



INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING EVENT

Wednesday September 11, 2024

ERICSA WARS!

Advanced Intergovernmental Edition

Rob Velcoff, host and writer

Kelly Micka, moderator



auctor

**Interstate
Hard Stuff**

**Interstate
Really
Hard Stuff**

**Interstate
Statistics**

UIFSA

CFR

**Tribal /
International**

100

100

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Interstate Hard Stuff – 100

OCSS recently published a 60-day notice for public comment about which one of these items?



- A: About the National Medical Support Notice (NMSN)
- B: About the Hague Child Support Convention forms
- C: About the Intergovernmental Reference Guide
- D: About the word “Armageddon.” I don’t know what that word means, but so what? It’s not the end of the world.

ANSWER



ACF-OCSS-DCL-24-08, Open Comment Period – Intergovernmental Reference Guide, published 8/16/2024

OCSS is soliciting comments about the **Intergovernmental Reference Guide (IRG)** to help determine the following:

- Whether the information in the IRG is necessary to properly perform the functions of your agency
- The accuracy of the estimated burden on respondents
- The quality, utility, and clarity of the information we collect
- Ways to minimize the burden on respondents

The IRG is an online repository of profiles with high-level descriptions of each child support program. It provides an efficient way to access and update profiles with information needed for state, tribal, and foreign country child support agencies to process intergovernmental child support cases. The proposed revisions are from feedback from respondents and recommendations from the program team and the workgroup of interested partners. The content of the tribal questions remains unchanged.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/policy-guidance/open-comment-period-intergovernmental-reference-guide-2024>

Interstate Hard Stuff – 200

Which of these two interstate forms did the Office of Management & Budget recently approve new versions of?

A: Uniform Support Petition and General Testimony

B: Administrative Subpoena and Notice of Lien

C: Request for Specific Measures and Request for Specific Measures – Response, for international cases

D: The forms that tell you all about how much I love my furniture. My recliner and I go way back.



ANSWER

B

Administrative Subpoena and Notice of Lien Forms, ACF-OCSS-AT-24-07, published June 18, 2024

The Office of Management and Budget approved the Interstate Administrative Subpoena and Notice of Lien form and instructions (OMB No. 0970-0152), following notice and public comment. The Administrative Subpoena and Notice of Lien forms have been updated to reflect the current name of the federal child support program, Office of Child Support Services (OCSS). The new expiration date is April 30, 2027.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/policy-guidance/administrative-subpoena-and-notice-lien-forms-expire-april-30-2027>

Interstate Hard Stuff – 300

To establish a child support order in a two-state proceeding, which of the following UIFSA forms should NOT be used?

A: Child Support Agency Confidential Information Form

B: Personal Information Form for UIFSA § 311

C: Child Support Agency Request for Change of Support Payment Location Pursuant to UIFSA § 319

D: A “Parachute Form”, which that says that while you don't need a parachute to go skydiving, you will need a parachute to go skydiving twice.



NOT A
VALID
ANSWER!

ANSWER

C

OCSS Intergovernmental Forms Matrix

Action Requested: Establish and enforce a support order for current support.

Federal Forms Required:

1. Child Support Enforcement Transmittal #1 – Initial Request
2. Child Support Agency Confidential Information Form
3. Uniform Support Petition
4. General Testimony
5. Personal Information Form for UIFSA § 311

Interstate Hard Stuff – 400

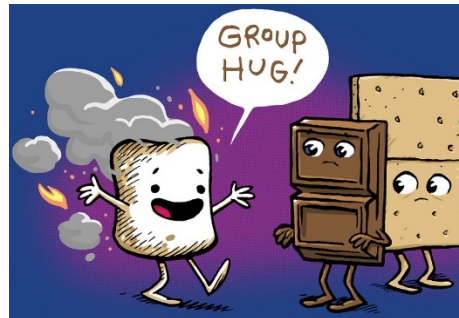
Michigan establishes a child support order, and the CP and child still reside in MI. A year later MI registers their order in Illinois where the NCP resides. A year after that MI also wants to register their order in Indiana because the NCP has a bank account there, but IN says they will instead administratively enforce the MI order in lieu of registration. Which state(s) may currently enforce the MI court order?

A: Illinois only

B: Indiana only

C: both Illinois and Indiana

D: all three states – Michigan and Illinois and Indiana
– the more the merrier!



ANSWER

D

OCSS Interstate Case Processing Training Materials, current as of June 3, 2022

Remember that a key component of UIFSA is that once a support order is legally established in the issuing state, all states have the authority to enforce the order. The issuing state's order will remain in effect until it is fully complied with or is modified under the rules of UIFSA. As we discussed earlier in the training, a tribunal has personal jurisdiction to establish and enforce a support order if the parent lives in the state. A tribunal also will have personal jurisdiction to take certain enforcement actions against a nonresident parent, such as holding the parent in civil contempt for willfully not paying child support, if that parent has minimal contacts with the state. In contrast, under UIFSA, any state may send an income withholding notice because that enforcement action does not require any type of jurisdiction over the noncustodial parent.

https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.acf.hhs.gov%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2Fpresentations%2Focse%2Finterstate_101_training_version.pptx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK

Interstate Hard Stuff – 500

Under what circumstances can a IV-D agency or tribunal representative complete and sign a Declaration in Support of Establishing Parentage form?

A: If no parent or custodian is available or cooperative.

B: If the birth mother is not a party to the case.

C: In a IV-E Foster Care case where the child was removed from the household due to the actions of the mother.

D: The host is being evil and tricky, because there are NO circumstances where a IV-D agency or tribunal representative may complete and sign this form.



