

**Q3 Please provide any general feedback for the draft Action Transmittal. You will also have an opportunity to provide feedback for each category of payment processing, e.g., Section 319(b), as well as whether you agree with each Question & Response posed in the draft Action Transmittal.**

Answered: 28 Skipped: 9

#	Responses	Date
1	This AT should not be issued, because the literal language of UIFSA is not the best approach from the perspective of efficient operations (particularly duplication of effort), inter-jurisdictional communication, and customer service.	8/10/2016 8:29 AM
2	The proposed AT provides accurate background information surrounding UIFSA and Section 319. It provides much needed guidance on when it is appropriate and when it may be inappropriate to request a redirection under Section 319(b).	8/8/2016 12:52 PM
3	The Action Transmittal (AT) covers many interstate scenarios and the legal citations were very helpful and necessary. The scenarios clarified OCSE's position on all different types of interstate/redirect scenarios. We found the information in the AT easy to follow. Interstate case processing has always been very complex. Although, we realize this AT could not go into every scenario and issue, the AT really only touches the surface of interstate case processing and the complexity. With the different responses provided to each scenario, we believe the AT adds even more complexity to interstate case processing. One of the major areas not addressed was distribution issues when payments from a direct withholding from State B are sent through the issuing state's SDU (State A). The AT also did not address how states are to inform the issuing state of payments or how the issuing state is to record those payments on the payment history. The AT only discusses income withholding to employers. It did not address other enforcement remedies such as federal offset, bank liens, payments received as a result of criminal nonsupport or contempt proceedings, license suspension, etc. UIFSA 319 also appears to be about income withholding to employers based on 319(b)(2). Although, states might surmise that the payments from these remedies should be directed the same way as discussed in the scenarios in the AT for income withholding it is not clear and the legal citations provided in this AT do not necessarily apply to these remedies. Based on information provided in conference calls, ██████ thought that OCSE was going to provide guidance on "UIFSA 319" but the draft Action Transmittal appears to discourage use of "UIFSA 319" and does not provide much guidance.	8/5/2016 2:11 PM
4	The draft AT provides a detailed explanation of the requirements relative to interstate payment processing. The drawback is that several requirements that are mandatory rather than optional cause concerns for the states.	7/29/2016 5:49 PM
5	The diagrams are confusing. They do not show which state is enforcing the order or which one sent the Income Withholding Order. ██████ has agreed with IV-D directors that we will not use the provision in 319b. ██████ is not equipped to maintain records without an open IV-D cases or non-iv-d case which is receiving payments. Is FFP available for tracking payments where the order issuing state doesn't have an active IV-D case?	7/29/2016 1:38 PM
6	No feedback at this time	7/27/2016 4:38 PM
7	Many of the requirements under UIFSA 2008 and this draft action transmittal will actually delay payments to the family. In some cases, instead of payments only going through one SDU, they are now being processed by two or three SDU's.	7/26/2016 7:44 AM
8	The AT has helpful scenarios and information for child support staff. Comments are listed below. Suggestion to include information for the following: CP and NCP establish an order in NJ. CP moves to PA, but does not apply for services. Some states are telling employers to send the IW to SDU in PA; however there is no case in PA. Our understanding is that in order to do this, the CP must have applied for services in PA.	7/22/2016 1:05 PM

9	<p>In the "Background" section of the draft AT, OCSE states, "If one-state remedies are not appropriate, an interstate IV-D case must be initiated (45 CFR 303.7(c)(4)(ii)), and the responding state will collect support using the same procedures as in intrastate IV-D cases (45 CFR 303.7(d)(6))." This statement is inconsistent with the guidance given in OCSE's response to Questions 13, which reads, "If IV-D enforcement action, in addition to income withholding, is warranted, State B may also choose to initiate an interstate IV-D case to State C, as described in Response 8." [REDACTED] would suggest rephrasing the sentence beginning, "If one-state remedies..." above to not imply that opening an interstate IV-D case is mandatory in all situations in which one-state remedies are not appropriate. NOTE: OCSE regulations allow an order to NOT provide for income withholding and to have payments made to an SDU if there has been a specific finding of "good cause" to this effect. However, once the support payments have become delinquent, each state is to have administrative processes to implement income withholding which necessarily include (in a three-state scenario) having the payments sent to the order-issuing state's SDU. A further unanswered question is whether, when the order allows for direct payments to the CP, does this administrative implementation of withholding have to be done by State A or could State B take the action?</p>	7/20/2016 12:32 PM
10	<p>The biggest concern I have is that State A is responsible for the entire payment history, even for non-IV-D cases that there may be absolutely no record of. Also, if the other state is collecting money and distributing but keeping State A's assigned money, State A's case will appear to be stagnant with no action until sometime in the future when the other state actually collects something for State A and sends the payment. Administrative enforcement activities, i.e., intercepts would actually pay the assigned money first, how will the other state be able to identify State A's assigned money in their computer system so that this money is sent to State A. Specific comments to responses will be provided on the next sections with the request for each individual question.</p>	7/20/2016 8:07 AM
11	<p>I believe there are contradictions along the way. Throughout the AT it indicates State A is the primary payment record keeper but then in Response #11, it allows for closure however, if the case is closed, how can we track the payments. Especially if we no longer have jurisdiction which resulted in the case closure. If I am understanding correctly, every state must have a registry for all IV-D &amp; non-IVD support orders however, this State allows for exceptions and not all support orders are a part of the [REDACTED] system, what do we do with cases that have never been received by the IV-D agency?</p>	7/19/2016 10:46 AM
12	<p>Assumption made is that the SDU is the official record keeper in all states. This does not apply for [REDACTED] where the COC is statutorily the official record keeper. It is not clear what the intended communication mechanism is to be used to send information to an SDU when the 'case' in the issuing is a non-IVD case. This only addresses income withholding payments. There does not appear to be a similar requirement for other collections to be reported to the issuing state SDU. The AT indicates that Section 319(b) is a 'new state law option' and these requests are discretionary, not mandatory. However, it seems to imply it is the discretion of the initiating state, not the responding state. It is not clear why the AT references entry of a "IVD order" rather than just a support order, regardless what entity was involved in obtaining the order. It would make more sense to address whether there is a IVD case active regarding that order at the time the redirection issue arises.</p>	7/19/2016 9:47 AM
13	<p>We are in agreement with the current process of forwarding child support payments and we do not see a need for it to change. We do not agree with UIFSA section 319 (b) regarding the payment redirection to the new SDU location. This process could potentially be costly and could possibly require system changes. Per our attorney, the cases would have to go back to court to have the order changed to the new payment location. This process would also result in us not receiving credit for Federal Financial Participation (FFP) and would jeopardize our federal incentive payments. The process would delay the custodial parent from getting the payment sooner.</p>	7/18/2016 8:26 AM
14	<p>In general, the "forwarding payment to State B SDU" is still to vague. This should be defined. In the context of the current FSA forms, there are fields to request this action. However, the new UIFSA forms do not contain a redirect provision. Redirect will be solely on the stand-alone 319b form which is viewed as a limited service. In the new form "world", "forward payments to State B;s SDU" when 319b is not appropriate is a full service Transmittal #1 Request for State A to enforce its order.</p>	7/15/2016 3:04 PM
15	<p>Please note that Tribal IV-D programs are not subject to UIFSA, including 319(b). With 60+ plus Tribal IV-D programs in existence, this is going to pose challenges.</p>	7/15/2016 1:28 PM
16	<p>While we indicated agreement with most of the scenarios based on UIFSA, from a practical standpoint involving a state in which neither party resides is impractical and inefficient. Also, the AT does not appear to recognize the complexities surrounding cases in which the underlying order was obtained outside of the IVD arena and direct income withholding was not ordered (payments not going to SDU).</p>	7/15/2016 1:01 PM

<p>17</p>	<p>In general, [REDACTED] appreciates and agrees with the conclusions reached in this Action Transmittal. It provides much needed best practice advice in a format that would allow us to easily use or convert it into a training tool for our counties who will ultimately do the work outlined. There are some comments on format and word usage, but overall this was received positively by the reviewers of the document. The following were the common issues that came up in review: Question/Answer Format and Tone In general, the questions seem to ask if the State can do something that is not recommended and then the Answer is "yes, but..." While we may not disagree with the ultimate outcome, it would be preferred if the questions were phrased in a way that asks what should the State do and lead with the preferred response. After the preferred response is given, say that State B could do this, but it is not recommended because of reason X. It is our understanding that this AT is in response to questions received by the [REDACTED], but we think it would be clearer if the questions were reworked so the answer leads with what the advice or best practice is, then discuss what you should not, but technically could, do. Payment Forwarding vs. Redirect Payment Language There is confusing language in this memo with regards to what it refers to as "request to forward payments." This is when a state requests another state's SDU to forward payments to its SDU (ex. question 2). The procedure to execute this would be to sending the other state a T-1 form with action 6 "redirect payment to oblige state" checked and designating its SDU as the payee. The memo seems to avoid calling this a redirect to not confuse it with a 319(b) redirect request. [REDACTED] calls these "requests to forward payments" redirects as well. We think the memo and UIFSA forms should use the same language to keep it consistent. The "request to forward payment" and 319(b) redirections are very different and confusion of terms should be avoided if possible, but also "requests to forward payment" are commonly, and procedurally through the T-1 procedure, referred to as redirects. This language needs to be cleared up and addressed in this memo to be very clear as to what is being discussed. Ideally, the new UIFSA forms will use the consistent language as well. Responsibilities of the Official Record Keeper There is a lot of confusion over what exactly the roll is of the issuing state as the official record keeper and the initiating state as required to keep the issuing state payment updates. The responses are inconsistent as to whether the official recordkeeping is an ongoing proactive process or if it is a reactionary process to be produced when requested. There is also no advice given as to how the initiating state is to provide the order issuing state as to payments distributed. i. Question 8 There is no mention of who/how this notification is to be made. ii. Question 9 This question is the same scenario as Question 8 and asks what obligation does each state have for maintaining payment records. It says each child support agency must maintain a record of all support collected and distributed, but State A, as the order issuing state, is ultimately responsible for the accounting of all payments made under its order. "Therefore, State B, as the initiating state, should regularly inform State A of any payments collected and disbursed. (emphasis mine). There is questions as to what "regularly" is and how this payment update is effectuated procedurally. iii. Question 13 This question presents the classic 319(b) scenario. It suggests payment forwarding if State A already has an active income withholding order and, if not, presents the 319(b) redirect request as an option. The answer concludes "(b)ecause State A remains the order-issuing state and is responsible for the payment record, UIFSA section 319(c) requires State B to provide State A, upon request, with a certified statement of the amount and dates of all payments received." So here, State A has to make a request for a payment history where question 9 says that State B must regularly inform State A of the payments collected and dispersed. This is contradictory. Inconsistent References to State SDUs Many of the questions and answers use "State X" and "State X's SDU" interchangeably. To clear up confusion, whenever the payment is forwarded by, or to, an SDU, it should be indicated. For instance, in the response for question 4, the memo states: "If it is necessary and appropriate for State B to do direct income withholding in this case, as in Response 2, the income withholding order must specify State A's SDU as the appropriate payment location. After State B requests that State A forward the payments to State B for distribution and disbursement, payments will flow from the employer in State C through State A's SDU to State B's SDU, as demonstrated by Diagram 3." These sentences go back and forth between referring to the SDU directly and the States generally, but it seems the intent is that all references mean the SDU. It could be inferred that because SDU is used in one place and not another, when it is not used the drafter is not referring to the SDU.</p>	<p>7/15/2016 1:00 PM</p>
<p>18</p>	<p>The scenarios do not include an example of when a redirection would be the appropriate choice. The disadvantages of the redirect process fall mainly on the state that issued the order (and must obtain the redirection) because that state does not receive credit for the collections (in contrast to payment forwarded), will need to proactively keep its payment record updated by making inquiries to the state now receiving payments, and yet remains responsible for the record-keeping. The scenarios do not address the effect of modification of another state's order on the obligation of the original state to maintain a payment record, indicating that the duty to be record-keeper ends when another state assumes jurisdiction through a modification.</p>	<p>7/15/2016 12:47 PM</p>

