Establishment of Child Support

I. Establishment of Child Support

- A. G.S. §50-13.4, Child Support Guidelines
- B. Interstate Establishment
- C. Prior Maintenance

A. G.S. §50-13.4, Child Support Guidelines

- Federal law- state must establish CS guidelines to receive public assistance moneys
- Results in \$ paid by noncustodial parent
 Deviation may be requested in writing
 no less than 10 days before hearing
- CS paid until minor child reaches 18 or graduates from high school
- Trial court may order that NCP have tax exemptions for children

B. Interstate Establishment

- Uniform Interstate Family Support Act
 N.C. may issue CS order in interstate case if no other CS order has been entered
 Upon petition from another state, the court shall file the petition and notify petitioner where it was filed
 - Will follow N.C. procedure and law
- Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA)

C. Prior Maintenance

- At the time a claim for support is made, one may also allege claim for retroactive support
 - must demonstrate amount expended on behalf of minor child during that time period
- A claim for prior maintenance may only include expenses no more than three years prior to the filing of the complaint

II. Enforcement of Child Support

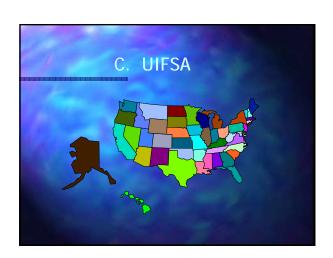
- US Constitution-Full Faith and Credit
- The Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act (FFCCSOA)
- LIIESA
- Statute of Limitations, G.S. §1-47 Remedies
- ♦ The Bradley Amendment, 42 U.S.C. §666(a)(9)
- Others as set forth in G.S. §50-13.4(f)

A. Full Faith and Credit Clause of the United States Constitution

Requires that "the judgment of the court of one state must be given the same effect in a sister state"
N.C. was bound through the above clause to enforce a Florida judgment which arose from a California child support order in which the statute of limitations had run

The Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act (FFCCSOA), 28 U.S.C. §1738B

- Requires a state to give full faith and credit to CS orders, judgments, and decrees issued in another state
 Mirrors UIFSA-rendering state must have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction
- Mandates that requirements of FFCCSOA will be met even if they are in conflict with existing state law



D. Statute of Limitations, G.S. §1-47

- N.C. recognizes a 10 year statute of limitation of collection of child support
- UIFSA provides that practitioner look at statutes of limitation in both states and use the longer of the two
- Interception of state and federal income tax refunds are not subject to the statute of limitations

E. Remedies

- Wage withholding is mandatory in all newly established IV-D cases
- Civil and criminal contempt are most common remedies in attempting to enforce child support obligations
- Federal law requires obligor's federal tax refund be intercepted for "catch up"
- Trial court may revoke or suspend driver's license
- Professional, business, or occupational license may be revoked or suspended

F. The Bradley Amendment

- Requires all states to enact laws providing that child support payments are vested when they become due and prohibiting the retroactive modification of arrearages for past-due child support
- In response to this amendment, the North Carolina General Assembly passed G.S. §50-13.10

G. Other Remedies as Set Forth in G.S. §50-13.4(f) Liens Arrest and bail Attachment Bond Receivers Any other lawful remedy

A. North Carolina Child Support Order B. CS Orders More than 3 Years Old C. Interstate Cases

A. North Carolina Child Support Order

- May be modified upon a showing of substantial change of circumstances
- Child Support guidelines used in calculating the new amount of support to be paid

B. Child Support Orders More than 3 Years Old

- CS orders which show a 15% change from previous order constitutes a change of circumstances as a matter of
 - See the North Carolina Child Support Guidelines

C. Interstate Cases

- Can be modified
- Must comply with both:UIFSA
 - FFCCSOA