

## *Putting Social Media to Work*

### *An Introduction to the Investigative Potential of Social Media*

The use of social media has skyrocketed in recent years, impacting users where they least expect it. Just ask Christopher Robinson, a twenty-three-year old Wisconsin man facing three felony counts of failure to support his three-year old child. According to an ABC news report from March 22, 2013, Robinson posted Facebook photos that showed him posing with cash and bottles of liquor, helping the district attorney's office build a case against him.<sup>1</sup> Facebook, currently the most common social networking site, has over 500 million users, with statistics suggesting that at least half of them login every day. While Facebook is the most recognizable form of social media, according to Wikipedia, other forms of interactive media include blogs, blawgs, and microblogs (e.g., Twitter), content communities (e.g., YouTube), virtual game worlds (e.g., World of Warcraft), and virtual social worlds (e.g., SecondLife). As employees increasingly interact with each other and the world around them through social media, it is essential that court staff has at least a basic familiarity with the data that is available on these sites, how to access the sites, possible uses of the sites, and some ethical issues that may arise in obtaining digital information.

The types of information that become available to a casual visitor of a social media site will vary, but can include the user's name, maiden name, place and date of birth, marital status, education history, place of employment, spouse's name and personal information, and the identities of family members. With the availability of social media applications for cell phones, users can announce their whereabouts by "checking in" or posting photographs of themselves at the local eatery, coffee shop, sporting venue, mall, movie theater, etc.

Information available on social media sites has been a relevant factor in various types of litigation proceedings, including those involving personal injury claims, workers' compensation claims, and family law issues. A Wisconsin investigator interviewed for the Christopher Robinson story said that the public pictures and profiles on Facebook can, in some instances, provide sufficient probable cause to obtain a warrant to gather further

<sup>1</sup>ABC News, NATION, *Facebook Money Pics Bust Dad for Allegedly Dodging Child Support*, <http://abcnews.go.com/blogs/headlines/2013/03/facebook-money-pics-bust-dad-for-allegedly-dodging-child-support/> (last visited 4/8/2013).



information from Facebook. Photographs and information garnered by parties from social media sites also have been used to enhance sentencing (*United States v Villanueva*, 315 Fed Appx 845 [CA 11, 2009]) and to convince the court of the need for a restraining order. (*McGowan v State*, 375 SW2d 585 [Tex App, 2012]). In a 2011 case from Kalamazoo, MI, the attorney for a defendant who severely beat his victim asked for youthful trainee status to be granted to his client. Youthful trainee status, commonly known as "HYTA," can be granted by a court to defendants who are under the age of 21 years old. Granting HYTA status under the act will expunge the criminal act from the defendant's record after the successful completion of probation. In this case, however, the request was denied, in part because of the defendant's unremorseful Facebook post. The defendant was ordered to serve 75 days in jail, and was ordered to post an apology on all his social networking sites for 30 days.

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FOC REMINDERS

Effective March 28, 2013, employers may begin charging employees a fee of \$2 for processing income withholding orders for child support each time a payment is withheld, but total fees may not exceed \$4 per month. Employers that remit child support payments electronically may charge a \$1 fee each time a payment is withheld, but total fees may not exceed \$2 per month. Fees must be collected separately from the income withheld for child support. For more information, please see [MCL 552.623](#).

Effective January 9, 2013, all parenting time orders must contain language prohibiting the exercise of parenting time in a nation that is not a party to the Hague Convention unless both parents provide written consent to the court. Courts must update locally-developed parenting time forms to provide for this change. For more information and the list of nations that are parties to the Hague Convention, please see the [FOCB Memorandum](#) dated January 24, 2013, on this issue.

To improve communication between the State Court Administrative Office and the courts, SCAO has created a new region (Region V) to be effective this summer. Please see the announcement from Chad Schmucker, State Court Administrator, at <http://courts.mi.gov/administration/scao/pages/default.aspx>.