<p>19</p>	<p>There are significant elements of this response that seem to be far more restrictive interpretations or different definitions than we have received in the past. State Case Registry (need for record of payments): (AT-98-08) We feel that this AT draft overextends the legal requirements related to the issuing state’s responsibilities to provide an accounting of payment collections and disbursements. This AT implies that the issuing state must keep an open and ongoing accounting of all payment collections and disbursements, even when the issuing state is no longer in charge of payment collections and disbursements (for example, when the parties request that the IV-D case be closed, or other states are collecting and disbursing without involving the issuing state.) We agree that the law requires the issuing state to provide an accounting of payments, but this can be accomplished by the issuing state facilitating a reconciliation of the arrears when requested. At that point, the issuing state would take advantage of the requirements in 45 CFR 303.7(a)(6) to gather payment records from any state known to have collected and also to request records from the parents, who often enter into private agreements regarding their child support which do not involve the issuing state receiving regular updates about the payments exchanging hands. To maintain an ongoing accounting of payments in all of the situations described in the draft AT is not possible on our current system. There are two types of cases on our certified system: IV-D cases where an individual/agency has applied for services, and Non-IV-D cases which allow non-applicants to utilize Income Withholding forms and procedures but receive no other services. (We would have to substantially modify our system to allow the Non-IV-D case type to send payments to other state SDUs, but this is the best option we have to accomplish what is described in the examples if all income withholding payments including those on income withholding orders-- have to pass through the initiating state’s SDU). In both cases, a charge accrues on the case, money actually arrives, and a payment is actually posted to the case—creating the record of payments. If other states simply try to “notify” us that they are receiving payments by income withholding based on an order from our state, there is no existing way without the payment actually being posted to our system, to update a non-IV-D “monitoring-only” case to indicate a payment was received. Other than income withholding payments or payments collected on a regular IV-D services case, no other types of payments are required to pass through the State Disbursement Unit when the parties are not utilizing income withholding or applying for IV-D services. If parents choose to work out child support arrangements on their own, there is no requirement for them to provide regular updates about payments made/received. Any hope for a complete record of charges and payments since the order was issued is a manual process and involves contacting all possible parties or states known to have received payments, to obtain payment records and assemble the charges and records manually into a spreadsheet, particularly if the parties to the order have never utilized income withholding or applied for IV-D services within the issuing state. IM-01-06 discusses Income Withholding in Interstate Cases. It references “long-arm income withholding” and “minimum contacts” within our state. The way we have believed for many years that direct income withholding applied seemed to make long-arm withholding unnecessary, but this draft’s approach to direct income withholding makes us wonder if/how long-arm withholding may still be applicable. It would be helpful for this AT to address long-arm withholding: does long-arm withholding still apply, and if so, should a complete explanation of long-arm income withholding compared to the other scenarios outlined here be added to this AT? We have traditionally viewed income withholding as a form of administrative enforcement because it can be used in our state without judicial involvement, and we have only registered out of state orders if more extensive judicial enforcement actions were necessary. The clarification that out of state orders would have to be registered for enforcement before income withholding could be used (Questions 6, 8 and 12) will cause a significant delay in being able to implement income withholding based on out of state orders. Overall, the processes described in this AT are very cumbersome and in almost all cases will only serve to delay payments from reaching the parents and create confusion among the states. Custodial parents are already impatient with the time it takes to get two-state actions to a paying point; trying to explain the reasons for these additional delays due to heightened requirements to coordinate efforts with other state or to register orders judicially prior to taking any action in our own state will be extremely difficult. Our attorneys have made a suggestion that in states like ours, where the SDU location is based on statute and not specified in every order, a simple fix to the statute allowing the SDU (in this case, the IV-D Agency) the authority to designate another state’s SDU as the appropriate recipient of IWO payments might allow more direct income withholding by other states without the need for the issuing state to actually modify the support order just to change the SDU location. Does OCSE view that option as a possibility if states are able to pass that legislation? We would appreciate some clarification on “order issuing state.” It is not clear if we are considering the state that issued the determined controlling order or the original order which has continuing exclusive jurisdiction. We are assuming it is the CEJ order, but regardless of the answer, all states need to understand this in the same way. In any case where payment records are being exchanged between states, it is critical that the payment source is “blurred” so that FTI information is not being mailed unnecessarily. It appears that each state should be following a check-list type evaluation process in determining the income withholding methods which may be appropriate. We would have that OCSE provide a set of flowcharts for this assessment which can be the basis for all states when making this decision (similar to the flowcharts provided for determining controlling orders). It would be helpful to have a definitions section prior to the examples to differentiate between “redirect,” “payment forwarding,” “direct income withholding,” etc.</p>	<p>7/15/2016 11:54 AM</p>
<p>20</p>	<p>Overall, the draft Action Transmittal is very useful because it highlights areas or issues that state agencies may have to contend with as they administer the processing of child support payments under the newly amended UIFSA.</p>	<p>7/15/2016 7:26 AM</p>

<p>21</p>	<p>Overall, the AT provides a clear description of current policy directives from OCSE. However, we share the concern noted by other states that OCSE's guidance concerning the responsibilities of the state that issued the controlling order but is not providing child support services to maintain a history of payments and to collect and disburse payments on the order. These rules are unwieldy and make things more complicated for IV-D staff and their customers. They require a controlling order state to maintain records long after both parties have left the state and that IV-D agency has closed its IV-D case, which increases delays in payments to parents, does not improve the quality of recordkeeping, and raises the cost of operating the child support program. In light of these significant problems, and the availability of more flexible solutions, we suggest OCSE allow state IV-D agencies to instruct employers to remit payments directly to the appropriate state disbursement unit (SDU), without involving the issuing state, in order to better accomplish OCSE's objectives of smooth and efficient payment processing. The unnecessary delays are seen in the responses to several questions – perhaps most notably in Q4. In Q4, there is no active income withholding in State A (the issuing state), the custodial parent is in State B and the paying parent lives and works in State C. If State B wants to use direct income withholding, it must direct the employer in C to send payments to A's SDU, and then A's SDU must send them to B's SDU, and then, eventually, the payments will make their way to the custodial parent. If in this situation the employer could instead send payments to B directly, payments would arrive to the custodial parent much quicker. Additionally, in [REDACTED], when another state would like to change the payee, it is likely that we would have to return to court to obtain a modification of the order. That would require resources to file the appropriate pleading, make service of process on both parents, and appear in court – that is a tremendous outlay of resources for the expected result. The same result can be achieved by allowing states to direct payment to their own state's SDU. In addition to possible delays in getting payments to custodial parents, the requirements raise questions about what type of case is maintained in State A. It is likely a closed IV-D case, as the custodial parent may have requested closure when he/she moved to State B. In [REDACTED], our non-IV-D processing for payments made by income withholding does not accommodate sending payments to another state's SDU. Also, the "custodian of records" requirement for the issuing state creates complications in cases where the issuing state is no longer (or never) involved in the case. It would require system changes in order to receive and maintain updated financial records on cases where [REDACTED] is not providing services. This change would not improve the accuracy of records, since the issuing state's payment histories are only as good as whatever records are sent by the state that is currently providing services. This not only means duplicative work but also more chances for errors in recordkeeping for all states involved. Requiring the issuing state to process payments and maintain records when the issuing state is not providing services raises the costs of operating the child support program, without clear benefit. It is also unclear whether the additional work required on what would be a non-IV-D case is eligible for FFP where the issuing state's IV-D agency is not actually providing services to customers. While we understand the importance of restricting a change to the payee as identified in the controlling order, giving IV-D agencies the option to instruct employers to remit payments directly to their own SDUs would be a reasonable alternative. This limited flexibility avoids any concern about private collection agencies or individuals inappropriately redirecting payments. And, in [REDACTED], our experience has been that employers are willing to accommodate the IWOs of the IV-D agencies of other states and remit payment directly to those state SDUs. Furthermore, federal regulations that address income withholding (e.g., § 303.100(f)), clearly specify that the law of the state where the support order entered apply only with respect to when withholding is implemented, but the law and procedures of the state where the obligor is employed apply in all other contexts. There is no specificity or phrasing regarding the concept that the state that issued the orders be the custodian of records nor is there any such specific direction limiting the ability of an "enforcing" state to request payments be directed to its SDU (indeed it is allowed – see scenarios in numbers 8 and 12). In light of the possible alternatives available, we recommend that OCSE reconsider its policy requiring the issuing state to be the custodian of records and to collect and distribute payments on cases where that state is not providing services.</p>	<p>7/15/2016 5:43 AM</p>
<p>22</p>	<p>The Action Transmittal does not explain what happens when the non-custodial parent/payor is an applicant for IV-D services in the interstate child support payment processing procedures. It would be helpful to include this information, so it is clear about how these cases are to be handled. The format of the scenarios and diagrams is helpful.</p>	<p>7/14/2016 7:45 PM</p>
<p>23</p>	<p>The draft gives a good overall review of the issues. However, due to the vast differences in each state's policies and procedures, it may be very difficult to reconcile each states ability to follow through with other state's requests. How each state handles IVD and Non-IVD cases on their systems may cause problems. Requesting states to issue income withholding orders or an administrative notice of change of payee would require doing IVD case work on a Non-IVD case. It would be difficult in [REDACTED], since we have a limited amount of administrative processes allow by our legislators, to determine who would take those actions and are they legal under our judicial system. Also, while in the "perfect UIFSA world" states are able to communicate quickly and effectively with one another, in the "real UIFSA world", we all know that getting some states to answer a phone, respond to a letter, respond to a CSEnet or respond to an email is almost impossible. [REDACTED] must have a responding case open, either IVD or Non-IVD before our system would allow payments to be sent to another state. Our system does not have a mechanism for state B's SDU to request state A's SDU send them payments without an interstate case. If state A is the issuing state, state B the obligee state and state C the obligor state, what legal authority does state B have to send a OWI to the obligor in state C? The do not have the controlling order and have no legal jurisdiction over the obligor. How does the obligor challenge the balance, order amount or withholding amount?</p>	<p>7/14/2016 9:44 AM</p>

24	This document has a lot of information about how to handle IWO payments, but does not provide any information about payments that the payor makes voluntarily. In addition, it does not give any information about how taxes are reported to the order-issuing state. States will have to hire staff to maintain balances on non-IV-D cases.	7/13/2016 12:58 PM
25	We appreciate the emphasis on using traditional UIFSA and direct enforcement remedies rather than 319(b). We are still concerned that a 319(b) request will pose significant systems and operational challenges for [REDACTED] due to the highly judicial nature of establishment and modification of support orders and our responsibility as custodian of the record to maintain an accurate accounting of payments received.	7/13/2016 12:16 PM
26	1. Question 14 may be problematic in that it eliminates a state's ability to collect directly. 2. Making the order issuing state continue responsibility for tracking payments when no longer the SDU is a problem. Debt calculation should follow to the SDU state. 3. However, the most important rule of thumb in creating these rules and the application of them, should be 'what's good for the family'. Delay of payments isn't good for families. 4. The more states that follow payment forwarding and redirect processes the more manual processing we'll have to do until / unless we update our system.	7/11/2016 11:09 AM
27	Though I think the answers are technically correct, I think that the reality of the capability state's systems has not been considered. I'll explain that under each scenario. In your questions, you ask if I agree and if I have concerns but there is only one yes or no selection. I'm not sure which question the yes or no refers to, so that may skew responses you receive.	7/11/2016 10:52 AM
28	Agree with the comments provided in each area. This will make case processing and payment processing very difficult.	7/5/2016 12:22 PM

