES. The department shall deter	mine its costs and
15	expenses to be paid in all cases of levy.	
16	(7) Use of proceeds. (a) The department shall apply all mon	ey obtained under
17	this section first against the expenses of the proceedings and	then against the
18	liability in respect to which the levy was made and any other lia	bility owed to the
19	department by the debtor.	
20	(b) The department may refund or credit any amount left after for that amount	r the applications
21	under par. (a), upon submission of a claim therefor and satisfactory	proof of the claim,
22	to the person entitled to that amount.	

(8) Release of Levy. The department may release the levy upon all or part of

property levied upon to facilitate the collection of the liability or to grant relief from

a wrongful levy, but that release does not prevent any later levy.

- (9) WRONGFUL LEVY. If the department determines that property has been wrongfully levied upon, the department may return the property at any time, or may return an amount of money equal to the amount of money levied upon.
- (10) PRESERVATION OF REMEDIES. The availability of the remedy under this section does not abridge the right of the department to pursue other remedies.

EVASION. Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized under this section with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any debt may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both, and shall be liable to the state for the costs of prosecution.

NOTICE BEFORE LEVY. If no appeal or other proceeding for review permitted by law is pending and the time for taking an appeal or petitioning for review has expired, the department shall make a demand to the debtor for payment of the debt which is subject to levy and give notice that the department may pursue legal action for collection of the debt against the debtor. The department shall make the demand for payment and give the notice at least 10 days prior to the levy, personally or by any type of mail service which requires a signature of acceptance, at the address of the debtor as it appears on the records of the department. The demand for payment and notice shall include a statement of the amount of the debt, including interest and penalties, and the name of the debtor who is liable for the debt. The debtor's refusal or failure to accept or receive the notice does not prevent the department from making the levy. Notice prior to levy is not required for a subsequent levy on any debt of the same debtor within one year of the date of service of the original levy.

(12) SERVICE OF LEVY. (a) The department shall serve the levy upon the debtor and 3rd party by personal service or by any type of mail service which requires a signature of acceptance.

- (b) Personal service shall be made upon an individual, other than a minor or incapacitated person, by delivering a copy of the levy to the debtor or 3rd party personally; by leaving a copy of the levy at the debtor's dwelling or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion residing there; by leaving a copy of the levy at the business establishment with an officer or employe of the establishment; or by delivering a copy of the levy to an agent authorized by law to receive service of process.
- (c) The department representative who serves the levy shall certify service of process on the notice of levy form and the person served shall acknowledge receipt of the certification by signing and dating it. If service is made by mail, the return receipt is the certificate of service of the levy.
- (d) The debtor's or 3rd party's failure to accept or receive service of the levy does not invalidate the levy.

Answer by 3RD Party. Within 45 days after the service of the levy upon a 3rd party, the 3rd party shall file an answer with the department stating whether the 3rd party is in possession of or obligated with respect to property or rights to property of the debtor, including a description of the property or the rights to property and the nature and dollar amount of any such obligation.

DURATION OF LEVY. A levy is effective from the date on which the levy is first served on the 3rd party until the liability out of which the levy arose is satisfied, until the levy is released or until one year from the date of service, whichever occurs first.

Exempt from levy.

appeal is limited to questions of prior payment of the debt that the department is

proceeding against, and mistaken identity of the debtor. The levy is not stayed

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	(18)
1	(26) Cost of Levy. Any 3rd party is entitled to a levy fee of \$5 for each levy in
2	any case where property is secured through the levy. The 3rd party shall deduct the
3	fee from the proceeds of the levy.
4	SECTION 4. 49.196 (14) of the statutes, as created by 1999 Wisconsin Act (this
5	act), is amended to read:
6	49.196 (21) EVASION. Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in
7	removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized
8	under this section with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any
9	debt may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than $\frac{3 \text{ years }}{4}$
10	years and 6 months or both, and shall be liable to the state for the costs of prosecution.
11	SECTION 5. 49.196 (16) of the statutes, as created by 1999 Wisconsin Act (this
12	act), is amended to read:
13	49.196 (28) RESTRICTION ON EMPLOYMENT PENALTIES BY REASON OF LEVY. No
14	employer may discharge or otherwise discriminate with respect to the terms and
15	conditions of employment against any employe by reason of the fact that his or her
16	earnings have been subject to levy for any one levy or because of compliance with any
17	provision of this section. Any person who violates this subsection may be fined not
18	more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than the or both.
19	Section 94 XX. Effective dates; workforce development.
20	(1) COLLECTION METHODS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. The amendment of section
21	49.196 (14) and (18) of the statutes takes effect on December 31, 1999.

(END)

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-0485/P1dn TAY.egt:...

Jennifer Sajna:

1. The language in this draft is taken almost verbatim from ss. 108.10, 108.22 and 108.225. Unfortunately, the language in those sections is somewhat arcane and difficult to interpret. I gave this draft to Bob Nelson, who generally drafts in the area of civil procedure and he had nearly as much difficulty understanding the language as I did. He and I both noted, however that ss. 108.22 and 108.225 seem somewhat redundant, although, as requested, I have included the language of both sections in this draft. Sections 49.195 (1m) and 49.196 created in this draft are therefore redundant. Section 49.195 (1m) like s. 108.22 gives the department the authority to file a warrant and an execution "commanding the sheriff to levy upon and sell sufficient real and person property of the person to pay the amount stated in the warrant." Section 49.196 gives the department the power to levy. It appears that the difference between ss. 49.195 (1m) and 49.196 is that the department, under s. 49.196, can levy directly (without the use of a sheriff). Is that really going to significantly improve the department's collections efforts?

delete papen, Add commas

- 2. Section 49.195 uses the word "parent" rather than "individual." Therefore, in creating s. 49.195 (1m) (which is an amalgamation of \$108.10 and 108.22) and \$5.49.196, I used the word "parent." Is the liable person necessarily going to be a parent?
- 3. I had to double-draft s. 49.196 (12) and (12) because 1997 Wisconsin Act 283 which increases all felony penalties, effective December 31, 1999 (see s. 108.225 (11) and (18) in the 1997–98 Wisconsin Statutes).

As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss this draft, please call me.

