
**Office of Child
Support
Enforcement**

**Policy
Manual**

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

On January 4, 1975, Congress enacted Public Law 93-647. The law amended Title IV of the Social Security Act by creating a new Part D, “Child Support and Establishment of Paternity.” Part D imposes obligations on the states in order for their federal grants under Title IV to continue at an unreduced level, and it establishes conditions of eligibility for Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA) recipients. Title IV-D, as amended, authorizes the enforcement of child support obligations owed by noncustodial parents to their children, locating parents, establishing paternity, and obtaining child support and medical support. These objectives are based on the belief that all children are entitled to have their parents identified and to receive support from both parents.

1.2 AUDIENCE

The Office of Child Support Enforcement Policy Manual is the official statement of policy used by staff in implementing the Child Support Enforcement Program in Arkansas.

1.3 PURPOSE

The purpose of the Child Support Enforcement Policy Manual is to set forth agency policy utilized in the implementation of the Child Support Enforcement program.

1.4 PREPARATION OF THE MANUAL

Policy for the Child Support Enforcement Policy Manual is developed and promulgated pursuant to State law.

NOTE: The codification of general and permanent rules, as published in the Code of Federal Regulations by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as well as Federal and State Law, supersedes policy set forth in the Arkansas Office of Child Support Enforcement’s Policy Manual.

The OCSE policy manual will be available on the OCSE website at www.childsupport.arkansas.gov until it is superseded. The superseded manual will be retained in agency files for three years as required by State law.

1.5 STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM

Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) is state-administered and state-operated within the Division of Revenue, Department of Finance and Administration (DFA). Other sections of DFA that provide support services for OCSE include Administrative Services, Information Services, Personnel Management, Driver Services, Motor Vehicle, Revenue Legal Counsel, State Income Tax, State Procurement, Accounting, Budget, Intergovernmental Services, and Employee Benefits.

OCSE is the single and separate organizational unit responsible for administering the IV-D Program under the State Plan. The unit, supervised by the Administrator of OCSE, consists of Central Office support staff, field staff, and Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse staff.

1.6 OCSE CENTRAL OFFICE

The Central Office for OCSE includes the Administrator and Management Staff who are charged with responsibility for specified areas. Operational functions are performed by Finance and Administration, Information Systems, Policy, Program Review, Communication and Outreach, General Counsel, Customer Service, Collections, and Program Support. The function of Central Office staff is to provide the necessary support services for field staff and to administer the program at the state level.

1.7 FIELD STAFF

Under direction of the Operations Manager, Field Managers are responsible for supervising the Regional and Extension Office Supervisors. Regional and Extension Office Supervisors are responsible, under the direction of the Field Managers, for supervising the field staff. The field staff are responsible for locating noncustodial parents and obtaining the information necessary to initiate administrative procedures to enforce orders or support legal action pursuant and limited to the purpose of the IV-D Program. The field staff work closely with the legal staff to ensure appropriate information is available to support the necessary legal action to collect child and medical support or establish paternity. OCSE attorneys do not represent either the custodial party or noncustodial parent, but rather the State's interest in seeing that children are provided for financially.

1.8 THE ARKANSAS CHILD SUPPORT CLEARINGHOUSE

OCSE operates a centralized state disbursement unit for processing all child support payments for Title IV-D cases and payments remitted through income withholding in non-Title IV-D cases. The unit operates under the supervision of the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse Manager.

Services provided by the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse are limited by federal regulation. Persons who do not have an open enforcement case (i.e., those who have a payment processing case) will receive the following services:

- Update the custodial party's address upon written request.
- Respond to inquiries regarding lost, stolen or destroyed checks issued by the Clearinghouse.
- Provide payment histories upon the request of either party.
- Respond to calls regarding payments received and disbursed.
- Pursuant to federal rules, OCSE will provide a new income withholding notice redirecting payments to the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse based upon a request from an employer and after notice to the obligor and obligee.

Chapter 2 ADMINISTRATION

2.1 PROGRAM GOAL

The purpose of the Child Support Enforcement Program is as follows:

- Locate the noncustodial parent
- Establish paternity of children born out-of-wedlock
- Establish the legal obligation of the noncustodial parent for child and medical support
- Enforce child and medical support obligations
- Collect, distribute, and disburse child support payments

Child and medical support services are available to any individual, without regard to the person's state of residence, who has physical custody of a child and who applies for enforcement services. Recipients of Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA), IV-E Foster Care, and certain mandatory Medicaid categories are automatically referred to OCSE for services from the Department of Human Services.

2.2 FUNDING

The Child Support Enforcement Program is supported by State General Revenue, fees collected from custodial parties and noncustodial parents, and federal funds.

2.3 CONFIDENTIALITY

OCSE will not release information regarding members in an OCSE case except as permitted by State law.

Release of information on the whereabouts of a party is permissible only if it is in connection with the administration of the Child Support Program, other limited purposes, or as specifically authorized by law. A violation of confidentiality shall constitute a Class B Misdemeanor.

It is unlawful to disclose to any committee or legislative body any information that identifies by name or address any applicant or recipient of OCSE child support enforcement services, except under limited circumstances.

2.3.1 Release Of Information Upon Request Of The Parties

A custodial party or noncustodial parent is entitled to his or her own personal information contained in a case file. Court orders and pay records may be released to either requesting party.

When releasing court orders, the non-requesting party's Social Security number will be blocked out. Should a protective order be obtained after the date on which a court order was entered, OCSE will block out any address information, even though the information may still be available on public record.

All requests for copies of information must be made in writing. Information may not be released over the phone. If a copy of an entire file is requested, then all information, including pay records and notes, will be released. However, the non-requesting party's address, work information, and Social Security number will be redacted.

Release forms and request letters will be maintained in the case file for documentation. Requested information will be mailed within five business days from date of receipt of the written request. No fee for copies will be charged. OCSE may release information on the whereabouts of a party if the party requesting the information is the noncustodial parent or the custodial party. The noncustodial parent or custodial party must submit the request by an affidavit that clearly states the reason the information is requested and describes the unsuccessful attempts to acquire the information from other sources. The affidavit requesting release of information may be sent by first class mail to OCSE.

Within seven calendar days of receiving the request, OCSE will notify the party whose whereabouts are subject to disclosure that a request for location information has been made and that information will be provided within twenty calendar days of the date of the notice unless OCSE receives a copy of a court order prohibiting the disclosure or otherwise restricting the requesting party's rights to the information, or a request for an administrative hearing to contest the disclosure.

When an administrative hearing to contest the release of information is requested, OCSE will not disclose the whereabouts of a party until the administrative hearing is held or completed. If any reasonable evidence of domestic violence or child abuse is presented at the administrative hearing or by affidavit, and the disclosure of the last known address or any identifying information could be harmful to a party or the child, OCSE will not release the information.

2.3.2 Safeguarding Information

(a) Case Records

Case records will be stored in electronic files or in file cabinets accessible only to authorized OCSE personnel. These file cabinets will be maintained in a secure area, and locked when not in use.

(b) Private Collection Agencies

OCSE will not accept change requests forms or requests for information from a private collection agency. A "power of attorney" provided by a private collection agency will not be accepted. Custodial parties may seek optional remedies for the collection of obligated past due support. A custodial party may keep his or her OCSE child support case open while under contract with a private collection agency.

The custodial party may request a change of address in writing and have child support payments sent to his or her address of choice including that of a private collection agency. However, it should be explained to the custodial party that all money and documents for all cases will be sent to the address provided.

2.4 FEDERAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE

The following federal resources are made available by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act:

- **United States District Courts:** The United States District Courts may be used to enforce the court order of an Arkansas court of competent jurisdiction against a noncustodial parent in another state. An application for using the U.S. District Court must be submitted to the OCSE Regional Office by the Arkansas OCSE Central Office.
- **Federal Criminal Nonsupport:** Cases meeting the criteria for prosecution under the Child Support Recovery Act (CSRA) will be forwarded to the appropriate U.S. Attorney's office by OCSE. To be eligible for prosecution under CSRA, the noncustodial parent must live in a different state than the child and be \$5,000 behind or have made no payment for one year, have the ability to pay, and nonpayment must be willful. It is within the U.S. Attorney's discretion to accept or reject a case referred by OCSE for federal criminal nonsupport.
- **Federal Administrative Offset Program:** Federal law authorizes Tax Refund Intercept, administrative offset of recurring and nonrecurring payments, and passport denial for delinquent court-ordered support obligations owed to families receiving child and medical support services. Collections made by intercepting federal income tax refunds due the noncustodial parent are to be applied against past due child support and State debt. The process includes collection of delinquent support obligations owed to (1) reimburse the state for amounts paid to families receiving TEA, and (2) pay arrears to non-TEA families who receive full OCSE services. (For additional information, see Chapter 8.)
- **IRS Full Collection Service:** Past due child and medical support for TEA, Medicaid and non-TEA full OCSE services cases can be referred to the IRS to be collected as if unpaid child support were a delinquent tax debt. To be eligible for the IRS full collection service, a court order must exist and arrears must be at least \$750. Request for use of full collection services must be approved by the Administrator of Arkansas OCSE and reviewed by the Regional Office of Child Support Enforcement. Referrals to the IRS Full Collection Service are made by the state to which an assignment of support rights or a non-TEA application for child support services has been made. The applicant for services must pay a fee of \$122.50 at the time of the referral.
- **Garnishment Of Salaries Of Federal Employees:** Federal income, including military pay, certain types of Social Security payments (e.g., SSA), income tax refunds, and disability benefits are subject to garnishment. The Office of Child Support

Enforcement can obtain an order of garnishment against the noncustodial parent's salary or income when other methods of collection have failed.

2.5 PUBLICIZING SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SERVICES

The availability of child and medical support enforcement services is publicized on a regular basis. This is accomplished through radio announcements, brochures, presentations and participation by OCSE in various community events, and on the OCSE website. The information promotes the availability of our services and a list of telephone numbers or addresses where additional information may be obtained.

2.6 ASSIGNED OFFICE

2.6.1 Assigned Office

The office responsible for working a case is the "assigned office." The following factors determine the office where the case should be assigned, listed in the order of priority:

1. Location of the Arkansas court that issued the order for child/medical support
2. Location of the custodial party
3. Location of the noncustodial parent

2.6.2 Transferring Cases

Prior to the establishment of a court order, unless a case is already pending in court, if facts indicate a case has been assigned to the wrong county, the caseworker shall take immediate action to transfer the case to the correct county.

2.6.3 Transferring Cases After The Establishment Of An Order

The OCSE Field Operations Manager or designee must approve all actions by OCSE to request transfer of a case from the jurisdiction of one court to another.

The court that originally issued the order will retain jurisdiction for six months from the effective date of the order. If one party has moved from the county that issued the order and the other party has moved out of Arkansas, the court on its own motion or either party may petition the court that granted the final decree to transfer the case to the county where at least one party resides. The court that issued the final decree of divorce or judgment of paternity will make the final decision regarding the transfer.

2.7 PROGRAM REVIEW

Cases will be reviewed at regular intervals to ensure that case activities meet the program standards for completeness and timeliness as outlined in the Code of Federal Regulations; that fees are monitored to ensure that they are charged appropriately; that corrections and deletions are reviewed and approved; and that all case activities are properly narrated.

Reviews will be scheduled for each office on an annual basis. The review period will be the preceding 12 months. If the office fails to meet the standard for any criteria, a review will be scheduled after 6 months and only the criteria that failed will be reviewed. The Federal Self-Assessment review will be scheduled in October and includes sample cases from all OCSE offices. The review period for the Federal Self-Assessment review is the preceding 12 months from October through September.

Reviews are conducted using Arkansas Child Support Information Systems (ARCSIS) case screens including all imaged documents.

2.8 ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW REQUEST

A customer may ask for an administrative review to address any concern regarding his or her case. This informal process is useful in providing an explanation concerning various actions taken in his or her case or its status. Once a request for an administrative review is received, the appropriate office will review the case to determine if the action taken was appropriate and will respond to the customer.

An administrative review does not take the place of a formal administrative hearing that may be available under certain qualifying circumstances. It is not necessary for a customer to request an administrative review prior to requesting an administrative hearing. However, if the informal administrative process does not resolve an issue that qualifies for an administrative hearing, the customer's written request for an administrative review must also be treated as a request for an administrative hearing. In this instance, the date that the administrative review was first requested in writing will also be used as the date of the administrative hearing request. The customer must provide the information required in Chapter 9, Administrative Hearings, and meet all other requirements.

2.9 INTRASTATE ACTIVITY REQUESTS

When completion of a case investigation requires that an activity be performed in a different county, the caseworkers in both counties will work together to ensure that the necessary actions are completed. The original case documents will always remain with the caseworker to whom the case was initially assigned.

2.10 FEDERAL CASE REGISTRY

The Federal Case Registry (FCR) is a federal database within the Federal Parent Locate Service that contains identifying information on all members listed in OCSE child support cases and in private child support cases established or modified after October 1, 1998. Information in the database is used for the purpose of locating parents, establishing paternity, and establishing or enforcing support orders, and is used for no other purpose.

2.11 ARKANSAS REGISTRY OF CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS

OCSE maintains an automated registry of child support orders known as the Arkansas Registry of Child Support Orders. The registry contains abstracts of child support orders and other information on each child support order in the state established or modified on or after October 1, 1998. The registry also contains abstracts of all child support orders for cases in which services are being provided by OCSE pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act.

Abstracts of child support orders and other information on each child support case includes information as required by the United States Department of Health and Human Services and as specified in federal regulations, including but not limited to the following: names; Social Security numbers or other uniform identification numbers; and case identification numbers that will identify individuals who owe or are owed child support, or on whose behalf the establishment of support obligations are sought. Information will also consist of the name of the county in which the case is filed.

For each order in which services are being provided under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the registry will also include the following:

- Amount of monthly or other periodic support owed under the order
- Other amounts owed under the order, including arrearages, interest, late penalties and fees that are due or overdue
- Information on monies collected and distributed on each case
- The birth date of any child for whom the order required support
- The amount of any lien imposed with respect to the support order

OCSE will provide payment history information on child support cases maintained in the registry.

2.12 IRS INFORMATION SAFEGUARD

Federal law requires that safeguard measures be in place to secure federal tax return information and other information received from the IRS (FTI).

Upon discovery of a possible improper inspection or disclosure of FTI by a Federal employee, a State employee, or any other person, the individual making the observation or receiving information should contact the Treasury Inspector General For Tax Administration, P.O. Box 589, Ben Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044-0589, Phone 800-366-4484.

Chapter 3

CASE INITIATION AND LOCATE

3.1 CASE CATEGORIES

OCSE has established the following as child support case categories:

Enforcement Case – A case open with OCSE for full child support services or a case for medical support services only, received either by application or by referral from the Department of Human Services (DHS) (Temporary Employment Assistance [TEA], Foster Care, or Medicaid). Includes interstate cases referred for full child support services by child support agencies in other states.

Payment Processing Case – A private case referred to the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse for payment processing or a former enforcement case in which payments continue to be processed through the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse. OCSE is not actively involved in collecting money owed to the custodial party, but merely records and passes on any payments received.

Split-Debt Case – A former enforcement case in which current support is owed to the custodial party and permanently assigned arrears are owed to the state. OCSE is not actively involved in collecting money owed to the custodial party. Child support payments received by the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse are disbursed to the family. OCSE will certify the amount owed to the state to the Federal Tax Offset program and retain any collection to offset the amount owed to the state. The amount owed to the family is not eligible for certification under current federal regulations. No other enforcement remedies will be utilized to collect state debt until the debt owed to the family is recovered.

3.2 APPLICATION FOR SERVICES

3.2.1 Custodial Party Request

Child support services are available to custodial parties who file an application with OCSE for services. OCSE charges a nonrefundable application fee of \$25.00 to any person who files an application with OCSE for services under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act. The applicant for services does not have to be a resident of Arkansas.

- OCSE will provide child and medical support services to any custodial party who applies on behalf of a child and will enforce any support obligation established for a child or the custodial party of a child receiving services. This applies to interstate and intrastate cases.
- In an interstate case, only the initiating state may require an application. OCSE will accept referrals from another state on behalf of a child, regardless of age, and provide services available under state law.

- OCSE will not accept interstate transmittals from any organization that does not have an approved State Plan as required by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act or from custodial parties without a completed application for services.
- Services are provided, without an application, to those custodial parties who are no longer eligible for assistance under the TEA, IV-E foster care, and Medicaid programs. DHS notifies OCSE when a family stops receiving assistance. OCSE notifies the family within five business days of the notification of ineligibility that child support services will be continued, and of the consequences of continuing to receive services, unless OCSE is notified by the family to discontinue services.
- Children listed in the application for services must be under the age of 18 if no court order exists. Custodial parties may also apply to recover unpaid child support if the youngest child is between the ages of 18 and 23 and the amount to be recovered is based on a court order. The custodial party of a child over the age of 23 may apply for services; however, the case may be eligible only for federal tax offset if there is no judgment on arrears.
- The applicant for services cannot be the child. OCSE does not have the authority to establish or enforce an obligation on behalf of the child if the “child” is 18 or older, whether or not a state requesting services has legislation allowing same. Additionally, for Arkansas residents or persons requesting services directly from Arkansas OCSE, cases will not be accepted for establishment or enforcement from the child, as the statute does not allow OCSE to bring an action for the “child over 18” - that right is reserved to the “child” only.
- OCSE will not provide services if the noncustodial parent is deceased.
- With the exception of mandatory Medicaid cases, applicants cannot choose among services to be provided. For example, the applicant cannot request paternity but no support order, or a support order but no income withholding. Mandatory Medicaid applicants may elect to receive medical support services only. OCSE will address the medical support needs of the child unless the custodial party indicates in writing that medical support services are not needed and provides proof that the child(ren) have adequate insurance coverage other than Medicaid.

Applications for child support services are available on the OCSE website at www.childsupport.arkansas.gov, or interested parties may contact the local child support office.

When the request is made in person, the application for services is to be provided on the date of request. When a request is made in writing or by telephone, OCSE is required to send the application within five business days. The local child support office is assigned the responsibility for accepting completed applications for child support enforcement services. The office receiving the completed application for new or reopened cases must process the application locally. OCSE

must address the medical support needs of the child in every case. The court will determine which party will be responsible for providing medical support.

The applicant must complete a separate application for each noncustodial parent named in the request for child support enforcement services and pay a separate application fee for each noncustodial parent.

It is the applicant's responsibility to complete the application and contract for child support services and return the forms to the OCSE local office along with supporting documents: divorce decrees, orders for child and medical support, and all modifications to original orders.