### Q4 As appropriate, please describe the system challenges the draft Action Transmittal will pose for your state.

Answered: 29 Skipped: 8

#	Responses	Date
1	I can't answer this question because the AT lacks a lot of guidance on HOW we are supposed to implement their advice	8/10/2016 8:29 AM
2	The [redacted] system currently has no functionality to issue income withholding orders with a different SDU payment location.	8/8/2016 12:52 PM
3	It is difficult to determine the full system impact without knowing which direction [redacted] will take in its procedures. [redacted] may decide to only react and not request redirection under UIFSA 319. [redacted] would need to develop forms and possibly place an indicator in the system to record that payments were redirected to another state. New screens may also be necessary at the order/case level to record the different states where [redacted] has redirected payments when the obligee moves to a second or third state. Based on the complexity that this AT adds to interstate case processing, [redacted] may also decide to send two state cases rather than complete direct withholding. Although, [redacted] believes this will harm families, to program the system for the different scenarios will be complex and costly. [redacted] has automated its processes to the greatest extent possible, especially in the area of income withholding. Programming for the different scenarios in this Action Transmittal will be challenging and possibly thwart automation all together on some scenarios. If this same programming must be put in place for all enforcement remedies, the complexity and cost will be even greater. It may also be necessary to change some of the programming for distribution. Without knowing how states are to inform the issuing state of payments and how [redacted] will receive notice of payments on [redacted] orders, it is difficult to determine if system changes will be necessary. Completing this work manually, does not seem realistic.	8/5/2016 2:11 PM
4	Currently [redacted]'s automation system is not set up to accommodate this process. At the present time we are unable to have our automation team review this as we are in the middle of our migration project.	8/3/2016 2:41 PM
5	The provision that requires the issuing state to remain responsible for ensuring an accurate accounting of payments is concerning. The draft AT does not specify whether or not the amount and dates of payments must be updated in the State's Case Registry. If so, it also does not specify if a monthly, quarterly or yearly certification of the amount paid would be sufficient. If states are required to update their [redacted], this will create a manual process to certify each payment in the SCR. If the Custodial Parent in State B requests case closure, [redacted] cannot certify payments to its SDU or provide an arrears accounting without opening a case. If a previously closed IV-D case is re-opened, the case will be reported on 157 as a case open during the fiscal year and balances on the case will be reported.	7/29/2016 5:49 PM
6	[redacted]'s system is not equipped to track payments which have not been collected and distributed by the [redacted] SDU, payments received by other states require manual update for each payment.	7/29/2016 1:38 PM
7	None	7/27/2016 4:38 PM
8	Our system is very old and will require a lot of programming to work with the "new" policies, such as the 319 redirect. Also, having all payments due under our states order come through our SDU will be a nightmare! How will State A know if a payment is to be sent directly to the family or to another state. If another state is enforcing our order, they should be able to process the payments and send directly to the family and leave State A out of the processing.	7/26/2016 7:44 AM
9	Keeping payment records on closed cases. Automatically sending payment records to issuing states. Considerations for calculating interest (arrears amounts) for other states.	7/22/2016 1:05 PM
10	If State A is required to maintain payment histories as well as leave cases active if assigned money is due, the system will have to be changed to stop any administrative enforcement activities as well as changed to only identify assigned money and forget about any ongoing or CP arrears since the other state will be enforcing.	7/20/2016 8:07 AM
11	Several issues: 1. Keeping cases open just to be the record keeper of all payments and not counting the case on reports as we will not be taking action as no one lives in our state. Keeping cases open to collect assigned money that the other state may or may not collect and not taking enforcement action in our state when another state is enforcing. Stopping all administrative actions, i.e., intercepts to collect assigned money when another state is enforcing - this is the best method to collect assign money.	7/19/2016 10:46 AM
12	In [redacted], when a IVD case is closed, the clerk of court, who is the official record keeper under [redacted] law, often closes out their accounts so there is no running balance.	7/19/2016 9:47 AM

13	Changes to the system would need to be developed and programmed and could be costly.	7/18/2016 8:26 AM
14	<p>1. Income withholding forms are static and do not have flexibility to make any SDU other than ours the location for the payments. 2. State owed arrears in Sate A should be considered "a party" when determining circumstances to allow 319B. 3. System limitations for notification of payments that have bypassed State A's SDU. 4. Accounting and balance issues arise as to State A when case is either non IV-D or ceases to be IV-D when all parties leave and another state enforces without registration for modification to assume CEJ. 5. No indication when 319b to redirect "ends". State B sends a 319b to State A. State A processes. State D sends a 319b to State A. Per regulation, Sate A MUST process the 319b upon receipt. Who talks to State B? 6. If State A opts to issue an income withholding order/notice (IWN) upon receipt of a 319b request as opposed to opting to send the administrative notice, State B will need to submit a 319b to State A each and every time the obligor has a different employer, This is burdensome to both state agencies. Perhaps best practice would be to opt for the administrative notice and allow State B to issue its own IWN.</p>	7/15/2016 3:04 PM
15	<p>██████ will need to build a "new class" of non-IV-D cases. ██████ has never kept a debt history of this state's entire non-IV-D caseload before.</p>	7/15/2016 1:28 PM
16	<p>██████'s system generally does not support the redirect concept. ██████ just completed a feasibility study, but is still several years away from a new system.</p>	7/15/2016 1:01 PM
17	<p>██████ as the Official Record Keeper When ██████ SDU is not Part of the Payment Stream ██████ typically seeks case closure in a situation where ██████ issued the order that is being enforced and ██████ SDU is not a part of the payment stream. Once we close the case we cannot actively track a payment history in our system. If we leave those cases open automatic consequences will be enforced, like accrual of arrears and automatic tax refund withholding. We do not have a mechanism to return money that is inadvertently taken, so it a tax refund is improperly seized we do not have the mechanism to refund it. Leaving cases open will also hurt our incentive numbers. Regardless of the fix, without a standard mandatory process to report these payments, our accuracy would vary based on the initiating state. ██████ being required to regularly track payments that are not going through ██████ SDU presents two options for ██████, both of which would require major systems updates: 1. Create a new system that is separate from the IV-D enforcement system to track these types of payments; or 2. Modify ██████ in a way that allows us to keep these cases open and not have our standard automatic enforcement measures and accrual of arrears. When a Another State Sends an IWO Directly to an Employer Designating ██████ SDU as the Payment Location ██████ also has system issues when State B sends an IWO directly to a ██████ employer directing payment to ██████'s SDU. If State B sends a ██████ employer an IWO directly, there could be problems processing that payment if there is not employer information already in the ██████ system. There are two potential scenarios, if ██████ has an active income withholding order stream in ██████ from a previous employer or if there is no employer history in the case. a. If the obligor had worked at employer X and was making support payments and ceased working there, there may still be active income withholding information in ██████. Many times these are closed out, but sometimes the stream does not get closed out of the system. In this case, which would likely be rare, the payment will be processed, but it will indicate that the payment came from the obligee's previous employer. So even though the payments would be coming from Employer Y, the system would register it as coming from Employer X. If the information is not updated and payments continue in this matter, there could be enforcement issues with regards to withholding bonuses, etc. b. If the case has no IWO history and there are no employers in the ██████ system, ██████ SDU cannot process the payment. For the payment to be processed, ██████ requires there to be employer information entered into the case. If payment comes to ██████ SDU and the employer information is not there, the payment cannot be processed and it will be backed out and reassigned to the research team. This team will attempt to figure out the complete employer information to process the payment as intended, but this takes time and there are some cases where payments are held for quite a long time when resolution is not easy. As discussed below, ██████'s typical practice is for the IV-D worker to contact the IWO issuing state and request that we be allowed to issue our own IWO and get the case set up in ██████ properly, then forward payments to State B's SDU. We do not receive all that many IWO's directly from other states currently, but it is not compatible with how our system is currently set up.</p>	7/15/2016 1:00 PM
18	<p>If state A is responsible for maintaining the payment record, even if the case is closed case or it's a non-IV-D case, that requires some case management and worker intervention. That means alerting a case manager to follow up with states B/C periodically to update the pay record.</p>	7/15/2016 12:47 PM

19	<p>Definition of a case—one case/one NTW. (AT-14-05 Instructions for NTW): A number of the responses seem to indicate that the goal is to avoid multiple or confusing income withholding orders going to employers. The definition of a “CASE” in our system requires a separate CSE Agency Case ID for debts where payments retained in our state/disbursed directly to the custodial parent vs. debts and payments being forwarded to another state. Two unique CSE Agency Case IDs require two separate income withholding orders pursuant to AT-14-05, a clarification that required a very large enhancement which we did not want to do (we formerly combined income withholding orders based on the payor), we were told that we had to do, and we just completed a year ago. The employer will receive multiple income withholding orders in any situation where some of the money is being sent to another state due to that clarification, but also due to the structure of our “cases,” a change which would require an entire system rewrite to handle in any other way. A great deal of our automated income withholding generation will need to be undone so that no IWOs are automatically generated based on orders issued by another state. We will need to add new codes to indicate who is responsible for the income withholding, if the order has been appropriately registered for enforcement, etc.—all of the factors that determine if we can issue income withholding. Right now, the IWO is generated automatically overnight after any employment information is received in an effort to meet two-day timeframes. It is unclear how all of the time that it takes to confer with another state and determine who should issue the income withholding order will be considered against the two-day IWO timeframe. This AT references the 20-day intake time period, but that is only helpful when the case initially opens, not each time employment changes or the paying parent relocates to another state. We will need to reprogram our system to select the SDU address for other states to be included on the income withholding form. Somehow, states are going to need to be able to gather the correct case identifying information for the SDU which will initially receive the payments from the employer so that the 1st receiving SDU has some idea where to post the payments—the case numbers for the states will not match, and our case numbers are not based on the order civil numbers—it is likely to be very hard to know exactly where to post payments in the issuing state’s SDU, and then what payment information needs to be passed to the recipient state’s SDU so that they can post the payments to their correct case (Question 2 when State B issues the DIWO, with payments directed to State A’s SDU). Basically, there needs to be some interaction with the issuing state to notify them that payments will be coming and allow them to set up an appropriate case with the payee address, provide a case number or other identifying information to be given to the employer, etc. Payments simply cannot start appearing at the issuing state SDU from the employer at random with no advance notice of where they should be sent. If our state is required to notify the issuing state on an ongoing basis of payments received, we will need to enhance our system to accomplish that task. Right now, we can produce a record easily if it is requested, but it is not automated to generate on an ongoing basis with each payment received. If the final word is that the issuing state must provide an ongoing accounting of all charges and payments rather than a reconciliation upon request, our system will need to be redesigned to accomplish that task and to allow for recording “payments” which are not actually processed through our SDU. Our system will need to be reprogrammed to allow payment processing on limited services interstate cases (those requesting only payment forwarding). Only full-service IV-D cases will allow payment processing based on an income withholding order that we generate at this time, and we would not want to proceed with other services unless a request for full services was received from the other state.</p>	7/15/2016 11:54 AM
20	<p>Establishing an open file without IVD case - a way for us to just be a payment processor. Also, registry of our NIVD orders.</p>	7/15/2016 9:55 AM
21	<p>Generally, no broad system challenges have been identified at this time.</p>	7/15/2016 7:26 AM
22	<p>We would have to make changes to accommodate a limited service open IV-D case where the only service we are providing is collecting payments made by income withholding and forwarding them to another SDU. We would also have to make changes to allow us to forward payments made by income withholding on a non-IV-D case to be forwarded to another SDU. We would have to make changes to maintain financial records on closed and State Case Registry-only cases.</p>	7/15/2016 5:43 AM
23	<p>As a general practice, States have not been notifying the order issuing state about payments made when all the parties have moved out of the order issuing state. Therefore, States will need to update their systems so that they notify the order issuing state of any payments collected.</p>	7/14/2016 7:45 PM
24	<p>Since the Non-IVD cases on our system do not assign a caseworker, determining who would be required to take IVD enforcement actions on a Non-IVD case would be a challenge to our system.</p>	7/14/2016 9:44 AM
25	<p>The changes in this AT will require our system to grow exponentially. We will have capacity issues if required to maintain a balance on all Non IV-D cases. We will also have capacity issues if we increase the number of requests that we receive for administrative enforcement in interstate cases. We need to make changes to the following programs: o IWO o Distribution o Case Closure o Case Set-up o 157 Reporting o Intergovernmental o License Sanction o Levy</p>	7/13/2016 12:58 PM
26	<p>██████'s statewide system automatically initiates many enforcement actions based on arrearage balances. If payments do not process through ██████'s SDU, inaccurate account balances will result. The system does not provide an automatic way to stop the initiation of enforcement remedies.</p>	7/13/2016 12:16 PM

27	Our forms system does not accommodate sending payments to another state's SDU, and in fact, we don't have a field to store the other states' SDUs for use when appropriate. Most of our withholding is automated. Also, would we need to retrospectively modify existing orders?	7/11/2016 11:09 AM
28	██████ has been doing 319 redirects for quite sometime with no issues. However, we issue the Administrative Notice of Redirect, not the IWO. We would not be able to issue the IWO in response to a 319 redirect request. In addition, if another state asks an employer to send payments to our SDU but includes their case number, not ours, this causes a lot of issues, as we often cannot identify the correct case.	7/11/2016 10:52 AM
29	Updating the █████ Child Support System to be able to issue wage withholdings with another state's FIP's and SDU will require updating the CS Computer System in █████	7/5/2016 12:22 PM

**Q5 As appropriate, please describe the training impacts, if any, the draft Action Transmittal will pose for your state.**

