

CHAPTER 518

MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION

518.131	Temporary orders and restraining orders.	518.57	Minor children, support.
518.17	Custody and support of children on judgment.	518.58	Division of marital property.
518.171	Medical support.	518.581	Surviving spouse benefit.
518.24	Security; sequestration; contempt.	518.582	Procedure for valuing pension benefits or rights.
518.54	Definitions.	518.611	Income withholding.
518.551	Maintenance and support payments made to welfare agencies.	518.613	Automatic withholding.
		518.64	Modification of orders or decrees.

518.131 TEMPORARY ORDERS AND RESTRAINING ORDERS.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 2. No temporary order shall:

(a) Deny visitation rights to a noncustodial parent unless the court finds that visitation by the noncustodial parent is likely to cause physical or emotional harm to the child;

(b) Exclude a party from the family home of the parties unless the court finds that physical or emotional harm to one of the parties or to the children of the parties is likely to result, or that the exclusion is reasonable in the circumstances; or

(c) Vacate or modify an order granted under section 518B.01, subdivision 6, paragraph (a), clause (1), restraining an abusing party from committing acts of domestic abuse, except that the court may hear a motion for modification of an order for protection concurrently with a proceeding for dissolution of marriage upon notice of motion and motion. The notice required by court rule shall not be waived. If the proceedings are consolidated and the motion to modify is granted, a separate order for modification of an order for protection shall be issued.

[For text of subs 3 to 6, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 7. The court shall be guided by the factors set forth in sections 518.551 (concerning child support), 518.552 (concerning maintenance) and 518.17 to 518.175 (concerning custody and visitation) in making temporary orders and restraining orders.

[For text of subs 8 to 10, see M.S.1986]

History: 1987 c 237 s 1; 1987 c 403 art 3 s 76

518.17 CUSTODY AND SUPPORT OF CHILDREN ON JUDGMENT.

Subdivision 1. **The best interests of the child.** "The best interests of the child" means all relevant factors to be considered and evaluated by the court including:

- (a) the wishes of the child's parent or parents as to custody;
- (b) the reasonable preference of the child, if the court deems the child to be of sufficient age to express preference;
- (c) the interaction and interrelationship of the child with a parent or parents, siblings, and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interests;
- (d) the child's adjustment to home, school, and community;
- (e) the length of time the child has lived in a stable, satisfactory environment and the desirability of maintaining continuity;
- (f) the permanence, as a family unit, of the existing or proposed custodial home;
- (g) the mental and physical health of all individuals involved;
- (h) the capacity and disposition of the parties to give the child love, affection, and guidance, and to continue educating and raising the child in the child's culture and religion or creed, if any;

- (i) the child's cultural background; and
- (j) the effect on the child of the actions of an abuser, if related to domestic abuse, as defined in section 518B.01, that has occurred between the parents.

The court shall not consider conduct of a proposed custodian that does not affect the custodian's relationship to the child.

[For text of subds 2 to 6, see M.S.1986]

History: 1987 c 106 s 1

518.171 MEDICAL SUPPORT.

Subdivision 1. **Order.** Unless the obligee has comparable or better group dependent health insurance coverage available at a more reasonable cost, the court shall order the obligor to name the minor child as beneficiary on any health and dental insurance plan that is available to the obligor on a group basis or through an employer or union.

If the court finds that dependent health or dental insurance is not available to the obligor on a group basis or through an employer or union, or that the group insurer is not accessible to the obligee, the court may require the obligor to obtain dependent health or dental insurance, or to be liable for reasonable and necessary medical or dental expenses of the child.

If the court finds that the dependent health or dental insurance required to be obtained by the obligor does not pay all the reasonable and necessary medical or dental expenses of the child, or that the dependent health or dental insurance available to the obligee does not pay all the reasonable and necessary medical or dental expenses of the child, and the court finds that the obligor has the financial ability to contribute to the payment of these medical or dental expenses, the court shall require the obligor to be liable for all or a portion of the medical or dental expenses of the child not covered by the required health or dental plan.