Completed application packets may also be mailed to OCSE Central Registry, P.O. Box 8133, Little Rock, AR 72203. Upon receipt, the application packet and all supporting documents will be forwarded to the local child support office for processing. A letter of acceptance will be sent to the applicant. If the application is incomplete to the extent that work on the case cannot begin (e.g., the contract is not signed or the noncustodial parent or child is not listed), the application and fee will be returned to the applicant for completion. Otherwise, the application will be accepted, entered in the data system, and sent to the appropriate caseworker. The OCSE caseworker should contact the custodial party for any additional information needed. If the applicant requests services that cannot be provided, the application packet will be returned to the applicant with a cover letter stating the reason(s) why the application was rejected.

3.2.2 Social Security Number Requirement

Federal law requires the recording of a Social Security number for any individual who is subject to a divorce decree, support order, or paternity determination or acknowledgement to be recorded in certain family matters. Each recipient of services is asked to provide a Social Security number (SSN).

Federal law requires that any Federal, State, or local government agency which requests an individual to disclose his or her Social Security account number shall inform that individual whether that disclosure is mandatory or voluntary, by what statutory or other authority such number is solicited, and what uses will be made of it. Accordingly, for purposes of implementing federal law, individuals must be informed that disclosure is mandatory, pursuant to section 466(a)(13) of the Social Security Act, and that it will be used under the child support enforcement program to locate individuals for purposes of establishing paternity and establishing, modifying, and enforcing support obligations.

3.3 ASSIGNMENT OF RIGHTS IN TEA CASES

As a condition of eligibility for TEA, each applicant is required to cooperate with the State in establishing paternity if necessary, establishing a child and medical support order, and enforcing that order. By accepting a monetary grant provided by DHS for or on behalf of a non-SSI dependent child, the custodial party assigns to the State any rights to child support. DHS is responsible for notifying each applicant in writing that acceptance of assistance will result in an

automatic assignment of support rights. The custodial party receiving TEA is not charged a fee for any services provided by OCSE. TEA referrals may originate from one of the following:

- The DHS County Office certifying the TEA case which includes an assignment of support.
- The child support enforcement agency of another state in which the custodial party is receiving public assistance and has made an assignment of support.

The Arkansas Networked System for Welfare, Eligibility, & Reporting (ANSWER) is the source of all referrals to OCSE for Arkansas TEA cases. Foster care (IV-E) cases are referred to OCSE from the Department for Children and Families (DCFS) through the Children's Information Reporting System (CHRIS) interface with the Arkansas Child Support Information System (ARCSIS.)

3.4 MEDICAID REFERRALS

3.4.1 Mandatory Medicaid Referrals

Cooperation is required for certain categories of Medicaid cases referred to OCSE. In these cases, the full range of child support services are provided, unless the custodial party elects in writing to receive medical support services only. These categories are as follows:

- Child under 18, Categories 51, 56, and 57. These cases involve a child who has been placed in a treatment facility. OCSE provides services in these cases if there was a parent absent from the home at the time of placement and an OCSE case is open against that absent parent - not against both parents. If both parents are in the home at the time of placement and the placement was not due to abuse or neglect on the part of the parents, OCSE is not required to provide services. DHS makes the determination and refers cases as appropriate.
- Foster Care cases, categories 91, 92, 96, and 97.
- Medicaid cases with a custodial party who is also a recipient of benefits. Note that children may receive services under one Medicaid number and the custodial party may receive services under a different number.

3.4.2 Child-Only Medicaid Cases

The custodial party may apply for free child support services if the child(ren) are the only recipients of Medicaid, ARKids Part A, or ARKids Part B. An application and contract must be completed and signed. However, the application fee is waived; no fees will be charged, and no recovery of previously charged fee balances will be made as long as the child(ren) are receiving Medicaid.

3.5 CASES WITH BOTH PARENTS IN THE HOME

DHS will refer cases to OCSE when both parents are living in the home if **paternity is an issue**. OCSE will assist the parents to acknowledge paternity by administrative process, including DNA testing if requested by one of the parents. **Once paternity is established, the case will be closed. A 60 day closure notice is required.**

3.6 COOPERATION REQUIRED BY THE CUSTODIAL PARTY

Custodial parties who apply for services must assist in establishment or enforcement efforts as their case requires. Cooperation by custodial parties includes adhering to all provisions of the application and contract for child support services. If a custodial party moves or changes his or her address, a forwarding address must be provided to OCSE.

Additionally, as a condition of eligibility, each TEA, Medicaid, and IV-E Foster Care applicant or recipient is required to cooperate with OCSE to locate the noncustodial parent, establish and enforce child support and/or medical support orders including appearing at the local child support office or court as needed, keep OCSE informed regarding a change of address and phone number, and turn in any payments received directly from the noncustodial parent.

When the custodial party is ordered to provide medical support, he or she will be given 30-days to provide proof that the child is enrolled in either an employer sponsored insurance (ESI) policy or a private insurance policy. Failure to provide notice within the timeframe will be considered non-cooperation. If ESI is available, the National Medical Support Notice (NMSN) will be sent to the employer. If ESI is not available a notice will be sent to the custodial party advising that the case will be closed after 60 days due to non-cooperation if the proof of insurance is not provided. If the child(ren) is enrolled and the policy terminates for any reason, a notice will be sent to the custodial party requesting new insurance information. Failure to respond will be considered non-cooperation. If ESI is available, a NMSN will be sent. If ESI is not available, a notice will be sent to the custodial party advising that the case will be closed after 60 days due to non-cooperation if the proof of insurance is not provided.

3.6.1 Reporting Non-Cooperation Of Custodial Parties

If a custodial party who receives TEA, Medicaid, or Foster Care willfully fails to comply with any of the cooperation requirements, he or she will be considered non-cooperative unless a “Good Cause” finding has been determined by DHS. If the OCSE caseworker concludes that the custodial party has willfully failed to comply, a notice will be sent by certified mail and will summarize the facts constituting the finding of non-cooperation. The custodial party is allowed 10 business days from the date the notice was sent to cooperate or request an administrative hearing before OCSE notifies DHS of the non-cooperation finding.

If the custodial party fails to comply or fails to request an administrative hearing within 10 business days from the date the non-cooperation notice was sent, OCSE will notify DHS through the IV-A – IV-D interface of the non-cooperation finding. DHS will apply appropriate sanctions. OCSE must receive a request for an administrative hearing within the 10 business day time frame in order to preserve cash assistance payments while the hearing is pending.

Administrative hearings must be requested within 30 calendar days of the date the non-cooperation notice was sent. However, when the request is received after the 10 business day time frame, sanctions, if applicable, will remain in place pending the outcome of the administrative hearing.

The custodial party may contact OCSE at any time to furnish the requested information, as stipulated by federal law and TEA policy. If the custodial party contacts OCSE after 10 business days from the date the non-cooperation notice was mailed and provides the caseworker with the necessary information needed for working his or her child support case, a subsequent notice will be sent to DHS informing them that the custodial party has cooperated.

The caseworker or attorney will continue to pursue child support efforts to the extent possible after the Notice of Non-Cooperation has been sent.

3.6.2 Administrative Hearing Request

A custodial party may request an administrative hearing by submitting a request in writing to the local office responsible for the case no later than 30 calendar days from the date on the notification of the adverse action.

3.6.3 Good Cause Claims

When the child support office is notified of a Good Cause Claim, the caseworker or attorney working the establishment case will immediately discontinue activity on the case and place a family violence indicator on the file for the victims in the case. If the Good Cause Claim is approved, the OCSE case is closed and no further action is taken. If the claim is denied, then appropriate child support activities will resume.

3.6.4 Mandatory Address Updates

Upon the entry of an order, the noncustodial parent and custodial party must keep OCSE updated with their current residential and mailing address, Social Security number, telephone number, driver's license number, and their employer's name and address if child support payments are paid through the registry of court or the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse.

3.7 SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER REQUIREMENTS FOR MARRIAGE, OCCUPATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL, OR BUSINESS LICENSE APPLICATIONS

State law mandates that all persons, agencies, boards, commissions, or other licensing entities issuing marriage or any occupational, professional, or business license must record the name, address, and Social Security number of each person applying for such licenses on the license application. Those persons, agencies, boards, departments, commissions, or other licensing entities that issue 500 or more licenses each year, or that have a membership of 500 or more, are required to implement an automated data system capable of transmitting licensee information to OCSE. The license database may be transmitted or made available to OCSE quarterly. The information will be used for the purpose of enforcing child support obligations.

The name of any member or representative of a licensing entity who refuses to provide license information to OCSE shall be certified by OCSE to the Office of the Governor and to the Arkansas Legislative Council.

Member and applicant Social Security number information shall not be released publicly and shall be excluded from the open public record requirements of the Arkansas Freedom of Information Act. Disclosure of Social Security information without the consent of the individual or without court authorization shall be a Class B misdemeanor. Confidentiality requirements associated with the collection and maintenance of Social Security numbers by the licensing entity shall be appropriately disseminated and posted in the licensing entity's offices.

3.8 CENTRAL REGISTRY

3.8.1 Overview

The Central Registry is a separate section within OCSE Central Office that receives all incoming interstate OCSE cases. The cases are reviewed for completeness and assigned to the appropriate local office. The Central Registry also receives State Parent Locator Services (SPLS) and Federal Parent Locate Services (FPLS) requests.

3.8.2 Interstate Case Referrals

Within 10 business days of receiving the interstate referral, the Central Registry will take the following action:

- Review the case for completeness.
- Forward the case to SPLS or the appropriate county office.
- Request any missing documentation from the initiating state.
- Inform the initiating state of the assigned office and the name and address of the contact person.
- Forward the case to the appropriate office for any action that can be taken pending receipt of requested documents omitted from the original packet, if applicable.

The Central Registry will answer requests from other states regarding the status of cases referred to Arkansas but not yet assigned to a local office within five business days. Field staff will answer status requests from the initiating state if the case has been assigned to a local office.

3.8.3 State Parent Locate Service (SPLS)

SPLS is utilized to respond to requests for locate information from other state child support agencies needed for establishing paternity, and/or securing child/medical support for dependant children. Additionally, the SPLS process addresses other authorized requests for SPLS information including authorized requests from IV-B or IV-E agencies as well as acting as the conduit for submitting authorized requests through the FPLS. Authorized external requests are processed by Program Support Section staff in the central office location of AR OCSE.

(a) Requests through the SPLS for Information from the Federal Parent Locate Services (FPLS)

Authorized Federal attorneys or agents may request FPLS information directly from the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement and do not submit their request through the State Parent Locate Service.

Federal regulations require state IV-D agencies to honor authorized requests for FPLS location information and submit them to the FPLS using the State Parent Locator Service (SPLS). Certain types of authorized requests are available only to officials, courts, tribal or government attorneys and programs while others are available to authorized private inquires as described below.

The Social Security Act (the Act) specifies the parameters that are common to all request through the SPLS for FPLS location requests:

- Information may be requested only for an authorized purpose.
- The requestor must be an authorized person.
- Only specified information may be provided for a particular purpose.
- Information shall be used or disclosed only as expressly permitted in the Act.

(b) Authorized Private Inquiries

Title IV-D of the Act permits a resident parent, legal guardian, or attorney or agent of a child not receiving IV-A benefits to obtain limited FPLS information concerning a noncustodial parent or putative father in specific situations. *Attorney* or *agent of a child* are terms defined by the Act as follows:

- Agent of the Child means the caretaker relative having custody of or responsibility for the child, and
- Attorney of a Child means a licensed lawyer who has entered into an attorney-client relationship with either the child or the child's resident parent to provide legal representation to the child or resident parent related to the establishment of paternity, or the establishment, modification, or enforcement of child support. An attorney-client

relationship imposes an ethical and fiduciary duty upon the attorney to represent the client's best interests under applicable rules of professional responsibility.

The person making the request must attest that the information will be used for child support purposes, that it will be treated as confidential, and provide evidence that the requestor is an authorized person.

The Act prohibits the disclosure of FPLS information to an authorized person if a state has notified the FPLS that the state has reasonable evidence of domestic violence or child abuse and that disclosure of such information could be harmful to the custodial party or the child of such parent.

The type of information that may be provided includes the person's name, Social Security number, address, and the employer's name, address, and employer identification number. It may also include wage, income, and benefits of employment, including health care coverage as well as assets or debts owed by or to the individual, but excluding IRS information, Multi-State FIDM and State FIDM information.

(c) Safeguards When Using Federal Parent Locate Services (FPLS)

All information obtained from the use of FPLS will be treated as confidential and safeguarded as required by the provisions of OCSE Policy, Chapter 2. AR OCSE annually certifies to the FPLS that the information requested is for purposes specified in Federal law and regulations and that specific safeguards are in place.

The OCSE Central Office Program Support Section is responsible for storing data collected and otherwise ensuring confidentiality for these requests. They will forward any information obtained directly to the applicant, make no other use of the information, and destroy any records related to the request that are confidential in nature.

(d) Documents

All documents associated with FPLS that contain confidential information concerning noncustodial parents will be accessible only to authorized OCSE personnel. All such documents will be maintained in a secure, locked area when not in use.

Computer files and documents will be protected by security measures in place in data processing and administrative services sections. Printouts and other computer documents generated for use by OCSE will be disposed of in such a manner that none of the contents come into the possession of unauthorized persons.

3.9 ESTABLISHING A CASE

3.9.1 Initiation

Within 20 calendar days of receiving an application or the referral of a case, the local office must establish a case record and assess the information provided to determine the next appropriate action, which may include any of the following:

- Interviewing the custodial party
- Initiating verification of information
- If location information is inadequate, initiating locate efforts

3.9.2 Maintenance Of Case Records

The caseworker is responsible for the maintenance of a case record for each individual case in an assigned caseload. The record must contain all documents related to the case from the time of referral until closure. A written narrative containing a history of all contacts with the custodial party and noncustodial parent, all attempts to locate the noncustodial parent, all legal activity, any activity related to an adjustment of a disbursement of child support collections, and any other activity related to the case must be maintained in the data system.

3.9.3 Retention Of Case Records

Local office staff must retain records for closed cases for a minimum of three years.

Field Managers or their designees may determine that a case record should be retained for a longer period.

The Field Manager, or a designee, will review case records selected for destruction and will arrange to have the case records destroyed by burning or shredding. The method of destruction must ensure the confidentiality of the contents of the case record.

3.9.4 Suspense

Cases may be suspended for a specific date in the future if one or more of the following conditions exist:

- The noncustodial parent is incarcerated and the parole eligibility or release date is known
- The noncustodial parent is a student and a support obligation is undetermined
- There is a direct order by a court to cease all collection action for a limited period of time

3.10 LOCATE

3.10.1 Locate Resources

Any IV-D child support agency may request information regarding the assets or whereabouts of a noncustodial parent from any individual, financial entity, business or corporation, as defined in State law. The information requested or a statement that no information is available must be sent to OCSE within 30 days of the receipt of the request. A business or financial entity shall be liable for civil penalties of up to \$100 for each day after the 30-day period in which it fails to provide the information. Any business, financial entity, officer, agent, or employee of such entity participating in good faith and providing information requested is immune from liability and suit for damages that might otherwise result from the release of the information to OCSE.

3.10.2 Locate Efforts

Location is defined as obtaining information concerning the physical whereabouts and verifying information regarding the address, employment, and financial ability of a noncustodial parent to provide support.

The caseworker is required to access all appropriate locate resources, including FPLS, and evaluate the responses within 75 calendar days of determining that location is necessary. Repeated attempts must be made quarterly, or immediately upon receipt of new information. These attempts may be automated but must include accessing Department of Workforce Services screens. FPLS must be accessed at least annually. Within 20 calendar days of determining the noncustodial parent is in another state, the caseworker must send a Locate Data Sheet to the Central Registry in that state. Location efforts outlined above must continue for a three-year period, provided there is sufficient information for automated locate activities. If after three years the noncustodial parent has not been located, the case may be closed after proper notice to the custodial party.

If sufficient information for automated locate is not available, the case may be closed after one year. At the end of one year, if location attempts have been unsuccessful, the case may be closed upon notice to the custodial party. The case must be reopened at no charge if the custodial party or initiating state can provide new information.

3.11 NEW HIRE REPORTING

The Department of Workforce Services operates the Arkansas New Hire Reporting Center. OCSE will interface with the New Hire Reporting Center data file for the purpose of obtaining employment data on noncustodial parents in the OCSE caseload. Caseworkers will receive an electronic notice when a match occurs. Information gained from the match will be used for the sole purpose of establishing or enforcing child support obligations. When a match occurs for an obligated case, an income withholding notice and a National Medical Support Notice (NMSN), if appropriate, must be sent to the new employer within two business days.

3.12 SPECIFIC REQUESTS FOR A CREDIT REPORT

If requested by the Administrator of OCSE, the Consumer Reporting Agency must provide a copy of a credit report if the report is needed to establish an individual's ability to pay child support or to determine the appropriate level of payments. The reports are kept confidential and used for that purpose only. The report may not be used for any civil, administrative or criminal proceeding, or any purpose other than determining the ability to pay or the appropriate amount of child support payments. OCSE must notify the noncustodial parent in writing, by certified mail, 10 calendar days prior to requesting a Consumer Report.

3.13 INTERSTATE REFERRALS

3.13.1 Arkansas As The Initiating State

If paternity or support has not been established, the local office should attempt use of long arm jurisdiction as outlined in Chapter 4, Long Arm Paternity, to establish paternity and support whenever appropriate. Within 20 calendar days of locating the noncustodial parent in another state, interstate cases must be referred to the appropriate state child support enforcement agency if long arm jurisdiction does not exist.

The case must contain accurate and sufficient information to proceed with the case. A Child Support Enforcement Transmittal must be included.

When the responding state requests information, the local Arkansas OCSE office must provide that information within 30 calendar days or must notify the responding state when the information can be provided.

When new information has been verified, the responding state must be notified within 10 business days of the receipt of the information.

A request for status of a nonpaying case will be sent to the responding state every 90 calendar days until payments have been obligated or restored.

3.13.2 Arkansas As The Responding State

The Central Registry will refer interstate cases to the appropriate caseworker. The caseworker must provide location services if the information provided is inadequate or at the request of the initiating state within 75 calendar days of the referral of the case.

Within 10 business days of receipt of a case from the initiating state, the Central Registry must ensure that documentation submitted with the case has been reviewed to determine completeness, forward the case for necessary action either to the State Parent Locate Service for location service or to the appropriate agency for processing, acknowledge receipt of the case, and ensure that any missing documentation has been requested from the initiating state. The Central Registry must respond to inquiries from other states within five business days of receipt of the request for a case status review of cases that have not yet been forwarded to the local office.