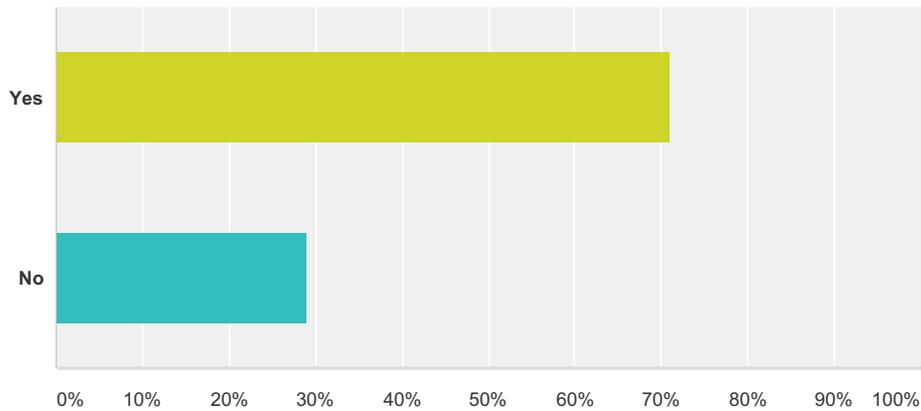
Answered: 30 Skipped: 7

#	Responses	Date
1	I can't answer this question because the AT lacks a lot of guidance on HOW we are supposed to implement their advice	8/10/2016 8:29 AM
2	█████ will need to develop training materials to provide guidance to █████ on sending and receiving UIFSA 319 requests.	8/8/2016 12:52 PM
3	These changes will have a great impact on training. Interstate case processing is difficult already. The requirements in the Action Transmittal add to the complexity of working interstate cases. Extensive training for staff will be necessary to explain the changes and help staff understand that the way they worked cases for years has changed.	8/5/2016 2:11 PM
4	Policy and procedures will be needed to address steps to take as the custodian of record. Training will also be needed to address the different scenarios for payment processing.	8/5/2016 1:05 PM
5	Training would have to be amended to include this new process.	8/3/2016 2:41 PM
6	█████'s procedures and training material will need to be revised to provide guidance to staff. The Training and Staff Development Unit as well as our Central Registry Office will need training on these new processes. This may also involve a statewide training via WebEx or by our Region Policy Specialists. Ideally, a specialized unit or HUB should be responsible for managing these processes. However, staffing could be a challenge.	7/29/2016 5:49 PM
7	None	7/27/2016 4:38 PM
8	Explaining the difference between a "normal" redirection of payments and a "319 redirect" will be confusing to new staff as well as to all employers. If states are not given the ability to refuse a 319 redirect, how does a state collect money due to their state? Under █████ law, the order follows the child and we must build separate cases for each caretaker for the child - how do I train workers to collect on a child's 6 other TANF arrears cases because we now have to instruct the employer to send all payments to another state?	7/26/2016 7:44 AM
9	We are currently updating our training documentation for UIFSA 2008. This AT will be incorporated once issued.	7/22/2016 1:05 PM
10	Until all concerns are addressed and a clear understanding of the requirements are made, training would be difficult.	7/20/2016 8:07 AM
11	I believe there are conflicts within the transmittal whereas it states we are the record keeper and how there is a point a case can be closed (if it meets CFR criteria) but then how does the state still maintain responsibility to keep the payment record.	7/19/2016 10:46 AM
12	none identified	7/19/2016 9:47 AM
13	Policy and training would need to be developed and implemented.	7/18/2016 8:26 AM
14	The issues surrounding 319b are stated in the above response to #4. Staff will need to understand when 319b is appropriate and how to respond to and submit these types of referrals.	7/15/2016 3:04 PM
15	Policy and procedures will be needed to address steps to take as the custodian of record. Training will also be needed to address the different scenarios for payment processing. This topic can be included in the current development of UIFSA 2008 training.	7/15/2016 2:55 PM
16	█████ staff will have to learn how to process a new class of cases.	7/15/2016 1:28 PM
17	workable	7/15/2016 1:01 PM
18	Training materials would need to be created to teach our county workers about the recommended best practices. For instance, █████ IV-D workers have a general lack of understanding on income withholding orders coming from other states. We would need to train our county workers on what to do when another state issues its own income withholding order based on a █████ support order. When we get one of these, we have been contacting the requesting state and asking if we can issue our own IWO and forward payment. That is not to say that what the memo concludes is a bad thing. Our counties have had a lot of confusion over UIFSA 2008. It was only passed in █████ at the start of the year. We will need to provide training, but we see that as a good thing.	7/15/2016 1:00 PM

19	Training will be required to instruct staff in how to determine when and how to track and maintain payment records when there are no parties in your state and when payments are not going to your state's SDU – especially on a closed case. Training will also be required to help staff determine when a 319 redirection is appropriate, and how to confirm the existence or nonexistence of a withholding order in the state that issued the order, for purposes of assessing the appropriate enforcement approach.	7/15/2016 12:47 PM
20	This will require significant training of all caseworkers to do in depth evaluation of orders issued by other states prior to initiating any income withholding where the automation has simply generated income withholding orders in the past. We will need to train central registry to be very careful to differentiate between “redirect” requests and “payment forwarding” requests. We are going to need to retrain our workers concerning outgoing requests to “redirect” payments; we are concerned that our workers are using “redirect” when we actually mean “payment forwarding” due to the “redirect” option being what is included on the interstate forms.	7/15/2016 11:54 AM
21	All CSOs will need to be trained, especially about involving states as payment processors only.	7/15/2016 9:55 AM
22	None have been identified at this time.	7/15/2016 7:26 AM
23	The scenarios and the actions that can be taken on which facts are complicated. These are not decisions an automated system can make (e.g. use direct income withholding or send an interstate referral), so it will require significant training on concepts that are not intuitive.	7/15/2016 5:43 AM
24	Additional training will be provided to staff, especially in determining whether a request to forward payments should be made or a request for redirection should be made to another state.	7/14/2016 7:45 PM
25	Would need to train personnel how to load support payments from other states on our system and how to determine if any of those payments are already on our system.	7/14/2016 9:44 AM
26	We would have to train all staff on the new procedures.	7/13/2016 12:58 PM
27	Because [REDACTED]'s Title IV-D program is a highly distributed partnership between the state agency, county prosecutors, and county clerks, comprehensive statewide training will have to be developed and provided.	7/13/2016 12:16 PM
28	Yes ... even just to tell the difference between payment forwarding and redirect, as well as when it is logical to use one or the other. Also, unless / until we could automate, collection staff would need to know when to apply these rules and how to work-around the current system manually, and how to identify the correct SDU when applicable. There will also be training required for employers to ensure that a withhold from state A may go to state B or C or X.	7/11/2016 11:09 AM
29	We have had system programming for requesting the 319 redirect in place for quite sometime, so any training needed will be minimal. We will, however, conduct some training, since other states have not been ready to process these requests.	7/11/2016 10:52 AM
30	Not only training for staff but outreach to employers across the country about where and who to mail payments to will be needed. - Do we really want to make employers upset with the CS Agency?	7/5/2016 12:22 PM

**Q6 Questions 1-4 refer to one-state remedies. Do you agree with the background information for one-state remedies? Do you have any concerns regarding the statements in the background information section on one-state remedies?**

Answered: 31 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	70.97% 22
No	29.03% 9
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

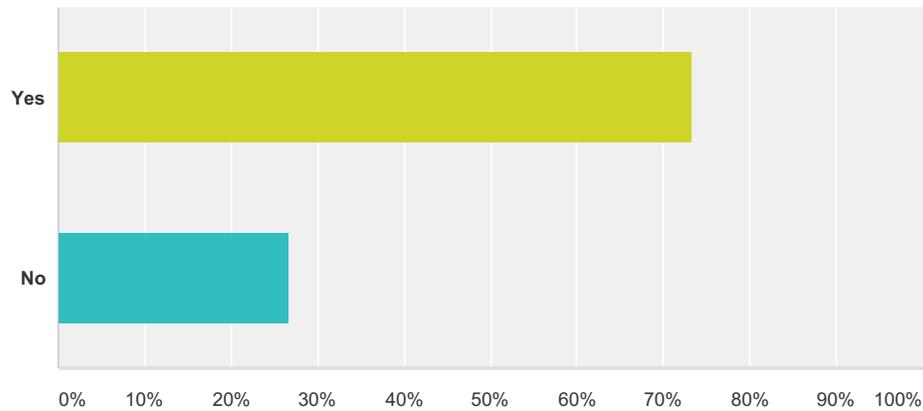
#	Comments:	Date
1	Only one of the examples truly falls within the category of "one state remedies"	8/10/2016 8:29 AM
2	Yes, agree with background information. No concerns.	8/8/2016 12:52 PM
3	The background information does not go far enough. Based on [REDACTED]'s research, there are other federal laws that should be considered when discussing income withholding and the appropriate SDU to direct payments. It seems that there are conflicting laws regarding what states are to do in these scenarios.	8/5/2016 2:11 PM
4	No Conerns	8/5/2016 1:05 PM
5	We agree with the background info for one state remedies. We use this process as often as possible.	8/3/2016 2:41 PM
6	Response 2, should clearly state that soliciting necessary and relevant information includes verification of existence of an income withholding. 45 CFR 303.100(b) provides that income shall not be subject to withholding when there is good cause or with an alternative agreement. The steps to initiate an income withholding order must be completed before the noncustodial parent's income can be withheld. This requires State B to either register the order and obtain an Income Withholding Order or request services through two-state action.	7/29/2016 1:38 PM
7	While I agree with the background for one-state remedies, I do have concerns with questions 2 and 4. Question 2: If State B is now going to enforce State A's order, State A's case should now become non-IVD and State B should enforce the case and request payments be sent to their SDU. This process would also allow State A to collect on any state owed arrearage cases they may have. Question 4: payments are now being processed by 3 SDU before reaching the family. How does this get money to the families faster??? State A should no longer be involved in the collection of current support on this case.	7/26/2016 7:44 AM
8	Specifics to each question are on the next page.	7/20/2016 8:07 AM

9	#1 & #2 - Yes - I agree - #3 - in PIQ 10-01 it states that in order to register Non-IV-D cases, there is a minimum amount of information that must be entered into the registry, will State B send State A an initiating packet with this information since the information is not available to State A? #4 - Same issue as #3	7/19/2016 10:46 AM
10	Yes, we have concerns. It is not clear what the mechanism is for the SDU/record keeper to redirect when the case is non-IVD in that state. What entity is OCSE invoking when they use the term State A, keeping in mind not all SDUs are designated as the official record keeper for an order? Requiring the employer to send payments to SDU A, then redirect to B delays payment to the CP and will be confusing to the employer. Q3 does not belong. Add to the overarching case assumption that the state is correctly maintaining their state case registry. The response to Q4 seems to be contradictory to their overall approach by requiring the employer in state c to send to issuing state A for the cp in state B, rather than performing the designed 319 redirection and new IDO to have payment be paid to state B and remove involvement of the state without the parties.	7/19/2016 9:47 AM
11	No, there are no concerns regarding the statements in the background information section on one-state remedies.	7/18/2016 8:26 AM
12	#2 Response: A caveat should be placed close to the front, which should provide something like "yes, but only after State B determines whether direct enforcement of State A's order through income withholding is appropriate in this case pursuant to 45 CFR 303.7(c)(3)." For 2nd paragraph, consider amending the opening sentence to, "If State B determines that State A has an open and active IV-D case with an effective income withholding order in place for current support or has state assigned arrears, it is unnecessary . . ." Likewise with the next sentence, "If there is an effective income withholding order in place or there are state assigned arrears, State B should request that State A forward payments to State B's SDU by sending a Transmittal 1 requesting State A to enforce its order. Add to the 3rd paragraph, "and there are no state assigned arrears" to the end of the 1st line. While in agreement with UIFSA and the Regs., it is not conducive to our [REDACTED]. There are systemic problems creating forms that must deviate depending on whether a case is intrastate or intergovernmental. In the last paragraph of the OCSE's comments is confusing because "forwarding payments to State B's SDU" is not defined and given it appears 319B is not applicable and the mechanism for requesting such an action is not clear. We would like to recommend that perhaps a best practice should be to send a referral to State A, so long as a party resides in state A or so long as State A has no parties residing there, but has an active IWN in place. Response to Question #3: Need to define "request to forward the payments to State B's SDU." 319b would not be applicable and the new UIFSA forms do not allow for this type of request on a Transmittal #1. Response to Questions #4: Definition for forwarding payments to State B's SDU is needed.	7/15/2016 3:04 PM
13	No concerns	7/15/2016 2:55 PM
14	Agree with background information.	7/15/2016 1:01 PM
15	In the background section, the AT states: "When a parent owing support lives in another state, a state child support agency must consider using one-state remedies, including direct income withholding, to enforce the support obligation in accordance with 45 CFR 303.7(c)(3)." (emphasis mine) However, throughout this memo, scenarios are presented where the answer is formulated as "State X could do this two-state solution, but it should use this one state solution." If the intent here is to require states to merely look at one-state options by using the word "consider," then the sentence should be rewritten, because it logically says X is required to maybe do Y. Further, the cited statute can be read as requiring the one-state solution because it says that an "initiating state must determine whether ... it is appropriate to use its one-state remedies to establish paternity and establish, modify, and enforce a support order, including medical support and income withholding." The language of the statute is stronger than the "must consider" language of the instructions.	7/15/2016 1:00 PM
16	Everything in the background statement is familiar, but based on the remainder of the AT, it appears there have been differences in interpretation and implementation of these statements.	7/15/2016 11:54 AM
17	We don't think these are really one-state remedies and in many cases they call for an approach to a case that doesn't make sense to us.	7/15/2016 9:55 AM
18	No comment.	7/15/2016 7:26 AM
19	see concerns noted in general comments in Q3 above	7/15/2016 5:43 AM
20	Yes, agree; no concerns	7/14/2016 7:45 PM
21	No issues with question 1. Concerning question 2, if state B determines that state A has no active withholding in place and sends the employer a withholding notice designating state A's SDU as the place of payment, state A would send the payments directly to the CP, since they have no responding case with state B. OCSE says that state B should request that state A forward payments to state B's SDU, but does not explain what method should be used for the redirection to state B's SDU. No issues with question 3 as Wyoming keeps a record of all State of [REDACTED] Non-IVD cases on their system. Concerning question 4, we have the same concern. No method is given on how state B requests that state A redirects the payments from state B's withholding to state B. Without a Non-IVD responding case from state B to state A, our system would not be able to redirect those payments.	7/14/2016 9:44 AM
22	We agree with the background information and have no concerns.	7/13/2016 12:16 PM