[For text of subds 2 to 9, see M.S.1986]

History: 1987 c 403 art 3 s 77

518.24 SECURITY; SEQUESTRATION; CONTEMPT.

In all cases when maintenance or support payments are ordered, the court may require sufficient security to be given for the payment of them according to the terms of the order. Upon neglect or refusal to give security, or upon failure to pay the maintenance or support, the court may sequester the obligor's personal estate and the rents and profits of real estate of the obligor, and appoint a receiver of them. The court may cause the personal estate and the rents and profits of the real estate to be applied according to the terms of the order. The obligor is presumed to have an income from a source sufficient to pay the maintenance or support order. If the obligor disobeys the order, it is prima facie evidence of contempt.

History: 1987 c 403 art 3 s 78

518.54 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subds 1 to 4, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 5. **Marital property; exceptions.** "Marital property" means property, real or personal, including vested public or private pension plan benefits or rights, acquired by the parties, or either of them, to a dissolution, legal separation, or annulment proceeding at any time during the existence of the marriage relation between them, or at any time during which the parties were living together as husband and wife under a purported marriage relationship which is annulled in an annulment proceeding. All property acquired by either spouse subsequent to the marriage and before a decree of legal separation is presumed to be marital property regardless of whether title is held individually or by the spouses in a form of coownership such as joint tenancy, tenancy

in common, tenancy by the entirety, or community property. Each spouse shall be deemed to have a common ownership in marital property that vests not later than the time of the entry of the decree in a proceeding for dissolution or annulment. The extent of the vested interest shall be determined and made final by the court pursuant to section 518.58. The presumption of marital property is overcome by a showing that the property is nonmarital property.

“Nonmarital property” means property real or personal, acquired by either spouse before, during, or after the existence of their marriage, which

(a) is acquired as a gift, bequest, devise or inheritance made by a third party to one but not to the other spouse;

(b) is acquired before the marriage;

(c) is acquired in exchange for or is the increase in value of property which is described in clauses (a), (b), (d), and (e);

(d) is acquired by a spouse after a decree of legal separation; or

(e) is excluded by a valid antenuptial contract.

[For text of subs 6 to 9, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 10. Public pension plan benefits or rights. “Public pension plan benefits or rights” means a benefit or right from a public pension plan accrued to the end of the month in which marital assets are valued, as determined under the terms of the laws or other plan document provisions governing the plan, including section 356.30.

Subd. 11. Public pension plan. “Public pension plan” means a pension plan or fund specified in section 356.20, subdivision 2, or 356.30, subdivision 3, the deferred compensation plan specified in section 352.96, or any retirement or pension plan or fund, including a supplemental retirement plan or fund, established, maintained, or supported by a governmental subdivision or public body whose revenues are derived from taxation, fees, assessments, or from other public sources.

History: 1987 c 157 s 14-16

518.551 MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT PAYMENTS MADE TO WELFARE AGENCIES.

Subdivision 1. Payment to public agency. The court shall direct that all payments ordered for maintenance and support be made to the public agency responsible for child support enforcement so long as the obligee is receiving or has applied for public assistance, or has applied for child support and maintenance collection services. Amounts received by the public agency responsible for child support enforcement greater than the amount granted to the obligee shall be remitted to the obligee.

[For text of subs 5 to 9, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 10. Administrative process child support pilot project. A pilot project is established to obtain, modify, and enforce child and medical support orders and maintenance through administrative process, to evaluate the efficiency of the administrative process. The pilot project shall begin when the procedures have been established and end on June 30, 1989.

During the pilot project, all proceedings for obtaining, modifying, or enforcing child and medical support orders and maintenance required to be conducted in Dakota county in which Dakota county human services is a party or represents a party to the action must be conducted by an administrative law judge from the office of administrative hearings, except for the following proceedings:

(1) adjudication of paternity;

(2) motions to set aside a paternity adjudication or declaration of parentage;

(3) evidentiary hearing on contempt motions; and

(4) motions to sentence or to revoke the stay of a jail sentence in contempt proceedings.

An administrative law judge may hear a stipulation reached on a contempt motion, but any stipulation that involves a finding of contempt and a jail sentence, whether stayed or imposed, shall require the review and signature of a county or district judge.

For the purpose of this pilot project, all powers, duties, and responsibilities conferred on judges of the county or district court to obtain and enforce child and medical support obligations, subject to the limitation set forth herein, are conferred on the administrative law judge conducting the proceedings, including the power to issue orders to show cause and to issue bench warrants for failure to appear.