THE PUNDIT

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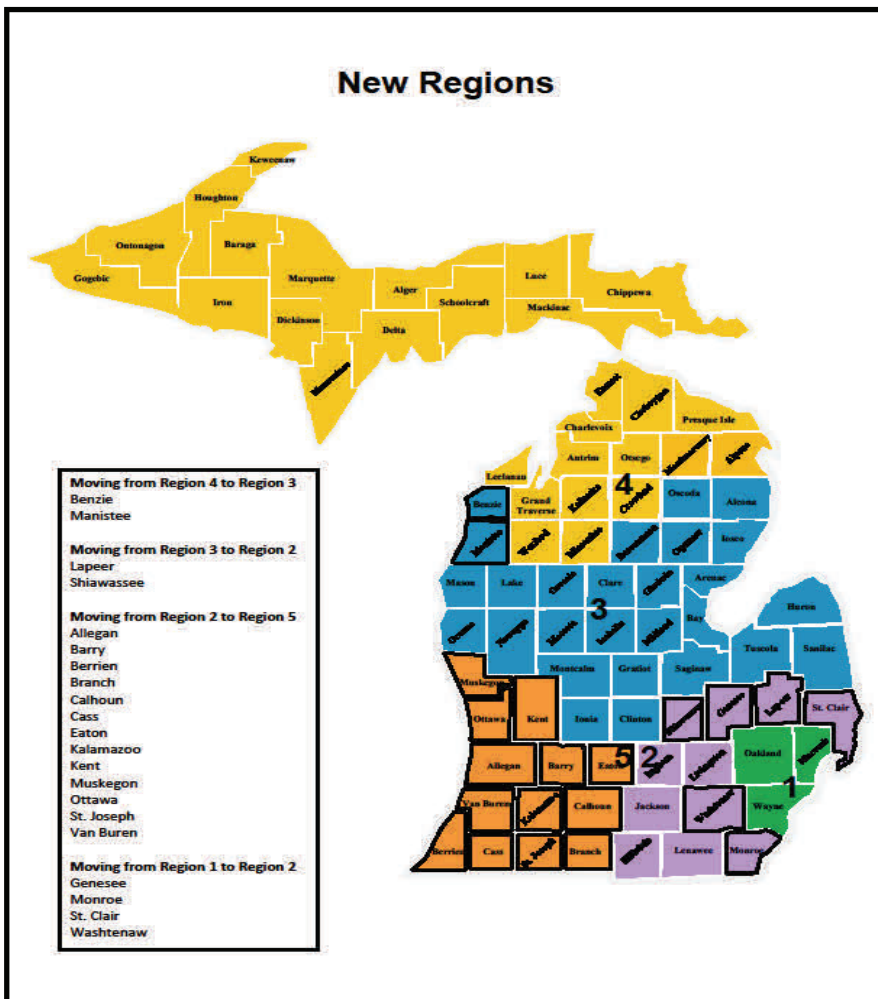
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## *Judicial Structure and Family Law System in the Virgin Islands*

(INTERVIEW WITH MATTHEW REINHARDT)



The differences among jurisdictions within the family court systems are arguably the most intriguing aspects in this area of the law. As a relatively new component to some modern-day courts, family law services are constantly evolving to meet the complex needs and demands of those involved in domestic disputes. While there are distinct substantive and procedural nuances within the family courts of each state, a unique system also exists beyond our continental border—in the United States Territory of the Virgin Islands.

The U.S. Virgin Islands (St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John) formally established its family law division, under the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, in 1983. The Superior Court is divided into two districts, one court on St. Croix and one court on St. Thomas. There is a family court judge in each district, as well as a Paternity and Child Support Division office on each island at a separate location from the court.

*The Pundit* was fortunate to gain an insider's perspective regarding the judicial structure and family law system of the Virgin Islands from Matthew Reinhardt, a Michigan State University College of Law graduate and a former employee of Michigan's Friend of the Court Bureau.

Mr. Reinhardt talked to us about his experience as a judicial law clerk in the Virgin Islands, on the island of St. Croix.

### ***What motivated you to seek a position in the Virgin Islands?***

When I graduated from law school in 2011, the job market was very competitive in Michigan. I really wanted to serve as a judicial law clerk based on conversations with my professors and colleagues, who highly recommended doing a clerkship after law school. I decided to expand my job search out-of-state, and in that process I began corresponding with the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands.