23	The background information was clear.	7/11/2016 11:09 AM
24	I agree with the information but think the fact that a state cannot change the SDU to which the order directs payments. It has been common practice to do this for many years, but should not have been.	7/11/2016 10:52 AM

**Q7 Questions 5-11 refer to interstate IV-D case referral. Do you agree with the background information for interstate IV-D case referral? Do you have any concerns regarding the background information for interstate IV-D case referral?**

Answered: 30 Skipped: 7



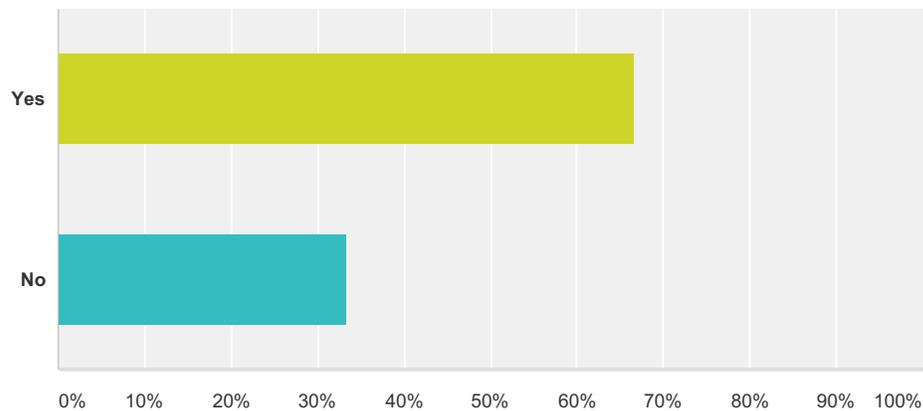
Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	73.33% 22
No	26.67% 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#	Comments:	Date
1	The background is inadequate because it makes general statements like "needs to keep order-issuing state apprised" without bothering to explain how	8/10/2016 8:29 AM
2	Yes, agree with background information. No concerns.	8/8/2016 12:52 PM
3	OCSE does not provide a legal basis for these statements: "the order issuing state remains responsible for maintaining an accurate payment record" and "the initiating state needs to keep the order-issuing state apprised of any payments received to allow for accurate record keeping."	8/5/2016 2:11 PM
4	When the CP and NCP have both vacated the state of issuance, then the case should be sent via UIFSA to either the state of residency of the CP or the NCP. We dont agree that the state of issuance be required to continue collecting and tracking payments.	8/5/2016 1:05 PM
5	Q 5-8 If neither parent lives in state A...let the other two states do what is necessary to collect on the order.if either party returned to state A and reopened their enforcement case the balance could be reconciled when the case reopened working with State B and C. (we would need a IV-D closure code on this example and would move the case to non IV-D.) In regards to Q9 [redacted] s system is not set up to perform the role of State A as a IV-D function, nor are we set up for the role of state B. It would take substantial programing which we are unable to accomplish at this time. As previously stated, there would need to be a closure code for State A to no longer provide IV-D functions.	8/3/2016 2:41 PM
6	The response to question 5 should define a "full interstate case referral". In response 6, if State B is enforcing State A's order administratively and State A's order designates State A's SDU, payments from the employer would not be received by State B's SDU as indicated in Question 6 response and diagram unless State B obtained an income withholding order. Response to Question 11 does not provide guidance for the issuing state to close its case when no party resides in the state and both states are enforcing.	7/29/2016 1:38 PM

7	I have concerns that payment records will not be forwarded to "State A". Further, if State A gives insurance credits for the cost of coverage and State B's laws/policies does not allow that, they will overcharge the non-custodial parent. Interest is also a concern.	7/26/2016 7:44 AM
8	Concerns with cases where the issuing state is required to maintain a payment record even though it is not the initiating or responding state. In some instances, the issuing state may have closed their case and would be unable to maintain a payment record. The payment record would be maintained by the initiating and responding state.	7/22/2016 1:05 PM
9	Specifics to each question are on the next page.	7/20/2016 8:07 AM
10	#5, #6, 7, & 10 - yes #8 & #9 - no - if State A no longer has any party within their state and there is no jurisdiction, they would have closed their case, how will they maintain the payment record. If the case was still active, they would still be pursuing enforcement while State C was. #11 - no - if State A closes their case how can they be held responsible for maintaining the payment record?	7/19/2016 10:46 AM
11	Even though the reference is to a 1998 action transmittal the recommended action to keep the issuing state apprised of payments received has no recommended process when the case in the issuing state is considered to be Non-IVD (no case open with the IVD agency).	7/19/2016 9:47 AM
12	No, there are no concerns regarding the background information for interstate IV-D case referral.	7/18/2016 8:26 AM
13	Response to Question #5: What mechanism is proposed in order for this to not be a "full interest referral"? How is State A to "turn off" their enforcement aside from IWN? Consider adding best practice of sending a Transmittal #1 to State A asking them to enforce their order. Response to Question #8 This response is fantastic! Response to Question #9: What if State A is non IV-D and has not mechanism for calculating balances? Recording payments is very different than keeping balances.	7/15/2016 3:04 PM
14	When neither party resides in the controlling order state, how often must the initiating state notify the controlling order state of payments made to ensure accurate accounting by the controlling state? Notice of each payment separately would be timely for both states.	7/15/2016 2:55 PM
15	The background info appears to imply that an responding state take action to redirect \$, or sending an I/W, w/out the need for a full IV-D referral.	7/15/2016 1:28 PM
16	Yes, agree with background information. However, it is often impractical and unrealistic for an issuing state to maintain accurate balances when both parties have left the issuing state.	7/15/2016 1:01 PM
17	Challenges with maintaining the payment record.	7/15/2016 12:47 PM
18	Everything in the background statement is familiar, but based on the remainder of the AT, it appears there have been differences in interpretation and implementation of these statements.	7/15/2016 11:54 AM
19	No comment.	7/15/2016 7:26 AM
20	see concerns noted in general comments in Q3 above	7/15/2016 5:43 AM
21	Yes, agree; no concerns	7/14/2016 7:45 PM
22	No issue with questions 5, 6 and 7. Question 8 allows state C to send payments directly to state B and not to state A, which is the state that is responsible for maintaining an accurate payment record. State B, per OCSE, "should be notified by the initiating state (state B) of any payments received". Again, there is no designated method or time frame as to how or when state B should make the notification to state A. If other state's payments are added to our system, then how could state's certify their own pay histories or certify the arrears? Question 9, again, does not give a method or time frame for state B to inform state A of any payments received. No issues with question 10. No issues with question 11.	7/14/2016 9:44 AM
23	The scenario in question 8 does not accurately reflect the current process in [REDACTED]. Because all of our orders are judicial and contain specific directive for payments to be made to [REDACTED]'s SDU, most states send payments to [REDACTED]'s SDU even if both parties have left [REDACTED]. This process permits [REDACTED] as the order issuing state to accurately account for payments made under its order.	7/13/2016 12:16 PM
24	I agree with the information. However, I have always thought it contradictory that a state cannot directly enforce another state's order, changing the SDU to which payments are to be made but if an interstate case is initiated and the issuing state is not involved, this effectively does just that. The last paragraph of this section on page 9 states that in these cases, the initiating state is to inform the order-issuing state of payments received. Though this sounds good, I do not believe it is happening and would involve a great deal of system programming, were it to be required.	7/11/2016 10:52 AM

**Q8 Question 12 refers to payment processing when both parents leave the order-issuing state and reside in the same state. Do you agree with the background information for IV-D order domestication? Do you have any concerns regarding the background information for order domestication?**

Answered: 30 Skipped: 7



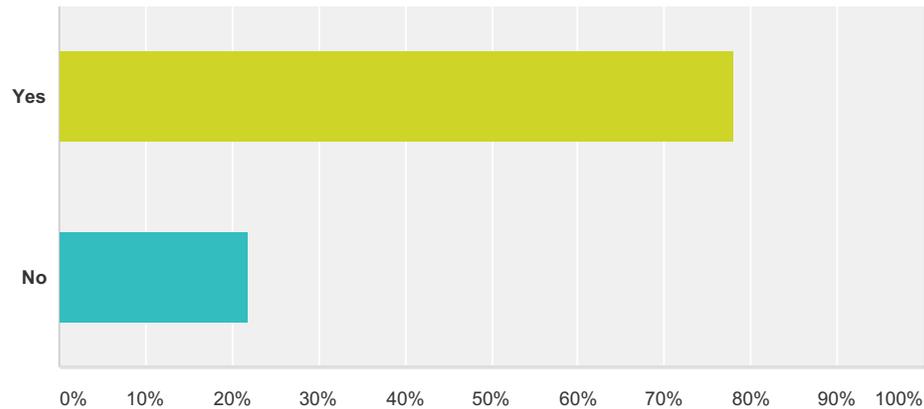
Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	66.67% 20
No	33.33% 10
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

#	Comments:	Date
1	The answer to Question 12 highlights the absurd outcomes in applying UIFSA literally. The answer is actually sensible and appropriate, but the notion that sometimes the order-issuing state must be obeyed and sometimes not (if subject to UIFSA) is ridiculous.	8/10/2016 8:29 AM
2	Yes, agree with background information. No concerns.	8/8/2016 12:52 PM
3	Comments: Addressed in responses to 54-57.	8/5/2016 2:11 PM
4	As in #7, if both the CP and NCP leave the state of issuance and reside in another state (i.e. both leave [redacted] and both now reside in [redacted]), then the case should be sent via UIFSA to the new state of residency and the state of issuance should have no more obligation to enforce, collect, or track payments.	8/5/2016 1:05 PM
5	In this scenario [redacted] currently would close the IV-D case and if we received payment information from State B we would shred it as we do not maintain the case record. In order for [redacted] to cooperate with Q 12, it would need to be a IV-D function and [redacted] would need to make significant system changes to comply.	8/3/2016 2:41 PM
6	The order issuing state should not be required to track payments collected and disbursed in other states when there is no active IV-D case in their state.	7/29/2016 1:38 PM
7	State A may be enforcing the case through means other than IWO. State B needs to contact State A to determine the best course of action for both states.	7/26/2016 7:44 AM
8	Specifics to each question are on the next page.	7/20/2016 8:07 AM
9	It again puts the payment record keeper on State A when they may no longer have an active case.	7/19/2016 10:46 AM