If the noncustodial parent is located in a county other than where initially located and there is no Arkansas court order, the case must be transferred to the appropriate county within 10 business days of verifying the noncustodial parent's location. If an Arkansas court order already exists, the case will be assigned to the county that issued the order. New information acquired while working the case must be transferred to the appropriate county within 10 business days of verification.

If the noncustodial parent is located in another state, Arkansas OCSE must notify the initiating state within 10 business days of the verification of the noncustodial parent's location. Arkansas OCSE, as the responding state agency, must return the form and documentation, including the new location, to the initiating state. Or, if directed by the initiating state, Arkansas OCSE must forward the form and documentation to the Central Registry in the state where the noncustodial parent has been located and notify the initiating state where the case has been sent.

The caseworker will provide all services necessary to locate noncustodial parents, establish paternity and child and medical support orders, and enforce existing child and medical support orders. OCSE will recognize and extend full faith and credit to court orders and affidavits acknowledging paternity issued in another state unless and until a court of competent jurisdiction directs otherwise. The caseworker will employ all remedies available under State law and OCSE policy to ensure compliance in interstate cases. The caseworker must provide location services if the information provided is inadequate or at the request of the initiating state within 75 calendar days of the referral of the case.

Arkansas OCSE, as the responding state agency, must pay the costs of processing interstate cases, including the cost of paternity testing in actions to establish paternity. If paternity is established in Arkansas, an attempt to obtain a judgment for costs of paternity testing from the putative father will be made.

Arkansas OCSE will recover the cost of providing services in interstate cases, when applicable. Any fees deducted will be identified when payments are forwarded to the initiating state. However, the court may assess fees and costs against the noncustodial parent. Fees, cost, or expenses may not be assessed against the custodial party or the support enforcement agency of either the initiating or the responding state except as provided by other law.

If an order of support exists in any other state and the order cannot be enforced without court action, the caseworker will forward the case to the legal section so the existing order can be registered.

In an interstate case, the state that initiated the case is OCSE's customer. It is not the responding State's responsibility to be in direct contact with the custodial party in the initiating state. However, it is the caseworker's responsibility to keep the initiating state informed of significant actions taken in the case so that the initiating state can keep the custodial party informed as to the status of the case.

Chapter 4

ESTABLISHMENT

4.1 OVERVIEW

In this chapter we discuss our responsibility to establish a child and medical support obligation. If the parents are not married when the child is born, paternity must be established before a child and medical support obligation can be established.

4.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY BY ACKNOWLEDGMENT

4.2.1 Paternity Acknowledgment

Arkansas has laws that allow for a simple administrative process for acknowledging paternity. The rights and responsibilities of acknowledging paternity are explained, due process is safeguarded, and opportunities are provided at the hospital to acknowledge paternity when the baby is born. If paternity has not been established, the opportunity to acknowledge is provided in all local child support offices, at Vital Records, and in Health Department offices throughout the State. Paternity must be established before or in connection with any other action to establish child and medical support. OCSE is not required to take additional action to establish paternity if, under State law, the acknowledgment itself establishes paternity.

4.2.2 Hospital-Based Paternity Acknowledgment Program

OCSE must provide written materials about paternity establishment to all public and private birthing hospitals in the State, forms necessary to voluntarily acknowledge paternity, and copies of a written description of the rights and responsibilities of acknowledging paternity. OCSE must also provide training, guidance, and written instructions regarding voluntary acknowledgment of paternity as necessary to operate the hospital-based program and must assess each birthing hospital's program on an annual basis.

The OCSE Administrator and the hospital birthing center, certified nurse practitioner, or licensed midwife shall enter into cooperative agreements for compensation at a rate not to exceed \$20 for each valid Acknowledgment of Paternity (AOP) forwarded by the hospital, birthing center, certified nurse practitioner, or licensed midwife to OCSE.

A valid AOP must contain the signatures of both parents, and a notary must authenticate the parents' signatures. For children born in Arkansas after April 10, 1995, an AOP, properly executed during the child's minority, conclusively establishes the man as the father of the child, subject to modification pursuant to State law. For children born prior to April 10, 1995, paternity must be established by court order.

4.2.3 Effect Of Signing The Acknowledgment of Paternity

The AOP forms the basis for establishment and enforcement of a child support or visitation order without a further proceeding to establish paternity. If the AOP is completed within 10 days after the birth of the child, the father's name will appear on the birth certificate. If the AOP is completed after 10 days, the mother may request an amended birth certificate showing the father's name. If the mother is married to someone other than the biological father at the time of birth, the mother, husband, and the biological father may use the AOP to establish paternity of the child and the biological father's name will appear on the birth certificate if completed within 10 days of the child's birth. If the AOP is completed later than 10 days after the birth and the husband's name appears on the birth certificate, a court order must be entered to allow the name of the father to be corrected. There is a space on the AOP that allows for change of the child's last name.

4.2.4 Rescinding The Acknowledgment of Paternity

Any person who has signed an AOP may rescind the document within the earlier of 60 calendar days from the date of signing or prior to the date that an administrative or judicial proceeding, including a proceeding to establish a support order, is held relating to the child and the person executing the voluntary acknowledgment of paternity. Forms for this purpose are available at Department of Health, Division of Vital Records. Beyond the 60 calendar day period, the acknowledged father must file a motion in court to set aside a paternity establishment pursuant to a voluntary acknowledgment of paternity based on an allegation that the acknowledgment was obtained by fraud, duress, or material mistake of fact. OCSE does not have the authority to assist the acknowledged father in the filing of such motions. The court may, after making such finding, direct the mother, the child, and the presumed father to submit to genetic testing for paternity. The burden of proof shall be upon the person challenging the establishment of paternity.

The duty to pay child support and other legal obligations shall not be suspended while the motion is pending, except for good cause shown. The specific basis supporting the good cause findings shall be recited in the court's order.

4.3 PATERNITY TESTING AFTER THE SUPPORT ORDER IS ENTERED

State law allows a noncustodial parent who has not had a genetic test previously to have one paternity test at anytime during the time in which he is ordered to pay support. OCSE will not initiate this action on behalf of the noncustodial parent. OCSE will not suspend the collection of support while any action pursuant to this code section is pending, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

The noncustodial parent may petition the court asking for paternity testing if paternity and support were established without testing. OCSE cannot assist the noncustodial parent in the filing of such petitions and will not enter into an agreed order for paternity testing in such circumstances. If the court determines, based upon the results of genetic testing, that the adjudicated or presumed father is not the biological father, the court will set aside a previous

finding or establishment of paternity; find that there is no future obligation of support; order that any unpaid support owed under the previous order is vacated; and order that any support previously paid is not subject to refund.

If the name of the adjudicated or presumed father appears on the birth certificate of the child, the court will issue an order requiring the birth certificate be amended to delete the name of the father. It is the parent's responsibility to contact Vital Records to have the birth certificate corrected.

4.4 ADMINISTRATIVE PATERNITY TESTING

If the parentage of a child has not been established, OCSE shall send a notice to the putative father stating it is alleged that he is a biological parent of the child. The notice shall inform the party that he, the putative father, and the mother of the child may sign an affidavit acknowledging paternity, and that either party may request scientifically-accepted paternity testing to assist in determining the identity of the child's father.

In all OCSE cases where paternity is an issue, upon a sworn statement by the mother or putative father, alleging or denying paternity, OCSE will issue an administrative order for paternity testing that will require the mother, putative father, and minor child to submit themselves for paternity testing. OCSE will cause a copy of the administrative order for paternity testing to be served by certified mail on the mother and putative father.

Any party to an administrative order for paternity testing may object to the order and request an administrative hearing within 20 days of receiving the order. The purpose of the administrative hearing will be limited to whether the paternity testing under the administrative order should be conducted.

OCSE will initially pay the costs of administrative paternity testing in open enforcement cases. Those costs will be assessed against the putative father if paternity is established. If the putative father is excluded as the biological father, the mother is responsible for the cost of testing (does not apply in TEA or Medicaid cases). Recovery of the costs of paternity testing by OCSE through all available processes will be initiated, including income withholding when appropriate.

Any party who objects to the results of such paternity testing may request additional testing upon proper notice and advance payment for retesting. OCSE will assist the objecting party in obtaining such additional testing, if requested.

If the results of paternity testing establishes a probability of inclusion that the putative father is the biological father of the child, then OCSE may file a complaint for paternity and child support in the circuit court.

4.5 SUIT TO DETERMINE PATERNITY

4.5.1 Initiating Court Action

OCSE is authorized by State law to initiate a court action to establish paternity.

OCSE is not required to attempt to establish paternity in any case involving incest, forcible rape, or any case in which a legal proceeding for adoption is pending, if, in the opinion of an OCSE Field Manager, it would not be in the best interest of the child.

OCSE will not initiate court action to establish paternity or support while the putative father is incarcerated. The caseworker will contact the putative father and provide an opportunity for him to voluntarily acknowledge paternity by signing the AOP if he so desires. OCSE will arrange for genetic testing at the request of the mother or the incarcerated putative father. However, no other action to establish paternity or support may proceed while the putative father is incarcerated.

4.5.2 Long-Arm Jurisdiction

Arkansas courts may exercise jurisdiction over a putative father or a legal father who resides in another state when any of the following conditions provided in state law are met:

- The individual is personally served with a summons within Arkansas.
- The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by entering a general appearance or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any consent to personal jurisdiction.
- The individual resided with the child in Arkansas.
- The individual resided in Arkansas and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child.
- The child resides in Arkansas because of the acts or directives of the individual.
- The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse.
- The individual asserted parentage in the Putative Father Registry maintained in Arkansas by the Department of Health.
- There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of Arkansas and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.

The long-arm provision should be used before any other interstate action when it is confirmed that the putative father lives in another state when permitted under state law. Action to establish paternity will be filed in the child's county of residence.

The long-arm provision applies to the establishment of paternity and/or the establishment of a support order.

Note: Uniform Interstate Family Support Act recognizes that an intrastate case is preferable to an interstate case. Therefore, only pursue interstate remedies when all avenues for intrastate relief have been exhausted.

4.5.3 Establishing Paternity When A Parent is Deceased or Unavailable

State law authorizes genetic testing to establish paternity if the biological mother is deceased or unavailable (whereabouts are unknown). If the mother is deceased or unavailable, a relative who is willing to submit to genetic testing may be included in the testing process. The testing lab will advise OCSE regarding the participation of the relative.

OCSE will open a case and attempt to establish paternity and a support order in the case if the mother is the deceased parent and the child is living with a caretaker relative such as an aunt or grandmother.

If the putative father is deceased, OCSE will not accept referrals or an application to establish paternity.

4.6 TIME FRAMES FOR ESTABLISHING PATERNITY/SUPPORT

Federal regulations require states to implement an expedited process for paternity establishment. OCSE is required to establish paternity, when necessary, and establish a child and medical support order within 90 calendar days of locating the putative father, or complete the service of process necessary to commence proceedings to establish a support order. Unsuccessful attempts to serve process must be documented.

4.7 PETITION FOR SUPPORT

4.7.1 Overview

OCSE will initiate actions to establish paternity (when necessary) and support in the appropriate circuit court on behalf of customers of OCSE with an open enforcement case. When the custodial party receives assistance or has contracted with OCSE for support services, a petition may be filed to require the noncustodial parent or both parents, if the child has been placed in Foster Care, to provide support. If the noncustodial parent is incarcerated, an order for support will be sought only after the individual has been released. The most recent Family Support Chart must be used to determine the amount of support.

4.7.2 Supplemental Security Income Benefits

The Arkansas Supreme Court has held that an order for child support payments may not be based upon income from Supplemental Security Income benefits.

4.7.3 Social Security Disability Benefits

When establishing support when disability benefits are being paid, the spouse and dependant benefit will be taken into account in determining the noncustodial parent's income. For example, the noncustodial parent's benefit amount plus any separate awards made to the disability

recipient's spouse and children equals the total income for the noncustodial parent as defined by the Arkansas Supreme Court's guidelines for setting support.

4.7.4 Proof Of Income

OCSE will include in all petitions for an order for child support that the custodial party be entitled to request proof of income annually, in writing by certified mail from the noncustodial parent and that the noncustodial parent must respond by certified mail to the request within 15 calendar days of receipt. If new income information is provided by the custodial party or the noncustodial parent, OCSE will take legal action to modify the order, if appropriate

4.8 BANKRUPTCY

Paternity and child support may be established even though the noncustodial parent has filed bankruptcy without having to seek relief from the automatic stay. If OCSE receives a notice of bankruptcy, the attorney must review the case to determine the next appropriate action.

4.9 MEDICAL SUPPORT

4.9.1 Authorized Inquiries

Federal law protects the individual's right to privacy with regard to his or her medical histories and medical insurance coverage. For the purposes of preparing for court, OCSE can ask employers if medical support is available to a noncustodial parent or putative father. OCSE can also ask employers if children listed in the case are covered, but not about other children the employee may have covered.

4.9.2 Securing Medical Support

Every court order must address the medical insurance needs of the child. OCSE will determine the availability of health insurance for both parties through interview and verification of employer records and present that information to the court so that a determination can be made as to which party is in the best position to provide coverage. Each order will address who should provide coverage and whether the other party should contribute to the cost of the premium, or that neither party has health care coverage available that is reasonable in cost and accessible to the child. OCSE will verify that insurance is provided. "Reasonable cost" as it pertains to insurance premiums and/or cash medical support and "accessible coverage" are defined in the Arkansas Supreme Court Guidelines for Setting Child Support Obligations (Administrative Order #10).

OCSE will provide information to the custodial party and the Medicaid agency (if the child(ren) are receiving Medicaid benefits) regarding the health insurance policy including, but not limited to, the name, address and phone number of the health insurance organization, benefits covered under the plan, the policy number, claim forms, membership card, and any other information needed to file a claim.

4.10 EXPEDITED PROCESS FOR ESTABLISHMENT CASES

Federal regulations and State law require that action to establish child support obligations be taken within certain time frames. OCSE must, within 90 calendar days of locating the putative father or noncustodial parent and regardless of whether paternity has been established, establish an order for support, complete service of process necessary to commence proceedings, or document unsuccessful attempts to serve process despite diligent efforts to obtain service of process. If the court dismisses a petition for a support order without prejudice, OCSE must, at the time of dismissal, examine the reasons for dismissal and determine when it would be appropriate to seek an order in the future.

Additionally, in all cases in which an order of support needs to be established and regardless of whether or not paternity has been established, action to obtain the order of support must be completed within 6 months of the date of service in 75% of such cases and within 12 months from the date of service in 90% of such cases.

If long-arm jurisdiction rules to establish paternity and support are used, paternity establishment and/or support order establishment should be completed within 12 months of service of process. Paternity establishment and support order establishment should be completed as one action when appropriate.

4.11 SERVICE OF PROCESS

4.11.1 Guidelines For Diligent Efforts To Obtain Service Of Process

Attorneys representing OCSE are responsible for selecting the appropriate method of service. The method must be selected and action taken to obtain service within three business days of the date on which the Summons or Contempt Citation was issued.

The sheriff may elect to serve legal papers in some counties. If the sheriff is unable to obtain service, the papers may be forwarded to the process server contracted to provide service of process in the county. If the sheriff elects NOT to serve legal papers, the process server who has contracted with OCSE to provide service of process may be used.

4.11.2 Monitoring The Request For Service Of Process

(a) Service by Sheriff or Process Server

- If proof of service has not been returned within 14 calendar days of mailing, the sheriff or process server must be contacted to determine whether service has been obtained and, if not, whether the address provided has been determined to be inaccurate.

- If the address is inaccurate the attorney must immediately refer the case to the caseworker for relocate. The caseworker shall attempt to relocate the noncustodial parent and provide the attorney with a new address for service of process.
- If service is still being attempted using the address provided, follow up shall be made again 14 calendar days afterwards.

(b) Service by Restricted Delivery Mail

- If the return receipt is not received within 30 calendar days, it shall be assumed that the service is unsuccessful, and request for service must be sent to the sheriff or process server within 35 calendar days after the restricted delivery was mailed.
- If the restricted delivery service is returned unclaimed, but with the appearance that the address is still good, request for service shall be sent to the sheriff or process server within two business days.
- According to applicable Rules of Civil Procedure, if the restricted delivery service is returned marked “Refused” by the post office, it shall be re-mailed by first class mail within two business days of the return along with a notice that despite such refusal the case will proceed and that judgment by default may be entered against the defendant unless he or she appears at the hearing.
- If the restricted delivery service is returned with an indication that the address is no longer good, the file shall be referred to the caseworker for relocate immediately.

All efforts of service of process must be documented in the case file and ARCSIS note screens.

Chapter 5

ENFORCEMENT

5.1 ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

5.1.1 Overview

OCSE will pursue collection of child and medical support obligations and utilize all appropriate administrative and judicial remedies available under State law. Once an order is established, the noncustodial parent is responsible for making payments by the date set in the order. Enforcement of support obligations will be initiated on the date the noncustodial parent fails to make payments in an amount equal to one month of support.

Upon completion of legal activity necessary to establish an obligation for support and the amount of the support obligation, the case will be returned to the caseworker, who will be responsible for monitoring payments made by the noncustodial parent to ensure that he or she complies with the support obligation. A child support obligation commences on the date specified in the order. If no start date is set out in the order, the first payment falls due on the date the order was filed with the clerk of court.

Enforcement through income withholding, intercept of unemployment benefits or workers' compensation benefits, income tax intercept, additional payments ordered to be paid on the child support arrearage or judgment, contempt proceedings, or any other means of collection shall be available for the collection of a child support arrearage or judgment until such is satisfied.

5.1.2 Administrative Remedies

Caseworkers must use all appropriate administrative methods as described in this chapter to enforce orders as the remedy of first choice. If administrative remedies have failed or are unavailable, court action to enforce orders should then be used as a last resort.

5.1.3 Administrative Subpoenas

The Administrator or a designee is authorized to issue an administrative subpoena for any financial or other information needed to establish, modify, or enforce a child support order to any individual or organization reasonably believed to have information on the financial resources of a noncustodial parent or putative father.

A court may compel compliance with an administrative subpoena, impose penalties of up to \$100 for each day after 60 days of receipt of a request, and may award attorney fees and costs to OCSE upon proof that an individual or organization failed to comply with the subpoena without cause.

Subpoenas are served in the manner provided by law. OCSE will make and keep a record of all subpoenas issued.

5.1.4 Delinquency Notices

OCSE may send a delinquency notice to the noncustodial parent when the unpaid support equals 30 days' obligation.