ANSWER



OCSS UIFSA Forms, Instructions for Declaration in Support of Establishing Parentage

Section V. Declaration:

The person seeking to establish parentage – the individual petitioner or agency or tribunal representative – must sign under penalty of perjury and date the Declaration in Support of Establishing Parentage at the bottom of the page. An agency or tribunal representative (such as a Foster Care or IV-D agency worker) may complete and sign the form if no parent or custodian is available or cooperative. By this signature, the individual petitioner or agency or tribunal representative is confirming that the information and facts provided in the Declaration are true to the best of his/her belief.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/omb_0970_0085_p.pdf

Interstate Hard Stuff – 600

Which statute first implemented the concept that a new child support order could not be established by a state as long as there was already a valid existing child support order issued by another state?

A: The Uniform Interstate Family Support Act – UIFSA

B: The Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act –
FFCCSOA

C: The Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act –
URESA

D: The You Are Definitely Awesome and
Yes Also Delightful Act – YADA YADA



ANSWER

B

28 U.S. Code § 1738B – Full faith and credit for child support orders

(d) CONTINUING JURISDICTION. — A court of a State that has made a child support order consistently with this section has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over the order if the State is the child's State or the residence of any individual contestant or the parties have consented in a record or open court that the tribunal of the State may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order, unless the court of another State, acting in accordance with subsections (e) and (f), has made a modification of the order.

<https://www.govregs.com/uscode/28/1738B>

Interstate *Really* Hard Stuff – 100

Can a responding state IV-D agency refuse to accept an interstate case referral for establishment of an order if, in their opinion, the initiating state has longarm jurisdiction to establish an order themselves?

A: No, a responding state IV-D agency may not refuse to accept such a request.



B: Yes, unless the initiating state provides detailed information about failed longarm establishment efforts.

C: Maybe, as each state must provide information about their options regarding this item in their annual state plan.

D: Only if the initiating state doesn't know what year the War of 1812 was fought in.



ANSWER

A

OCSS, Updated Interstate Child Support Policy, AT-20-14,
published November 18, 2020

A responding state IV-D agency may not refuse to accept an interstate IV-D case referral, sometimes called a two-state request, for order establishment because it believes that the initiating state could exercise long-arm jurisdiction. Federal regulations at 45 CFR §303.7(c)(3) provide that the initiating state IV-D agency is responsible for determining if its use of one-state remedies, such as long-arm jurisdiction, is appropriate. The responding state agency may not “second-guess” the decision of the initiating state agency. Federal regulations under 45 CFR §303.7(d)(1) require the responding state IV-D agency to “accept and process an intergovernmental request for services, regardless of whether the initiating agency elected not to use remedies that may be available under the law of that [the initiating agency’s] jurisdiction.”

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/interstate_child_support_policy.pdf

Interstate *Really* Hard Stuff – 200

Which state is responsible for paying the costs/fees associated with an interstate paternity establishment case?

A: The initiating state

B: The responding state

C: The initiating state pays the costs/fees for the party in their state, and the responding state pays the costs/fees for the party in that state.

D: Speaking of paternity and fathers, I refused to believe my roadworker father was stealing from his job, but when I got home, all the signs were there.

BOO!!!



HISS!!!

ANSWER

B

OCSE, Updated Interstate Child Support Policy, AT-20-14,
published November 18, 2020

In interstate paternity cases, 45 CFR 303.7(e)(1) requires the responding state IV-D agency to pay the costs of genetic testing. The responsibility for genetic testing costs was shifted to the responding state by the 2010 intergovernmental final rule for simplicity and consistency with the principle that the responding state is responsible for all the costs it incurs in processing intergovernmental IV-D cases. If paternity is established, the responding agency, at its election, may seek a judgment for the costs of testing from the alleged father who denied paternity, see 45 CFR 303.7(d)(6)(i).

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/interstate_child_support_policy.pdf

Interstate *Really* Hard Stuff – 300

There is a New York child support order, the NCP still resides in NY, and the CP now resides in Iowa. The CP wants an upward modification of the order. The proper paperwork is sent from IA to NY, and NY files the modification request in the appropriate court in NY, including service of process on the NCP. Two days before the hearing is scheduled in NY the NCP moves to IA to be closer to the child. Which state now has jurisdiction to hear this particular modification petition?

Interstate *Really* Hard Stuff – 300

There is a New York child support order, the NCP still resides in NY, and the CP now resides in Iowa. The CP wants an upward modification of the order. The proper paperwork is sent from IA to NY, and NY files the modification request in the appropriate court in NY, including service of process on the NCP. Two days before the hearing is scheduled in NY the NCP moves to IA to be closer to the child. Which state now has jurisdiction to hear this particular modification petition?

A: Either New York or Iowa, whoever effectuates service of process against the NCP first.

B: Iowa

C: New York

D: Whichever state it is requires a certified copy of the order to be modified. Speaking of certified, I had a friend who thought I was certified in CPR and other lifesaving techniques because he gave me his EpiPen as he was dying. For some reason it seemed very important to him that I have it.



ANSWER

C

UIFSA § 205(a)(1), Continuing, Exclusive Jurisdiction to Modify Child Support Order

(1) at the time of the filing of a request for modification this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued.

Note: UIFSA § 613 does not apply because the modification petition had already been filed. If it had not yet been filed, then IA would have CEJ.

<https://www.uniformlaws.org/viewdocument/final-act-161?CommunityKey=71d40358-8ec0-49ed-a516-93fc025801fb&tab=librarydocuments>

Interstate *Really* Hard Stuff – 400

Which state in a IV-D interstate case can claim incentives on collections made?