10	No, there are no concerns regarding the background information for order domestication.	7/18/2016 8:26 AM
11	Since all parties are now in the same state, would it not be beneficial for State B to register the order to modify to assume CEJ, so there would be a new controlling order with a new SDU as the payment locations? This would allieviate Satate B of the burden of reporting payments to State A and further relieve State A from having to maintain an accounting/balance.	7/15/2016 3:04 PM
12	No comments	7/15/2016 2:55 PM
13	How does State A continue to keep an accurate debt history under this scenario.	7/15/2016 1:28 PM
14	Agree, but realistically the issuing state will not be notified of payments collected by the new state.	7/15/2016 1:01 PM
15	Challenges with maintaining the payment record, especially on a closed case.	7/15/2016 12:47 PM
16	We cannot locate background information for IV-D order domestication in the draft AT.	7/15/2016 11:54 AM
17	No comment.	7/15/2016 7:26 AM
18	Yes, agree; no concerns	7/14/2016 7:45 PM
19	State B should notify State A that the order has been registered and notify of State A of payments.	7/14/2016 9:44 AM
20	See response for number 7. Even in this situation if State B is following ██████'s court order it will send payments to ██████'s SDU.	7/13/2016 12:16 PM
21	What about enforcement without registration? We enforce orders often administratively as allowed under UIFSA. Will the income w/h have to require the employer to pay State A's SDU.	7/11/2016 11:09 AM
22	I do not know why this should not also require a 319 redirect request. If that is done, the issuing state is aware of the enforcement in the other state and can request payment records, if desired.	7/11/2016 10:52 AM

**Q9 Questions 13-14 refer to redirection of payments pursuant to UIFSA section 319(b). Do you agree with the background information for Section 319(b)? Do you have any concerns regarding the background information on Section 319(b)? Note that you may also provide feedback to the specific Questions & Responses on the next page.**

Answered: 32 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	78.13% 25
No	21.88% 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

#	Comments:	Date
1	This section does a poor job of answering NCCSD's questions. OCSE claims to be available to help, yet obviously has not thought through the operational challenges of making it work.	8/10/2016 8:29 AM
2	Yes, agree with background information. No concerns.	8/8/2016 12:52 PM
3	While the background information brought forth three very valid concerns raised by NCCSD, it did not adequately address solutions. Rather, it is just deferred the issues with UIFSA 319 by stating UIFSA 319 is not mandatory and may be unnecessary and unwarranted in many situations.	8/5/2016 2:11 PM
4	No comments	8/5/2016 1:05 PM
5	We have significant concerns regarding these two questions. States ability to collect assigned arrears and cases would remain open for extensive periods of time. What state would credit report and what state would collect FTO as State B may not have assigned debts.	8/3/2016 2:41 PM
6	██████ has agreed with IV-D directors that we will not use the provision in 319b.	7/29/2016 1:38 PM
7	This will be very confusing to employers. Other states may not keep State A updated with payment records. █████ does not change interest - if State B charges interest on a █████ order, the balances will never match!	7/26/2016 7:44 AM
8	Concerns regarding the state's ability to maintain accurate payment records.	7/22/2016 1:05 PM
9	Specifics to each question are on the next page.	7/20/2016 8:07 AM

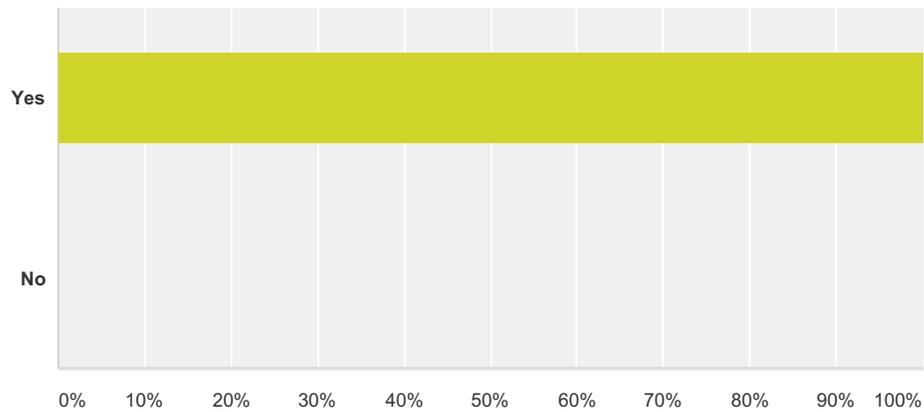
10	#13 - The response is very confusing. If State B is only asking State A to redirect payments to them, then why would you need to change the order if State A is still receiving the payments. If you initiate a case to State C, now you have 3 states with an active case, shouldn't State A shut their case down since all 3 will now be using their state's administrative remedies? This response also indicates State A only needs a payment record if they request it, how would this meet the requirement of being the official record keeper? #14 - In the response, it is forcing State A to enter incorrect order information in their automated system to only reflect assigned money owed to State A. This would also keep enforcement remedies active in State A to collect on their arrears which would conflict with the enforcement in State B and result in a negative impact on State A's FFP as they would show an active order with no collections until State B collected anything above to allow money to come to State A to pay assigned arrears.	7/19/2016 10:46 AM
11	addressed under the individual questions	7/19/2016 9:47 AM
12	There are a few concerns regarding the background information for Section 319(b). First, it will be costly and time consuming for states to take orders back to court to have the payee change to reflect the redirection of payments. Second, the original state would not get credit for the payments, which in turn will decrease our incentives monies from the federal government. Third, Section 319(b) only applies to income-withholding orders. What do you do with cases where the parent owing is making payments directly?	7/18/2016 8:26 AM
13	Response to Question 13, Paragraph 1: Consider changing the sentence to read "Instead of redirections under 319b, State B may simply request State A to enforce its order via a Transmittal #1. Response 13, Paragraphs 3, 2nd sentence: Consider changing the sentence to read, "If State B pursues this option, State A will be required to change the payment location on the controlling order to State B; SDU and send a new income withholding order or administrative notice of change of payee to the employer in State C." Response to Question 14: This scenario is one that causes a great many issues. Because of "family first" distribution, the concept that a state with assigned arrears only keep their arrears "on the books" and allowing a state to only collect what they claim to be assigned arrears independently from any other IV-D case exacerbates correct accounting and distribution. There should be one enforcing entity at any given time for the entire case balance owed to the family FIRST, then proportionately to those states with assigned arrears.	7/15/2016 3:04 PM
14	No comments	7/15/2016 2:55 PM
15	This background info assumes that a IV-D agency (in every state) has a debt history for every support order issued in the state. This is not the case in the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] only has accurate accounts for open IV-D cases in its caseload. Non-IV-D "pass through" payments don't automatically = an accurate debt comp.	7/15/2016 1:28 PM
16	This section recommends only using 319(b) redirection in appropriate situations, but gives no guidance as to what these cases would be. It also states, "NCCSD explains that the use of redirection when the order-issuing state has an open and active IV-D case is of particular concern." This would also be of concern in Questions 8 and 11, but the responses do not address this concern.	7/15/2016 1:00 PM
17	There do not appear to be any advantages in using this process, and significant disadvantages, including that State A that issued the order must maintain a payment without being in the loop of the payments and without receiving credit for the collection. It also appears that this duty will remain even if the case is closed in State A, which will require State A to periodically request updates for the payments from State B.	7/15/2016 12:47 PM
18	The background information makes it clear that redirect and payment forwarding have been used interchangeably and that requests received in the past for "redirect" based on the interstate forms have not been handled correctly by our state. If redirection remains an option, more needs to be discussed about the option for an administrative notice of change of payee discussed in UIFSA. As a largely administrative state, we would want to handle this process administratively as often as possible, but recognize that this will be a judicial action for any State A judicial orders. Treating a redirection as a form of modification of the underlying order, it sounds like until the redirection order is complete, payments would not go to State B. If State A is unable to meet process service requirements to modify the order, a redirection order or notice would not be possible. Since our state does not issue income withholding orders judicially, we would prefer to see that State A has an option to notify State B of the completed redirection order/"administrative notice" and then State B would be able to issue its own income withholding order naming its own SDU as the payment address. (Only our full services cases allow generation of the IWO.)	7/15/2016 11:54 AM
19	Judicial vs. Admin. remedy and how that process is supposed within a state.	7/15/2016 9:55 AM
20	No comment.	7/15/2016 7:26 AM
21	See concerns noted in Q3 above. Also, UIFSA comments from the Uniform Law Commission clearly anticipate that the redirection will be done to speed payments to the family. The restriction on changing the payee to a new SDU and the resulting work that must be done in the issuing state does not support efficient payment processing.	7/15/2016 5:43 AM
22	Yes, agree. However, there should be further guidance on when it would be appropriate to request redirection rather than forwarding payments and how assigned arrears should be handled.	7/14/2016 7:45 PM

23	Until another state assumes CEJ over the order, all payments should be processed through State A. If another state issues an IWO for State A's order, the IWO should list the SDU of State A as the payment address. State B should send a Trans #1 to State A requesting redirection of payment. State A should not be issuing IWO on a case that is open solely for redirection payment.	7/14/2016 9:44 AM
24	However we disagree that a 319(b) should be used in this scenario.	7/13/2016 12:16 PM
25	I think the information is correct. The problem, I believe, will be for those states that determine that they must issue an IWO rather than a Notice of Redirect. This would involve significant programming and essentially requires the issuing state to continue to be involved in the case, issuing a new IWO each time a new employer is found. Since the order-issuing state would not, presumably, have a IVD case open, this would be very problematic.	7/11/2016 10:52 AM

**Q10 Question 1: A IV-D child support order is entered in State A, designating State A's SDU as the payment location. The parent owing support moves to State B. May State A enforce its support order directly by sending an income withholding order to the parent's employer in State B? If so, where should the employer send the payments?**

**Response 1: Yes. The IWO should direct payment be made to State A's SDU. Do you agree with Response 1?**

Answered: 33 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	100.00% 33
No	0.00% 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

## Q11 Response 1 Impact

Answered: 15 Skipped: 22

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	With State A already having a case, one-state action will prevent a delay in the family receiving payments. With State A being the issuing state, the pay record will be easily maintained.	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
3	State A	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
4	No change	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
5	No impact. Nothing has change as payments and CP remain in State A.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
6	There is no impact; payments would be collected and disbursed as normal.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	With State A already having a case, one-state action will prevent a delay in the family receiving payments. With State A being the issuing state, the pay record will be easily maintained.	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
9	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
10	No impact. This is the current procedure and is supported by the existing technology.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
11	None	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
12	Nothing new – this is a longstanding practice where we determine direct IWO is appropriate	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
13	Payment records and arrears would be accurate.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
14	None	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
15	No problem as written	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q12 Response 1 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 11 Skipped: 26

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	none	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
3	None.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
4	There are no suggestions for change.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
5	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
6	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
7	None	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
8	None	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
9	None	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
10	None	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
11	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

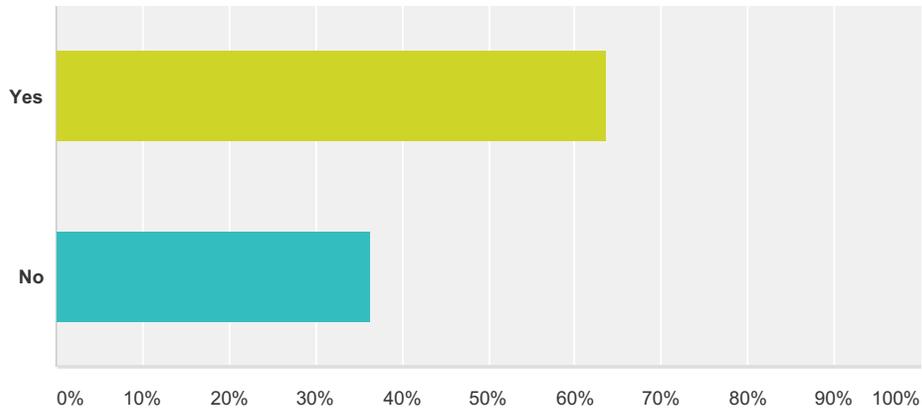
## Q13 Response 1 Comments

Answered: 12 Skipped: 25

#	Responses	Date
1	This response reflects current best practices. Direct income withholding is a well-established principle under UIFSA.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	We currently use this process when we have employer information in State B and the process works.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
3	None.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
4	No comments	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
5	There are not comments for this question.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
6	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
7	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
8	None	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
9	None	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
10	None	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
11	None	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
12	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q14 Question 2: A IV-D child support order is entered in State A, designating State A's SDU as the payment location. The parent owed support moves to State B and applies for child support services. The parent owing support continues to live and work in State A. May State B directly enforce State A's support order by sending an income withholding order to the parent's employer in State A? Response 2: Yes, but State B must first determine whether direct enforcement of State A's order is appropriate. If State A has an open, active, and effective IWO for current support in place, it is unnecessary and inappropriate for State B to issue another IWO. State B should request that State A forward payments to State B's SDU. Do you agree with Response 2?**