### ***How long have you been in your current position?***

I was hired for a one-year term as a law clerk at the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands, Division of St. Croix starting September 2011. In September 2012, my contract was renewed for an additional year. From September 2011 to December 2012, I served as law clerk to the Honorable Patricia D. Steele, who at that time was the only family court judge on the island of St. Croix. When Judge Steele retired in December 2012, I was offered a position as law clerk to the Honorable Jessica Gallivan in the Superior Court Magistrate Division.

### ***What does the judge's docket look like and what types of cases come through most frequently?***

The Superior Court Family Division has jurisdiction over all divorce, custody, visitation, family support, guardianship, adoption, abuse and neglect, and juvenile delinquency matters. The most frequent cases I have encountered in the family division are divorce actions, which also routinely involve custody, support, and visitation issues.

The Court's Magistrate Division has jurisdiction over marriages, nonfelony traffic offenses, littering, misdemeanor criminal cases, arraignments, small claims, probate, domestic violence restraining orders, and landlord-tenant matters. The most frequent matters in the Magistrate Division are probate and small-claims matters. Although I no longer work on family law issues on a daily basis, they do frequently come up in other cases, as well. For instance, one of the issues we are researching in the probate division right now involves the validity of claims for child support against an estate based on a child support agreement or divorce decree entered before the decedent's passing.

### ***What is the agency that works to help parents establish paternity and child support where necessary? Procedurally, is there a significant difference from the friend of the court offices in Michigan?***

The PCSD, an executive branch agency within the Virgin Islands Department of Justice, establishes child support orders. The process is procedurally very similar to how child support obligations are established in Michigan. The PCSD employs administrative hearing officers, who perform a similar service that the Michigan FOC offices provide by applying the child support guidelines of the Virgin Islands and calculating support obligations based on the best interests of the children.

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## Judicial Structure and Family Law System in the Virgin Islands

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The PCSD is also responsible for enforcement of child support obligations using methods that are similar to the methods used by the Michigan FOC offices, including income withholding, license suspensions, garnishments of tax refunds, and liens on real property or financial accounts. Like the FOC, the PCSD serves as the primary contact for the public with respect to child support and paternity issues.

### **How does this agency interact with the court?**

If either parent objects to the PCSD's calculation of support, the objecting party has the right to have the support order reviewed by the Superior Court family court judge. The PCSD enters a support order in an administrative hearing where both parents appear and provide testimony and financial records to assist the PCSD hearing officer establish the support obligation. The hearings are recorded and the recordings are provided to the Superior Court judge assigned to review the support order. The PCSD also provides a copy of its case file to the Superior Court, including any other evidence presented by the parties at the hearing. On the basis of the audio recording and the PCSD case file, the Superior Court judge is able to review the child support order and modify the support obligation if necessary.

### **What — if any — typical challenges are faced by a parent who wants to establish paternity or receive child support?**

One of the major challenges facing parents who are receiving child support occurred as a result of the island's largest employer, an oil refinery, ceasing operations in 2012. Around 2,000 jobs were eliminated as a result of the closure. This dealt a significant blow to St. Croix's economy, and many of the workers were forced to relocate to the mainland United States or Canada to find other jobs in the oil industry. After the closure, the family court saw an increase in the number of child support, custody, and visitation issues involving one parent who had relocated far from St. Croix and another parent who remained on the island. Of course, long-distance coparenting involves significant challenges.

With regard to child support, many obligors received large lump-sum severance packages, but were then left with no sustained income to continue regular child support payments. In these cases, the court was faced with the difficult task of balancing a child's right to receive support and the economic reality of an oil industry obligor having no alternative employment.

### **Would you say that a family law judge's role differs in any significant way from what you might be familiar with here?**

The island of St. Croix is a relatively small jurisdiction within a very tightly-knit community. The island is home to around 50,000 full-time residents, and the Superior Court is the only trial court with general jurisdiction over most civil and criminal matters. The judges here are well-known and respected in the community and, because of the small land area and size of the population, they are often familiar with the litigants who appear in court. This closeness can be an advantage in family court, as family law cases often involve intensely personal and emotional issues. In my experience, the family court judges are able to manage cases with sensitivity regarding the circumstances involved between the parties.