During fiscal year 1988, the chief administrative law judge, the commissioner of human services, the director of Dakota county human services, the Dakota county attorney, and the clerk of the Dakota county court shall jointly establish procedures for the implementation of this pilot project.

Nonattorney employees of Dakota county human services, acting at the direction of the county attorney, may prepare, sign, serve, and file motions for obtaining, modifying, or enforcing child and medical support orders and maintenance and related documents, appear at prehearing conferences, and participate in proceedings before an administrative law judge. This activity shall not be considered to be the unauthorized practice of law.

For the purpose of this pilot project, the hearings shall be conducted under the conference contested case rules adopted by the chief administrative law judge. Any discovery required in a proceeding shall be conducted under the rules of family court and the rules of civil procedure. Orders issued by an administrative law judge shall be enforceable by the contempt powers of the county or district courts.

The administrative law judge shall make a report to the chief administrative law judge or the chief administrative law judge's designee, stating findings of fact and conclusions and recommendations concerning the proposed action, in accordance with sections 14.48 to 14.56. The chief administrative law judge or a designee shall render the final decision and order in accordance with sections 14.61 and 14.62. The decision and order of the chief administrative law judge or a designee shall be a final agency decision for purposes of sections 14.63 to 14.69.

History: 1987 c 403 art 3 s 79,80

518.57 MINOR CHILDREN, SUPPORT.

Subdivision 1. **Order.** Upon a decree of dissolution, legal separation or annulment, the court may make a further order which is just and proper concerning the maintenance of the minor children as provided by section 518.551, and for the maintenance of any child of the parties as defined in section 518.54, as support money, and may make the same a lien or charge upon the property of the parties to the proceeding, or either of them, either at the time of the entry of the judgment or by subsequent order upon proper application.

[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1986]

History: 1987 c 403 art 3 s 81

518.58 DIVISION OF MARITAL PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. **General.** Upon a dissolution of a marriage, an annulment, or in a proceeding for disposition of property following a dissolution of marriage by a court which lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse or lacked jurisdiction to dispose of the property and which has since acquired jurisdiction, the court shall make a just and equitable division of the marital property of the parties without regard to marital misconduct, after making findings regarding the division of the property. The court shall base its findings on all relevant factors including the length of the marriage, any prior marriage of a party, the age, health, station, occupation, amount and sources of income, vocational skills, employability, estate, liabilities, needs, opportunity for future acquisition of capital assets, and income of each party. The court shall also

consider the contribution of each in the acquisition, preservation, depreciation or appreciation in the amount or value of the marital property, as well as the contribution of a spouse as a homemaker. It shall be conclusively presumed that each spouse made a substantial contribution to the acquisition of income and property while they were living together as husband and wife. The court may also award to either spouse the household goods and furniture of the parties, whether or not acquired during the marriage.

If the court finds that either spouse's resources or property, including the spouse's portion of the marital property as defined in section 518.54, subdivision 5 are so inadequate as to work an unfair hardship, considering all relevant circumstances, the court may, in addition to the marital property, apportion up to one-half of the property otherwise excluded under section 518.54, subdivision 5, clauses (a) to (d) to prevent the unfair hardship. If the court apportions property other than marital property, it shall make findings in support of the apportionment. The findings shall be based on all relevant factors including the length of the marriage, any prior marriage of a party, the age, health, station, occupation, amount and sources of income, vocational skills, employability, estate, liabilities, needs, and opportunity for future acquisition of capital assets and income of each party.

If the court finds that it is necessary to preserve the marital assets of the parties, the court may order the sale of the homestead of the parties or the sale of other marital assets, as the individual circumstances may require, during the pendency of a proceeding for a dissolution of marriage or an annulment. If the court orders a sale, it may further provide for the disposition of the funds received from the sale during the pendency of the proceeding. If liquid or readily liquidated marital property other than property representing vested pension benefits or rights is available, the court, so far as possible, shall divide the property representing vested pension benefits or rights by the disposition of an equivalent amount of the liquid or readily liquidated property.