5.1.5 Interest

The owner of the judgment or the counsel of record of the owner of the judgment may request in writing, prior to the entry of a judgment on arrears, that interest not accrue on past due support.

If interest is reduced to a judgment by the court or the amount of interest owed is received as a sum certain from another state, OCSE will include the sum certain amount as child support debt owed and collect by all appropriate enforcement means.

In a case where no sum certain is designated by the court and the custodial party wishes to collect interest, the custodial party may obtain, at his or her own expense, a certified calculation of the total amount of interest owed from a licensed accountant or other reliable financial source. The calculation must be accompanied by a professional opinion on official letterhead that states the calculation is reasonable based on the information provided for the calculation and is calculated in accordance with State law pertaining to child support interest. Documentation supporting the calculation must be attached in order for OCSE to include the interest amount as a child support debt.

5.1.6 Income Withholding

Income withholding is generally used as an initial enforcement effort if the noncustodial parent is employed or if there is another source of periodic income subject to withholding.

OCSE will include a provision for income withholding in every child support order. In those cases where income withholding is not in effect, OCSE will take all necessary and appropriate actions to implement income withholding when the arrears are equal to or exceed 30 days' obligation. Income withholding has priority over any other legal process under State law against the same wages.

The law requires that all support orders or decrees include a provision directing the employer to deduct sufficient amounts to meet both the periodic support obligations plus an additional payment to apply against any accrued arrearage. The amount to be applied against the arrearage shall be the amount stated in the order expressed as a dollar amount or percentage, or 20% of the periodic payment if not specified by the order. The order of income withholding will be effective immediately unless there is a finding of good cause not to begin immediate income withholding or the order reflects the parties' agreement to other arrangements.

The income withholding law applies to existing orders as well as those entered after the enactment of applicable statutes.

(a) Initiated Income Withholding

State law provides for payment of child support obligations by mandatory initiated income withholding. Once a child support obligation is established under a court order authorizing income withholding, no further court action is required to implement the procedure to collect

support from the noncustodial parent's wages or other income. Initiated income withholding must take effect when the amount of the delinquency is equal to the total court-ordered support payable for 30 calendar days and upon proper notice to the noncustodial parent. The provision will also apply when partial payments have been made but total arrears are equal to the obligation due for one month.

(b) Immediate Income Withholding

Orders, judgments, and decrees should contain a provision for immediate income withholding. There are two exceptions: (1) the court finds that there is good cause not to implement withholding, or (2) the parties enter into an alternative agreement regarding withholding which is incorporated into the court order. However, if the noncustodial parent accrues arrearages, income withholding may be initiated without further court action.

OCSE, an attorney representing the custodial party, or the custodial party may initiate the income withholding process. An additional amount equal to 20% of the periodic payment must be deducted to apply against any accrued arrearage unless the court orders a specific amount or a set percentage to be paid on arrears.

OCSE must issue a wage withholding notice to the employer within two business days of the date the support order is entered if the employer's address is known on that date or, if the address is unknown, within two business days of locating the employer's address.

By law, the employer must begin the withholding no later than the first pay period that occurs after 14 calendar days following the date the notice was mailed.

(c) Withholding of Lump Sum Payments

State law requires that orders for payment of money for the support and care of any children include a provision for the withholding of the full amount of past due support owed by the noncustodial parent not to exceed 50% of the net lump-sum payment (entire amount of lump-sum less any amount required by law to be withheld) paid to the noncustodial parent. Lump sum payments are defined as a form of income paid to an individual at other than regular or periodic intervals; payment regardless of frequency that is dependent upon meeting a condition precedent, including the performance of a contract; a job performance standard or quota; the liquidation of unused sick or vacation pay or leave; the settlement of a claim; or an award for length of service.

(d) Contested Withholding

The only grounds available to an obligor to contest wage withholding are that the person who received the notice was not the person obligated to pay the support, the arrears are incorrect, or the current support amount is incorrect. OCSE will conduct an informal review of the income withholding order issued by the agency, upon the request of the noncustodial party, to confirm that he or she is the person identified as the person who owes the support and that the amount of current and past-due support is correct. However, if the noncustodial parent wants to request a hearing with the court he or she must do so within 10 calendar days of the date of the notice of income withholding. Once implemented, income withholding remains in effect, following the noncustodial parent from one employer to another until the support obligation is terminated or is set aside by the court.

If withholding is contested within 10 calendar days, the caseworker will immediately forward the case to the Supervisor/Field Manager for administrative review. The noncustodial parent will be afforded an opportunity to present his or her case to the court.

(e) Termination Of Income Withholding

If there are no child support arrearages, the noncustodial parent may terminate income withholding for child support without petitioning the court by giving written notice, in person or by certified mail, to the noncustodial parent's employer, the custodial party, OCSE, the Clearinghouse, and the clerk of the court. The notice must be given no earlier than 30 calendar days before the termination of the duty to pay support, and must contain the name and address of the noncustodial parent, the name and address of the noncustodial parent's employer, a statement that income withholding for child support will be terminated, the date of termination, and the basis for termination of income withholding.

The custodial party, OCSE, or the clerk of the court may file a written objection to the termination. The written objection to the termination must be made by certified mail to the noncustodial parent and to his or her employer within 10 calendar days after receipt of the notice of intent to terminate income withholding for child support. It must state that the noncustodial parent's duty to pay child support has not been fulfilled as required by court order, and it must set forth the reasons for nonfulfillment. If a written objection is filed as provided in this section, income withholding for child support shall continue until such time as an order is entered which terminates, alters, or amends income withholding for child support.

NOTE: For information on automatic modification of the support amount when one child emancipates, see Chapter 6.

(f) Computing Amount For Withholding

The Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA) and State law limits the amount of wages that are subject to withholding for support. The maximum amounts are expressed in percentages and depend on two variables:

1. Whether the noncustodial parent has remarried and is supporting a new spouse or dependant child(ren)
2. Whether the arrearage owed equals or exceeds 12 weeks of support

Below is the breakdown of which percentage applies.

- A. 50% of the disposable earnings if the noncustodial parent is supporting a spouse or dependant child other than the spouse or child for whose support the court order was issued
- B. 55% of the disposable earnings if the conditions of (A) above exist and the amount of arrears are equal to 12 weeks support or greater
- C. 60% of the disposable earnings if the noncustodial parent is not supporting a

spouse or dependant child other than the spouse or child with respect to whose support the court order was issued

- D. 65% of the disposable earnings if the conditions of C above exist and there is an amount of arrearage of 12 weeks support or greater

If the total to be withheld for current and past-due support exceeds CCPA limits and if all notices and orders for current support have been satisfied, the employer shall make prorated disbursements of the remaining amount available for disbursement toward arrears. *Prorated* means the proportionate amount each notice or order for payment of past due support bears to the total amount due for payment of past due support under all notices and orders.

EXAMPLE

Family A	\$150 current support
Family B	<u>\$200</u> current support
	\$350 total support

The employer has determined that the noncustodial parent has \$300 available for withholding based on CCPA limits. Withholding would be computed as follows:

$$\$150 \div \$350 = 43\% \text{ to family A or } \$129$$

$$\$200 \div \$350 = 57\% \text{ to family B or } \$171$$

OCSE will, as far as practical, provide information and assistance to the employer in delineating the prorated disbursement amounts.

(g) Bankruptcy and Income Withholding

If income withholding is in place when a noncustodial parent (employee) files bankruptcy, the caseworker will refer the case to the OCSE attorney for review and advice on how to proceed.

(h) Noncustodial Parents Receiving Social Security Benefits

Income withholding can be used to offset payments from Social Security Disability Benefits. Income withholding is not available against Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments. Cases should be reviewed by an attorney since legal action may be necessary to address current support and the amount to be paid on arrears. OCSE may use appropriate enforcement remedies to collect any obligation owed by a noncustodial parent who receives SSI.

The noncustodial parent will receive credit against a child support obligation for benefits paid contemporaneous with the support accruals. A retroactive benefit should be credited against support accruing during the period covered by the retroactive benefit but will not be credited against arrears that may have accrued prior to the date on which the NCP's disability was determined to have commenced.

In disability situations in which there is a gap between the disability and the period for which benefits are paid, any excess of benefits over the child support for the period do not carry back for application to any arrearage that accrued between the disability and the benefit period.

(i) Expedited Process For Enforcement Cases

OCSE must take an enforcement action from the date of delinquency or locate, whichever is later, within the following time frames:

- 30 calendar days, if **no** service of process is required
- 60 calendar days, if service of process is required

Federal regulations require that action to enforce must be commenced and completed within the appropriate time frame. If contempt is the appropriate enforcement action, the motion must be filed, served, and a hearing must be held to reach a final disposition within 60 calendar days of the delinquency or locate, whichever is later. Disposition is defined as the date on which a support order is officially established and/or recorded or the action is dismissed.

5.2 INTERSTATE INCOME WITHHOLDING

5.2.1 Interstate Enforcement

When a support order or income withholding order issued in another state is registered, the registering tribunal (Arkansas) must notify the nonregistering party. The notice must be accompanied by a copy of the registered order, along with other documents and relevant information. The notice must inform the nonregistering party that a registered order is enforceable as of the date of registration in the same manner as an order issued by an Arkansas court. A hearing to contest the validity for enforcement of the registered order must be requested within 20 calendar days after notice. Failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order in a timely manner will result in confirmation and enforcement of the order and alleged arrearages, and will preclude further contest of that order with respect to any matter that could have been asserted.

(a) Direct Income Withholding

OCSE will initiate income withholding by sending an income withholding notice to an employer in any state where the noncustodial parent is located and employment is verified. If the employer fails to implement withholding, OCSE will forward a request to the other state's child support agency to enforce the income withholding order.

(b) Contest By The Noncustodial Parent Of An Income Withholding Order Issued In Another State

A noncustodial parent may contest the validity or enforcement of an income withholding order issued in another state and received directly by an employer in Arkansas, by giving notice to the following individuals or entities:

- The support enforcement agency providing services to the custodian

- Each employer that has directly received an income withholding order
- The person or agency designated to receive payments in the income withholding order
- To the custodian if no person or agency is designated to receive payments

If a noncustodial parent contests an income withholding notice that was issued in another state, the caseworker will contact the other state to advise that the noncustodial parent has contested the direct income withholding. If the other state initiates interstate enforcement pursuant to UIFSA, the order will be registered.

5.3 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

5.3.1 Withholding from Unemployment Insurance Benefits

State law provides for an information exchange with the Department of Workforce Services (DWS) and the withholding of Unemployment Insurance Benefits (UIB) to apply against a court-ordered child support obligation. Intercept of UIB is subject to income withholding for the amount of the obligation. The amount withheld cannot exceed Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA) limits as discussed above in “Computing Amount for Withholding.”

5.3.2 Case Selection Criteria

Cases to be considered for withholding of UIB must meet the following criteria:

- There must be a valid court order for child support
- The court order must direct DWS to withhold from UIB, or the noncustodial parent must agree that DWS will withhold from UIB
- There must be an open enforcement case

5.3.3 Intercept Agreement

There should be a provision in a court order for income withholding that permits withholding from UIB. If the income withholding provision is not in the order, a Notice Regarding Unemployment Compensation with the Agreement to Withhold from Unemployment Insurance Benefits will be sent to the noncustodial parent. This signed form is sufficient to begin income withholding from UIB. If the noncustodial parent fails to sign and return the agreement, court action will be necessary to change the order and permit withholding from UIB.

The amount to be deducted will be the amount stated in the order or current support amount plus an additional 20% for arrears or the amount ordered paid on arrears. The amount to be paid on arrears must be either in the court order or in the agreement that the noncustodial parent signs. The total amount to be withheld is subject to CCPA limits.

5.4 FEDERAL OFFSET PROGRAM

5.4.1 Overview

The Internal Revenue Code authorizes the collection of delinquent child support through the interception of federal income tax refunds. OCSE may certify arrears owed to the custodial party regardless of the age of the dependants listed in the case.

Financial Management Service (FMS), a bureau of the Department of Treasury (DoT), operates the Treasury Offset Program (TOP), which maintains a centralized TOP Master Debtor File. This file contains a list of taxpayers owing debts to various agencies, including child support debts. Funds offset through these programs are sent by FMS to the Program Support Center (PSC), which then forwards the funds to the state or states that submitted the noncustodial parent to OCSE for offset.

For cases that meet the criteria for a tax refund offset, arrears will automatically be certified to Financial Management Services (FMS) for federal tax offset and administrative offset. Eligible cases will be extracted and sent to the State Department for passport denial. OCSE will not certify a case in which the noncustodial parent or his or her spouse has filed for bankruptcy prior to October 17, 2005, under Chapters 7, 11, or 13 of Title 11 of the U.S. Code unless the automatic stay has been lifted or is no longer in effect. However, if bankruptcy was filed after October 17, 2005, the case meeting the criteria may be certified for federal tax offset.

5.4.2 Criteria For Certification

- Only those cases in which child support enforcement services are provided are eligible.
- Past-due support
 - May include medical support only if a specific dollar amount is included in the order.
 - May not include fees or court costs or any other non-child support debts owed to the State or to the family.
- OCSE must
 - Verify the accuracy of the arrears.
 - Have a copy of the order and payment records or signed affidavit from the custodial party attesting to the arrears.
 - Verify the noncustodial parent's name and SSN.
 - Have the noncustodial parent's current address.
 - Certify that the information is accurate and that the State has afforded the noncustodial parent all due process rights.
- Certifications in TEA cases may include an amount for support and maintenance of a child, or support of a child and the parent with whom the child is living.
- Spousal support is eligible for certification in non-TEA and Medicaid-only cases in which the parent is living with the child and spousal support and child support obligations are included in the same order.
- When certifying an interstate case, the request may be made only by a state that has taken an assignment or application for child support enforcement services.

- The amount of arrears certified is modified bi-weekly to show the increase or decrease in the arrears amount.
- New cases are submitted on a continuing basis. A new case is one that has not been previously submitted to the combined offset program, or a case that was deleted because the debt was satisfied but in which subsequent arrears have accrued and the case is being certified for offset again.
- If more than one state certifies a noncustodial parent, the state that submits its certification to FMS first will receive the offset.

5.4.3 Federal Income Tax Offset

Case selection for Federal Income Tax Offset is as follows and is mandatory for all cases that meet the criteria:

- For TEA cases, the arrears must be at least \$150
- For non-TEA cases, the arrears must be at least \$500

5.4.4 Administrative Offset

(a) Criteria

All case types eligible for Federal income tax offset are eligible for administrative offset.

- Recurring and nonrecurring payments can be offset, such as
 - Vendor and miscellaneous payments
 - Expense reimbursement payments
 - Travel payments
- The debt must be at least \$150 in TEA cases and \$500 in Non-TEA cases
- There is no age restriction for the child

The cost of each offset will be passed on to the custodial party in non-TEA cases. If cases are submitted for administrative offset, federal wages and retirement payments will be excluded and income withholding will be used to collect from these sources.

(b) U.S. Passport Denial

U.S. passport denial is part of the federal offset program. Cases submitted for the federal tax offset program with arrears that exceed \$2,500 will be extracted from the electronic file and forwarded to the U.S. State Department. The noncustodial parent is “flagged” and a passport is denied at application. The noncustodial parent is told to contact the child support office that certified the debt. Only the state that certified the debt can withdraw or remove the noncustodial parent from the denial process. Participation in the passport denial process is mandatory. If arrears fall below the \$2,500 threshold, the case will remain “flagged” until the noncustodial parent pays the amount owed in full. There is no age restriction for the child. Passport denial is mandatory for all cases that meet the criteria.

If more than one state certified the noncustodial parent, all states must remove the noncustodial parent from the process before a passport can be issued.

5.4.5 Release of the Passport Flag

Generally, arrears should be paid in full before OCSE will notify The Department of State (DOS) to release the passport flag. However, if the noncustodial parent requires a passport for work-related travel, the caseworker should 1) verify the employment information, 2) issue a Notice of Income Withholding to the employer for current support plus an amount to be applied on arrears of not less than 20% of the current support amount, and 3) the noncustodial parent must make a payment of the current support amount for the month and not less than 25% of the total amount of the arrearages.

DOS will be notified to release the passport when any of the following is true:

- OCSE submitted the individual in error (the individual submitted has never owed child support)
- The noncustodial parent pays the arrears in full
- There is a life or death situation as described below, the noncustodial parent makes a payment of the current support amount for the month plus at least 25% of the amount of arrears, the noncustodial parent provides a note from a doctor or the Red Cross stating there is a life or death situation, and OCSE establishes income withholding for continued payments
- The passport is required for military deployment verified by a letter from the Commanding Officer

An emergency Notice of Passport Withdrawal letter will be submitted to Federal OCSE to remove the noncustodial parent from the denial process *only* for life or death situations involving an immediate family member or an erroneous submission. In life or death situations, verification of the death or medical emergency is mandatory. Verification must be from a medical doctor or a Red Cross notification.

Immediate family is defined as:

- Parent or guardian of obligor
- Child (natural or adopted)
- Grandparent
- Sibling
- Aunt
- Uncle
- Step-child
- Step-parent
- Step-sibling
- Spouse

5.4.6 Priority

Financial Management Services (FMS) will pay certified debts in the following priority:

1. Federal tax debts (i.e., IRS)
2. Past-due child support in TEA, IV-E Foster Care, and non- TEA cases
3. Other Federal debts (i.e., education debts)

4. State tax debts.

5.4.7 Pre-Offset Notices

(a) Notices

OCSE will send pre-offset notices to a noncustodial parent when the case meets the criteria for certification to the Federal Offset Program. Certified arrearages may be modified higher or lower without further notice to a noncustodial parent. If an arrearage is paid to a zero balance or modified to a zero balance and then accrues an arrearage at a later date, a new pre-offset notice will be sent to a noncustodial parent prior to re-certification for the new arrearage.

(b) Federal Tax Offset Complaint Resolution

Upon receipt of the pre-offset notice, the noncustodial parent may contact the local OCSE office to contest the debt. At this time, the case record should be reviewed to determine whether the case was certified correctly. If reduction or deletion of the certified amount is required, the local OCSE office will take the necessary action. If a request for a hearing has been received but the issue is resolved without a hearing, a letter must be sent to the noncustodial parent explaining how the issue was resolved and confirming that an administrative hearing will not be held.

If the complaint concerns a joint tax refund, the noncustodial parent should be advised to file an amended tax return with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). IRS will process the spouse's portion directly to the taxpayer.

5.4.8 Federal Tax Offset Administrative Hearing

OCSE will follow policies outlined in Chapter 9, Administrative Hearings, for conducting reviews on federal tax offset complaints.