For example, shortly after I began working with the family court, a young man came to visit with the judge who had previous run-ins with the law as a juvenile. With the assistance and oversight of the court, he was able to change his life path and eventually enlisted in the U.S. Army. Although he had completed his court supervision years earlier, he would check in with the judge occasionally to report on his progress. While this congenial behavior is not typical of all litigants, I think it helps to show the personal nature of family court matters and the positive role the family court can play in the community.

### **What do you most like about your position?**

I have been lucky to work for judges who have had admirable careers in public service and are always willing to provide guidance as I begin my own career in the law. I truly appreciate the opportunity to train with them on a daily basis. The mentorship provided by the judges and court staff is something I will carry with me long after my time at the Superior Court ends, and I am grateful for the opportunity to begin my career working with such a wonderful group of people. I also enjoy being involved in a small part of the judicial process, including researching complicated and challenging issues of first impression and contributing to the development of Virgin Islands law.

### **Any plans for the future?**

My current contract with the Superior Court of the Virgin Islands will end in September 2013. I sat for the Virgin Islands bar examination in February and am currently awaiting my results. I love living and working in the Virgin Islands, and I hope to have the opportunity to practice here following my service to the Superior Court.



## *Welcome the New Central Operations Manager, Monica Bowman*

As the new operations director of Michigan's Office of Child Support, Monica Bowman is looking forward to trying to raise the bar to help promote overall efficiency within the state's child support system.

Ms. Bowman's responsibilities at OCS include planning, directing, and administering all case initiation, case management, customer service, central financial operations, and central enforcement operations under the statewide Title IV-D child support program. The OCS Operations Division directly affects all friend of the court and prosecuting attorneys offices, as well as related operations in other DHS programs such as the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families block grant program, Child & Family Services of Michigan, Inc., and pertinent operations in other state agencies.

In 2000, Monica's background with the child support program began as an outreach manager with the Michigan State Disbursement Unit. In that position, Monica was responsible for various CFM national marketing efforts, marketing management, and MiSDU employer outreach.

In 2005, Monica became one of the MiSDU customer service managers, overseeing MiSDU customer service responsibilities. Shortly thereafter, in 2006, she moved into the deputy project manager role and assisted the project director with operations management. By 2007, Monica had assumed the role of MiSDU project director, with primary oversight for MiSDU operations, client relations, and contract management. In 2011, Monica moved into the Informatix Business Process Outsourcing Division director role, overseeing all of its SDU operations nationwide. Informatix is the IT contractor that operates the MiSDU.

During her time with MiSDU, Monica assumed responsibilities that included establishing and maintaining the mission, vision, goals, and objectives of the unit. Monica interacted with the MiSDU director and other IV-D partners to ensure contract compliance and maintained project-service levels and monitored the project's scope for the MiSDU operation. Monica also served as the liaison to interface between the project team and the customer/client manager, negotiated changes in project scope and project deliverables, and worked closely with those in leadership positions to secure necessary project resources.

Throughout her career, Monica has served as a key guest speaker for various organizations including the Federal Office of Child Support, the National Automated Clearinghouse Association, the National American Payroll Association, the National Child Support Enforcement Association, and the Federal Department of Treasury. Additionally, Monica has been a member of SDU transition teams in several other states, and served on the National Automated Clearinghouse Association Child Support Task Force.

Monica earned her Bachelor of Arts degree from the James Madison College of Michigan State University. She currently lives in her original hometown of Haslett with her husband and three children — two sons, twenty-four and twenty-five years old, and a daughter, fourteen years old.

In a recent interview with *The Pundit*, Monica welcomed a few specific questions with regard to her role as the new operations director.