Subd. 2. Pension plans. The division of marital property that represents vested public pension benefits or rights in the form of future public pension plan payments:

- (1) may not commence until the public plan member submits a valid application for a public pension plan benefit and the benefit becomes payable;
- (2) is payable only to the extent of the amount of the public pension plan benefit payable under the terms of the plan;
- (3) is not payable for a period that exceeds the time that public pension plan benefits are payable to the public pension plan benefit recipient;
- (4) is not payable in a lump sum amount from public pension plan assets attributable in any fashion to a spouse with the status of an active member, deferred retiree, or benefit recipient of a public pension plan; and
- (5) if the former spouse to whom the payments are to be made dies prior to the end of the specified payment period with the right to any remaining payments accruing to an estate or to more than one survivor, is payable only to a trustee on behalf of the estate or the group of survivors for subsequent apportionment by the trustee.

History: 1987 c 157 s 17

518.581 SURVIVING SPOUSE BENEFIT.

Subdivision 1. Award of benefit. If a current or former employee's marriage is dissolved, the court may order the employee, the employee's pension plan, or both, to pay amounts as part of the division of pension rights that the court may make under section 518.58, or as an award of maintenance in the form of a percentage of periodic or other payments or in the form of a fixed dollar amount. The court may, as part of the order, award a former spouse all or part of a survivor benefit unless the plan does not allow by law the payment of a surviving spouse benefit to a former spouse.

Subd. 2. Payment of funds by retirement plan. (a) If the court has ordered that a spouse has an interest in a pension plan, the court may order the pension plan to withhold payment of a refund upon termination of employment or lump sum distribu-

tion to the extent of the spouse's interest in the plan, or to provide survivor benefits ordered by the court.

(b) The court may not order the pension plan to:

(1) pay more than the equivalent of one surviving spouse benefit, regardless of the number of spouses or former spouses who may be sharing in a portion of the total benefit;

(2) pay surviving spouse benefits under circumstances where the plan member does not have a right to elect surviving spouse benefits; or

(3) pay surviving spouse benefits if the former spouse would not be eligible for benefits under the terms of the plan;

(4) order survivor benefits which, when combined with the annuity or benefit payable to the pension plan member, exceed the actuarial equivalent value of the normal retirement annuity form, determined under the plan documents of the pension plan then in effect and the actuarial assumptions then in effect for calculating optional annuity forms by the pension plan or for calculating the funding requirements of the pension plan if no optional annuity forms are provided by the pension plan.

(c) If more than one spouse or former spouse is entitled to a surviving spouse benefit, the pension plan shall pay each spouse a portion of the benefit based on the ratio of the number of years the spouse was married to the plan member to the total number of years the plan member was married to spouses who are entitled to the benefit.

Subd. 3. Notice to former spouse. A pension plan shall notify a former spouse of an application by the employee for a refund of pension benefits if the former spouse has filed with the pension plan:

(1) a copy of the court order, including a withholding order, determining the former spouse's rights;

(2) the name and last known address of the employee; and

(3) the name and address of the former spouse.

A pension plan shall comply with an order, including a withholding order, issued by a court having jurisdiction over dissolution of marriage that is served on the pension plan, if the order states the name, last known address of the payees, and name and address of the former spouse, or if the names and addresses are provided to the pension plan with service of the order.

Subd. 4. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given in this subdivision.

(a) "Current or former public employee" or "employee" means an individual who has an interest in a pension plan.

(b) "Surviving spouse benefit" means (1) a benefit a surviving spouse may be eligible for under the laws and bylaws of the pension plan if the employee dies before retirement, or (2) a benefit selected for or available to a surviving spouse under the laws and bylaws of the pension plan upon the death of the employee after retirement.

History: 1987 c 157 s 18

518.582 PROCEDURE FOR VALUING PENSION BENEFITS OR RIGHTS.

Subdivision 1. Appointment of actuary. (a) Each court of this state that has jurisdiction to decide marriage dissolution matters may appoint an approved actuary to function as an expert witness in valuing pension benefits or rights.

(b) An approved actuary is a person who is enrolled as a member of the American Academy of Actuaries, or is enrolled as an actuary pursuant to the Federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended.

Subd. 2. Standards. A court appointed actuary shall determine the present value of pension benefits or rights that are marital property of the parties to the action based on the applicable plan documents of the pension plan and the applicable actuarial assumptions specified for use in calculating optional annuity forms by the pension plan or for funding the pension plan, if reasonable, or as specified by the court. The court

appointed actuary shall report to the court and to the parties the present value of the pension benefits or rights that are marital property.

Subd. 3. Compensation. The court appointed actuary may be compensated at a rate established by the court. The compensation of the court appointed actuary shall be allocated between the parties as the court directs.