Tina A. Yacker Legislative Attorney 261–6927

personal

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-0485/P1dn TAY:pgt&jlg:ijs

December 9, 1998

Jennifer Sajna:

- 1. The language in this draft is taken almost verbatim from ss. 108.10, 108.22 and 108.225. Unfortunately, the language in those sections is somewhat arcane and difficult to interpret. I gave this draft to Bob Nelson, who generally drafts in the area of civil procedure and he had nearly as much difficulty understanding the language as I did. He and I both noted, however, that ss. 108.22 and 108.225 seem somewhat redundant, although, as requested, I have included the language of both sections in this draft. Sections 49.195 (1m) and 49.196 created in this draft are therefore redundant. Section 49.195 (1m), like s. 108.22, gives the department the authority to file a warrant and an execution "commanding the sheriff to levy upon and sell sufficient real and personal property of the person to pay the amount stated in the warrant." Section 49.196 gives the department the power to levy. It appears that the difference between ss. 49.195 (1m) and 49.196 is that the department, under s. 49.196, can levy directly (without the use of a sheriff). Is that really going to significantly improve the department's collections efforts?
- 2. Section 49.195 uses the word "parent" rather than "individual." Therefore, in creating s. 49.195 (1m) (which is an amalgamation of ss. 108.10 and 108.22) and s. 49.196, I used the word "parent." Is the liable person necessarily going to be a parent?
- 3. I had to double-draft s. 49.196 (10) and (16) because 1997 Wisconsin Act 283 increases all felony penalties, effective December 31, 1999 (see s. 108.225 (11) and (18) in the 1997–98 Wisconsin Statutes).

As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss this draft, please call me.

Tina A. Yacker Legislative Attorney 261–6927

Yacker, Tina

From:

Sajna, Jennifer [jennifer.sajna@doa.state.wi.us]

Sent:

Sunday, January 10, 1999 2:29 PM

To:

Yacker, Tina

Cc:

ZINK, SHERWOOD

The following are comments submitted by DWD on this draft:

1. 0485/1 - Enhanced Collection Methods for Public Assistance Programs.

In answer to question #1, there is a significant difference between Section 108.22 and 108.225. 108.22 gives the department the authority to first of all file a warrant. When filed this warrant places a lien on all real and personal property of a debt. Also, should the department so choose, an execution of warrant can be issued. This execution directs the sheriff to seize and sell property of a debtor sufficient to satisfy the warrant.

Section 108.225 is the provision that allows the department to collect a debt through levy. This is an administrative process, served by certified mail and allows collection of a debt from property in the hands of a third party such as wages or bank accounts. 108.225 is more accurately compared to the garnishment summons and complaint provisions in Wis Stats.

Question #2 asks whether or not the word parent can be used rather than individual. The answer to this is no. The best term would be liable party as this will cover both individuals and groups, corporations, etc.

The narrative states "benefit payments made during that time are considered overpayments" (page 1). This is incorrect. Under the current law, [see cite 49.195(3)] overpayments are recovered under this cite and the federal definition for an overpayment and should carry through to the statute "a financial assistance payment allotment received by or for an assistance group for the payment month which exceeded the amount for which the group was eligible." More simply stated "a benefit that an assistance group was n+ot entitled to receive."

The narrative and amendments only reference AFDC and W-2 services. However we would like this type of collection action to cover all the programs administered under chapter 49 (i.e. Food stamps, child care, medical assistance, job access loans, transportation assistance as well as AFDC and W-2).

Page 1, Line 3. Delete the reference to parent for the liable party, but rather and reference liable party. Change the cite from 49.195(1) to 49.195(3). These collection methods should be used to pursue the overpayments, not necessarily the correctly paid benefits under 49.195

Page 1, Line 9. Change "alternative to" to "in addition to".

Page 4, Lines 1-20. Please strike 49.195(1m) (a) through (d). The local agencies have already determined that an overpayment exists, we do not want an additional process for determination of amount due. No additional hearing is necessary under Chapter 227.44 for the determination of the debt.

Pages 4-6. Beginning with 49.195(1m)(e), which would now be (a), we suggest adding a provision in 49.195(3) to recoup from W-2 benefits all overpayments from previous AFDC, W-2, child care and transportation assistance. In addition, the "preservation of remedies" should be added [as

 ${\rm jn}$ s. 108.225(10)]. The availability of the remedies under this section does not abridge the right of the department to pursue other remedies.

Page 7, Line 1. Debt should be defined as liability as determined under ss. 49.19, 49.125, 49.148, 49.155, 49.157 and 49.495.

Page 7, Line 2. Debtor should drop reference to parent and add individual.

Page 11, Line 14. Answered by 3rd party should be changed from 45 days to 20 days.

Page 12, Line 17. Please add a reference to s. 227.44 under the appeal language.



1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

DOA:.....Sajna – Enhanced collection methods for public assistance programs

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET — NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

the department of workforce development (DWD) s required to recover (overpayments made under the aid to families with dependent children (AFDE) program and under the wisconsin works (W-2) program.

AN ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

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Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Under current law, if a person acquired-property by gift, inheritance, court judgment or settlement of prize while that person was receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) or Wisconsin works (W-2) benefits, a county department of human or of social services or a W-2 agency may sue the person on behalf of the department of workforce development (DWD) to recover that portion of the AFDC or W-2 benefits that does not exceed the value of the property acquired. Benefit payments made during that time are considered overpayments.

This bill permits DWD to recover overpaid AFDC or W-2 benefit amounts from former benefit recipients by issuing a warrant directed to the clerk of circuit court. The clerk of circuit court must enter the name of the person mentioned in the warrant and the amount for which the warrant is issued in the judgment and lien docket. Once entered, the warrant is considered a perfected lien upon the person's right, title and interest in all real and personal property. DWD may then file an execution commanding the sheriff of any county in which property of the person is found to collect and sell sufficient property to pay the amount stated in the warrant. The bill provides for a hearing on the issue of liability prior to the issuance of a warrant and

permits DWD to issue a release of the warrant, which would extinguish any lien created by the warrant.

This bill also allows DWD to collect the overpaid AFDC or W-2 benefits by levy upon any property of the person to whom the benefits were paid (debtor). Under the bill, a debtor who refuses to surrender the property is subject to enforcement proceedings. A third party who fails to surrender property that is subject to a levy is liable for up to 25% of the amount the debt. The bill sets forth the process for serving the levy and releasing the levy. The bill also exempts certain wages, the first \$1,000 in a bank account and any property upon which the debtor or his or her spouse or child is dependent from a levy. Finally, under the bill, if DWD has levied upon property any person, except the debtor, who claims an interest in or lien on that property and claims that the property was wrongfully levied upon may bring a suit against the state.