A: only the initiating state

B: only the responding state

C: both the initiating state and the responding state

D: I had friends in both the initiating state and the responding state who kept pressuring me to go spelunking, so I finally caved.



ANSWER

C

OCSE, Interstate Child Support Payment Processing, Attachment to OCSS-AT-17-07, dated July 17, 2017

In an interstate IV-D case, the responding agency also is responsible for “collecting and monitoring any support payments from the noncustodial parent and forwarding payments to the location specified by the initiating agency” [45 CFR 303.7(d)(6)(v)]. Consistent with the UIFSA section 603(b) provision for enforcement using intrastate remedies, this rule authorizes the responding state to route collections and payments through its own SDU. Federal regulations at 45 CFR 302.32(b)(1) further provide that “in intergovernmental IV-D cases, amounts collected by the responding State on behalf of the initiating agency must be forwarded to the initiating agency within 2 business days of the date of receipt by the SDU in the responding State.” In accordance with these regulations and section 458(c) of the Act, both states receive credit for those collections.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/at_17_07_a.pdf

Interstate *Really* Hard Stuff – 500

Are paternity-only services an option in interstate cases?

A: No, establishment of a support order must accompany a request to establish paternity.

B: Yes, one state can request that another state only establish paternity on a case.

C: Yes, because a state may elect in its State Plan to allow an individual to request paternity-only limited services in an interstate case.

D: Paternity-only services can only be requested by members of a band called “1023 Megabytes.” They haven’t gotten a gig yet.



ANSWER

A

OCSS Module 6 – Military Establishment Procedures

Under 45 CFR 302.33, a state IV-D agency may elect in its state plan to allow an individual, who is not receiving title IV-A assistance and who files an application, to request paternity-only limited services in an intrastate case. *Paternity-only services are not an option in interstate cases.*

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/military_trainer_guide_module_6_trainer_notes.pdf

Interstate *Really* Hard Stuff – 600

Can a responding state close its interstate case if the initiating state fails to take an action essential for the next step, if that step is that the initiating state is unable to provide an employer or a residential address for the NCP?

A: Yes, this is permissible under 45 CFR 303.11(b)(17), which states that the RJ can close its case if the IJ fails to provide necessary requested information.

B: No, the inability of the initiating state to provide a current employer or residential address for the noncustodial parent does not constitute a failure to take an action essential for the next step in providing services.

Intergovernmental Advanced – 600

Can a responding state close its interstate case if the initiating state fails to take an action essential for the next step, if that step is that the initiating state is unable to provide an employer or a residential address for the NCP?

C: Yes, but only if there is no other employment or address information available from other sources; if there is, then the case must remain open.

D: I'm not really sure, and there are too many words in this two-page question for me to worry about answering it correctly, even though the question is worth 600 points and I really want to outscore my annoying co-worker!

ANSWER

B

OCSE, Updated Interstate Child Support Policy, AT-20-14,
published November 18, 2020

The inability of the initiating state to provide a current employer or residential address for the noncustodial parent does not constitute a failure to take an action essential for the next step in providing services. The responding state cannot close its case for this reason. The responding state, typically the state in which the noncustodial parent lives, has access to more locate resources within its state, such as records from courts, the driver's license bureau, and unemployment office, and is, therefore, in the best position to search for the noncustodial parent.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/interstate_child_support_policy.pdf

Interstate Statistics – 100

How much money was forwarded to other states in interstate collections in 2023?

A: \$1.07 billion

B: \$1.41 billion

C: \$2.02 billion

D: \$666 (My favorite number,
if that tells you anything about me!)



ANSWER

B

OCSS Preliminary Report, FY 2023, Table P-33, Interstate Collections Forwarded to Other States for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years, p. 39

2023 = \$1,408,258,880

2022 = \$1,431,327,085

2021 = \$1,560,686,654

2020 = \$1,599,135,213

2019 = \$1,581,654,669

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/fy_2023_preliminary_report.pdf

Interstate Statistics – 200

How many interstate cases were sent to states in 2023?

A: almost 768,000

B. almost 512,000

C: almost 1.34 million

D: Speaking of numbers, I'm feeling pretty proud of myself. The puzzle I bought said 3 – 5 years, but I finished it in only 18 months.



ANSWER

A

OCSS Preliminary Report, FY 2023, Table P-34 Interstate Cases Sent to Another State for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years, p. 40

2023 = 767,641

2022 = 798,827

2021 = 833,188

2020 = 866,600

2019 = 912,753

Interstate Statistics – 300

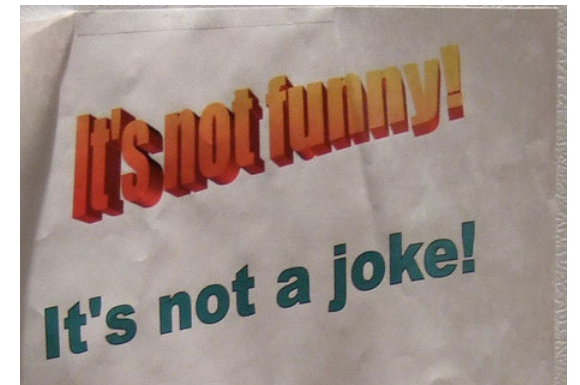
How many international cases were received from other countries in 2023?

A: 21,693

B: 14,358

C: 7,250

D: How about 2?



As in, two guys walk into a bar; the third one ducks.