### ***Do you foresee any challenges in your role?***

Ahh, without challenges life would be so ho-hum. As with any position, I certainly expect challenges. One of my favorite sayings is "you don't know what you don't know," so I'm sure there will be several upcoming challenges that I am unaware of at this point, but I look forward to any and all challenges thrown my way. I officially started my role as the OCS operations director in early March, so I'm still "getting my feet wet."



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**All issues of The Pundit can be accessed online at**  
<http://courts.mi.gov/administration/scao/officesprograms/foc/pages/pundit.aspx>

## Putting Social Media to Work

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Even though users have the option of controlling who has access to their information by selecting various privacy settings, some courts have determined that privacy settings are not guarantors of a right to a right to privacy. A judge in New York commented that posting a tweet was just like screaming something out the window: “There is no proprietary interest in your tweets, which you have now gifted to the world.” *People v Harris*, 36 Misc 3d 868, \_\_\_; 949 NYS2d 590 (NY Crim, 2012).

As with any new technology, ethical issues arise, and the line between what is permissible and what is unethical is not always clear. For example, it is acceptable to use your own social media account to gather information, but impermissible to request that a third party “friend” someone you are investigating in order to facilitate your information gathering. Nor can you use someone else’s password to gain access to a restricted site. But you can do what millions of people do every day: use Facebook (or other social media) to locate someone. Entering a name into a search engine such as Google or Bing often turns up a link to the person’s Facebook page. Depending on the page’s privacy settings, any visitor can look at posts, pictures, or lists of friends to see where the person lives, works, goes to school, shops, dines, or recreates.

The potential social media holds as an investigative tool is vast and complex. There is a growing industry of social network consultants who locate people and research jurors. There are also numerous books and articles that are devoted to the subject of social media. In 2010 and 2011, there were over 689 published cases that involved social media, with 14 Michigan cases mentioning “Facebook” within its opinions. Given the growing popularity of social media and the aggressiveness with which businesses like Google and Facebook are marketing their products, there is every reason to believe that the growth in social media use will continue. The day is fast approaching and may already be here, when the ability to obtain, analyze, and use information available through social media sites will be a necessary tool within the reach of attorneys, investigators, and caseworkers.

## Welcome Monica Bowman

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### **What are some of the overarching goals that you intend to achieve within the next few years?**

In the next few years, I certainly hope to formulate current and long-range plans for the Operations Division than ensure cross-functional cooperation and collaboration. As we all know, the Michigan child support program is unique regarding our structure among our partners, so my intent is to ensure that Operations fulfills its part by achieving performance goals while identifying issues that create barriers to efficient and effective operations and delivery of services. We’ve all heard the expression “progress, not perfection,” and, while perfection is an ideal goal, it isn’t necessarily realistic. I believe a better goal is that we continually make “significant progress.”

### **Are there any immediate changes that you’d like to see?**

I would certainly like to see more automation for certain business processes within Operations, which would increase both efficiency and effectiveness. One of the goals of our current strategic plan is to use innovative technology to enhance customer service and improve business practices. I believe there is opportunity to enhance systems and applications for Operations that will contribute to this particular goal within the strategic plan.

### **What are your thoughts on the Michigan Child Support Program 2013-2017 Strategic Plan?**

I believe the strategic plan is an excellent road map to attain significant improvements within our program. The Program Leadership Group should be commended for identifying and determining our goals and how they will affect the direction of how we should move forward. As they say, the only constant is change, so there will always be change and needs for amending our goals. However, as long as we are developing and progressing, positive changes will be inevitable and will be an excellent measure of our success.

## *The Friend of the Court and Child Abuse Prevention Month*

In the early 1980s, Congress made a commitment to identify and implement solutions to end child abuse. In 1983, April was proclaimed the first National Child Abuse Prevention Month because of the alarming rate at which children continued to be abused and neglected across the country.

Every year, 3.3 million reports of child abuse are made in the United States involving nearly 6 million children. The United States has the worst record in the industrialized nation – losing five children every day in abuse-related deaths.