For further information see the **state and local** fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

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The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 49.195 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 49.195 (1) (a) and amended to read:

49.195 (1) (a) If any parent at the time of receiving aid under s. 49.19 or a benefit under s. 49.148, 49.155 or 49.157 or at any time thereafter acquires property by gift, inheritance, sale of assets, court judgment or settlement of any damage claim, or by winning a lottery or prize, the county granting such aid, or the Wisconsin works agency granting such a benefit, may sue the parent on behalf of the department to recover the value of that portion of the aid or of the benefit which does not exceed the amount of the property so acquired. The department may, as an alternative to commencing an action under this paragraph, recover the value of that portion of the aid or of the benefit that does not exceed the amount of the property so acquired using the procedure specified in sub. (1m).

(b) The value of the aid or benefit liable for recovery under this section may not include the value of work performed by a member of the family in a community work

experience program under s. 46.215(1)(o), 1991 stats., s. 46.22(1)(b) 11., 1991 stats., or s. 49.50(7j)(d), 1991 stats., or in a community work experience component under s. 49.193(6). During the life of the parent, the 10-year statute of limitations may be pleaded in defense against any suit for recovery under this section; and if such property is his or her homestead it shall be exempt from execution on the judgment of recovery until his or her death or sale of the property, whichever occurs first.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing restrictions and limitations, where under par. (b), if the aid or benefit recipient is deceased a claim may be filed against any property in his or her estate and the statute of limitations specified in s. 859.02 shall be exclusively applicable.

where under this subsection if a parent, spouse or child is dependent on the property for support, and the court in remering judgment shall take into account the current family budget requirement as fixed by the U.S. department of labor for the community or as fixed by the authorities of the community in charge of public assistance. The records of aid or benefits paid kept by the county, by the department or by the Wisconsin works agency are prima facie evidence of the value of the aid or benefits furnished. Liability under this section shall extend to any parent or stepparent whose family receives aid under s. 49.19 or benefits under s. 49.148, 49.165 or 49.157 during the period that he or she is a member of the same household, but his or her liability is limited to such period. This section does not apply to medical and health assistance payments for which recovery is prohibited or restricted by federal law or regulation.

SECTION 2. 49.195 (Man) of the statutes is created to read:

49.195 ((a) If the department initiates recovery under this subsection, the department shall issue an initial determination of the parent's liability consistent with sub.(1) (d). The department may set aside or amend the determination at any time prior to a hearing on the determination on the basis of subsequent information or to correct a mistake, including an error of law. The department shall mail a copy of each determination to the last-known address of the parent. The parent may request a hearing as to any matter in that determination within 21 days after the mailing and in accordance with a procedure prescribed by the department by rule. The department shall promptly grant a hearing requested under this paragraph. The department shall render its decision as soon as possible after the hearing and shall send a certified copy of its decision to the last known address of the parent. (b) The parent may petition the circuit court for review of the department's hearing decision under par. (a) not later than 30 days after the department's decision (c) Any determination under par. (a) by the department is final unless the parent files a timely request for a hearing or petition for review under pars. (a) and (d) The department may settle any determination or decision issued under this The department shall promulgate rules setting forth factors to be considered by the department in settling determinations or decisions. 1. If any person fails to pay to the department any amount determined par dedicted under par (a) no hearing or appeal of that determination of the is pending and the time for requesting a hearing or taking an appeal has expired, the

department may issue a warrant directed to the clerk of circuit court of any county.

- 2. The clerk of circuit court shall enter in the judgment and lien docket the name of the person mentioned in the warrant, the amount for which the warrant is issued and the date on which the clerk entered that information.
- 3. A warrant entered under subd. 2. shall be considered in all respects as a final judgment constituting a perfected lien upon the person's right, title and interest in all real and personal property located in the county in which the warrant is entered.
- 4. After issuing a warrant, the department may file an execution with the clerk of circuit court for filing with the sheriff of the county, commanding the sheriff to levy upon and sell sufficient real and personal property of the person to pay the amount stated in the warrant in the same manner as upon an execution against property issued upon the judgment of a court of record, and to return the warrant to the department and pay to it the money collected by virtue of the warrant within 60 days after receipt of the warrant. The execution may not command the sheriff to levy upon or sell any property upon which the parent or his or her spouse or child is dependent for support.

The clerk of circuit court shall accept, file and enter the warrant in the judgment and lien docket without prepayment of any fee, but the clerk of circuit court shall submit a statement of the proper fee semiannually to the department covering the periods from January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31 unless a different billing period is agreed to between the clerk of circuit court and the department. The department shall pay the fees, but shall add the fees provided by s. 814.61 (5) for entering the warrants to the amount of the warrant and shall collect the fees from the person named in the warrant when satisfaction or release is presented for entry.

If a warrant that is not satisfied in full is returned, the department may enforce the amount due as if the department had recovered judgment against the person named in the warrant for the same amount.

When the amount set forth in a warrant and all costs due the department have been paid to it, the department shall issue a satisfaction of the warrant and file it with the clerk of circuit court. The clerk of circuit court shall immediately enter a satisfaction of the judgment on the judgment and lien docket. The department shall send a copy of the satisfaction to the person named in the warrant.

If the department finds that the interests of the state will not be jeopardized, the department may issue a release of any warrant with respect to any real or personal property upon which the warrant is a lien or cloud upon title. Upon presentation to the clerk and payment of the fee for filing the release, the clerk shall enter the release of record. The release is conclusive that the lien or cloud upon the title of the property covered by the release is extinguished.

Notwithstanding s. 49.96, at any time after the filing of a warrant, the department may commence and maintain a garnishee action as provided by ch. 812 or may use the remedy of attachment as provided by ch. 811 for actions to enforce a judgment. The place of trial of such an action may be either in Dane County or the county where the debtor resides and may not be changed from the county in which that action is commenced, except upon consent of the parties.

If the department issues an erroneous warrant, the department shall issue a notice of withdrawal of the warrant to the clerk of circuit court for the county in which the warrant is filed. The clerk shall void the warrant and any resulting liens.

SECTION 3. 49.196 of the statutes is created to read:

49.195 (3...)

49.195 (3...)