Subd. 4. Stipulation. In lieu of valuing pension benefits or rights through use of the court appointed actuary, the parties may stipulate the present value of pension benefits or rights that are marital property.

History: 1987 c 157 s 19

518.611 INCOME WITHHOLDING.

Subdivision 1. Order. Whenever an obligation for support of a dependent child or maintenance of a spouse, or both, is determined and ordered by a court of this state, the amount of child support or maintenance as determined by court order must be withheld from the income, regardless of source, of the person obligated to pay the support or maintenance. Every order for maintenance or support must include the obligor's social security number and the name and address of the obligor's employer or other payor of funds.

Subd. 2. Conditions of income withholding. (a) Withholding shall result whenever the obligor fails to make the maintenance or support payments, and the following conditions are met:

(1) The obligor is at least 30 days in arrears;

(2) The obligee or the public authority serves written notice of income withholding, showing arrearage, on the obligor at least 15 days before service of the notice of income withholding and a copy of the court's order on the payor of funds;

(3) Within the 15-day period, the obligor fails to move the court to deny withholding on the grounds that an arrearage of at least 30 days does not exist as of the date of the notice of income withholding, or on other grounds limited to mistakes of fact, and, ex parte, to stay service on the payor of funds until the motion to deny withholding is heard; and

(4) The obligee or the public authority serves a copy of the notice of income withholding, a copy of the court's order, and the provisions of this section on the payor of funds; and

(5) The obligee serves on the public authority a copy of the notice of income withholding, a copy of the court's order, an application, and the fee to use the public authority's collection services.

(b) To pay the arrearage specified in the notice of income withholding, the employer or payor of funds shall withhold from the obligor's income an additional amount equal to 20 percent of the monthly child support or maintenance obligation until the arrearage is paid.

(c) The obligor may, at any time, waive the written notice required by this subdivision.

(d) The obligor may move the court, under section 518.64, to modify the order respecting the amount of maintenance or support.

(e) Every order for support or maintenance shall provide for a conspicuous notice of the provisions of this subdivision.

Subd. 3. Withholding hearing. Within 45 days from the date of the notice given under subdivision 2, the court shall hold the hearing on the motion under subdivision 2 and notify the parties of its decision. At the hearing to deny withholding, if the court finds that there was no mistake of fact, the court shall order income withholding to begin no later than the first pay period that occurs after 14 days following the date of the hearing. If the court finds that an arrearage of at least 30 days existed as of the date of the notice of income withholding, but finds a mistake in the amount of arrearage, the court shall order income withholding, but it shall correct the amount of arrearage to be withheld under subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

Subd. 4. Effect of order. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the order is binding on the employer, trustee, or other payor of the funds when service under subdivision 2 has been made. Withholding must begin no later than the first pay period that occurs after 14 days following the date of the notice. An employer or other payor of funds in this state is required to withhold income according to court orders for withholding issued by other states or territories. The payor shall withhold from the income payable to the obligor the amount specified in the order and amounts required under subdivision 2, paragraph (b) and section 518.613 and shall remit, within ten days of the date the obligor is paid the remainder of the income, the amounts withheld to the public authority. Employers may combine all amounts withheld from one pay period into one payment to each public authority, but shall separately identify each obligor making payment. Amounts received by the public authority which are in excess of public assistance expended for the party or for a child shall be remitted to the party. An employer shall not discharge, or refuse to hire, or otherwise discipline an employee as a result of a wage or salary withholding authorized by this section. The employer or other payor of funds shall be liable to the obligee for any amounts required to be withheld.

[For text of subd 5, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 6. Priority. An order for withholding under this section or execution or garnishment upon a judgment for child support arrearages or preadjudicated expenses shall have priority over an attachment, execution, garnishment, or wage assignment and shall not be subject to the statutory limitations on amounts levied against the income of the obligor. Amounts withheld from an employee's income must not exceed the maximum permitted under the Consumer Credit Protection Act, United States Code, title 15, section 1673(b)(2). If there is more than one withholding order on a single employee, the employer shall put them into effect, giving priority first to amounts currently due and not in arrears and then to other amounts, in the sequence in which the withholding orders were received up to the maximum allowed in the Consumer Credit Protection Act. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, funds from income sources included in section 518.54, subdivision 6, whether periodic or lump sum, are not exempt from attachment or execution upon a judgment for child support arrearages.