Children living with single parents appear to be at higher risk for experiencing physical and sexual abuse and neglect compared to children who live with two biological parents. For example, a national study found that children from single parent families are more likely to be victims of abuse than children who live with both biological parents. Children in single parent homes also have a:

- ◇ 77 percent greater risk of being physically abused.
- ◇ 87 percent greater risk of being harmed by physical neglect.
- ◇ 165 percent greater risk of experiencing notable physical neglect.
- ◇ 74 percent greater risk of suffering from emotional neglect.
- ◇ 80 percent greater risk of suffering serious injury as a result of abuse.
- ◇ 120 percent greater risk of experiencing some type of maltreatment overall.



Single parent households are more likely to have incomes below the poverty line. Lower income and increased stress associated with a single parent's sole burden of maintaining all family responsibilities contribute to an increased risk of child abuse. Children from families with annual incomes below the poverty line are over 22 times more likely to be harmed by child abuse and neglect compared to children from families having income levels above the poverty line.<sup>1</sup>

Since 2009, Michigan has taken action to decrease child abuse rates within the state. The Michigan Child Protection Law requires certain professionals to report their suspicions of child abuse or neglect to Children's Protective Services (CPS). Because many times an FOC caseworker is the only contact a child has with a state or federal agency, MCL 722.623 requires any person employed in a "professional capacity" in any FOC office and who has reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or neglect to report the abuse and neglect to CPS. A "best practices" guide to be referred to by professionals working in FOC offices on this topic can be found on the [Friend of the Court Bureau's Memoranda webpage](#). The FOC is on the front lines of child abuse reporting and prevention.

Because the professionals working in friend of the court offices have continuous involvement with single-parent families, FOC professionals as a group are likely to become aware of cases of abuse and neglect. Reporting child abuse as soon as it comes to the attention of an FOC employee is critical to the child's health and well-being in efforts to stop the cycle of abuse. The FOC is also in a unique position to reduce a child's risk for suffering abuse by enforcing payment of child support, thereby reducing poverty levels and, also, enforcing parenting time, which allows a child to have the protection of both parents.

<sup>1</sup>Child Welfare Information Gateway, *A Coordinated Response to Child Abuse and Neglect: The Foundation for Practice* 2003. Available at <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/foundation/foundation.cfm>

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

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## National Child Support Collection Data Explained

In March 2013, the Office of Child Support Enforcement released a new Child Support Fact Sheet in its series *The Story Behind the Numbers*, which can be accessed at the OCSE website. This fact sheet takes a closer look at child support collections and how the receipt of support impacts a family's income level. The data in this fact sheet focuses on a report from the US Census Bureau titled *Custodial Mothers and Fathers and Their Child Support: 2009*. The following are some of the highlights from the OCSE fact sheet:

- The average amount of child support that families received in 2009 was \$5,135, with the family's average yearly income at \$31,991.
- For families below the federal poverty level in 2009, the average amount of child support received by families was \$3,909, with the family's average yearly income at \$8,642. Child support comprised 45 percent of the income for families below the federal poverty level. Approximately half of support recipients in the Title IV-D program are below 150 percent of poverty.
- The percentage of support recipients due child support who reported receiving any support payments declined from 76 percent in 2007 to 71 percent in 2009.
- In 2009, 41 percent of support recipients received the full amount of child support due. During 2007, the percentage of support recipients receiving the full amount of child support due was 47 percent.
- 2009 data shows that 28 percent of all support recipients had incomes below the poverty level, which is a 3 percent increase from 2007 data (25 percent); 30 percent of female support recipients were in poverty compared to 19 percent of male support recipients.
- The level of full-time, year-round employment decreased approximately 5 percent from 1999-2009. In 2009, full-time, year-round employment by support recipients was at 50 percent.
- Participation in public assistance programs increased from 32 percent in 2007 to 38 percent in 2009. Female support recipients were twice as likely to participate in at least one public assistance program (41 percent) as male support recipients (21 percent).

Federal trends show that state enforcement tools are working to assist families in obtaining child support. From 2008 to 2011, national support collections increased by 3 percent to \$27.3 billion. The ability of the IV-D program to provide employment services, referrals to community and state assistance programs, and use effective enforcement tools can help to improve the national average of support collected.