ANSWER

C

OCSS Preliminary Report, FY 2023, Table P-62
International Cases Received from Another Country Open
at the End of the Fiscal Year for Five Consecutive Fiscal
Years, p. 68

2018 = 7,250

2022 = 7,705

2021 = 7,916

2020 = 7,735

2019 = 8,272

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/fy_2023_preliminary_report.pdf

Interstate Statistics – 400

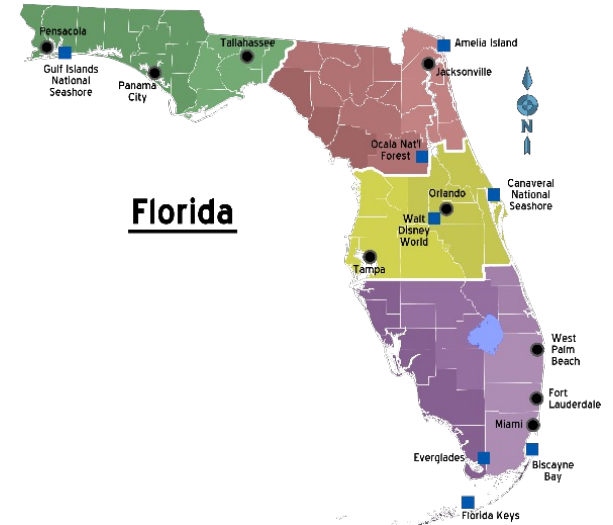
Which state forwarded the most money to other states on interstate cases in 2023?



A: Texas

B: California

C: Florida



D: The state that has that big mirror factory, which is a place that I can definitely see myself working in.

ANSWER

C

OCSS Preliminary Report, FY 2023, Table P-33, Interstate Collections Forwarded to Other States for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years, p. 39

The top ten states were: Florida (\$108,528,873), Texas (\$103,483,678), New York (\$96,747,354), California (\$83,291,807), Georgia (\$65,634,762), Illinois (\$52,965,082), New Jersey (\$43,862,002), Pennsylvania (\$42,979,026), Virginia (\$42,084,627), North Carolina (\$41,223,502). All other states sent less than \$40 million.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/fy_2023_preliminary_report.pdf

Interstate Statistics – 500

Of the 50 U.S. states, which one sent the smallest number of interstate cases to other states in 2023?

- A: Vermont
- B: Montana
- C: Wyoming



- D: One-liner containing the word “little”:
The difference between a hippo and a Zippo is that one is heavy and the other is a little lighter.



ANSWER



OCSS Preliminary Report, FY 2023, Table P-34 Interstate Cases Sent to Another State for Five Consecutive Fiscal Years, p. 40

The states that sent the lowest number of cases: Vermont (1,609), New Mexico (2,458), Montana (2,759), New Hampshire (3,070), Rhode Island (3,379), Wyoming (3,381), North Dakota (3,517), Hawaii (3,798), Utah (4,025), South Dakota (4,253), Maine (4,938). All other states sent more than 5,000 cases.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/fy_2023_preliminary_report.pdf

Interstate Statistics – 600

Of the total collections received in 2023, what percentage were intergovernmental collections?

A: 16.98%

B: 10.72%

C: 4.41%



D: Speaking of numbers, what has 5 toes but isn't your foot?

My foot.

ANSWER

C

OCSS Preliminary Report, FY 2023, Table P-29 Total Collections Received by Method of Collection, p. 35

Collections received from other states or tribes = \$1,367,606,374.

Collections received from other countries = \$4,804,828.

Total collections received= \$31,116,339,512.

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) – 100

There is a California child support order, the CP and child reside in Texas, and the noncustodial parent resides in Florida. If the NCP wants a downward modification, barring consent of the parties to modify elsewhere, which state has continuing exclusive jurisdiction to hear the modification?

A: California

B: Texas

C: Florida

D: Hawaii – the court there probably won't be able to hear the modification, but the parties won't be so mad because, well, they'll be in Hawaii!



ANSWER

B

UIFSA §611(a)(1), Modification of Child-Support Order of Another State

(a) If Section 613 does not apply, upon [petition] a tribunal of this state may modify a child-support order issued in another state which is registered in this state if, after notice and hearing, the tribunal finds that:

(1) the following requirements are met:

(A) neither the child, nor the obligee who is an individual, nor the obligor resides in the issuing state;

(B) a [petitioner] who is a nonresident of this state seeks modification; and

(C) the [respondent] is subject to the personal jurisdiction of the tribunal of this state.

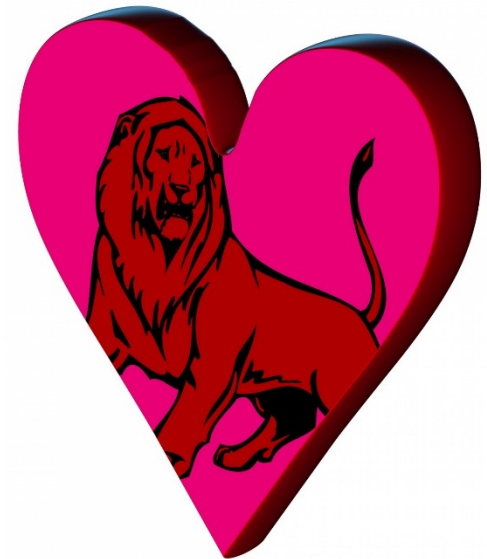
<https://www.uniformlaws.org/viewdocument/final-act-161?CommunityKey=71d40358-8ec0-49ed-a516-93fc025801fb&tab=librarydocuments>

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) – 200

Which of the following documents are required when requesting that another state register an out-of-state child support order for enforcement?

REGISTRATION
FOR
ENFORCEMENT

- A: A Postal Clearance Letter providing the residential address of the obligor.
- B: A *certified* copy of the order to be registered.
- C: A Uniform Support Petition.
- D: A document stating that I have the heart of a lion and a lifetime ban from the zoo.