Answered: 33 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	63.64% 21
No	36.36% 12
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

### Q15 Response2 Impact

Answered: 21 Skipped: 16

#	Responses	Date
1	This answer doesn't explain whether B's request to A to forward payments is a limited services request or how it is supposed to be requested	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	Paragraph 3 of Response 2. would require states to issue income withholding orders directing the employer to send payments to State A's SDU and to ask State A to redirect the payments to State B. States are not equipped to complete redirection of payments in this situation. Substantial system updates would be required to meet distribution challenges and to change the automated income withholding processes. Today, the system looks for an active income withholding order for distribution purposes. If State B's income withholding order is not reflected in our system (State A),it is possible that payments will not distribute to State B. This will harm obligees and children when payments are being diverted to pay State A's arrearages or another of the obligor's orders. Paragraph 3 of Response 2. prevents states from enforcing support orders quickly and efficiently. The timeliness of the obligee and child(ren) receiving payments is negatively impacted by requiring the payment to first go through the State A SDU and then the State B SDU.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	If State A has an open, active and effective IWO, a redirect will prevent an interruption in payments or the possibility of two states deducting the same obligation from the NCP's wages.	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
5	there is no need for State B to have an open enforcement case and it slows the process for receipt of the payment to the owed parent.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
6	Since the scenario involves a IV-D child support order, It is assumed that there is or was an open IV-D case in State A. There is no clarity as to the status of State A's case. If State A has an open, IV-D case but no income withholding is in place, State B should be required to either request full services and allow State A to continue enforcing its own order or request that State A close its case so that State B can pursue one state remedies. If closure is requested, State A can convert their case to non-IV-D in order to collect and disburse payments to State B.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
7	No change	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
8	This response only addresses part of the question. see suggestions below. Also, what if the case is active but no wage withholding in place?	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
9	There is no impact.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
10	No uniform form for State B to request State A to forward payment to State B;s SDU. See comments	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
11	If State A has an open, active and effective IWO, a redirect will prevent an interruption in payments or the possibility of two states deducting the same obligation from the NCP's wages.	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
12	As discussed in Question 4 of the survey, ██████'s ██████ System can only receive payments if it has information on the employer loaded into the system. If State B issues an IWO without apprising ██████ of the employer information, ██████ SDU will not be able to adequately process the payment and it will be held for resolution. It becomes difficult for ██████ Child Support Workers to locate employer information on its own if the employer is a small operation, so getting the employer information before the payment is sent to ██████ SDU is important for the timely processing of payments.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
13	delays in CP receiving money.	7/15/2016 1:02 PM
14	This will require significant system enhancements to prevent our system from issuing automated IWOs when an employer is known if we are STATE B. If direct withholding is appropriate, significant reprogramming will be needed to be able to gather State A's SDU information and State A's case information to provide to the employer so that State A can correctly post each payment when it is received from the employer. State A will also need to receive enough information from State B to include as the payment is sent by State A to State B so that State B can accurately post the payment. If we are State A, we will need to enhance our system to store State B's information to include when forwarding the payment, and to allow for EFT payments to State B if we use our existing Non-IV-D IWO payment pass-through only cases to accomplish this task. If we are State A and State B tries to "share" our existing income withholding order, our system is not set up to support that. A second case would need to be opened in our system to have State B receive the payments for the client. At that point, pursuant to the requirement that each unique CSE Agency Case ID requires a separate IWO, two new IWOs would generate to the employer.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
15	Potentially significant for us if we have to find a way to process payments without an open IV case.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM

16	If the CP has applied for services in B, we assume she has asked A to terminate services. So A may have only a non-IV-D case where it is collecting payments made by IWO and sending them to the CP. If no enforcement is necessary, then one would assume CP wouldn't need services in B. If enforcement is necessary, B should send an interstate referral to A. If the CP just wants services in her home state, if A has a closed case, B should be able to ask A to terminate its IWO so that B can ask the employer to direct the IWO to B's SDU.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
17	If state A has a IVD case and state B sends a direct IWO and state A cannot close their case if CP will not agree, it would adversely effect the federal audit.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
18	I like the fact that OCSE is requiring states follow up with the order-issuing state before taking any action on the case. In this scenario, the worker in State B is told to send a Transmittal # 1 to the order-issuing state to redirect payments. Instead of the responding state only requesting that the initiating state forward payments, we suggest that the request is enforce and redirect payments. If the payor leaves the current employer, State A should search for a new employer and enforce accordingly. The most recent version of the Transmittal # 1 (the version issued for comments in August 2015) does not give an option to ONLY redirect payments. The form gives the option to enforce, modify, or establish, but does not give an option to ONLY redirect payments.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
19	I do not believe state systems are capable of sending an IWO, directing that payments be sent to the order-issuing state's SDU, and correctly identifying the order-issuing state's case.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
20	When we are state b we will have system and training impact. When we're state a we would have resource and training impacts.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
21	No problem as written	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q16 Response2 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 16 Skipped: 21

#	Responses	Date
1	OCSE needs to revise its forms to support this.	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	Please clarify in the AT the meaning of "open, active, and effective IWO".	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	Unless state A is enforcing the order, allow state B to enforce and direct payments to State B's SDU. It seems odd that other scenarios allow disregarding State A's SDU but this one does not, even when there is no clear legal requirement preventing State B from directing payments to its own SDU.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	I would suggest that where the initiating state continue to process the case (collect and enforce) so long as the NCP remains a resident of that state. If the CP moves to another state then the initiating state would still have to disburse the collected support payments regardless of whether they are sent directly to the CP or the new state's SDU if the CP opens a IV-D case. There is no real reason for state B to handle the IWO – all it needs to do is notify state A where to send the payments after collection.	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
5	Allow state A to continue to enforce and State B should not open an enforcement case unless payments end and owing parent leaves State A.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
6	"Yes, but State B must first determine whether direct enforcement of State A's order is appropriate. If State A has an open, active, and effective IWO for current support in place or an open, active case with no income withholding in place, it is unnecessary and inappropriate for State B to issue another IWO. State B should request that State A forward payments to State B's SDU, enforce its own order or close its case."	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
7	State B needs to provide State A with who the IWO was sent to so State A can add the employer and link the withholding for when payments come in.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
8	There are no suggestions for change.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
9	See Comments to #6	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
10	When State B sends its own IWO, perhaps there could be procedure in place for State B to also inform ████████ of the employer information when it sends the IWO so we can get the case properly set up in our system.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
11	The response as drafted above is preferable to that in the draft AT, which limits the determination of whether there is an effective IWO in place to cases where State A has an active IV-D case. Since income withholding is mandatory for all orders and can be in place without an open IV-D case, this limitation should not be stated in the AT.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
12	See response to #15	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
13	State B should only send the IWO if state A's case is Non-IVD and should also be required to designate state A's SDU as the place of payment.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
14	Clarification needs to be provided that if State B issues an IWO to the payor's employer with state A's SDU, state B must also tell the employer to send payments using State A's case number.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
15	I believe that in this scenario, State B should send a UIFSA action to State A, asking for enforcement of its order.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
16	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q17 Response2 Comments

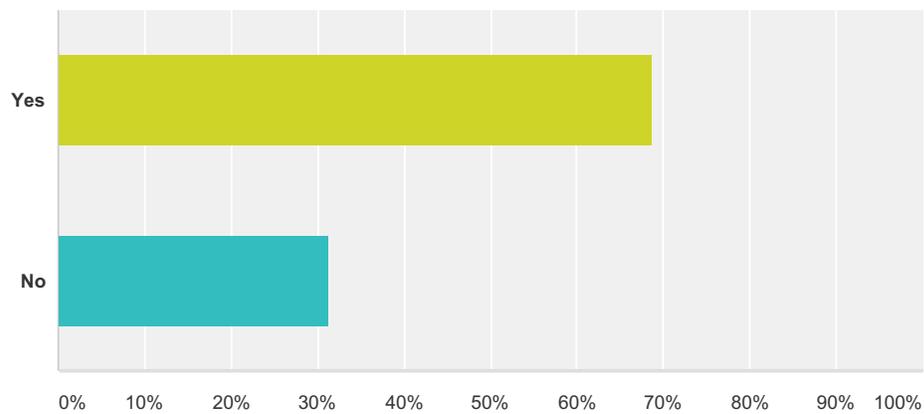
Answered: 20 Skipped: 17

#	Responses	Date
1	This is literally true, but too superficial. A and B ought to be able to figure out who should enforce and, if B will now be enforcing, how A can "transfer" the case and avoid duplication of effort. Otherwise, how are A and B to keep their ledgers in synch? Communication between the caseworkers - get real! It is bad already. If A keeps enforcing the case through a lien or tax offset, is A supposed to forward those collections to B? If B submits for tax offset, will it tell A about the collection? If A has some assigned arrears, it can't close the case, but good luck trying to avoid duplicate collections. If A honors B's request to forward payments, how does A ever get its assigned arrears paid - as B to forward those collections back?! That's pretty silly.	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	<p>██████ agrees with the first and second paragraph of Response 2. ██████ implemented procedures similar to paragraph 2 of Response 2 as a best practice after discussions with OCSE. However, ██████ believes that instead of requesting redirection only from State A, the better practice is for State B to initiate an interstate IV-D enforcement case to State A. The scenario assumes that the withholding that State A has in place will continue paying. It also allows for the obligee to have open IV-D cases in two states rather than one open case in State B and a responding interstate case in State A. If the withholding stops, unless State A has a referral requesting enforcement, State A will likely take no other actions and request that the obligee close the case in State A since (s)he is receiving services from State B. There is little difference in the work effort to refer a case for enforcement versus requesting redirection of payment. Other scenarios to consider include: If the parent owed support has moved to State B and requested closure of his/her case in State A, State A may be enforcing for assigned arrears only. The withholding order in place may not be for current support and arrearages. The parent owed support may have moved to one or more additional states between State A and State B. State A may be collecting for assigned arrears owed to State A and/or assigned arrears owed to additional states. These additional factors suggest the need for a full IV-D case referral from State B. ██████ disagrees with paragraph 3 of Response 2. As our legal counsel has pointed out to OCSE, the policy statements in PIQ-01-01 are not codified and therefore do not have the force of law. PIQ 01-01 purports to rely on Section 502(c)(2) of UIFSA which mandates the employer to "withhold and distribute funds as directed in the withholding order by complying with the terms of the order which specify: (2) the person or agency designated to receive payments and the address to which payments are to be forwarded; ..." OCSE seems to have taken the position that this means that if a support order or income withholding order issued by one State designates the person or agency to receive payments and the address to which payments are to be forwarded, an individual or entity in another State may not change the designation when sending an Order/Notice to Withhold Child Support. UIFSA Section 502 (c) is a directive to the employer to honor the income withholding order including where to send payments as provided in the income withholding. Since the employer does not have the underlying support order, the plain interpretation, considering the context of 502 (c) is to ensure that the employer knows what to do upon receipt of an income withholding order. The statute does not state that the "order" that the employer needs to comply with is the underlying child support order, it simply says the "order" and since the employer will only have the income withholding order, it is only reasonable that the intended order to be complied with is the income withholding order. OCSE also doesn't contemplate that the only reason states need UIFSA for direct income withholding is to ensure the employer will comply with the withholding order based on the UIFSA law in the employer's state. There are situations where states do not need other states' UIFSA law to ensure an out of state employer's compliance with an income withholding order. For example: ██████ does not need UIFSA to complete a withholding order on a person working at Walmart in ██████ as Walmart does business in the state of ██████. If Walmart failed to comply with the withholding order, ██████ would be able to file suit in ██████ to require Walmart to comply based on ██████'s income withholding statute. Service on Walmart could be obtained in ██████ on the Walmart registered agent. ██████ is not completing a direct income withholding and is not relying on the ██████ UIFSA law for Walmart to comply with the withholding order.</p>	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	If State B directly enforces by sending an IWO to the employer, would the payments be directed to State B SDU? What would then be the process for notifying State A of this action and the ongoing pay record?	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
5	Partially agree.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
6	None other than in above #15 and #16.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
7	No comments	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
8	There are no comments.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
9	See Comment to #6	7/15/2016 3:35 PM