Reports such as the US Census Bureau's study of child support and custodial parents serve as a reminder to child support professionals that child support can make or break a family's budget.



### THE LEGAL CORNER

A summary of recent Michigan Court of Appeals decisions.

#### COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS

SEE [HTTP://COURTS.MI.GOV/COURTS/COA/OPINIONS/PAGES/OPINIONSORDERS.ASPX](http://courts.mi.gov/courts/coa/opinions/pages/opinionsorders.aspx)

**Helzer v Helzer**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued February 21, 2013 (Docket No. 312830). The court cannot make a final custody order unless it makes findings on each of the custody factors in making a custody determination.

**Mell f/k/a Reikow v Reikow**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued January 22, 2013 (Docket No. 304672). Because the Support and Parenting Time Enforcement Act has a separate remedy for custody and parenting time violations that does not include adjusting support, the court may not use those violations as a reason to depart from the child support formula.

**Boots v Vogel-Boots**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued February 5, 2013 (Docket No. 309265). In determining whether an established custodial environment exists, the court must consider whether the child looks to a parent for care, discipline, love, and guidance—not whether the child looks more to one parent or the other.

**Cochrane v Cochrane**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued February 14, 2013 (Docket No. 312572). When the court is establishing custody for the first time, the change in domicile factors under MCL 722.31(4) do not apply.





## THE LEGAL CORNER

A summary of recent Michigan Court of Appeals decisions.

### COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS

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**Steffen v Muller f/k/a Steffen**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued March 12, 2013 (Docket No. 310956). Even a nonspecific agreement to temporarily transfer custody from one parent to another to allow a parent's living situation to stabilize will not, on its own, destroy an established custodial environment.

**Brown v Brown**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued January 3, 2013 (Docket No. 309890). The court cannot modify parenting time in a way that changes an established custodial environment absent a finding that it is justified by clear and convincing evidence.

**Kreh v Kreh**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued January 29, 2013 (Docket No. 309618). The parties cannot enter into agreements concerning stipulations and procedure and then allege error when they are followed.

**Luebker a/k/a Zollinger v Luebker**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued March 21, 2013 (Docket No. 311016). The parents' lapses in communication between each other or normal life changes do not constitute a sufficient cause to modify an established custodial environment.

**Dixon v Dixon**, unpublished opinion per curiam issued March 21, 2013 (Docket No. 308253).

A court is not bound in a divorce case from making independent determinations concerning custody despite an earlier custody order in a family support action.

### OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT TITLE IV-D MEMORANDA

**2013-001: Self-Assessment (SASS) Audit—Establishment of Paternity and Support Order (Establishment Program) Compliance Criteria Corrective Action Plan (CAP).** This memorandum provides a brief overview of the SASS audit process, audit findings, Establishment Program compliance findings, Establishment Program compliance regulations, and the Establishment Program's CAP.

**2013-002: Expansion of the State Services Portal (SSP), Modification of Security Forms, and Sources for Obtaining Federal Employer Identification Numbers.** This memorandum explains the expansion of the SSP Employer Search Application and implementation of the SSP Insurance Match (application) and introduces new user-required security forms.

**2013-003: New Legislation Regarding Fee for Income Withholding.** This memorandum announces an amendment of Michigan law. The amended law permits employers and other sources of income to charge and collect a fee from support payer(s) to offset the cost of complying with notice(s) of income withholding. This memorandum further discusses provisions of the amended law, corresponding Michigan IV-D policy, and changes to relevant MiCSES screens.

**2013-008: Retooling Michigan Child Support Enforcement Program Grant (Retooling Grant) Pilot Programs.** This memorandum provides a high-level overview of the Retooling Grant, introduces the Retooling Grant pilot programs, identifies the FOC offices that are participating in the pilot programs, and provides an anticipated timeframe for completion of the Retooling Grant's major tasks. Pilot counties are required to read the policy and use OCS forms.

*The Pundit provides information on current issues to Michigan child support staff. The Pundit is not intended to provide legal advice and does not represent the opinions of the Michigan Supreme Court or the State Court Administrative Office.*