If the complaint is on an intrastate case (both the noncustodial parent and custodial party are in Arkansas) the hearing will be conducted following procedures outlined in Chapter 9, Administrative Hearings. In an interstate case, upon the request of the noncustodial parent, the hearing will be conducted by the state that issued the support order.

When an administrative hearing is conducted in the state with the order, the certifying state will comply with the decision made by that state.

5.5 STATE INCOME TAX REFUND OFFSET

5.5.1 Overview

State law authorizes collection of current support and past due child and medical support, as defined by State law, through the interception of State income tax refunds.

A listing of delinquent obligors and the amount of past due child and medical support certified for collection is combined with other debts owed to Arkansas by custodial parties or noncustodial parents and submitted to the Revenue Department. This list is matched against the Revenue Department taxpayer file. When a tax refund becomes available for an individual whose

debt has been certified, the Revenue Set-Off Unit forwards the funds to OCSE and the refund is applied against the amount of the debt. The Revenue Department pays any excess directly to the taxpayer. Medical support, overpayments, cost and fees are subject to tax intercept.

Collections from a noncustodial parent as a result of State income tax refund offset are treated as a regular child support payment and disbursed accordingly.

5.5.2 Cases Eligible For Offset

In addition to the legislative requirements, OCSE has established the following criteria for cases to be submitted for State intercept:

- There must be a court order for support.
- Arrearage must be at least \$50 for TEA or Foster Care cases and \$100 for non-TEA cases. Instant debt balances will be included in the certified amount; however, cases with orders less than 30 days old from the effective date will not be certified regardless of the arrearage amount.
- The fees of the noncustodial parent must total at least \$50. Fees and TEA arrears may be combined to reach the \$50 threshold for TEA certification.
- The fees of the custodial party must total at least \$50. Non-IV-D cases and closed cases will be certified; open IV-D cases will not be certified.
- There must be an assignment of child support rights to the State of Arkansas for TEA, Medicaid, and IV-E Foster Care cases or a contract for child and/or medical support for non-TEA cases.
- Arkansas must be the responding state in interstate cases (i.e., the noncustodial parent must reside in Arkansas).
- OCSE must not submit a case in which the noncustodial parent or the noncustodial parent's spouse has filed bankruptcy under Chapters 7, 11, 12, or 13 of the United States Code prior to October 17, 2005.
- The custodial party will be certified for offset if there is an overpayment balance in excess of \$25, if the custodial party did not respond to the notices regarding the overpayment or failed to make arrangements to repay the overpayment.

5.5.3 State Tax Pre-Offset Notices

The individual who is being certified to the Revenue Department will be given written notice in advance of the agency's intent to intercept his or her tax refund.

5.5.4 State Tax Offset Informal Complaint Resolution

The local office will attempt to resolve complaints or questions regarding State Tax Offset informally and is responsible for making adjustments to or deletion of the state tax offset certification. The customer should be informed that they must submit a written request in order

to contest the offset through an Administrative Hearing within the timeframes indicated in the pre-offset notice.

5.6 LICENSE SUSPENSION

5.6.1 Administrative Suspension of Licenses

State law authorizes and establishes procedures for the suspension of specified state-issued licenses, including commercial driver's and regular driver's licenses, including motorcycles; permanent license plates; recreational licenses; and occupational, professional and business licenses of a noncustodial parent, if certain conditions exist on a case. When interviewing the noncustodial parent, the local OCSE office should request that the noncustodial parent allow the office to copy the noncustodial parent's driver's or commercial driver's license and Social Security card for identification purposes and for future reference. This information is to be maintained in the file at the local OCSE office. All licensing authorities affected may not be capable of interface automation with the OCSE database. Periodically, staff should make inquiries with custodial parties or other knowledgeable sources to determine if a noncustodial parent holds a State-issued license subject to suspension.

NOTE: There are two classes of state ID cards that do not fall within the definition of "license": Class ID (issued for identification only) and Class X (issued for persons who have been ticketed for a traffic violation in Arkansas but have not been licensed to drive in Arkansas). Class ID and Class X will not be suspended.

One of the following two conditions must be met in order to suspend a noncustodial parent's driver's license:

Condition 1: The noncustodial parent is delinquent on a court-ordered child support payment in an amount equal to three months' obligation or more, or the noncustodial parent is delinquent on payments toward an adjudicated arrearage in an amount equal to a three months' obligation or more

Condition 2: The noncustodial parent is the subject of an outstanding failure to appear, body attachment, or bench warrant related to a child support proceeding

NOTE: If the noncustodial parent has filed bankruptcy, no action to suspend or revoke a license should be taken until the OCSE attorney has reviewed the case and provided instructions on how to proceed. Suspensions made prior to a filing of bankruptcy will not be reinstated.

The following are exceptions to the above conditions:

1. If the noncustodial parent was assessed retroactive support, the noncustodial parent is not "delinquent" in child support payments for those retroactive support payments. For example, if the noncustodial parent is the putative father and the court finds him to be the legal father and invokes the law authorizing the setting of support retroactively, then the noncustodial parent is not delinquent because there was never an obligation to pay anything before the court date. "Instant debt" will not be considered an "adjudicated arrearage" for the purpose of this policy. However, if the noncustodial parent fails to pay on a retroactive support order for three months or in a total amount equal to at least three months' obligation, license suspension may be appropriate.
2. The noncustodial parent pays the delinquency below an amount equal to three months' obligation.
3. Noncustodial parents who are currently in compliance with a written agreement with OCSE requiring periodic installment payments for liquidation of a child support delinquency or adjudicated arrearage, noncustodial parents currently in compliance with their most recent court order reducing a child support arrearage to proper judgment and requiring periodic payments for liquidation of the judgment, or noncustodial parents who are currently making regular and periodic payments on a child support delinquency or adjudicated arrearage through income withholding.
4. The noncustodial parent enters an agreed order or written installment agreement with OCSE with instructions to pay current support plus an additional specified amount to be applied to the arrearage/delinquency. The agreed order or written installment agreement should contain a provision that stipulates that if the noncustodial parent becomes 30 days delinquent on the agreed order or written agreement, the license(s) affected will be suspended immediately, and the noncustodial parent specifically waives all rights to an administrative hearing or further notice prior to the suspension(s).
5. Noncustodial parents who are periodically making regular payments voluntarily in an amount equal to current support plus at least 20% toward liquidation of the arrearage/delinquency, or are paying to the extent permitted under Consumer Credit Protection Act guidelines.

OCSE can place a suspension against an expired license, which will prevent the noncustodial parent from receiving a new license until arrangements have been made with OCSE to pay current support and an amount toward arrears.

5.6.2 Notice Of Intent To Suspend License

If either Condition 1 or Condition 2 noted above exists and none of the five Exceptions apply, a Notice of Intent to Suspend License will be mailed to the noncustodial parent. Notices should be sent certified mail to the most current address as provided by the licensing authorities or to the

address provided to the court by the noncustodial parent, unless a verified address has been obtained. In the event a notice sent by certified mail is rejected or unclaimed, a subsequent mailing of the notice by regular first class mail shall be considered sufficient (must be narrated/documented). The notice will specifically identify all known licenses and permanent license plates held by the noncustodial parent and will inform the noncustodial parent that the specified licenses or license plates will be suspended in 60 days unless the noncustodial parent requests an administrative hearing within 30 calendar days following receipt of the notice. The notice shall advise the noncustodial parent that identified licenses will be suspended unless the request for a hearing is received within 30 calendar days of the notice.

If the 60 days has expired and no appeal is pending, the license will be suspended. The noncustodial parent must enter into an installment agreement before the license will be reinstated. Additionally, the noncustodial parent may avoid suspension or obtain reinstatement by paying the delinquency to an amount below three months' obligation.

5.6.3 License Suspension Informal Complaint Resolution

Following issuance of the Notice of Intent to Suspend License, the noncustodial parent may avoid license suspension by contacting the local OCSE office and entering into an agreed order or written installment agreement with OCSE as described in Exception 4 listed above. Agreed orders and written installment agreements made after issuance of a License Suspension Notice should include a condition that requires that some payment be made by the noncustodial parent before expiration of the notice of intent to suspend. In the event the noncustodial parent contests the accuracy of the arrearage information or the duration of the delinquency, he or she can schedule an appointment with the local OCSE office to resolve the issue. Issues that cannot be resolved by the local OCSE office will be forwarded to Central Office for an administrative hearing if requested by the noncustodial parent.

5.6.4 License Suspension And Reinstatements

Central Office staff will have access to Driver Control files and will be responsible for keying any suspensions or reinstatements of driver's and commercial driver's license. If the noncustodial parent pays the arrearage below an amount equal to three months' obligation or the court enters a judgment on arrears, the license will be reinstated. Following license suspension, the noncustodial parent may obtain license reinstatement by entering into an agreed order or written installment agreement with OCSE as described in OCSE policy. The agreed order or written installment agreement should contain a provision requiring a lump sum payment in addition to requiring the periodic payment of current support and regular periodic payments on the arrearage/delinquency. It is imperative that Central Office be notified to immediately take necessary actions to restore the license or permanent license plate of the obligor when the condition warranting suspension has been removed.

In some instances, noncustodial parents may initiate action on their own accord resulting in a court order eliminating the presence of Condition 1 or 2. If the noncustodial parent takes such action eliminating the threshold condition for license suspension prior to the effective date of the intended suspension, the responsible local OCSE office must upon notification notify the Central Office Program Support section to take action to set aside suspension activity on the case and to notify the noncustodial parent accordingly.

In the event of fraud or mistake resulting in a wrongful suspension, OCSE shall immediately notify the licensing authority involved to restore the license or permanent license plate of the noncustodial parent as appropriate. When an enforcement case closes, OCSE loses its authority to enforce the child support order. Although the case may remain open for payment processing, OCSE cannot take any action on the case to enforce or collect child support. Therefore, when an enforcement case is closed, OCSE cannot continue a license suspension action against the noncustodial parent, and his or her licenses should be reinstated.

The Central Office License Suspension Section will reinstate the noncustodial parent's driver's license and, if necessary, notify the appropriate licensing agency to reinstate any other licenses. Central Office will notify the noncustodial parent that the licensing authorities have been notified.

5.6.5 Referrals And Injunctions For Suspended License

Whenever OCSE determines that the noncustodial parent has engaged in an activity despite suspension of the license, a referral should be made to the licensing authority and/or to law enforcement, as appropriate. In some cases the local OCSE office may consider seeking a court injunction from the appropriate Circuit Court restraining the noncustodial parent from any activity not permitted during license suspension. The assigned OCSE attorney should be consulted if the local OCSE office believes that injunctive relief should be pursued.

5.6.6 Law License Review

Semiannually, the clerk of the Arkansas Supreme Court is requested to furnish OCSE with a list of persons who possess an Arkansas law license. Noncustodial parents on the list who meet one of the Conditions and none of the Exceptions listed previously will be referred to the clerk of Supreme Court for review of their law license.

5.7 LIENS ON ASSETS HELD BY FINANCIAL ENTITIES

5.7.1 Overview

State law requires each financial entity (defined as any bank, trust company, savings and loan association, credit union, insurance company, or any corporation association, partnership, or individual receiving or accepting money or its equivalent on deposit) to cooperate with OCSE to develop, implement, and operate an electronic automated data match system using automated data exchanges to provide OCSE, each calendar quarter, with the following information: the name, record address, Social Security number, or other taxpayer identification number and other identifying information for each noncustodial parent who maintains an account at their respective financial institution.

OCSE may also impose a lien, seize assets, or freeze an account based on verification of an account held by an individual at any time information becomes available to the caseworker. The caseworker shall notify the Lien/Levy Section when such information becomes available. The process to seize the asset will be completed by the Lien/Levy section staff.

5.7.2 Criteria

The following criteria must be met to qualify for a lien on assets held by financial entities:

- The case must be an open enforcement case.
- Arrears must be at least \$500 or equal to three months' obligation, whichever is greater.
- No payment received within the last 45 days.
- The noncustodial parent is not currently a TEA recipient.
- The noncustodial parent does not have an active bankruptcy case that was filed prior to October 17, 2005.
- A Family Violence Indicator is not attached to the noncustodial parent.

An account is defined as any of the following:

- demand deposit account
- checking or negotiable withdrawal order account
- savings account
- money-market mutual fund account
- time deposit account

Withholdings, intercepts, and seizures may be initiated by OCSE without obtaining a prior order from any court. OCSE shall provide written notice to the noncustodial parent or alternate account holder informing him or her that withholding, intercept, or seizure has commenced; of the right to an administrative hearing; and the procedures to follow if he or she desires to contest the action(s). The notice to the noncustodial parent or alternate account holder shall include the information provided to the employer, agency, or financial institution.

OCSE enters into cooperative agreements with financial entities to provide for automatic data exchanges to the maximum extent feasible in order to locate account assets of noncustodial parents. Any information obtained from any financial entity shall become a business record of OCSE and be subject to privacy safeguards.

OCSE may also impose a lien against the real and personal property of a noncustodial parent who owes overdue support and who resides or owns property in the State. State law provides for relief from the fraudulent transfer of property and assets by a noncustodial parent in an attempt to avoid liens, and provides a creditor provisions needed to obtain avoidance of the transfer to the extent necessary to satisfy a claim subject to the limitations in State law. A settlement agreement between the noncustodial parent, a child support creditor, and/or OCSE may be obtained.

Financial entities shall, in response to a notice of lien or levy, surrender assets held by such financial entities on behalf of any noncustodial parent who is subject to a child support lien pursuant to a judgment or by operation of law.

In cases in which there is overdue child support, and in an effort to secure assets to satisfy any current support obligation and any arrearage, OCSE is authorized to take any of the following actions:

- intercept or seize periodic or lump-sum payments from

- a state or local agency, including unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, certain veteran's benefits
- judgments, settlements, prizes, and lotteries
- attach and seize assets of the obligated parent held in financial institutions
- attach public and private retirement funds, including any union retirement fund and railroad retirement
- impose liens and, in appropriate cases, force the sale of property and distribute proceeds

5.7.3 Liens Against Insurance Claims

Cases meeting the following criteria are matched with insurance carriers through the Child Support Lien Network (CSLN) and Federal Insurance Match program to identify any claim payments due to the noncustodial parent.

- Case is open for enforcement.
- Arrears are at least \$500.
- The noncustodial parent does not have an active bankruptcy case that was filed prior to October 17, 2005.
- The noncustodial parent is not receiving TEA in Arkansas or TANF in another state.

Upon receipt of the match, a Notice to Withhold Insurance Assets is sent to the insurance company, the obligor, OCSE, and the noncustodial parent's attorney. The noncustodial parent has 15 calendar days from the date on the notice to request an administrative hearing. If no hearing is requested, the insurance company is notified to remit to OCSE, the amount of the arrears or the amount of the noncustodial parent's share of the settlement whichever is less.

5.7.4 Administrative Review and Administrative Hearings

Upon receipt of the Notice of Lien and Levy, the noncustodial parent, or alternate account holder, may contact OCSE Central Office, Lien & Levy Section, to contest the validity of the freeze and seize, and ask for an administrative review. The Lien & Levy caseworker must review the record to determine whether the case was certified correctly, or whether the issues raised by the noncustodial parent, or alternate account owner, are valid. If the issues raised by the noncustodial parent, or alternate account owner, are resolved by the Lien & Levy caseworker, then necessary action will be taken in accordance with the resolution, and a letter outlining the resolution will be sent to the noncustodial parent, or alternate account owner.

Should the Lien & Levy caseworker be unable to resolve the issues or if the noncustodial parent, or alternate account owner, remain dissatisfied, then the noncustodial parent or alternate account owner may request an administrative review in writing. See Chapter 9, "Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM) Hearing" concerning proper administrative hearing policy.

5.7.5 Worker's Compensation Withholding

State law authorizes the withholding of Workers' Compensation benefits for child support. Up to 25% of periodic payments or up to 50% of lump sum payments may be withheld.

State law also authorizes a data match between Worker's Compensation Commission files and OCSE files on a monthly basis.

Custodial parties and other state child support agencies are not required to open a child support case with OCSE to offset Worker's Compensation benefits paid to the noncustodial parent. The Commission will accept a lien, a notice to withhold, a court order or a divorce decree directly from the custodial party, the other state agency, or private attorneys representing the parties.

5.8 LOTTERY COMMISSION REFERRALS

All open enforcement cases with arrears in excess of \$500 will be referred to the Lottery Commission for offset of any winnings claimed by the noncustodial parent. Referrals will be deleted when the case is closed. Payment processing cases will not be referred.

5.9 GARNISHMENT OF SALARIES, WAGES, AND OTHER INCOME SOURCES

Unpaid child support constitutes a judgment by operation of law and is subject to garnishment even in the absence of a court-ordered judgment on arrears. State law allows for the garnishment of wages until the total amount of child support judgment and costs are paid. Other sources of income, such as bank accounts, may also be garnished. The portion of VA benefits received in lieu of retired/retainer pay is subject to garnishment. The caseworker shall make a diligent effort to locate all sources of money belonging to the noncustodial parent and keep an accurate record of all attempts to locate money sources. Should the caseworker locate a money source belonging to the noncustodial parent and an arrearage exists, the caseworker should consult with the appropriate OCSE attorney. All necessary, proper, and reasonable steps to garnish said money source will be taken.

5.10 NEW HIRE REPORTING

State law established the Office of New Hire Registry within the Department of Workforce Services (DWS). Employers are required to report information on newly-hired and returning employees to the New Hire Registry. OCSE will receive New Hire records of noncustodial parents in the child support caseload. A Notice of Income Withholding and a National Medical Support Notice (NMSN) will be sent to the new employer, if appropriate, within two business days of the receipt of the New Hire information.

5.11 AUTOMATED CREDIT REPORTING

Child support debt information may be reported to Consumer Reporting Agencies (Credit Bureau). To be reported, the amount owed must exceed \$1,000 and may not include instant debt amounts entered as judgments at the time the court issues a support order, so long as regular payments have been made as ordered by the court.

OCSE must send the noncustodial parent a notice by regular mail to his or her last known address prior to the disclosure of information to a consumer reporting agency. The notice must inform the noncustodial parent of the amount of overdue support to be released, the procedures for contesting the accuracy of the information, and a statement that if he or she fails to contest the disclosure within seven calendar days of the mailing date on the notice, the information will be released.

5.12 REFERRALS FOR REVIEW FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

5.12.1 State Criminal Nonsupport

AR OCSE may refer cases for state criminal nonsupport to the appropriate prosecuting attorney for consideration if, upon review of the case, it appears the obligation to support is not being met.