ANSWER

B

UIFSA §602(a)(2), Procedure to Register Order for Enforcement

(a) Except as otherwise provided in Section 706, a support order or income withholding order of another state or a foreign support order may be registered in this state by sending the following records to the [appropriate tribunal] in this state:

(2) two copies, including one certified copy, of the order to be registered, including any modification of the order.

<https://www.uniformlaws.org/viewdocument/final-act-161?CommunityKey=71d40358-8ec0-49ed-a516-93fc025801fb&tab=librarydocuments>

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) – 300

Which of the following is an unmodifiable aspect of a child support order, and therefore cannot be modified by another state or jurisdiction?

A: The duration of the obligation.

B: The parties named in the order.

C: The SDU that is scheduled to receive the payments.

D: None of the above: other states can just go ahead and change anything they want!



Like the children on the order, the dollar amounts, dates of birth, Social Security Numbers, how many piano lessons the kids have to take, who gets your son on Thanksgiving & Christmas & even Arbor Day (whatever that is), whether your kids are allowed to watch Family Guy (sure, why not?), whether the toilet paper should be on the roll with the paper hanging over or the paper hanging under (hanging over, of course!), who gets to take your daughter to ballet (hopefully the other parent – those things are excruciating!), etc., etc.

ANSWER

A

UIFSA § 611(c), Modification of Child-Support Order of Another State

(c) A tribunal of this state may not modify any aspect of a child-support order that may not be modified under the law of the issuing state, including the duration of the obligation of support. If two or more tribunals have issued child-support orders for the same obligor and same child, the order that controls and must be so recognized under Section 207 establishes the aspects of the support order which are nonmodifiable.

<https://www.uniformlaws.org/viewdocument/final-act-161?CommunityKey=71d40358-8ec0-49ed-a516-93fc025801fb&tab=librarydocuments>

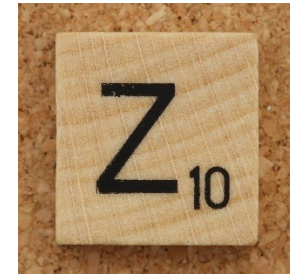
Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) – 400

Which of the following is NOT one of the longarm criteria?

A: The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual.



B: The individual has already provided prenatal expenses or support for the child.



C: The individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this state.

NOT A
VALID
ANSWER!

D: The fact that I accidentally swallowed some Scrabble tiles. My next trip to the bathroom could spell disaster.

ANSWER

B

UIFSA § 201, Bases for Jurisdiction Over Nonresident

(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual [or the individual's guardian or conservator] if:

- (1) the individual is personally served with [citation, summons, notice] within this state;
- (2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;
- (3) the individual resided with the child in this state;
- (4) the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;
- (5) the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;
- (6) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;
- (7) the individual asserted parentage of a child in the [putative father registry] maintained in this state by the [appropriate agency]; or
- (8) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.

<https://www.uniformlaws.org/viewdocument/final-act-161?CommunityKey=71d40358-8ec0-49ed-a516-93fc025801fb&tab=librarydocuments>

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) – 500

Which of the following is correct regarding the nondisclosure of information if the health, safety, or liberty of a party or child would be jeopardized by disclosure in interstate child support cases?

- A: An affidavit or a pleading under oath that alleges the domestic violence is sufficient; a nondisclosure order from a tribunal is not required.
- B: An affidavit or a pleading under oath that alleges the domestic violence is insufficient; a nondisclosure order from a tribunal is required.
- C: The statute requires a nondisclosure order under certain circumstances, while an affidavit or a pleading under oath is sufficient for other circumstances.
- D: No joke here; some things even I don't joke about.

ANSWER

A

UIFSA § 312, Nondisclosure of Information in Exceptional Circumstances

If a party alleges in an affidavit or a pleading under oath that the health, safety, or liberty of a party or child would be jeopardized by disclosure of specific identifying information, that information must be sealed and may not be disclosed to the other party or the public. After a hearing in which a tribunal takes into consideration the health, safety, or liberty of the party or child, the tribunal may order disclosure of information that the tribunal determines to be in the interest of justice.

<https://www.uniformlaws.org/viewdocument/final-act-161?CommunityKey=71d40358-8ec0-49ed-a516-93fc025801fb&tab=librarydocuments>

Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) – 600

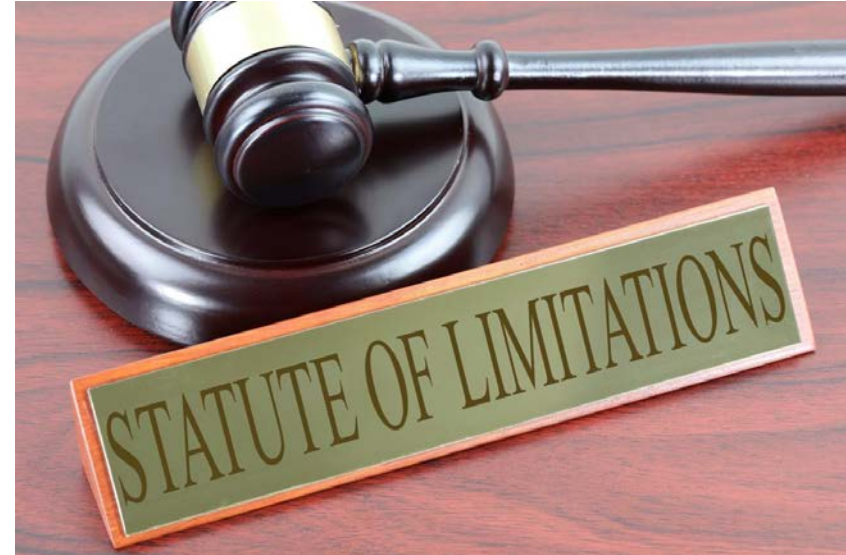
In a proceeding for arrears under a registered support order, which state's statute of limitations should be applied?