19.196 (a)

19.19

DUTILES TO SURRENDER! Any person in possession of or obligated with respect

to property or rights to property that is subject to levy and upon which a levy has been

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made shall, upon demand of the department, surrender the property or rights or
discharge the obligation to the department, except that part of the property or rights
which is, at the time of the demand, subject to any prior attachment or execution
under any judicial process.
Plain of TO SURRENDER; ENFORCEMENT OF LEVA (40) Any debtor who fails or
refuses to surrender any property or rights to property that is subject to levy, upon
demand by the department, is subject to proceedings to enforce the amount of the
levy.
Any 3rd party who fails to surrender any property or rights to property
subject to levy, upon demand of the department, is subject to proceedings to enforce
the levy. The 3rd party is not liable to the department under this paragraph for more
than 25% of the debt. The department shall serve the levy as provided under some factorial control of the debt.
(12) on any 3rd party who fails to surrender property under this paragraphy. 20bd/ 1/20
Proceedings (not be initiated by the department until 5 days after service of the
final demand. The department shall issue a determination under s. 49 195 1 m la
to the 3rd party for the amount of the liability
When a 3rd party surrenders the property or rights to the property on
demand of the department or discharges the obligation to the department for which
the levy is made, the 3rd party is discharged from any obligation or liability to the
debtor with respect to the property or rights to the property arising from the
surrender or payment to the department.
(E) ACTIONS AGAINST THIS STATE (IX) If the department has levied upon property,

any person, other than the debtor who is liable to pay the debt out of which the levy

arose, who claims an interest in or lien on that property and claims that that property

was wrongfully levied upon may bring a civil action against the state in the circuit

1	court for Dane County. That action may be brought whether or not that property has
2	been surrendered to the department. The court may grant only the relief under part subdecided by
3	No other action to question the validity of or restrain or enjoin a levy by the
4	department may be maintained.
5	(b) In an action under par (a), if a levy would irreparably injure rights to
6	property, the court may enjoin the enforcement of that levy. If the court determines
7	that the property has been wrongfully levied upon, it may grant a judgment for the
8	amount of money obtained by levy.
9	amount of money obtained by levy. (c) (For purposes of an adjudication under this subsection, the determination
10	of the debt upon which the interest or lien of the department is based is conclusively
11	presumed to be valid.
12	DETERMINATION OF EXPENSES. The department shall determine its costs and
13	expenses to be paid in all cases of levy.
14	(7) USE OF PROCEEDS (4) The department shall apply all money obtained under
15	this section first against the expenses of the proceedings and then against the
16	liability in respect to which the levy was made and any other liability owed to the
17	department by the debtor.
18	The department may refund or credit any amount left after the applications
19	under par (a) upon submission of a claim for that amount and satisfactory proof of
20	the claim, to the person entitled to that amount.
21	RELEASE OF MENY. The department may release the levy upon all or part of
22	property levied upon to facilitate the collection of the liability or to grant relief from
23	a wrongful levy, but that release does not prevent any later levy.

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(9) WRENGFUL LEVY If the department determines that property has been wrongfully levied upon, the department may return the property at any time, or may return an amount of money equal to the amount of money levied upon.

Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized under this section with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any debt may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both, and shall be liable to the state for the costs of prosecution.

by law is pending and the time for taking an appeal or petitioning for review has expired, the department shall make a demand to the debtor for payment of the debt which is subject to levy and give notice that the department may pursue legal action for collection of the debt against the debtor. The department shall make the demand for payment and give the notice at least 10 days prior to the levy, personally or by any type of mail service which requires a signature of acceptance, at the address of the debtor as it appears on the records of the department. The demand for payment and notice shall include a statement of the amount of the debt, including interest and penalties, and the name of the debtor who is liable for the debt. The debtor's refusal or failure to accept or receive the notice does not prevent the department from making the levy. Notice prior to levy is not required for a subsequent levy on any debt of the same debtor within one year of the date of service of the original levy.

The department shall serve the levy upon the debtor and 3rd party by personal service or by any type of mail service which requires a signature of acceptance.

and owing.

levy of the greater of the following:

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(A) Personal service shall be made upon an individual, other than a minor or
incapacitated person, by delivering a copy of the levy to the debtor or 3rd party
personally; by leaving a copy of the levy at the debtor's dwelling or usual place of
abode with some person of suitable age and discretion residing there; by leaving a
copy of the levy at the business establishment with an officer or employe of the
establishment; or by delivering a copy of the levy to an agent authorized by law to
receive service of process.
(h) The department representative who serves the levy shall certify service of
process on the notice of levy form and the person served shall acknowledge receipt
of the certification by signing and dating it. If service is made by mail, the return
receipt is the certificate of service of the levy.
(A) The debtor's or 3rd party's failure to accept or receive service of the levy does
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not invalidate the levy. (A) ANSWED BY 3RD PARTY, Within 45 days after the service of the levy upon a
3rd party, the 3rd party shall file an answer with the department stating whether
the 3rd party is in possession of or obligated with respect to property or rights to
property of the debtor, including a description of the property or the rights to property
and the nature and dollar amount of any such obligation.
(P) DURATION OF LEVY A levy is effective from the date on which the levy is first
served on the 3rd party until the liability out of which the levy arose is satisfied, until
the levy is released or until one year from the date of service, whichever occurs first.
(15) (Expuppions FROM LEVY (4) (The debtor is entitled to an exemption from
T.

lpha 1. A subsistence allowance of 75% of the debtor's disposable earnings then due

1	An amount equal to 30 times the federal minimum hourly wage for each full
2	week of the debtor's pay period; or, in the case of earnings for a period other than a
3	week, a subsistence allowance computed so that it is equivalent to that amount using
4	a multiple of the federal minimum hourly wage prescribed by the department by
5	rule.
6	∂ . (A) The first \$1,000 of an account in a depository institution is exempt from any
7	levy to recover a benefit overpayment.
8	3. (a) Property upon which the debtor or his or her spouse or child is dependent
9	is exempt from levy.
10	(16) RESTRICTION ON EMPLOYMENT PENALTHS BY REASON OF LEVE, No employer
11	may discharge or otherwise discriminate with respect to the terms and conditions of
12	employment against any employe by reason of the fact that his or her earnings have
13	been subject to levy for any one levy or because of compliance with any provision of
14	this section. Any person who violates this subsection may be fined not more than
15	\$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year or both.
16	Any debtor who is subject to a levy proceeding made by the department has the right to appeal the levy proceeding. The appeal is limited to
17	department has the right to appeal the levy proceeding. The appeal is limited to
18	questions of prior payment of the debt that the department is proceeding against,
19	and mistaken identity of the debtor. The levy is not stayed pending an appeal in any
20	case where property is secured through the levy.
21	COST OF LEVY. Any 3rd party is entitled to a levy fee of \$5 for each levy in
22	any case where property is secured through the levy. The 3rd party shall deduct the
23	fee from the proceeds of the levy.
24	SECTION 4. 49.196 (A0) of the statutes, as created by 1999 Wisconsin Act (this
25	act), is amended to read:

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190496 (100) Example Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized under this section with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any debt may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than $\frac{3 \text{ years } 4}{2 \text{ years } 4}$ years and 6 months or both, and shall be liable to the state for the costs of prosecution. 49.195 (3n) (r) SECTION 5. 49.195 (16) of the statutes, as created by 1999 Wisconsin Act (this act), is amended to read:

49.196 (A) RESTRICTION ON EMPLOYMENT PENALTYES BY REASON OF LEVY, No 8 employer may discharge or otherwise discriminate with respect to the terms and 9 conditions of employment against any employe by reason of the fact that his or her 10 earnings have been subject to levy for any one levy or because of compliance with any 11

provision of this section. Any person who violates this subsection may be fined not 12

more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year 2 years or both. 13

SECTION 9457. Effective dates; workforce development.

(1) COLLECTION METHODS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. The amendment of section of the statutes takes effect on December 31, 1999.

(END)

1 CR; 49.195 (30) X

IP 49.195 (3p) The availability of the remedies under Subs. (3m) and (3m) does not abortage the right of the appartment to pursue other remedies.

SECTION # 19.195 (3r) **

79.195 (3r) (NSERT 13-18)

INSERT 2-1

Section #. 49.161 (1) of the statutes, as affected by 1999 Wisconsin Act 27, is amended to read:

49.161 (1) TRIAL JOBS AND WAGE-PAYING COMMUNITY SERVICE JOBS OVERPAYMENTS. Notwithstanding s. 49.96, the department shall recover an overpayment of benefits paid under s. 49.148 (1) (a) and (b) 2. from an individual who receives or has received benefits paid under s. 49.148 (1) (a) or (b) 2. The value of the benefit liable for recovery under this subsection may not exceed the amount that the department paid in wage subsidies with respect to that participant while the participant was ineligible to participate. The department shall promulgate rules establishing policies and procedures for administrating this subsection.

NOTE: Sub. (1) is shown as amended eff. 2-1-99 by 1997 Wis. Act 27. Prior to 2-1-99 it reads:

(1) TRIAL JOBS OVERPAYMENTS. Notwithstanding s. 49.96, the department shall recover an overpayment of

benefits paid under s. 49.148 (1) (a) from an individual who receives or has received benefits paid under s. 49.148

(1) (a). The value of the benefit hable for recovery under this subsection may not exceed the amount that the

department paid in wage subsidies with respect to that participant while the participant was ineligible to partici-

pate. The department shall promulgate rules establishing policies and procedures for administrating this sub-

section.

History: 1995 a. 289; 1997 a. 27.

(MSERT 3-23

Section #. 49.195 (3) of the statutes is rehunibered 49.195 (3) (a) and amended to read:

History: 1977 c. 29; 1981 c. 93, 317; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29; 1985 a. 332 s. 251 (1); 1987 a. 27, 307; 1989 a. 31, 96,

173; 1993 a. 16; 1995 a. 27, 289; 1997 a. 27.

of the overpayment

A county, tribal governing body or Wisconsin works agency shall determine whether an overpayment has been made and, if so, the amount of the overpayment. The county, tribal governing body or wisconsin works agency shall provide notice to the hable person and shall give that person an opportunity for a fair hearing on the wave of hability.

under 5. 49.19 49.148, 49.155 or 49.157

INSERT The department may contract with or employ a collection agency or other person to enforce as appear obligation of a parent who is delinquent in making support paymen tract/with or/employ an attorney to appear in an action in state or federal court to enforce such an obligation. To pay for the department's administrative costs of implementing this of any incentive payment made to this department may charge a fee to counties, retain up to 50% state under 42 U\$C 658 for a colicetion under this subsection, and retain 30% of this state's share of a collection made under this subsection on behalf of a recipient of aid to families with dependent children or a recipient of kinship care payments under s. 48.57 (3m) or long-term kinship care payments under s. 48.57 (36). History: 1975 c. 82; 1977 c. 26, 29, 203, 418; 1979 c. 196, 221; 1981 c. 20, 93; 1983 a. 27; 1985 a. 29 ss. 861m to 866, 2390 to 2399; 1987 a/27; 1987 a. 332 s/64; 1987 a. 399, 403, 413; 1989/a. 31; 1991/a. 39; 1993 a. 16, 481; 1995 a. 27 ss. 2128m to 2134,/9126 (19), 9130 (4); 1995 a. 77/187, 201, 225, 289; 1995 a. 40/4 ss. 39 to 43, 45, 46, 48,\173, 174; Stats. 1995 s. 49.22; 1997 a. 27, 105, 191, 237; s. 13.93 (2) (c).

Yacker, Tina

From:

Sent:

Sajna, Jennifer Monday, January 25, 1999 5:20 PM Yacker, Tina Enhanced collections methods

To:

Subject:

Please modify to allow AFDC overpayments to be recouped from W-2 benefits. Thanks



State of Misconsin 1999 - 2000 LEGISLATURE

LRB-04854/2 TAY:pgt&jlg:jf

RMR

DOA:.....Sajna – Enhanced collection methods for public assistance programs

FOR 1999-01 BUDGET -- NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

An ACT ...; relating to: the budget.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Under current law, the department of workforce development (DWD) is required to recover benefit overpayments made under the aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) program and under the Wisconsin works (W-2) program.

This bill permits DWD to recover overpaid AFDC or W-2 benefit amounts from former benefit recipients by issuing a warrant directed to the clerk of circuit court. The clerk of circuit court must enter the name of the person mentioned in the warrant and the amount for which the warrant is issued in the judgment and lien docket. Once entered, the warrant is considered a perfected lien upon the person's right, title and interest in all real and personal property. DWD may then file an execution commanding the sheriff of any county in which property of the person is found to collect and sell sufficient property to pay the amount stated in the warrant.