Additionally, referrals to the appropriate prosecuting attorney are required if:

- AR OCSE has had enforcement responsibility for at least 12 consecutive months;
- more than \$10,000 is owed and remains unpaid;
- regular child support payments are not being paid, and
- the custodial party has completed and signed an affidavit containing the required information, including a request that the noncustodial parent be prosecuted for the criminal offense of nonsupport.

5.12.2 Federal Criminal Nonsupport

Failure to pay child support is also a federal crime and may be prosecuted as such pursuant to the Child Support Recovery Act and the Dead Beat Parents Punishment Act.

To be eligible for prosecution under federal law, the following elements must be present:

- The willful failure to pay
- A known child support obligation
 - Which has remained unpaid for longer than one year; or, in the case of a felony prosecution, 2 years **or** the amount of the past due obligation is greater than \$5,000 or in the case of a felony prosecution, \$10,000
 - For a child who resides in another state
- An additional basis exists for the prosecution of the failure to pay child support as a felony if the noncustodial parent has traveled in interstate or foreign commerce with the intent to evade the support obligation and the obligation has remained unpaid for a period of one year or longer or is greater than \$5,000

Cases meeting the criteria for this type of prosecution may be forwarded to designated OCSE staff for review and referral, if appropriate, to the U.S. Attorney's Office for the federal district in which the custodial party resides. The U.S. Attorney's Office will exercise its prosecutorial discretion in determining whether to accept or decline a case for prosecution and the level at

which an accepted case will be prosecuted.

5.12.3 Posting Security, Bond, Or Guarantee To Secure Payment Of Overdue Support

OCSE must petition, and the court may require, noncustodial parents to post security, bond or give some other guarantee to secure payment of overdue support. Advance notice must be provided to the noncustodial parent regarding the delinquency of the support payment and the requirements for posting the security, bond or guarantee. OCSE will also inform the noncustodial parent of his or her rights and the methods available for contesting the action.

5.13 ENFORCING MEDICAL SUPPORT

5.13.1 National Medical Support Notice

OCSE must enforce medical support following the same program standards outlined in this chapter for enforcing child support. If the obligated parent does not secure health insurance within 30 calendar days of the file mark date on the court order, the caseworker must take enforcement action to secure medical support. The caseworker must request employers and other groups offering health insurance coverage that is being enforced by OCSE, as well as the Medicaid agency where appropriate, to notify OCSE of lapses in coverage.

If the obligated parent changes employers, OCSE will send a National Medical Support Notice to the new employer within two business days of identifying the new employer unless medical support is provided by a third party.

The custodial party can choose to be the person responsible for providing medical support by indicating his or her choice on the application for services. If no choice is indicated, the court will determine which parent will provide coverage. A custodial party who chooses to provide medical support must provide proof of coverage or a National Medical Support Notice (NMSN) will be sent to his or her employer if employer-sponsored health insurance is available.

OCSE will not initiate or pursue legal action to obtain judgment for medical bills not covered by medical insurance.

5.13.2 Income Withholding For Health Care Coverage

In all cases where either party is ordered to provide medical support and child support enforcement services are provided by OCSE, the National Medical Support Notice (NMSN) will be used as required by federal regulations as they existed on March 27, 2001.

The NMSN must be sent to the employer within two business days of receiving employment information or matching with employer information contained in the New Hire Directory.

The Consumer Credit Protection Act (CCPA) limits must apply to the combined total withheld for both child support and medical coverage. (See Chapter 5, Computing Amount for Withholding for a discussion of CCPA limits.) Income withholding for child support must take priority over the deduction for health care premiums.

OCSE will notify the employer when there is no longer a current order for medical support in effect for which the agency is responsible.

The employer and the health care administrator must follow state law to implement income withholding for health care coverage premiums, enrolling the child(ren), and providing information regarding the policy to the family.

5.14 CONTINUATION OF PAYMENTS AFTER CHILD'S EMANCIPATION

OCSE will continue collection after the emancipation of a child until a written request is made by the applicant for services to close the case, until all arrears are paid, there is an administrative determination that the debt is un-collectible, or the case meets other federal case closure criteria. If there are arrears that have been assigned to the State, OCSE will continue collection efforts until all child support judgments owed to the State are paid in full.

All enforcement techniques apply to collection of the past due amount of support, including adjudication of arrears, garnishment, execution, wage withholding, contempt, or liens on property. Federal income taxes may be intercepted if the case is TEA and the arrears are owed to the State. State income tax refunds may be intercepted to recover TEA and non-TEA arrears.

The OCSE agency will accept recovery cases from another OCSE agency or by application from the custodial party on behalf of a child age 22 or younger who was the subject of a child support order. If the child is age 23 or older, OCSE can accept the case if there is a court-ordered judgment **and** arrears accrued after March 29, 1986.

NOTE: A change in federal law allows for offset of federal income tax refunds, denial of passports, and administrative offset of payments to individuals from the federal government regardless of the age of the child. OCSE will accept cases when the child is over the age of 23 for the purpose of certification to the federal tax offset program. Certification is an administrative enforcement remedy and may be the only remedy available to a family if the child is over the age of 23 and no judgment has been entered.

5.15 REDIRECTING CHILD SUPPORT TO THE PHYSICAL CUSTODIAN

The natural or adoptive parent, a guardian, person other than the party to the child support order, or an agency who has custody of a child for eight consecutive weeks or longer, other than court-ordered visitation, may seek to redirect child support. In situations such as this, the physical custodian has the responsibility for giving notice to the clerk of the court to redirect the child support and become the payee of the obligation. When a case such as this is initially opened with

OCSE, the customer must be notified of the requirement and referred to Ark. Code Ann. § 9-14-234(d)-(g). A copy of Act 1180 of 1995, which includes the relevant requirement, may be provided to the customer for his or her convenience.

The physical custodian is responsible for giving written notice to the clerk of court, any parent, guardian, or other caretaker, and to OCSE. Any objection to the notice of redirection must be filed with the clerk of court within 10 days of the objecting party's receipt of the notice. Notice must be given by personal service or by certified mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested. The physical custodian should be directed to contact OCSE to advise the caseworker of the date on which the notice was delivered to each person.

If OCSE receives notice of redirection, and after the 10-day objection period expires, it is the responsibility of the OCSE caseworker to confirm with the appropriate clerk of court whether an objection to the redirection notice has been filed.

If there is no objection by any party within 10 days of receipt of notice, the caseworker may redirect the ordered support to the physical custodian.

If there is an objection by any party within 10 days of receipt of notice, the case should be referred to the assigned attorney so that appropriate pleadings may be filed to request redirection of child support payments to the physical custodian.

In payment processing cases, the SDU will inform callers that they need to contact private legal counsel for advice and service or apply for OCSE services.

5.16 RECOVERY OF CHILD SUPPORT

5.16.1 After the Last Child Reaches Age 23

If all arrears have been reduced to judgment by a court on or before the date on which the youngest child attains the age of 23, OCSE will continue collection efforts until a written request is made by the applicant for services to close the case, until all arrears are paid, there is an administrative determination that the debt is un-collectible, or the case meets other federal case closure criteria. If there are arrears that have been assigned to the state, OCSE will continue collection efforts until all child support judgments owed to the state are paid in full.

Any arrears that have not been reduced to judgment by the time the youngest child attains the age of 23 are subject to the statute of limitations regarding collection of child support. OCSE will not take enforcement action to collect support arrears for which an affirmative defense of statute of limitations exists.

See note at the end of OCSE Policy 5.14 - Continuation of Payments After Child's Emancipation.

5.16.2 Recovery of Child Support in Interstate Cases

In cases in which the order was entered in another state, the statute of limitations of the state that issued the order or the Arkansas statute of limitations, whichever is longer, will apply and control how long arrears may be collected.

In cases in which the Arkansas statute of limitation would be a bar to collection of the arrears, the law of the issuing state must be reviewed to determine if collection may continue.

If collection of the child support arrears is not possible under Arkansas law or the law of the issuing state, the caseworker will send a 60-day closure notice to the applicant for services or the initiating state, as appropriate, and the case will be closed.

Chapter 6

MODIFICATION

6.1 REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT

6.1.1 Review

Child support obligations may be reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, once every 36 months at the request of either party or a state, if an assignment of rights exist. There must be a change in the noncustodial parent's gross income in an amount equal to or more than 20% or more than \$100 per month in order to petition the court for modification of the obligated child support amount based on the Family Support Chart. The order must be an Arkansas order or an order that Arkansas can assume continuing exclusive jurisdiction (CEJ) to modify.

Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA) cases will be reviewed and adjusted, if necessary, once every 36 months. A request from a party is not required. Each TEA case will be reviewed at the time of referral to determine if review and adjustment is appropriate.

Either party or a state child support agency, if an assignment of rights exists, may request review of a child support order more often than once every 36 months if a significant change in circumstances exists. The burden of proof is on the requesting party. A review more often than once every 36 months may be appropriate if one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- Support was set at the chart minimum because the noncustodial parent was unemployed or under-employed at the time, and new evidence shows that he or she is employed or more gainfully employed.
- The noncustodial parent is unemployed through no fault of his or her own and unemployment is likely to continue for an extended period of time.
- The noncustodial parent becomes permanently disabled which is medically verified by a doctor's statement and/or Social Security Disability benefits claim forms.
- The noncustodial parent has provided income information to OCSE at the request of the custodial party and otherwise meets the criteria for a review as outlined in State law.
- The oldest child will turn 18 or otherwise emancipates and one of the parties requests review of the support amount for the remaining children.

6.1.2 Notices

Notice of the right to request review and adjustment will be provided to both parties not less than once every three years. Parties requesting a review must sign the Request for Review and Adjustment form. The non-requesting party will receive notification that a review will be conducted. Both parties will receive a Notice of Review Determination upon completion of the review. OCSE will follow Arkansas law with regard to the notice required to modify an order. If

OCSE determines there is no adjustment needed and the parties wish to pursue the issue in court, they may do so on their own or with the help of a private attorney.

6.1.3 Review And Adjustment Of Interstate Cases

Interstate cases will be reviewed and adjusted upon the request of another state or either party in another state only if the order is an Arkansas order, or if Arkansas can assume continuing exclusive jurisdiction.

6.1.4 Adjustment Of Child Support Obligations Remaining When The Obligation For One Child Expires

The child support amount shall be automatically reduced for the remaining children in a support order when the support amount for one child ends. The support amount must be recalculated based on the most recent version of the Family Support Chart. Administrative Rule 10 requires that net income be applied to the chart when determining the support amount. If the income amount is not listed in the current support order, the court must determine the new support amount. If the most recent order was entered prior to the adoption of the chart or if the court deviated from the chart when setting the amount of support, the new support amount will be decided by a court.

The three-year limit on requests for review and adjustment does not apply in these cases unless the support amount was reviewed within the last three years and the issue of adjusting the support amount for the remaining minor children was addressed at that time.

6.1.5 Termination Of Support for Home Schooled Children

Parents who wish to home school their children are required to file a Notice of Intent to Home School with the local school district at the beginning of each school year. The notice will indicate the grade level completed the last school year and the grade level the student is in for the current school year. Parents determine the grade level of the home-schooled child. The State Department of Education (DOE) does not monitor the home school setting or the progress of the child. Home schooling is unaccredited work and does not lead to a high school diploma but is a legally recognized equivalent for school attendance.

The child support obligation for the home-schooled child will continue until the child's 18th birthday unless the custodial party can produce a copy of the Notice of Intent to Home School. Upon proof that the child is home schooled, support will continue until the end of the school year after the child reaches 19 years of age or receives a GED certificate, whichever is earlier.

6.1.6 Termination of a Support Obligation

A noncustodial parent's duty to pay child support for a child shall automatically terminate by operation of law when the child reaches 18 years of age unless the child is still attending high school. If the child is still attending high school, the support obligation ends upon the child's high school graduation or the end of the school year after the child reaches 19 years of age, whichever is earlier, or when the child is emancipated by a court of competent jurisdiction, marries, or dies unless the court order for child support specifically extends child support after such circumstances. It is the policy of OCSE to cease wage withholding for child support when one of the above conditions is met, unless an arrearage exists. The obligation ceases when the

custodial party dies or the parents marry each other. The obligation will terminate when a final decree of adoption or an interlocutory decree of adoption that has become final. If the parental rights were terminated under the provisions of Ark. Code Ann., § 9-27-341, support ends when parental rights are terminated

6.2 ADJUSTMENT OF SUPPORT

6.2.1 Visitation

Arkansas law provides that the noncustodial parent is to provide written notification to the clerk of court within 10 calendar days when abatement or reduction of child support should occur due to extended visitation. The noncustodial parent is to provide copies of this notice to his or her employer, if income withholding is in effect, and the Office of Child Support Enforcement, if applicable. The law specifically provides that it is the responsibility of the noncustodial parent to provide this notification.

It is the responsibility of the noncustodial parent to inform the employer to abate or reduce child support in accordance with the court order and when to resume the payment of child support. OCSE is not responsible for contacting the employer to instruct that the changes be made or to send a wage withholding.

Arkansas law does not require that the noncustodial parent is responsible to notify the custodial party of abatement or reduction of child support due to the visitation. However, in order to ensure that arrearage balances remain accurate, if a notice is received indicating that the child support obligation should be reduced for the period of the visitation, the caseworker should verify with the custodial party that the noncustodial parent has had custody of the dependant(s) for the time specified. Any necessary adjustments to the system should then be made in accordance with the court order. If it is revealed that the noncustodial parent did not have the dependant(s) for the time reported, any failure to pay the correct amount of support may be considered in a future contempt action.

6.2.2 Social Security Disability Benefits

When modifying support when disability benefits are being paid, the spouse and dependant benefit will be taken into account in determining the noncustodial parent's income. For example, the noncustodial parent's benefit amount plus any separate awards made to the disability recipient's spouse and children equals the total income for the noncustodial parent as defined by the guidelines for setting support.

6.3 INCREASE IN SUPPORT

As required by State law and if provided by the court order, OCSE will, upon receipt of notice of proof of income, review and petition for modification of child support, if appropriate, within 30 days or receipt of the information evidencing an increase in the noncustodial parent's income of 20% or \$100 per month.

The custodial party must initiate the request for information. Any other request from either party for a review or modification of the support amount is subject to OCSE procedures for review and adjustment.

Chapter 7

CASE CLOSURE

7.1 CASE CLOSURE CRITERIA

7.1.1 Criteria

Federal regulations and State policy outline strict guidelines for determining when it is appropriate to close a child support case. Arkansas Child Support Information System (ARCSIS) closure codes are tied to each of the federal criteria. The case must remain open if the circumstances of the case do not match one of the closure criteria. The following are the only acceptable reasons for closing a case:

- The non-TEA applicant for child support services requests closure in writing and there is no assignment to the State of medical support or of arrearages that accrued under a support order.
- No continuing current support is owed under an existing order and either no arrears are owed to the State or such arrears are less than \$500 and there has been no payment in the preceding 90 days. OCSE may close a case meeting this criterion, but closure is not required. The case will remain open if a wage assignment is in place or the case qualifies for certification to State or Federal income tax offset programs. The caseworker will consider the combined balance of all debt types still outstanding in each case when deciding if the case meets the criteria for automatic certification to the income tax offset programs.
- Child support has been abated and arrears are less than \$500 or the order is unenforceable under State law.
- The noncustodial parent or putative father is deceased and there is no estate, verified by probate court records.
- The putative father has been excluded by genetic testing, and the court has determined that paternity should not be established or support should not be paid. In TEA cases, if the putative father has been excluded, the case will remain open until a new referral has been received from the Department of Human Services (DHS) or non-cooperation procedures have been completed.
- The putative father is unknown and cannot be identified. If the putative father is unknown, the custodial party must be interviewed in person or by phone in an effort to identify him.
- Case closure is in the best interest of the child. The OCSE has determined that to establish paternity would not be in the best interest of the child in a case involving incest, forcible rape, or in any case where adoption proceedings are pending.

- Cases with lost noncustodial parents can be closed if all methods of locating the noncustodial parent have been exhausted for **three** consecutive years when **sufficient information for automated locate is known**. Attempts to locate must be repeated at least quarterly including interviewing the custodial party. The case must be reopened if new information becomes available.
- Cases with lost noncustodial parents can be closed if all methods of locating the noncustodial parent have been exhausted for **one** year when **sufficient information for automated locate is not known**. Attempts to locate must be repeated at least quarterly including interviewing the custodial party. The case must be reopened if new information becomes available.
- That the noncustodial parent is unable to pay support for the duration of the child's minority for the following reasons and it has been determined that there are no assets or income available that can be levied or attached for support:
 - The noncustodial parent will be institutionalized in a psychiatric facility or incarcerated with no chance for parole or
 - The noncustodial parent is an individual with a medically-verified total and permanent disability
- The noncustodial parent is a citizen of a foreign country with which Arkansas has no reciprocity, and the noncustodial parent does not work for the U. S. government or a company whose headquarters are in the United States.
- The case was open for State Parent Locate Services only and the locate services have been provided.
- **Non-TEA and former TEA cases** may be closed if OCSE is unable to contact the custodial party within a 60 calendar day period despite an attempt by at least one letter sent by first class mail to the custodial party's last known address. If efforts to locate the custodial party have failed after 60 calendar days, send a 60-day closure notice to the last known address (120 days total). Medicaid, TEA, and Food-Stamp screens must be checked prior to closing the case.
- **Non-TEA cases** can be closed for non-cooperation upon proper notice to the custodial party, provided OCSE has done everything possible and, due to the non-cooperation, legal action is not possible. (TEA, mandatory Medicaid, and foster care cases cannot be closed due to non-cooperation.)
- There has been a finding of "Good Cause," and the State or local IV-A, IV-E, or Medicaid agency has determined that support enforcement may not proceed without risk of harm to the child or custodial party.
- OCSE documents failure by the initiating state to take an action that is essential for the next step in providing service.

7.1.2 Notice Of Case Closure

The caseworker must notify the custodial party in writing 60 days prior to the closure date of the intent to close a case. There are three exceptions:

- The non-TEA recipient of child support services requests closure in writing and there is no assignment of medical support.
- The case was opened for State Parent Locate Services only and the location services have been provided.
- The IV-A, IV-E, or Medicaid worker has made a “Good Cause” determination.

If the custodial party is deceased, the 60-day closure notice should be sent to the person in charge of closing out the custodial party’s business affairs or to the custodial party’s last known address.

7.1.3 Case Closure May Be Prohibited Under Certain Circumstances

A case cannot be closed if the custodial party can provide information that would aid in establishing or enforcing a court order. Cases that are closed after diligent efforts to locate prove to be unsuccessful must be reopened at no cost any time the custodial party can provide new information or when circumstances change that would allow for successful resolution of the case.