A: the order issuing state

B: the enforcing state

C: either the order issuing state or the enforcing state, whichever is longer

D: Is it really "Statute of Limitations", or is it actually "Statue of Limitations" like Kramer said on Seinfeld?



ANSWER

C

UIFSA § 604(b), Choice of Law

(b) In a proceeding for arrears under a registered support order, the statute of limitation of this state, or of the issuing state or foreign country, whichever is longer, applies.

<https://www.uniformlaws.org/viewdocument/final-act-161?CommunityKey=71d40358-8ec0-49ed-a516-93fc025801fb&tab=librarydocuments>

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – 100

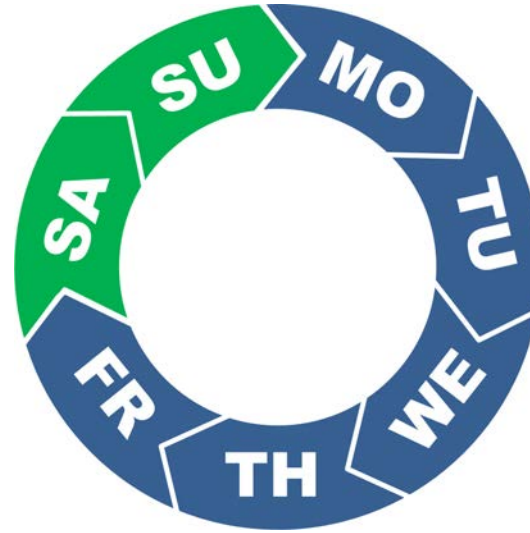
Within how many working days of receipt of new information on an intergovernmental case must a state IV-D agency notify the other jurisdiction's agency?

A: 10 working days

B: 30 working days

C: 60 working days

D: Speaking of days, build a man a fire and he'll be warm for a day; set a man on fire and he'll be warm for the rest of his life.



ANSWER

A

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Subtitle B, Chapter III, Part 303.7(a)(7) – Provision of services in intergovernmental IV-D cases

(a) General responsibilities. A State IV-D agency must:

(7) Notify the other agency within 10 working days of receipt of new information on an intergovernmental case.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-303>

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – 200

What must the Initiating State IV-D agency notify the responding agency of, at least annually or upon request?

A: Whenever the initiating state statute of limitations would come into effect if the order was issued by the IJ.

B: When a child of an initiating state support order emancipates under the laws of the issuing state.

C: Interest charges, if any, owed on overdue support under an initiating state order being enforced in the RJ.

D: The IJ must notify the RJ that 4,653,237 people got married in their state last year. (Not to cause trouble, but shouldn't that be an even number?)



ANSWER

C

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Subtitle B, Chapter III, Part 303.7(c)(7) – Initiating State IV-D agency responsibilities

The initiating State IV-D agency must:

(7) Notify the responding agency at least annually, and upon request in an individual case, of interest charges, if any, owed on overdue support under an initiating State order being enforced in the responding jurisdiction.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-303>

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – 300

How many days does the initiating state IV-D agency have to notify the responding agency that the IJ has closed its case, along with the basis for the case closure?

A: 10 working days

B: 20 working days

C: 30 working days



D: Speaking of working days, I asked the gym instructor if he could teach me to do the splits. He replied, "How flexible are you?" I said, "I can't make it on Fridays."

ANSWER

A

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Subtitle B, Chapter III, Part 303.7(c)(11) – Initiating State IV-D agency responsibilities

The initiating State IV-D agency must:

(11) Notify the responding agency within 10 working days of case closure that the initiating State IV-D agency has closed its case pursuant to § 303.11 of this part, and the basis for case closure.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-303>

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – 400

On an intergovernmental case which state must impose and report the annual \$35 fee?

A: The responding state.

B: The initiating state.

C: Both the initiating state and the responding state may impose the fee separately.

D: It's the state where this guy named Rorschach lives, although I don't know him, and I wonder why did he paint so many pictures of my parents fighting?



ANSWER

B

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Subtitle B, Chapter III, Part 303.7(f) – Imposition and reporting of annual \$35 fee in interstate cases

The title IV-D agency in the initiating state must impose and report the annual \$35 fee in accordance with § 302.33(e) of this chapter.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-303>

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – 500

For the tri-annual federal audit, a state must have and use required procedures in at least what percentage of the interstate cases reviewed?

A: 60%

B: 75%

C: 90%

D: The federal auditors are the type of statisticians who say they can have their head in an oven and their feet in ice, and say that on the average they feel fine.



ANSWER

B

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Subtitle B, Chapter III, Part 308.2(g) – Required program compliance criteria

(g) Intergovernmental services. A State must have and use procedures required under this paragraph in at least 75 percent of the cases reviewed. For all intergovernmental cases requiring services during the review period, determine the last required action and determine whether the action was taken during the appropriate time frame.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-308>

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) – 600

Which state conducts the Review and Adjustment, or COLA, of an order on an interstate case?

A: always the initiating jurisdiction

B: always the responding jurisdiction

C: always the court order state

D: The state that invented glass coffins.

Will they be a success? Remains to be seen.