This bill also allows DWD to collect the overpaid AFDC or W-2 benefits by levy upon any property of the person to whom the benefits were paid (debtor). Under the bill, a debtor who refuses to surrender the property is subject to enforcement proceedings. A third party who fails to surrender property that is subject to a levy

is liable for up to 25% of the amount the debt. The bill sets forth the process for serving the levy and releasing the levy. The bill also exempts certain wages, the first \$1,000 in a bank account and any property upon which the debtor or his or her spouse or child is dependent from a levy. Finally, under the bill, if DWD has levied upon property any person, except the debtor, who claims an interest in or lien on that property and claims that the property was wrongfully levied upon may bring a suit against the state.

For further information see the **state and local** fiscal estimate, which will be

printed as an appendix to this bill.

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The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 49.161 (1) of the statutes, as affected by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, is amended to read:

A9.161 (1) Trial jobs and wage-paying community service jobs overpayments. Notwithstanding s. 49.96, the department shall recover an overpayment of benefits paid under s. 49.148 (1) (a) and or (b) 2. from an individual who receives or has received benefits paid under s. 49.148 (1) (a) or (b) 2. The value of the benefit liable for recovery under this subsection may not exceed the amount that the department paid in wage subsidies with respect to that participant while the participant was ineligible to participate. The department shall promulgate rules establishing policies and procedures for administrating this subsection.

SECTION 2. 49.195 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

49.195 (3) A county, tribal governing body or Wisconsin works agency shall determine whether an overpayment has been made under s. 49.19, 49.148, 49.155 or 49.157 and, if so, the amount of the overpayment. The county, tribal governing body or Wisconsin works agency shall provide notice of the overpayment to the liable person and shall give that person an opportunity for a fair hearing on the issue of liability. Notwithstanding s. 49.96, the department shall promptly recover all

overpayments made under s. 49.19, 49.148, 49.155 or 49.157 that have not already been received under s. 49.161 or 49.19 (17) and shall promulgate rules establishing policies and procedures to administer this subsection.

SECTION 3. 49.195 (3m) of the statutes is created to read:

- 49.195 (3m) (a) 1. If any person fails to pay to the department any amount determined under sub. (3), no hearing or appeal of that determination is pending and the time for requesting a hearing or taking an appeal has expired, the department may issue a warrant directed to the clerk of circuit court of any county.
- 2. The clerk of circuit court shall enter in the judgment and lien docket the name of the person mentioned in the warrant, the amount for which the warrant is issued and the date on which the clerk entered that information.
- 3. A warrant entered under subd. 2. shall be considered in all respects as a final judgment constituting a perfected lien upon the person's right, title and interest in all real and personal property located in the county in which the warrant is entered.
- 4. After issuing a warrant, the department may file an execution with the clerk of circuit court for filing with the sheriff of the county, commanding the sheriff to levy upon and sell sufficient real and personal property of the person to pay the amount stated in the warrant in the same manner as upon an execution against property issued upon the judgment of a court of record, and to return the warrant to the department and pay to it the money collected by virtue of the warrant within 60 days after receipt of the warrant. The execution may not command the sheriff to levy upon or sell any property upon which the parent or his or her spouse or child is dependent for support.
- (b) The clerk of circuit court shall accept, file and enter the warrant in the judgment and lien docket without prepayment of any fee, but the clerk of circuit court

shall submit a statement of the proper fee semiannually to the department covering the periods from January 1 to June 30 and July 1 to December 31 unless a different billing period is agreed to between the clerk of circuit court and the department. The department shall pay the fees, but shall add the fees provided by s. 814.61 (5) for entering the warrants to the amount of the warrant and shall collect the fees from the person named in the warrant when satisfaction or release is presented for entry.

- (c) If a warrant that is not satisfied in full is returned, the department may enforce the amount due as if the department had recovered judgment against the person named in the warrant for the same amount.
- (d) When the amount set forth in a warrant and all costs due the department have been paid to it, the department shall issue a satisfaction of the warrant and file it with the clerk of circuit court. The clerk of circuit court shall immediately enter a satisfaction of the judgment on the judgment and lien docket. The department shall send a copy of the satisfaction to the person named in the warrant.
- (e) If the department finds that the interests of the state will not be jeopardized, the department may issue a release of any warrant with respect to any real or personal property upon which the warrant is a lien or cloud upon title. Upon presentation to the clerk and payment of the fee for filing the release, the clerk shall enter the release of record. The release is conclusive that the lien or cloud upon the title of the property covered by the release is extinguished.
- (f) Notwithstanding s. 49.96, at any time after the filing of a warrant, the department may commence and maintain a garnishee action as provided by ch. 812 or may use the remedy of attachment as provided by ch. 811 for actions to enforce a judgment. The place of trial of such an action may be either in Dane County or the

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1	county where the debtor resides and may not be changed from the county in which
2	that action is commenced, except upon consent of the parties.
3	(g) If the department issues an erroneous warrant, the department shall issue
4	a notice of withdrawal of the warrant to the clerk of circuit court for the county in
5	which the warrant is filed. The clerk shall void the warrant and any resulting liens.
6	SECTION 4. 49.195 (3n) of the statutes is created to read:
7	49.195 (3n) (a) In this subsection:
8	1. "Debt" means the amount of liability determined under sub. (3).
9	2. "Debtor" means an individual who is liable under sub. (3).
10	3. "Disposable earnings" means that part of the earnings of any debtor after the
11	deduction from those earnings of any amounts required by law to be withheld, any
12	life, health, dental or similar type of insurance premiums, union dues, any amount
13	necessary to comply with a court order to contribute to the support of minor children,
14	and any levy, wage assignment or garnishment executed prior to the date of a levy
15	under this subsection.
16	4. "Federal minimum hourly wage" means that wage prescribed by 29 USC 206
17	(a) (1).
18	5. "Levy" means all powers of distraint and seizure.
19	6. "Property" includes all tangible and intangible personal property and rights
20	to such property, including compensation paid or payable for personal services,
21	whether denominated as wages, salary, commission, bonus or otherwise, periodic
22	payments received pursuant to a pension or retirement program, rents, proceeds of
23	insurance and contract payments.