A case cannot be closed because the OCSE agency has attempted all legal remedies available without success. When enforcement attempts fail, the caseworker must review the file to determine the reason enforcement has failed and when taking the next action will be appropriate. The attorney should review the case to determine when the next appropriate legal action may be taken.

7.1.4 Closing Cases When Legal Action Is Pending

If legal action is pending at the time the applicant requests closure, OCSE has two options dependent on direction from the applicant for services:

- Dismiss all action without prejudice.
- Substitute the applicant as Plaintiff or moving party and withdraw.

Both parties must be advised by the attorney of their rights and responsibilities in writing at the time of closure with regard to where their case stands in the legal process and the ramifications of stopping the legal action at that point. OCSE will withdraw from the case so that the parties can continue on their own if they so desire.

7.1.5 Closure For Interstate Cases

Federal regulations authorize the responding state to close an interstate case when it documents a failure on the part of the initiating state to take an action that is essential for the next step in providing services. One exception involves income withholding. If a state using authority under its UIFSA statute sends a withholding notice directly to an employer in another state, it cannot be considered non-cooperation and a rationale for case closure by the employer’s state that is otherwise processing an interstate case for the state that sends the direct withholding.

When making a decision regarding whether or not an initiating state has failed to take an action that is essential to the next step in providing services, take into consideration the requirements and time frames outlined in federal regulations.

A 60-day closure notice must be sent to the initiating state before a case can be closed. OCSE is not required to send a closure notice to the custodial party. It is not the responding state's responsibility to be in direct contact with the custodial party in the initiating state.

The initiating state must be notified within 10 working days of locating the noncustodial parent in another state. The case may not be closed until the initiating state has directed the responding state to either return the forms or forward the case to the noncustodial parent's new location. The case may be closed only after notification that receipt of the transferred case has been acknowledged.

Interstate cases cannot be closed unless one of the criteria for closure is met. The caseworker is responsible for ensuring that the address for future payments is correct when closing an interstate case. If the order is from another state, two attempts to obtain the address must be made. The second attempt should be in writing advising the initiating state that money may be returned to the noncustodial parent if a good address is not provided. Collections based on Arkansas orders will be retained until a good address is provided.

Chapter 8

FINANCIAL

8.1 ARKANSAS CHILD SUPPORT CLEARINGHOUSE

The Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse receives, posts, and uploads daily payment files to the data system which automatically distributes child and medical support payments for enforcement, payment processing, and split-debt cases.

In all cases brought pursuant to Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the court must direct that all payments be made through the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse.

8.2 COST/FEEES FOR SERVICE

8.2.1 Fees

All orders entered or modified after January 1, 1998, directing payments through the registry of the court or through the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse must set a fee to be paid by the noncustodial parent or obligated spouse in the amount as set forth by State law, until no children remain minor and the support obligation is extinguished and any arrears are completely satisfied.

Payments made for this fee may be made on an annual or quarterly basis online through the OCSE website, in the form of a check or money order payable to OCSE, or such other legal tender that OCSE may accept. This fee payment is separate and apart from the support payment, and under no circumstances will the support payment be reduced to fulfill the payment of this fee.

8.2.2 Cost

In all enforcement cases, costs are charged to the custodial party who applies for OCSE services except when the custodial party or child receives Medicaid. Costs and fees are not charged in enforcement cases that are open because of a referral from DHS.

NOTE: Pursuant to federal regulations, no fees may be charged in any Title XIX (Medicaid) cases. This includes all Medicaid categories, regardless of whether OCSE receives a referral from DHS. If the child is the only recipient of Medicaid or the child receives SSI and Medicaid, OCSE will provide child support services upon the application of the custodial party, free of any charges. An application fee cannot be charged. Cost previously charged may not be recovered while the family receives TEA or Medicaid.

Fees or costs for services including but not limited to legal fees noted below, generated because of a breach by the noncustodial parent of an agreement or a court order, will be incorporated into the request for relief and reduced to judgment in favor of OCSE against the noncustodial parent. See below for the cost schedule.

Application Fee – The application fee per noncustodial parent is \$25. This is a flat fee that is paid by the applicant at the time the application for assistance is submitted. The application fee is nonrefundable and nonreimbursable.

Base Cost - Base cost is charged the first of each month if a payment was received during the previous month. The base cost is 13% of the amount disbursed to the family for the previous month up to a maximum of \$18 per month.

Legal Action

- Initiation of Legal Action, \$80. Assessed when complaint, motion or petition with summons, order and citation, affidavit and arrest warrant or notice/order of hearing is prepared and forwarded to the clerk for processing.
- Out-of-Court Settlement, \$100. Assessed when court action is resolved prior to court appearance in all cases.
- In-Court Settlement, \$150. Assessed when court action is resolved at the court appearance without trial.
- Trial \$250. Assessed when court action is resolved by the court after hearing.

Paternity Testing – The cost of paternity testing will be paid by the applicant for services if the putative father is excluded.

Other

- Actual Costs will be assessed based on actual costs incurred by the agency for monies expended for transcripts of trials or depositions, HLA chemical tests, DNA Genetic Tests, IRS full collection process, filing fees, and all other court costs. Also included is federal offset program fees, not to exceed \$25, if the offset is over \$100. Service of process fees will be charged to the noncustodial parent in an amount equal to the actual cost or \$50, whichever is less.
- Financial Institution Levy Fee, \$35. This fee will be charged for each levy that results in a monetary recovery from a participating financial institution.
- Insurance Claim Levy Fee, \$35. This fee will be charged for each levy that results in a monetary recovery from an insurance claim.

Costs assessed while the case is an open enforcement case are recovered from child support payments collected by withholding 13% from any payment received through the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse. If unrecovered costs exist when the case becomes a payment processing case (non-IV-D case), OCSE will collect the unrecovered costs by withholding 13% from any payment received through the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse, by offsetting the state income tax refund due the custodial party, or both.

OCSE may petition the court for recovery of any existing costs for child support services and court costs from the noncustodial parent.

8.2.3 Cost Recovery

OCSE will use quarterly billing statements in an effort to increase the collection of court costs and other fees charged to the custodial party and noncustodial parent. Quarterly payments may be made on the total fee balance.

The statements will include the balance owed for fees previously assessed, including court costs and genetic testing fees that have not been paid, an itemized list of all fees assessed during the quarter, and payments received during the previous three months. Fee billings will be sent in the following cases:

- The case must be an open enforcement or active payment processing case.
- The case must have a positive fee balance due.
- For open enforcement cases, the member cannot be in bankruptcy. Payment processing cases where the noncustodial parent is in bankruptcy will still be billed for fees.
- For payment processing cases, the administrative fee will not be assessed in the year that the case is entered in the system.

8.2.4 Debt Recovery

The OCSE Debt Recovery Section concentrates on the collection of administrative fees and costs that have remained unpaid after the case is closed.

OCSE will make collection efforts in situations where income withholding is not possible. Those efforts may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Seeking judgment for past due amounts
- Garnishing wages or bank accounts
- State income tax refund offset
- Reporting to the Credit Bureau

8.3 DISTRIBUTION

8.3.1 Distribution Order

Amounts collected in open enforcement cases, with the exception of federal income tax refund offsets, are distributed first to the support obligation due in the month in which the payment was collected. Amounts collected in excess of the monthly support amount are treated as a payment on the required support obligation for previous months, otherwise referred to as arrears.

IRS collections will be retained by the State to satisfy assigned arrears, if any. Collections applied to state arrears that are in excess of the unreimbursed grant will not be retained but will be paid to the custodial party.

Any payment that is collected for a child receiving IV-E Foster Care that is a payment on the required support obligation for the current month will be retained by the State to reimburse Foster Care maintenance payments.

In TEA and title IV-E Foster Care cases in which conversion to a monthly amount is necessary because support is ordered to be paid other than monthly, OCSE may round off the converted amount to whole dollar amounts for the purpose of distribution.

The date of collection is the date the payment was received at the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse.

Payments received by the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse are disbursed to the custodial party.

8.3.2 Separation Of Cash Handling And Accounting Functions

Federal regulations require that individuals who have the responsibility of handling and issuing receipts may not participate in accounting or record keeping functions. Therefore, the person who accepts payments and makes receipts must not be the same person who transmits and deposits monies.

8.3.3 Office Security

It is OCSE's policy to handle all payments received, including checks to be disbursed, in a secure environment. Procedures and internal controls are in place for handling payments and checks. When payments and checks are not being processed for distribution, they are locked in a secure file cabinet.

OCSE will ensure that every person who has access to or control over funds collected under the Child Support Enforcement Program is covered by a bond against loss resulting from employee dishonesty.

8.3.4 Payments Received from Noncustodial Parents

Money orders or checks made payable to Department of Finance and Administration are acceptable forms of payments, as well as payments made through the OCSE website or by Western Union. Cash payments are discouraged. When possible, money is deposited in the bank the same day it is received. If the bank returns a personal check unpaid because of insufficient funds, OCSE will pursue payment in the manner required by law.

Payments collected on behalf of a TEA recipient must be paid to OCSE, and may not be paid directly to the family. If a TEA recipient receives money, whether cash or check, directly from a noncustodial parent, the custodial party must forward the money to the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse. Failure to do so could result in a loss of TEA benefits. OCSE must notify the IV-A agency of the amount of the collection, which represents payments on the required support obligation for the month, within ten business days of the end of the month in which the support is received.

If a custodial party who has an open enforcement case receives payment directly from a noncustodial parent, the money must be forwarded to the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse to ensure that the payment is properly recorded. Failure to do so may result in OCSE closing the case. If a recipient of TEA or Medicaid fails to report a payment made directly from the

noncustodial parent, the result may be a reduction in or a loss of benefits. OCSE must notify the IV-A agency of the amount of the collection, which represents payments on the required support obligation for the month, within 10 business days of the end of the month in which the support is received.

8.3.5 Federal/State Tax Intercept

OCSE will certify noncustodial parents who have child support arrears for Federal and State tax offset, according to Federal regulations and OCSE policy. Amounts collected through Federal income tax refund offset must be paid to arrearages. State tax intercepts are distributed to current support, arrears, and fees, respectively. IRS offsets received by OCSE may be distributed to reflect payment on the case(s) but the actual disbursement of the payment may be held for up to six months if the refund is based on a joint tax return.

In non-TEA cases, if the case is certified and the custodial party notifies OCSE in writing subsequent to the certification that the case is to be closed, OCSE will delete the certification, notify the Department of State to release any resulting passport flag, and return any funds that may be intercepted after the effective date of the closure to the noncustodial parent. If TEA arrears are owed to the State, the amount certified will be reduced to that amount and a tax intercept up to the certified amount will be retained for arrears owed.

8.3.6 Spousal Share of Tax Intercepts

Federal regulations allow states to delay the disbursement of collections from IRS income tax refunds when a noncustodial parent files a joint return with his or her current spouse. The custodial parent's disbursements, resulting from the offset collection based on a joint return will be held for six months to allow the IRS time to process any Injured Spouse claim.

To prevent the spousal share of the tax refund from being offset, the current spouse must file IRS Form 8379, Injured Spouse Claim and Allocation. If Form 8379 is filed at the same time the tax return is filed, IRS will determine if any portion of the refund is owed to the injured spouse based on the person's income and tax debt. IRS will only offset the noncustodial parent's share of the tax refund and forward that amount to OCSE. The information we receive from IRS will indicate that the injured spouse claim has been resolved. The offset amount to be disbursed to the custodial party will not be held for six months.

8.4 DISBURSEMENT

8.4.1 Exceptions to Custodial Party Disbursement

State and federal law requires OCSE to make payment directly to the custodial party. There are three exceptions: 1) the family receives Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA), 2) child support is paid to Department of Human Services (DHS) if the children are in Foster Care, and 3) the case originated in another state and OCSE is sending child support payments to that state for the family.

8.4.2 Stale-Dated and Lost/Stolen Checks

There is a waiting period of 14 calendar days from the date the check was mailed before action can be taken on a lost or stolen check. However, if it is determined that the check was mailed to an incorrect address, the waiting period is only seven days. The intended recipient of the check must complete an affidavit and/or surety bond, as appropriate. After the waiting period and the necessary paperwork has been signed, a new check may be issued. A check is considered stale-dated 180 calendar days after it was issued. If a payee is in possession of a stale-dated check, the check should be returned to OCSE and a replacement check will be issued. When a stale dated check becomes one year old and the payee cannot be located, the funds are redistributed and applied to arrears and/or fees, refunded to the noncustodial parent or payor, or sent to the state treasurer.

8.4.3 Non-Sufficient Funds

When a payor bank or financial institution returns a check due to either a lack of funds to pay the demand or due to the absence of a valid account, that check may be subject to civil collection procedures, and referral to the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney for criminal process. An attempt will be made to notify the maker of the check to allow for redemption. There is a \$25 service charge for all returned checks.

If the payor responds to the notice and makes payment within 10 business days, the matter is not referred to the prosecuting attorney.

8.4.4 Overpayments

(a) Reimbursement

OCSE will make every effort to ensure that payments are posted and disbursed correctly. However, if OCSE made an error, if payments were made by a check on which a stop payment order was placed, or if an adjustment was made by the IRS to a collection previously disbursed, OCSE will seek reimbursement for the overpayment.

OCSE will attempt to recover overpayments by requesting instruction from custodial parties regarding how they wish to repay an overpayment. Custodial parties will be given the option to choose to permit the overpayment to be repaid by recoupment or by repaying the overpayment directly. Instruction will be solicited from a custodial party in writing and those instructions must be given to OCSE in writing.

Payments that are disbursed and later found to have been made by a check returned for insufficient funds will be recovered from the maker of the check through other available processes.

(b) Refunds to the Noncustodial Parent

Refunds to the noncustodial parent will be made only if OCSE made an error that resulted in the overpayment. The noncustodial parent must initiate the request for a refund. The request must be in writing and indicate that the noncustodial parent understands that refunding money will create an overpayment for the custodial party.

8.5 RECEIPTS ON HOLD

Disbursements are made to custodial parties within two business days from the date on which the payment was received and identified in the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse. However, there will be times when a child support disbursement will have a manual “distribution on hold” placed on it:

- The court has specifically ordered payments held in escrow pending the outcome of a judicial review.
- There is an error that has occurred and the worker is correcting the problem. The worker **must** monitor the case **daily** to ensure that any money that should be disbursed to the custodial party is released promptly in order to meet the two-business day timeframe required by the regulation and then remove the distribution hold as soon as the problem is corrected.

Chapter 9

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

9.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of an OCSE administrative hearing is to provide an opportunity for the review of an administrative action, before that action is taken, that a party believes will be adverse to their interest. For the purpose of an administrative hearing, a party is an account holder, custodial party, or noncustodial parent.

Administrative hearings are conducted by attorneys within the General Counsel section. Administrative hearings cannot be held for issues that solely assert an objection to federal or State laws or regulations or that dispute the amount of child support arrears as calculated by the OCSE caseworker. Additionally, complaints regarding visitation, paternity determinations, wage withholding or the amount of court ordered child support can only be reviewed by the court. If the basis for the hearing request involves any of the following issues that can be resolved by an agency decision, a hearing may be held:

- Federal tax offset
- State tax offset
- Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM)
- Insurance settlements or accounts
- Suspension of driver's license, permanent license plates, recreational, or professional licenses
- Custodial party noncooperation
- Release of address information

OCSE does not have the authority to address complaints regarding denied visitation, paternity determinations, or amount of court-ordered child support. These complaints must be addressed by the court.

9.2 INITIATING AN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING

9.2.1 Written Request

A party, or their attorney, may request an administrative hearing by submitting a written request to the office specified on the notice of the intended administrative action. That request must be received within the timeframe specified on the notice. As a convenience, an Administrative Hearing Request form is available in all local OCSE offices and on the OCSE website at www.childsupport.arkansas.gov.

The request for an administrative hearing **must** contain information sufficient to determine the following:

- A statement of the specific action for which a hearing is requested
- The reason the party believes the action should not occur
- The relief or other action the requesting party is seeking.

9.2.2 Timeframes in Which to Request an Administrative Hearing

The party against whom the proposed action is to be taken must submit a written request for an administrative hearing to the local child support office within the following timeframes from the mailing date of the notice of intent/pre-offset notice.

- Federal tax offset – 30 days from the date of the notice
- State tax offset – 30 days from the date of the notice
- Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM) – 10 days from the date of the notice
- Insurance settlements or accounts (CSLN) – 15 days from the date of the notice
- Suspension of driver's license; permanent license plates; recreational or professional licenses – 30 days from the date of the notice.
- Custodial party noncooperation – 30 days from the date of the notice
- Release of address information – 20 days from the date of the notice

9.3 SCHEDULING HEARINGS

The hearing officer will schedule the hearing to afford the parties, and their attorneys, if any, notice of the date, place, and time of the hearing. The hearing may be rescheduled at the discretion of the Hearing Officer or at the request of any party upon a showing of good cause. The hearing scheduling notice shall recite that the obligor's failure to appear for the scheduled hearing will be considered a waiver of the administrative hearing process.

General Counsel section will mail the party a notice setting the time, location, and date of the hearing and advising that he or she has 15 days from the date of the notice to inform the hearing officer of the identity of any OCSE employees they may wish to question during the administrative hearing.

9.4 WITNESSES

The party and/or his or her representative will be notified by the General Counsel section that 15 days are allowed from the date of the notice to review the hearing file at the office indicated in the notice. The notice will also advise the party and/or their representative that they may identify OCSE employees who they wish to question during the administrative hearing.

The initiating office should submit the names of any witnesses the office wishes to testify regarding the adverse action taken to the General Counsel section at the time the hearing file is submitted. OCSE employees are required to testify in the administrative hearings upon notification by the General Counsel section. The initiating office representative will be notified by the General Counsel section of any witnesses the party has requested and will have five days from receipt of this notice to identify rebuttal witnesses.

9.5 PLACE OF HEARINGS

The hearing will normally be held at the OCSE Central Office, Little Rock, Arkansas. At the request of a party, and/or at the discretion of the hearing officer, the hearing may be held at an OCSE field office or by telephone conference call.

9.6 ABANDONING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING REQUEST

If the requesting party fails to appear for the hearing and has not received the consent of the hearing officer to a postponement, the administrative appeal will be considered abandoned.

9.7 INITIATING OFFICE

The initiating office will provide pertinent information relating to the issues of the case and be prepared to question any witnesses who are presented as well as the party requesting the hearing. In hearing requests relating to state or federal tax offset, the local office must attempt to contact the requesting party to attempt to resolve the complaint prior to the hearing.