ANSWER

C

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Subtitle B, Chapter III, Part 303.8(f)(1)(2) – Review and adjustment of child support orders

(f) Interstate review and adjustment.

(1) In interstate cases, the State with legal authority to adjust the order must conduct the review and adjust the order pursuant to this section.

(2) The applicable laws and procedures for review and adjustment of child support orders, including the State guidelines for setting child support awards, established in accordance with § 302.56 of this chapter, are those of the State in which the review and adjustment, or determination that there be no adjustment, takes place.

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-303>

Tribal / International – 100

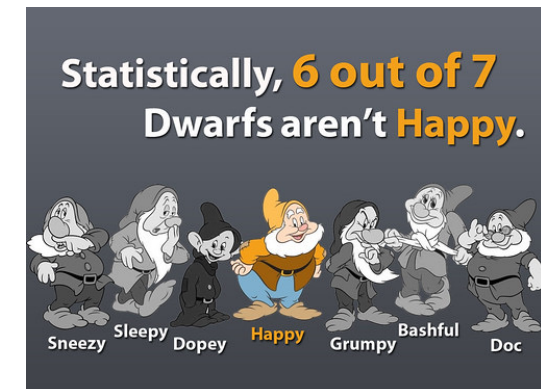
For the 61 U.S. tribes that operate a IV-D program, what percentage of child support paid in 2023 went directly to families, and what percentage of cases have a child support order?

A: 77% went to families, and 52% of cases have orders

B: 87% went to families, and 62% of cases have orders

C: 97% went to families, and 72% of cases have orders

D: Speaking of statistics, did you hear why the statistician became a statistician? It's because he found accounting too exciting.



ANSWER

C

OCSS Infographic, 2023 Tribal Child Support Providing Support for Our Families

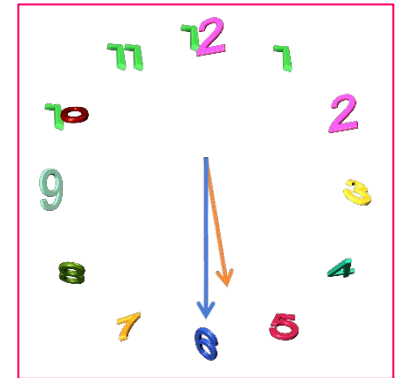
Tribal Child Support in FY 2023:

- 56,124 children served
- \$50 million in child support was collected by tribal programs
- 97% of child support collected went to families
- 72% of cases have a child support order
- \$10 million from the \$50 million was sent by tribal programs to other tribes, states, or countries

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/ocse/2023_tribal_infographic_website.pdf

Tribal / International – 200

Which of the following pieces of information may a state provide to a foreign country in response to a request for a specific measure for location when there is no open IV-D case?



A: The full address of the noncustodial parent.

B: Only the state of residence of the noncustodial parent.

C: The employer of the noncustodial parent.

D: The fact that my favorite time on the clock is 6:30, hands down.

ANSWER

B

Responding to Specific Measures Requests from Hague Convention Countries, PIQ-23-01, current as of September 12, 2023

As described in IM-19-02, OCSS is limited to providing only the state of residence of individuals sought for child support purposes under section 459(c)(2) of the Act. The state agency is under the same limitation as OCSS because it is acting as a designated Central Authority. If the individual is located in the agency's state, the state agency may confirm that the individual resides in the state. The agency should not provide the debtor's or creditor's street address or employment address, or other confidential information.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/policy-guidance/responding-specific-measures-requests-hague-convention-countries>

Tribal / International – 300

What is the Tribal Child Support Budget Toolbox?

A: An OCSS tool that contains standardized spreadsheets, training PowerPoints, and other materials to help tribal child support agencies submit their annual budget.

B: A list of the 61 tribes that currently operate IV-D child support programs, including contact information.

C: A comprehensive listing of all criteria required for a start-up tribe to become a full-fledged IV-D child support office.

D: I keep my batteries in a *toolbox*, and I can sympathize with them. I'm never included in anything either.

And now we know why!



ANSWER



OCSS, Tribal Child Support Budget Toolbox, current as of June 23, 2023

The Tribal Budget Toolbox contains standardized spreadsheets, training PowerPoints, and other materials to help tribal child support agencies submit their annual budget. The toolbox is the result of a collaboration between OCSS and the Office of Grants Management to create uniformity and consistency in the budget submission process. Tribal child support programs must submit an annual budget by August 1 of each year pursuant to 45 CFR 309.130(b)(2). All budget expenditures must comply with the requirements in 45 CFR 75 - Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for HHS Awards. The preferred method for budget submission is via GrantSolutions, although the use of GrantSolutions by tribal child support programs is not mandatory, it provides comprehensive grants management for both grantee and ACF. Budget submissions may also be submitted via email to OCSS.Tribal@acf.hhs.gov or mail.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/training-technical-assistance/tribal-child-support-budget-toolbox>

Tribal / International – 400

Which of these countries has the U.S. objected to their ratification of the Hague Child Support Convention?

A: Azerbaijan

B: Botswana

C: Guyana

D: I don't plan on vacationing in any of these countries anytime soon, so let's go with "all of the above."



ANSWER

D

- U.S. Objection to Accession of Azerbaijan to Hague Convention, DCL-24-01, current as of March 27, 2024
- U.S. Objection to Accession of Botswana to Hague Convention, DCL-23-13, current as of November 29, 2023
- U.S. Objection to Accession of Guyana to Hague Convention, DCL-20-03, current as of August 7, 2023

See individual DCLs for specific reasons as to the objections.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/policy-guidance/us-objection-accession-azerbaijan-hague-convention>

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/policy-guidance/us-objection-accession-botswana-hague-convention>

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/policy-guidance/us-objection-accession-guyana-hague-convention>

Tribal / International – 500

Tribal IV-D programs must adopt and utilize which of these laws?