(b) If any debtor neglects or refuses to pay a debt after the department has made

demand for payment, the department may collect that debt and the expenses of the

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- levy by levy upon any property belonging to the debtor. Whenever the value of any property that has been levied upon under this section is not sufficient to satisfy the claim of the department, the department may levy upon any additional property of the person until the debt and expenses of the levy are fully paid.
- (c) Any person in possession of or obligated with respect to property or rights to property that is subject to levy and upon which a levy has been made shall, upon demand of the department, surrender the property or rights or discharge the obligation to the department, except that part of the property or rights which is, at the time of the demand, subject to any prior attachment or execution under any judicial process.
- (d) 1. Any debtor who fails or refuses to surrender any property or rights to property that is subject to levy, upon demand by the department, is subject to proceedings to enforce the amount of the levy.
- 2. Any 3rd party who fails to surrender any property or rights to property subject to levy, upon demand of the department, is subject to proceedings to enforce the levy. The 3rd party is not liable to the department under this subdivision for more than 25% of the debt. The department shall serve the levy as provided under par. (m) on any 3rd party who fails to surrender property under this subdivision. Proceedings may not be initiated by the department until 5 days after service of the final demand.
- 3. When a 3rd party surrenders the property or rights to the property on demand of the department or discharges the obligation to the department for which the levy is made, the 3rd party is discharged from any obligation or liability to the debtor with respect to the property or rights to the property arising from the surrender or payment to the department.

the claim, to the person entitled to that amount.

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(e) 1. If the department has levied upon property, any person, other than the 1 debtor who is liable to pay the debt out of which the levy arose, who claims an interest 2 in or lien on that property and claims that that property was wrongfully levied upon 3 may bring a civil action against the state in the circuit court for Dane County. That 4 action may be brought whether or not that property has been surrendered to the 5 department. The court may grant only the relief under subd. 2. No other action to 6 question the validity of or restrain or enjoin a levy by the department may be 7 maintained. 8 2. In an action under subd. 1., if a levy would irreparably injure rights to 9 property, the court may enjoin the enforcement of that levy. If the court determines 10 that the property has been wrongfully levied upon, it may grant a judgment for the 11 amount of money obtained by levy. 12 3. For purposes of an adjudication under this paragraph, the determination of 13 the debt upon which the interest or lien of the department is based is conclusively 14 presumed to be valid. 15 (f) The department shall determine its costs and expenses to be paid in all cases 16 of levy. 17 subsection (g) 1. The department shall apply all money obtained under this section first 18 against the expenses of the proceedings and then against the liability in respect to 19 which the levy was made and any other liability owed to the department by the 20 21 debtor. 2. The department may refund or credit any amount left after the applications 22 under subd. 1., upon submission of a claim for that amount and satisfactory proof of 23

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- (h) The department may release the levy upon all or part of property levied upon to facilitate the collection of the liability or to grant relief from a wrongful levy, but that release does not prevent any later levy.
- (j) If the department determines that property has been wrongfully levied upon, the department may return the property at any time, or may return an amount of money equal to the amount of money levied upon.
- (k) Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized under this subsection with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of any debt may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years or both, and shall be liable to the state for the costs of prosecution.
- (L) If no appeal or other proceeding for review permitted by law is pending and the time for taking an appeal or petitioning for review has expired, the department shall make a demand to the debtor for payment of the debt which is subject to levy and give notice that the department may pursue legal action for collection of the debt against the debtor. The department shall make the demand for payment and give the notice at least 10 days prior to the levy, personally or by any type of mail service which requires a signature of acceptance, at the address of the debtor as it appears on the records of the department. The demand for payment and notice shall include a statement of the amount of the debt, including interest and penalties, and the name of the debtor who is liable for the debt. The debtor's refusal or failure to accept or receive the notice does not prevent the department from making the levy. Notice prior to levy is not required for a subsequent levy on any debt of the same debtor within one year of the date of service of the original levy.

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- (m) 1. The department shall serve the levy upon the debtor and 3rd party by personal service or by any type of mail service which requires a signature of acceptance.
- 2. Personal service shall be made upon an individual, other than a minor or incapacitated person, by delivering a copy of the levy to the debtor or 3rd party personally; by leaving a copy of the levy at the debtor's dwelling or usual place of abode with some person of suitable age and discretion residing there; by leaving a copy of the levy at the business establishment with an officer or employe of the establishment; or by delivering a copy of the levy to an agent authorized by law to receive service of process.
- 3. The department representative who serves the levy shall certify service of process on the notice of levy form and the person served shall acknowledge receipt of the certification by signing and dating it. If service is made by mail, the return receipt is the certificate of service of the levy.
- 4. The debtor's or 3rd party's failure to accept or receive service of the levy does not invalidate the levy.
- (n) Within 20 days after the service of the levy upon a 3rd party, the 3rd party shall file an answer with the department stating whether the 3rd party is in possession of or obligated with respect to property or rights to property of the debtor, including a description of the property or the rights to property and the nature and dollar amount of any such obligation.
- (p) A levy is effective from the date on which the levy is first served on the 3rd party until the liability out of which the levy arose is satisfied, until the levy is released or until one year from the date of service, whichever occurs first.

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1	(q) 1. The debtor is entitled to an exemption from levy of the greater of the
2	following:
3	a. A subsistence allowance of 75% of the debtor's disposable earnings then due
4	and owing.
5	b. An amount equal to 30 times the federal minimum hourly wage for each full
6	week of the debtor's pay period; or, in the case of earnings for a period other than a
7	week, a subsistence allowance computed so that it is equivalent to that amount using
8	a multiple of the federal minimum hourly wage prescribed by the department by
9	rule.
10	2. The first \$1,000 of an account in a depository institution is exempt from any
11	levy to recover a benefit overpayment.
12	3. Property upon which the debtor or his or her spouse or child is dependent is
13	exempt from levy.
14	(r) No employer may discharge or otherwise discriminate with respect to the
15	terms and conditions of employment against any employe by reason of the fact that
16	his or her earnings have been subject to levy for any one levy or because of compliance
17	with any provision of this subsection. Any person who violates this paragraph may
18	be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year or both.
19	(s) Any debtor who is subject to a levy proceeding made by the department has
20	the right to appeal the levy proceeding under ch. 227.44. The appeal is limited to
21	questions of prior payment of the debt that the department is proceeding against,
22	and mistaken identity of the debtor. The levy is not stayed pending an appeal in any

case where property is secured through the levy.