[For text of subd 7, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 8. Employer and obligor notice. When an individual is hired for employment, the employer shall request that the individual disclose whether or not the individual has court-ordered child support obligations that are required by law to be withheld from income and the terms of the court order, if any. The individual shall disclose this information at the time of hiring. When an individual discloses that the individual owes child support that is required to be withheld, the employer shall begin withholding according to the terms of the order and under this section. When withholding is in effect and the obligor's employment is terminated or the periodic payment terminates, the obligor and the obligor's employer or the payor of funds shall notify the public agency responsible for child support enforcement of the termination within ten days of the termination date. The notice shall include the obligor's home address and the name and address of the obligor's new employer or payor of funds, if known. Information disclosed under this section shall not be divulged except to the extent necessary for the administration of the child support enforcement program or when otherwise authorized by law.

[For text of subds 8a to 10, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 11. Contract for service. To carry out the provisions of this section, the public authority responsible for child support enforcement may contract for services, including the use of electronic funds transfer.

History: 1987 c 403 art 3 s 82-88

518.613 AUTOMATIC WITHHOLDING.

Subdivision 1. General. Notwithstanding any provision of section 518.611, subdivision 2 or 3, to the contrary, whenever an obligation for child support or maintenance is initially determined and ordered or modified by the court in a county in which this section applies, the amount of child support or maintenance ordered by the court must be withheld from the income, regardless of source, of the person obligated to pay the support. For purposes of this section, "modified" does not mean a cost-of-living adjustment without any other modification of the support order.

Subd. 2. Order; collection services. Every order for child support must include the obligor's social security number and the name and address of the obligor's employer or other payor of funds. Upon entry of the order for support or maintenance, the court shall mail a copy of the court's order and the provisions of section 518.611 and this section to the obligor's employer or other payor of funds and to the public agency responsible for child support enforcement. An obligee who is not a recipient of public assistance shall apply for the collection services of the public authority when an order for support is entered.

Subd. 3. Withholding. The employer or other payor shall withhold and forward the child support or maintenance ordered in the manner and within the time limits provided in section 518.611. Amounts received from employers or other payors under this section by the public agency responsible for child support enforcement that are in excess of public assistance received by the obligee must be remitted to the obligee. The public agency must remit payments to the obligee at least once monthly on a standard payment date set by the agency. A county in which this section applies may contract for services to carry out the provisions of this section.

Subd. 4. Application. On and after August 1, 1987, and prior to August 1, 1989, this section applies in a county selected under Laws 1987, chapter 403, article 3, section 93 and in a county that chooses to have this section apply by resolution of a majority vote of its county board.

History: 1987 c 403 art 3 s 89

518.64 MODIFICATION OF ORDERS OR DECREES.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1986]

Subd. 2. Modification. The terms of a decree respecting maintenance or support may be modified upon a showing of one or more of the following: (1) substantially increased or decreased earnings of a party; (2) substantially increased or decreased need of a party; (3) receipt of assistance under sections 256.72 to 256.87; or (4) a change in the cost-of-living for either party as measured by the federal bureau of statistics, any of which makes the terms unreasonable and unfair. On a motion for modification of maintenance, the court shall apply, in addition to all other relevant factors, the factors for an award of maintenance under section 518.552 that exist at the time of the motion. On a motion for modification of support, the court shall take into consideration the needs of the children and shall not consider the financial circumstances of each party's spouse, if any. A modification which decreases support or maintenance may be made retroactive only with respect to any period during which the support obligor has pending a motion for modification but only from the date that notice of the motion has been given to the obligee and to the court or other entity which issued each support order. A modification which increases support or maintenance shall not be made retroactive if the obligor has substantially complied with the previous order. Except for an award of the right of occupancy of the homestead, provided in section 518.63, all divisions of real and personal property provided by section 518.58 shall be final, and may be revoked or modified only where the court finds the existence of conditions that justify reopening a judgment under the laws of this state. The court may impose a lien or charge on the divided property at any time while the property, or subsequently acquired property, is owned by the parties or either of them, for the payment of maintenance or support money, or may sequester the property as is provided by section 518.24.

[For text of subs 3 to 5, see M.S.1986]

History: 1987 c 403 art 3 s 90