A: Uniform Interstate Family Support Act – UIFSA

B: Full Faith & Credit for Child Support Orders Act – FFCCSOA

C: Both UIFSA and FFCCSOA

D: They should adopt and utilize this as their official slogan:
“If Whole Foods sells sliced apples, it is false advertising?”



ANSWER

B

OCSS AT-02-03, published May 28, 2002, current as of September 24, 2021

FFCCSOA requires courts of all United States territories, states and tribes to accord full faith and credit to a child support order issued by another state or tribe that properly exercised jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter. While tribes are not obliged to enact UIFSA as a condition of receipt of Federal funding of their child support enforcement programs operated under title IV-D of the Social Security Act, states are obligated to do so.

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/policy-guidance/applicability-full-faith-and-credit-child-support-orders-act-states-and-tribes>

Tribal / International – 600

Which jurisdiction must provide currency conversion information on an international case?

A: the responding jurisdiction

B: the initiating jurisdiction

C: the country that issued the controlling order

D: Speaking of international, did you read the lengthy article about Japanese sword fighters? If not, I can Samurais it for you.



ANSWER

A

Processing Incoming Cases under the 2007 Hague Child Support Convention, PIQ-22-01, current as of 8/7/23; **and** UIFSA § 305(f), Duties and Powers of Responding Tribunal

Question 7: May a state child support agency require a requesting Convention country to convert a Convention obligation expressed in foreign currency into U.S. dollars?

Answer 7: No. If the Convention support order establishes an obligation expressed in foreign currency, the state child support agency cannot require the requesting Convention country to convert the amount of support expressed in foreign currency into U.S. dollars. UIFSA places responsibility on the state support enforcement agency and the tribunal to do currency conversion, as described in the chart below.

§305(f) If requested to enforce a support order, arrears, or judgment or modify a support order stated in a foreign currency, a responding tribunal of this state shall convert the amount stated in the foreign currency to the equivalent amount in dollars under the applicable official or market exchange rate as publicly reported.

<https://www.uniformlaws.org/viewdocument/final-act-161?CommunityKey=71d40358-8ec0-49ed-a516-93fc025801fb&tab=librarydocuments>

and

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/css/policy-guidance/processing-incoming-cases-under-2007-hague-child-support-convention>

FINAL QUESTION

There are 21 case closure criteria permitted by federal regulations – CFR § 303.11(b). How many of these are permitted to be used by a responding jurisdiction on an intergovernmental case?

- A: 3
- B: 8
- C: 13
- D: all 21



After 36 bad jokes I'll take pity on you and not include another one here!



FINAL ANSWER

A

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 45, Subtitle B, Chapter III, Part 303.11(b) – Case closure criteria

- (17) The responding agency documents failure by the initiating agency to take an action that is essential for the next step in providing services;
- (18) The initiating agency has notified the responding State that the initiating State has closed its case under § 303.7(c)(11);
- (19) The initiating agency has notified the responding State that its intergovernmental services are no longer needed;

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-45/subtitle-B/chapter-III/part-303>



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Kelly Micka is a Director with Alvarez & Marsal, Public Sector Services based in Washington D.C. and has over 25 years of experience in health and human services programs. She has extensive experience with the child support enforcement program, having served as an attorney representing the State of Tennessee, and working with numerous state and local IV-D programs to manage federal grants, analyze legal processes, and design and implement child support systems. Ms. Micka served as a board member of the National Child Support Enforcement Association, as chair of the Policy and Government Relations Committee and has chaired numerous conference planning committees. She has presented at many state, regional, and national child support conferences on the topics of intergovernmental case processing and legal ethics and is a member of the WICSEC Presenter Hall of Fame.

Kelly earned her J.D. from the University of Tennessee College of Law and her degree in Public Administration from the University of Tennessee.

**2024
Intergovernmental
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Rob Velcoff is an independent child support consultant with his own agency, Intergovernmental Support Services. His agency provides assistance with all manner of intergovernmental case processing including training, government and private grants and special projects, office set-up and reorganization, and just about anything related to interstate or international child support. Before starting his own agency Rob worked for the New York State Division of Child Support Services for over 30 years. In May 2011 he became President of the Eastern Regional Interstate Child Support Association (ERICSA). Mr. Velcoff has received several awards, including ERICSA's Patrick W. Quinn Intergovernmental Award for Intergovernmental Impact, the National Tribal Child Support Association Partnership Award for Professional Excellence, ERICSA's Felix Infausto Award (President's Award), the Domestic Relations of Pennsylvania (DRAP) President's Award, an Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council (IPAC) Certificate of Appreciation, the Florida Department of Revenue's Sterling Silver Pickle Award (first ever recipient from outside the State of Florida), the New York State OTDA Commissioner's Award for Outstanding Achievement, and others. Mr. Velcoff has presented at hundreds of workshops at more than 250 state, regional, federal, national, and even international child support conferences on a wide range of topics.

Rob received a BS in Criminal Justice from the State University College of New York at Brockport and an MA in Criminal Justice from the State University of New York at Albany.

Send us your best practices!

ERICSA is in the process of gathering intergovernmental best practices from the states, territories, tribes, and our international partners, to disseminate to all of our members at future ERICSA events. Please use the email address info@ericsa.org and the heading “Intergovernmental Best Practices” in the subject field, and send us the top ideas you have seen different jurisdictions use when working interstate cases. We will gather and review your recommendations and send out all best practices shortly. Thank you so much!

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