1	(t) Any 3rd party is entitled to a levy fee of \$5 for each levy in any case where
2	property is secured through the levy. The 3rd party shall deduct the fee from the
3	proceeds of the levy.
4	SECTION 5. 49.195 (3n) (k) of the statutes, as created by 1999 Wisconsin Act
5	(this act), is amended to read:
6	49.195 (3n) (k) Any person who removes, deposits or conceals or aids in
7	removing, depositing or concealing any property upon which a levy is authorized
8	under this subsection with intent to evade or defeat the assessment or collection of
9	any debt may be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years
10	4 years and 6 months or both, and shall be liable to the state for the costs of
11	prosecution.
12	SECTION 6. 49.195 (3n) (r) of the statutes, as created by 1999 Wisconsin Act
13	(this act), is amended to read:
14	49.195 (3n) (r) No employer may discharge or otherwise discriminate with
15	respect to the terms and conditions of employment against any employe by reason
16	of the fact that his or her earnings have been subject to levy for any one levy or
17	because of compliance with any provision of this subsection. Any person who violates
18	this paragraph may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
19	one year 2 years or both.
20	SECTION 7. 49.195 (3p) of the statutes is created to read:
21	49.195 (3p) The availability of the remedies under subs. (3m) and (3n) does not
22	abridge the right of the department to pursue other remedies.
23	SECTION 8. 49.195 (3r) of the statutes is created to read:
24	49.195 (3r) From the appropriation under s. 20.445 (3) (L) the department may
2 5	contract with or employ a collection agency or other person to enforce a repayment

1	obligation of a person who is found liable under sub. (3) who is delinquent in making
2	repayments.
3	Section 9457. Effective dates; workforce development.
4	(1) COLLECTION METHODS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. The amendment of section
5	49.195 (3n) (k) and (r) of the statutes takes effect on December 31, 1999.
6	(END)

INSERT 1-10 Y

Section #. 49.161 (2) of the statutes, as affected by 1999 Wisconsin Act 27, is amended to read:

or 49.19

49.161 (2) Grant-paying community service jobs and transitional placements overpayments. Except as provided in sub. (3), the department shall recover an overpayment of benefits paid under s. 49.148 (1) (b) 1. and (c) from an individual who continues to receive benefits under s. 49.148 (1) (b) 1. and (c) by reducing the amount of the individual's benefit payment by no more than 10%.

NOTE: Sub. (2) is shown as amended eff. 2-1-99 by 1997 Wis. Act 27. Prior to 2-1-99 it reads:

(2) COMMUNITY SERVICE JOBS AND TRANSITIONAL PLACEMENTS OVERPAYMENTS. Except as provided in sub. (3), the department shall recover an overpayment of benefits paid under s. 49.148 (1) (b) and (c) from an individual who continues to receive benefits under s. 49.148 (1) (b) and (c) by reducing the amount of the individual's benefit payment by no more than 10%.

History: 1995 a. 289; 1997 a. 27.

Suggestion on re-write:

⇒ 49.195(3) A county, tribal governing body, Wisconsin Works agency, the Department or its agent shall determine whether an overpayment has been made under s. 49.19, 49.148, 49.155, or 49.157 and, if so, the amount of the overpayment. A county, tribal governing body, Wisconsin Works agency, the Department or its agent shall provide notice of the overpayment to the liable person and shall give that person an opportunity for review on the issue pursuant to the applicable provisions in 49.152 and Chapter 227.

Page 2, line 17

Delete the reference to Liability.

⇒ This appears to limit the due process of the individual. It may not be the liability that is in question here. There are several reasons individuals file for assistance in resolving the overpayment, i.e. reason for overpayment, time period of overpayment, amount of overpayment, and those liable for overpayment. Recommend ending sentence at issue or as indicated in the above proposed rewrite.

Page 3, Line 1-2

Delete the proposed amendments.

10 munt

By adding the proposed changes, this would create problems in recovery efforts for closed caseloads. TANF law allows up to six years to identify and calculate overpayments. This would put the Administrative Rules and the statutes in conflict.

√Page 3, lines 21 - 23.

Delete these lines.

⇒ This creates a new and separate set of exemptions.

⇒ There is no provision for debtor's responsibility to initiate the process and debtor's burden of proof.

⇒ Legal council advises this language is ambiguous and would generate endless litigation without these provisions included.

Normal lien exemption provisions as stated in Section 815, Wis. Stats apply and could be referenced here if felt necessary.

⇒ Language contains no provision for dealing with litigation of these issues.

Page 6, lines 16-18

Add language to allow the department to issue a determination making final demand for surrender of property to the third party that fails to comply with the levy.

Tall ,

The current language as written allows the Department to serve a levy on a third party who fails to comply and allows the department to initiate proceedings 5 days after service of a final demand but does not provide a provision for making the final demand.

Page 10, lines 12 and 13
Delete these lines.

⇒ This creates a new and separate set of exemptions.

⇒ There is no provision for dealing with this issues i.e., debtor's responsibility to initiate the process and debtor's responsibility for burden on proof.

⇒ Legal council provided advises this language is ambiguous and would generate endless litigation without these provisions.

⇒ If additional exemptions are desired, consider exemptions as is in current garnishment provisions (Chapter 812).

⇒ Language contains no provision for dealing with litigation of these issues.

Jennifer, the following are the Department's comments for LRB-0485/1.

Page 2, Line 5-6

Delete the proposed amendments.

By adding the proposed changes, this would create problems in recovery efforts for closed caseloads. TANF law allows up to six years to identify and calculate overpayments. This would put the Administrative Rules and the statutes in conflict. We need to make it clear that collection is not limited to overpayments established for current recipients but rather to both current and prior program recipients.

doesn't 49.195 (3) cover these

Page 2, Line 12

Add the "Department or its agent".

⇒ This allows the Department flexibility for assisting local agencies with this activity. This will also provide for a direct link in 49.85 and 49.195 recovery efforts.

Page 2, Line 14-15 Add the "Department of this age in "."

 \Rightarrow This allows for consistency and parallels the above.

Page 2, Line 15-17

Delete the reference to Fair Hearing.

- ⇒ Due Process Provision is already incorporated in the Ch 49, or you may cross reference Ch 227.
- ⇒ Benefits paid under 49.148, 49.155 and 49.157, review of agency decisions are available under 49.152. Benefits under 49.19, have a right to a fair hearing.
- Due process provisions are already incorporated in Chapter 49, or you may cross reference chapter 227. There is no need to duplicate the references here but if it is so desired, be sure to repeat the same statutory reference rather than saying fair hearing when "dispute resolution" is the language used in some of these provisions.
- ⇒ The proposed language appears to grant exceptions for W-2 recipients if a
 fair hearing is granted for overpayment issues. Any suggestion of a second
 opportunity for a hearing creates excessive workload issues and conflicts
 between the W-2 Dispute Resolution process and the current fair hearing
 process under Ch 227.

Husen-