9.8 CONDUCT OF HEARING

The hearing will be conducted by a hearing officer who is an attorney assigned by the General Counsel section. No person who participated in the decision that is being appealed may serve as the hearing officer. The administrative hearing will be electronically recorded by the hearing officer or his or her designee. The party who requested the administrative hearing may have a designated representative present at the hearing.

9.9 HEARING DECISION

9.9.1 Final Order

The hearing officer will prepare and sign a Final Order based on testimony of the parties, documents presented, and statements of party representatives. A copy of the Final Order will be mailed to the party appealing the adverse action with proof of delivery, (i.e., certified or registered mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested). A copy will also be provided to the representative of the initiating office.

9.9.2 Judicial Appeals to the Circuit Court

If a party who received an administrative hearing disagrees with the hearing officer's decision, he or she has 30 calendar days after receipt of the final order to file an appeal with the appropriate circuit court for a judicial review.

In noncooperation cases, the custodial party must appeal to the Arkansas Department of Human Services, should they so desire.

9.10 INTERSTATE CASES INVOLVING FEDERAL TAX OFFSET

If an administrative hearing is requested in an interstate case, the hearing will be conducted by the state that issued the child support order. When an administrative review is conducted by the issuing state, the decision made by that state is binding. (45 CFR 303.72(g))

GLOSSARY

Account Holder

An entity whose name appears on an account or has an interest in or otherwise has the legal authority to affect that account including signatories.

Admission

A voluntary or implied acknowledgment, confession, or concession of the existence of a fact, or of the truth of an allegation made by a party to the case.

Adjudication

A legal process that decides a dispute.

Administrative Offset

Part of the Federal Offset Program in which the recurring or nonrecurring payments to an individual from the federal government are intercepted and sent to the certifying state for payment of child support arrears.

Affidavit

A written statement of facts confirmed or sworn to by the party making this statement, taken before an officer having legal authority to administer an oath, such as a notary public.

Allotment

A portion of a military personnel's pay deducted for child or spousal support.

Answer

A pleading by the defendant in a civil case that contests or admits the plaintiff's allegations of facts set forth in the complaint.

Appeal

The request of a party to a higher authority to review the rulings made by a lower authority for possible errors that would justify overruling the lower authority's judgment.

Application

The act of requesting child support services.

ARCSIS

Arkansas Child Support Information System

Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse

The branch of the Office of Child Support that processes all child support payments for the State of Arkansas. Also known as the Clearinghouse or the State Disbursement Unit.

Arrearage

The amount of past due support.

Bench Warrant

An order of a court which authorizes an arrest.

Biological Mother

Birth mother.

Bond

A sum of money paid by an individual or on his or her behalf to ensure his or her appearance in court or compliance with the court order.

Burden of Proof

The necessity or duty of affirmatively proving a fact in dispute on an issue raised between the parties.

Central Office

The administrative offices of the Office of Child Support Enforcement.

Central Registry

A single unit within the state IV-D agency which receives, disseminates, and has oversight responsibility for incoming interstate OCSE cases, including UIFSA petitions and requests for wage withholding.

Child Support Guidelines

A set of principles approved by the Arkansas Supreme Court by which a recommended child support order amount may be determined.

Child Support Order

A judgment, decree, or order, whether temporary, final, or subject to modification, issued by a court or an administrative agency of competent jurisdiction for the support and maintenance of a child, including a child who has attained the age of majority under the law of the issuing state, or of the parent with whom the child is living, which provides for monetary support, health care, arrearages or reimbursement, and which may include related costs and fees, interest and penalties, income withholding, attorney's fees, and other relief.

Citation

- (1) A court-issued writ that commands a person to appear at a certain time and place to do something demanded in the court, or to show cause for not doing something.
- (2) A reference to a statute, ordinance, or judicial opinion.

Clearinghouse

See Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)

Publication of federal rules, standards, and regulations published by the National Archives of the United States.

Collection

Money received by a child support enforcement agency from an obligor.

Collection Date

The day a payment is received at the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse.

Complaint

A written document filed in court which initiates an action for relief.

Confidentiality

The keeping and safeguarding of information obtained while performing official duties from unauthorized disclosure.

Consent Decree

A voluntary agreement to establish paternity support, or payment on arrearage, which upon approval by a judge, becomes a court order.

Contempt

Willful disobedience of the authority of a court of law.

Cooperation

Assistance provided by the custodial party (**for OCSE purposes**) to the caseworker in establishing paternity by identifying the noncustodial parent, helping in location efforts, appearing at the office to provide written or verbal information, appearing in court if required, and turning in any direct child support payments made after the assignment of support rights became effective.

Cost Recovery

Amounts which are recovered from the noncustodial parent or deducted from collections paid to the customer to reimburse the cost of providing child support services. Costs which are recovered are deducted from amounts submitted for federal reimbursement.

Criminal Nonsupport

Nonsupport is the failure to support a person for whom one is legally obligated to provide.

Custodial Party

The natural or adoptive parent who resides with his or her dependant child. The person who has physical custody of a child – defined in this manual as the custodial party or physical custodian.

Customer

A custodial party or noncustodial parent who is a party in an enforcement or payment processing case.

Decree

“Judgment” and “decree” are often used synonymously. Relief granted upon an original complaint.

Defendant

The person defending or denying; the party against whom relief or recovery is sought in an action or suit.

Demand Deposit Account

Checking account; certified, cashier's/teller's/officer's checks; traveler's checks; money orders; checks or drafts drawn by or on behalf of, letters of credit, withheld taxes, withheld insurance,

and other withheld funds; time deposits that have matured or time deposits which the notice period has expired and which have not been renewed.

Dependant Minor Child

Unless the support order states otherwise, a child under the age of 18 years for whom an obligation of support is owed.

Deposition

The testimony of a witness taken before trial, reduced to writing and duly authenticated, and intended to be used at the trial or for the purpose of discovery.

DHS

Department of Human Services

Direct Payment

An assigned support payment from a noncustodial parent which is received directly by a TEA, Medicaid, or non-TEA recipient.

Dismissed with Prejudice

A ruling that a case be discharged and barred from future action.

Dismissed Without Prejudice

A ruling that a case can be discharged. However, it is not barred from future action.

Docket

A court calendar or a brief record of court proceedings.

Due Process

Notice and an opportunity for a hearing to present objections to an action that affects private rights.

Emancipation

A term principally used with reference to the emancipation of a minor child by its parents, which involves an entire surrender of the right of care, custody, and earnings of the child as well as a renunciation of parental duties.

Enforcement

An action taken to compel payment of child support.

Enforcement Case

Cases that are opened by the custodial party submitting an application requesting enforcement services or cases that are referred by DHS. Enforcement cases include **TEA cases** defined as cases where the custodial party is receiving Title IV-A cash benefits; **former TEA cases** defined as cases where the custodial party no longer receives services from Title IV-A; **Medicaid cases** defined as cases where the custodial party and/or the child receive Medicaid assistance; **IV-E Foster Care cases** defined as cases where the child, who is in foster care, is eligible for TEA or would have been eligible for TEA at the time of placement; and, **recovery cases** defined as a case where there is an unrecovered, support amount due to Arkansas, another state, or the non-TEA custodial party.

Establishment

The act of securing a court order determining paternity and/or a support obligation.

Execution

A group of remedies that put final civil judgments into effect by the court, thereby commanding a sheriff to take certain actions such as seizing money from a defendant's bank account to pay a judgment won by the plaintiff in a trial.

Expert Witness

A person who is qualified by special knowledge and skills in a certain field that would enable him or her to give a specialized opinion about evidence or a fact in court.

Federal Parent Locate Service (FPLS)

The parent locator service that is operated by the federal Office of Child Support Enforcement. FPLS has access to records of the Internal Revenue Service, Social Security Administration, Dept. of Defense, Dept. of Transportation, and National Personnel Registry.

Financial Institution Data Match

A proactive match of child support case members to the account information of financial institutions for the purpose of identifying assets of delinquent obligors.

FIPS Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code; a code scheme identifying each county in each state and territory of the United States.

Foreign Order

Another state's order.

Fraud

The act of deceiving or misrepresenting for the purpose of wrongfully receiving benefits, services, or a favorable court ruling as it pertains to OCSE.

Garnishee

Person, such as an employer, upon whom a garnishment is served to institute garnishment proceedings against an obligor.

Garnishment

A legal proceeding whereby an obligor's property, money, or credit in the possession of or under control of a third party, such as an employer (garnishee), is withheld from the obligor and applied to the payment of his or her debt to the obligee.

Good Cause

Justification of a TEA or Medicaid recipient's refusal to cooperate in child support enforcement activities.

Grant Amount

The monthly amount of Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA) paid to a specific family.

Imputed Income

Income not actually received but attributed to a parent based on his or her employment potential or standard of living.

Incentive

Money which is credited to a local OCSE unit or the state for their assistance in processing a case. Incentive is paid at a variable percentage rate set by Congress for collection on a TEA or non-TEA case.

Income

Any periodic form of payment due to an individual, regardless of source including wage, salaries, commissions, bonuses, workers compensation, disability payments pursuant to a pension or retirement program, and interest. The definition of income may be expanded by the Arkansas Supreme Court from time to time in the guidelines for child support awards.

Income Withholding - Initiated

Arkansas law provides for payment of child support obligations by mandatory initiated income withholding. If not court ordered, initiated income withholding must take effect when the amount of the delinquency is equal to the total court ordered support payable for 30 days. The provision will also apply when partial payments have been made but total arrears are equal to one month's obligation.

Income Withholding – Immediate

Orders, judgments, and decrees entered in OCSE cases after October 1, 1989, should contain a provision for immediate income withholding, unless the court finds there is good cause not to implement withholding, or the parties enter into an alternative agreement regarding withholding. If there is no order, wage withholding can only be implemented upon proper notice to the noncustodial parent after he has accumulated an arrearage equal to 30 days support.

Initiating State

The state in which interstate support activities are commenced and where the obligee is located.

Instant Debt

Instant Debt is created when the court orders child support for a period of time from the date of birth of the child up to the date the first order is filed. A judgment for the amount is included in the order and the court sets an amount to be paid toward the obligation. Generally, enforcement actions are not taken against the NCP with instant debt if the NCP is paying according to the court's instruction.

Intercept

Tax - Federal – Internal Revenue Code Authorize the collection of delinquent child support through the interception of federal income tax refunds.

Revenue - Act 372 of 1983 and Act 987 of 1985 authorizes and establishes procedures for the collection of past due child support through the interception of state income tax refunds.

Interface

The place at which independent systems meet and communicate with each other, e.g., IV-A/OCSE interface and CHRIS interface.

Interrogatories

A legal means of discovering information needed in a trial by which questions are submitted to the opposing party that must be answered under oath.

Interstate Case

Any support case in which one of the parties resides outside Arkansas and avails themselves of the protection and rights of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA).

IV-A

Title IV-A of the Social Security Act is that portion of the federal law covering the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Each state develops its program. In Arkansas, the program is Transitional Employment Assistance (TEA).

IV-D

See Title IV-D.

IV-E

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is that portion of the federal law covering the foster care program.

Judgment

A court's final determination of the rights and obligations of the parties in a case.

Jurisdiction

Legal authority which a court has over particular persons or types of cases, or a defined geographical area.

Legal Father

A man who is recognized by law as the male parent of another person.

Levy

To confiscate property.

Lien

A legal right or interest that a creditor has on another's property until a debt or duty that it secures has been satisfied.

Location

The act of obtaining the whereabouts of a noncustodial parent and verifying that the address is correct.

Long Arm Statute

A law providing for jurisdiction over a defendant who lives in another state who has had contacts with the state where the law is in effect.

Lump-Sum Payment

Any form of income paid to an individual at other than regular or periodic intervals, or payment regardless of frequency that is dependent upon meeting a condition precedent, including without limitation, the performance of a contract, a job performance standard or quota, the liquidation of unused sick or vacation pay or leave, the settlement of a claim, or an award for length of service.

Medicaid

Medical assistance provided under a state plan approved under Title XIX of the Social Security Act.

Medical Support

Federal regulations require OCSE to petition the court for provisions that the noncustodial parent acquire and maintain medical insurance for his or her dependent children when coverage is available.

Modification

A change to a duty or obligation imposed by a court, such as the amount or frequency of a support obligation.

Money-Market Mutual Fund Account

Treasury bills, commercial paper, and negotiable certificates of deposit. Funds that are managed by investment companies registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Monitoring

A system for identifying cases in which there is a failure to meet the support obligation.

Motion

A request to a judge for an order or ruling.

Net Lump-Sum Payment

The entire lump-sum payment less any amount required by law to be withheld.

Noncooperation

The failure of the customer to meet the requirement of the contract and/or assignment.

Noncustodial Parent (NCP)

The natural or adoptive parent who is absent from the home but has a duty to support dependant children.

Notarize

The administration of an oath to a person by a public officer who then attests and certifies, by his or her signature and official seal on the document, that the person who signed the document was, in fact, the person whose name appeared thereon.

Obligated Amount

The amount of support established by court order. The total amount of support due for a designated period of time.

Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE, Federal)

A part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, which oversees the state child support programs through regional representation.

Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE, State)

A part of the Department of Finance and Administration, Revenue Division. OCSE administers OCSE child support enforcement services in Arkansas.

Obligee

Someone to whom a duty of support is owed. As used in this Policy Manual, the term includes obligees who have assigned their right to support to the State.

Obligor

Someone who owes a duty of support.

Order

A written directional command delivered by a court or judge.

Order to Show Cause

An order served on an obligor in a contempt action requiring an appearance in court to explain his or her failure to pay ordered support.

Overdue Support

A delinquency pursuant to an obligation determined under a court order, or an order of an administrative process established under State law, for support and maintenance of a minor child, which is owed to or on behalf of the child, or for the noncustodial parent's spouse (or former spouse) with whom the child is living, but only if a support obligation, established with respect to the child, is being enforced under the State's OCSE plan.

Past-Due Support

The amount of support determined under a court order or an order of an administrative process established under State law for support and maintenance of a child, or of a child and the parent with whom the child is living, that has not been paid. This term is used to refer most commonly to a judgment obtained when the child support obligation is initially set.

Paternity Suit

An action to determine the parentage of a child born out of wedlock.

Payee

The parent/caretaker relative who receives the child support payment or the case head on a TEA/Medicaid case.

Payment

Money paid by an obligor for child support.

Payment Processing Case

A case that is not enforced by OCSE but the child support payment is receipted and disbursed by the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse.

Payor/Obligor

An employer, person, general contractor, independent contractor, subcontractor, or legal entity which has or may have in the future in its possession moneys, income, or periodic earnings due the noncustodial parent. Payor shall include all agencies, boards, commissions, institutions and other instrumentalities, and school districts.

Petition

A formal written request submitted to the court asking that a certain thing be done. It states facts and circumstances relied upon as a cause for judicial action and contains a formal request (prayer) for relief.

Pleading

Written allegation filed with the court of what is affirmed on one side and denied on the other, disclosing to the court or jury the issue between the parties.

Plaintiff

One who initiates a personal action or lawsuit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his or her right; the complaining person in litigation.

Probation

Allowing a person convicted of an offense to go free, under a suspension of sentence and supervision.

Prosecutor

The attorney responsible for prosecuting criminal matters.

Protective Payee

Persons who receive TEA on behalf of children when the caretaker is ineligible to receive TEA due to non-cooperation or incapacity.

Public Assistance

Programs which provide financial, medical, or other assistance to qualified persons.

Putative Father

A person who has been named as the father of a child born out of wedlock, but for whom paternity has not been legally established.

Receipt Date

The date in which a payment was received at the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse.

Recipient

A person who receives public assistance.

Regulation

A rule or order promulgated by a governmental administrative agency having the effect of law.

Remittance Processing

The processing of a payment, from its receipt in the Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse to its disbursement.

Responding State

A state receiving and acting on an interstate child support case.

Restitution

Court ordered reimbursement for expenses which are determined to be the obligor's responsibility.

Service of Process

The formal delivery of a summons or other legal process.

Social Security Act

An act of Congress originally enacted in 1936 which provides for retirement and survivor's benefits, disability insurance, unemployment insurance, and certain other welfare programs.

Spousal Support

A legally enforceable obligation for the support of a spouse or former spouse.

State Disbursement Unit (SDU)

See Arkansas Child Support Clearinghouse.

State Plan

A comprehensive statement submitted by the OCSE agency describing the nature and scope of its program, and giving assurance that it will be administered in conformity with the specific requirements stipulated in Title IV-D and other applicable issuances. The State Plan must be submitted to the Governor for his review and comments.

State Parent Locator Services (SPLS)

The service established by the state OCSE agency to locate noncustodial parents. Sources checked include Department of Workforce Services, Food Stamp records, Credit Bureau Services, and Driver Control.

SSA

U.S. Social Security Administration.

SSI

Supplemental Security Income.

SSN

Social Security number

Statute of Limitations

A legislative enactment that prescribes the period of time within which a civil action must be brought upon a certain claim or that a criminal prosecution of a crime must occur.

Statute

A law enacted by a legislature.

Stay

An order by a magistrate or judge stopping court proceedings or the implementation of a court order.

Stipulation

An agreement between the parties covering business before the court.

Subpoena

A writ requiring appearance in court to give testimony.

Summons

The official notification of the filing of a lawsuit notifying a defendant of his or her responsibility to act within specified time frames in order to preserve his/her his or her defenses to the suit filed.

Support Order

See definition of CHILD SUPPORT ORDER.

Surety

A person who incurs an obligation to pay money on behalf of another person in the event of the occurrence of a specified contingency.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

A state program to provide assistance to needy families with children so they can be cared for in their own home, and to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage. States may also use funds on efforts to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. TANF is a federal term. In Arkansas, TANF is known as Temporary Employment Assistance (TEA).

Time Deposit Account

The depositor does not have a right and is not permitted to make withdrawals for a certain period unless it is subject to early withdrawal penalty; club accounts; share certificates and certificates of indebtedness; certifiable accounts and notice accounts; and savings accounts.

Title IV-D

Title IV-D of the Social Security Act is that portion of the federal law covering the child support enforcement program.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

A fund from which eligible unemployed persons are paid benefits.

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA)

The statutory authority for courts to establish and enforce an obligation for child support arising in another state.

Verification

The process of confirming that information is true.

Warrant

A writ issued by a judicial officer commanding a law enforcement officer to perform an arrest or search.

Waiver

The intentional and voluntary relinquishment of a known legal right.

Writ

An order issued from a court which requires the performance of a specified act.

Writ of Attachment

A court order instructing the sheriff to seize a person or property.