10	If State B directly enforces by sending an IWO to the employer, would the payments be directed to State B SDU? What would then be the process for notifying State A of this action and the ongoing pay record?	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
11	At this time, [REDACTED] does not get many of these types of requests. Most of them are coming from [REDACTED]. Many IV-D workers do not know how to process out of state IWOs on a [REDACTED] order. IV-D workers are typically contacting the IWO issuing state and request that they allow [REDACTED] to issue its own IWO and then forward payment as in the first part of this answer.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
12	The AT does not recognize that the most efficient option may be for CP to continue receiving IVD services from State A and not apply for services in State B.	7/15/2016 1:02 PM
13	While it is important to ensure that two states are not collecting current support at the same time, further requiring states to try to utilize minimal income withholding orders seems unnecessary. We disagree that it is inappropriate for State B to issue income withholding, even if they are required to pass the payments through State A's SDU. Because of the structure of a IV-D case in our state and how payees are handled, and the clarification that each CSE Agency Case ID requires a separate IWO, if we are State A, multiple IWOs will continue to be generated to the employer if State A must maintain a case for its own arrears, even if State B requests State A to forward payments.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
14	The response as it appears in the survey is ok but the response in the full draft goes on to say that if State B does send it's own IW, it should specify State A as the payment destination and then request State A to forward payments to State B, but without opening a 2-state action. We don't think this is really a "one state" action and we don't think anyone would or should choose this course as opposed to a two-state action.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
15	See response to #15	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
16	If the parent who is owed support is an applicant for IV-D services in State A, does the case in State A remain a IV-D case, even though applicant moved to State B and applied for services in State B? This does not fall under any of the federal case closure requirements under 45 CFR 303.11(b).	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
17	I agree that state B should send a Non-IVD case to state A for redirection of payments from state B's IWO, but only if State A's case is Non-IVD	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
18	This is the scenario that employers were very concerned about at the 2014 Employer Symposium. employers requested that the state that issued the IWO receive the payments. This scenario only directs IWO payments to State A. This scenario does not give any direction about where regular/direct payments should be made from the payor.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
19	The suggestion above does not require any state to do additional system programming, as this is already in place in all states	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
20	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q18 Question 3: Using the scenario presented by Question 2, assume the case originally had been a IV-D case in State A and State A has no record of the non-IV-D order on its state case registry. May State A reject State B's request to forward the payments to State B's SDU? Response 3: No. If State A has no record of the non-IV-D order, it must update its state case registry. Do you agree with Response 3?**

Answered: 32 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	68.75%	22
No	31.25%	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

### Q19 Response3 Impact

Answered: 15 Skipped: 22

#	Responses	Date
1	How is State A supposed to do this? Contact its clerks of court? And contact the parties to rebuild a payment ledger? What about orders pre-October 1 1998, which are not required to be on the case registry?	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	This doesn't make sense. How can State A's SDU forward payments to State B if the case doesn't exist. There are exceptions in which support is not ordered through SDU, even if they add the case to the registry, this doesn't make it active to the SDU.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
4	The cases would have to go back to court to have the order made payable to a SDU.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
5	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
6	As stated in the comments for question 2, we do not refuse requests to forward, but we will request the other state to allow us to issue an IWO and then forward payments.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
7	Adding an order to the state registry which somehow was missed is the very least of all of the problems presented in this AT as long as a copy of the order can be obtained and verified to be accurate. Without a copy of the order or any records of its existence, there is only so much State A can realistically do based simply on someone's claim that an order exists.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
8	Potentially significant for us as we don't think we have a record of our NIVD orders.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
9	Updating the case registry for a non-IV-D order when a state has no record of payment poses challenges when, in some jurisdictions, the SDU is independent from the IV-D agency, e.g., updating the court order financial information is handled by the court. Acquiring a current and accurate payment history, which is required before the order can be placed on the system, can delay and frustrate the duty that a state has to forward payments. Generally, there is no issue in a non-IV-D case when payments are being made. In non-IV-D cases where payments are being made, certified copies can be acquired from the CP. An issue arises when there are inconsistent or missed payments and the SDU has no record of the non-IV-D case, and the state is obliged to accept the case, process it in a timely manner, and forward payments under UIFSA.	7/15/2016 7:43 AM
10	The effect of response 3 is to require State A to update its records and take action on a closed IV-D case. It also – see general comments in Q 2 above – would seem to result in a delay in getting payments to the family.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
11	States are required to have all cases on their State Case Registry; however, they are not required to have all cases on their IV-D system, nor are they currently required to maintain balances. This direction now requires that cases be moved to the state IV-D system and requires balances be maintained on these cases.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
12	None. [REDACTED] keeps all IV-D and non-IV-D orders in its state case registry.	7/13/2016 12:23 PM
13	None to [REDACTED], we already do this when needed.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
14	Resources and probably system changes.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
15	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q20 Response3 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 12 Skipped: 25

#	Responses	Date
1	Don't issue the AT	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	"Using the scenario presented by Question 2, assume the case originally had been a IV-D case in State A, State A's case is closed and there is no record of the non-IV-D order on its state case registry. May State A reject State B's request to forward the payments to State B's SDU?"	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
4	This requirement is throughout the document - what might help to reduce the size of the document is to describe the requirements/policies at the beginning refer back to those in the responses. This is somewhat done in some other areas in the document but actually refer back to a previous response.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
5	Remove this question as an overarching assumption required to support this action is that all states are maintaining their state case registries appropriately.	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
6	We suggest State A check and see if the order is payable to the SDU or is it a direct pay order. If the order is a direct pay order, then the order would need to go to court to have the payment location changed to State A's SDU. We suggest both parties will need to agree on the payments that have been made thus far and then State A can update its state case registry.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	See Comments to #6	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	Wouldn't this scenario be the same if a IV-D case had not originally been active in State A?	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
9	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
10	Some burden needs to be placed on the individual or state claiming that an order exists to provide all information they have, probably including a copy of the alleged order, to allow the alleged "issuing state" to complete research and add the order, if valid and appropriate, to the state case registry.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
11	Once B determines A does not have an active IWO, B should be able to ask the employer in A to send payments to B's SDU.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
12	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

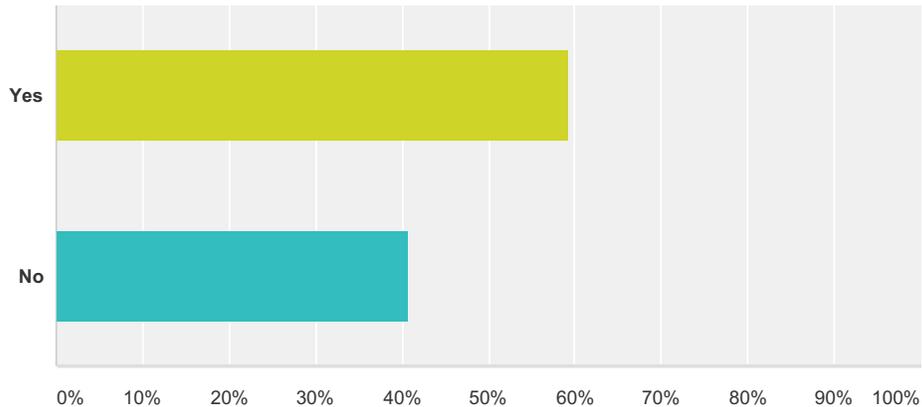
### Q21 Response3 Comments

Answered: 18 Skipped: 19

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	Fortunately, [REDACTED]'s automated system maintains IVD and non-IVD orders. Payments for IVD and non-IVD orders go through the SDU.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
3	this question makes no sense. where did the non IV-D order come from?	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
4	Partially agree. Assuming that the case had been a IV-D case in Sate A, it should also be assumed that the IV-D case is now closed. It should also be assumed, based on the question, that there is no non-IV-D case in the SCR since there is no record of the non-IV-D order. If there was a previously open IV-D case, the only circumstance that comes to mind that could have resulted in there being no non-IV-D order in the SCR is if the case qualified for closure prior to the IV-D agency establishing an order and the parties subsequently obtained a private order.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
5	If the state had a IV-D case, the state would be aware of the order.	7/29/2016 2:05 PM
6	Having a case active in the state registry is entirely different than having a full case in which payments are going through the SDU. No all cases are ordered to have payments filtered through SDU and go directly to the CP. This would require State A to register a case and obtain all information as required in PIQ 10-01 as well as a payment history from CP.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
7	Is the non-IV-D order a direct pay order or is the order payable to a SDU? If the order is a direct pay order, then the order will have to go back to court to have the order made payable to a SDU.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
8	See Comments to #6	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
9	If payments were ordered to be made through State A's SDU, a case should exist in State A's State Case Registry for money to process. If payments were not ordered to be made through State A's SDU, would this be a State A IV-D redirect request?	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
10	While a IV-D program is required to have a record of "each support order established or modified in the state on or after Oct. 1, 1998," it is not required by federal law to have a debt history for those orders....or to provide IV-D services w/out a referral.	7/15/2016 2:21 PM
11	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
12	We presume this would be treated as a limited services case forwarding payments only. May be an issue maintaining balance information on a closed/non-IV-D case. It would be helpful if State B notified State A and requested payment forwarding, so that State A can process payments correctly when received, and create a case if it doesn't have one.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
13	Dependent of state statutes of State A and B	7/15/2016 12:33 PM
14	We can agree that a state can't refuse to forward payments, but have the same concerns as in #2, concerning how such a case would be set up, and whether it would have to be "one state" as opposed to "two state."	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
15	See answers to #19 and 20 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
16	The question should be clarified to indicate that even though it is a non IV-D order, it still designated State A's SDU as the payment location. If the non IV-D order does not require payment through State A's SDU, should State B's Income Withholding Order require parent's employer to pay through State A or State B's SDU?	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
17	in this situation is it the expectation that upon receipt of the request to redirect from State B, State A make changes within the NIVD case to redirect the income withholding payment or can State A close the non-IV-D case and set up a IV-D case to redirect the income withholding payments to State B. If the answer is to make changes within the non-IV-D case, modifications to our system may be necessary to allow this to occur within a Non-IV-D case.	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
18	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q22 Question 4: A IV-D child support order is entered in State A, designating State A's SDU as the payment location. The parent owed support moves to State B and applies for services. The parent owing support moves to State C. May State B directly enforce the child support order by sending an income withholding order to the parent's employer in State C? Response 4: Yes, but first State B should determine whether State A or State C already has an income withholding order in effect. If it is necessary and appropriate for State B to do direct income withholding in this case, as in Response 2, the income withholding order must specify State A's SDU as the appropriate payment location. State B must request that State A forward the payments to State B for distribution and disbursement. Do you agree with Response 4?**

Answered: 32 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	59.38%	19
No	40.63%	13
<b>Total</b>		<b>32</b>

### Q23 Response4 Impact

Answered: 19 Skipped: 18

#	Responses	Date
1	This will only aggravate the current lack of cooperation and communication in interstate cases.	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	In theory, states should work together, but the reality is that it is difficult to contact other states and to get information from other states. Lack of communication between states on interstate cases is always the number one topic at conferences and on conference calls. Because ██████'s system is so automated, it would be necessary to place exclusions on enforcement remedies to allow for additional investigation on the case. 45 CFR 303.100 (e)2 and 3 require states to send the notice to the employer within 2 business days of the date the State's computerized support enforcement system receives notice of income... If the state must put enforcement on hold pending contacting two states to determine what action, if any, the states have completed, this time frame will not be met. It has been ██████'s experience that the issue with multiple withholding orders being issued for the same case and order and the same debt by multiple states is not that prevalent. When an employer receives multiple withholdings for the same case and order and debt, the situation is easily resolved once the state is notified.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	State A should not be involved since neither party resides in State A. This causes confusion for the employer with 2 states involved. Child support systems are already programmed to issue IWO's with their own SDU as the payment location. State A should not be wasting resources collecting on cases where neither the CP nor the NCP reside in the state any longer. Employers should be able to tender payment to whichever state is sending it the IWO. This makes collection less complicated and easier for employers.	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
5	In this scenario State A should forward the money to the owed parent. By sending the payment to State B it provides for a delay of payment to the parent.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
6	Since the scenario involves a IV-D child support order, It is assumed that there is or was an open IV-D case in State A. There is no clarity as to the status of State A's Case and any possible case in State C. If State A has an open, IV-D case but no income withholding is in place and State C has no open IV-D case, State B should be required to request that State A close its case so that State B can pursue one state remedies. If closure is requested, State A can convert their case to non-IV-D in order to collect and disburse payments to State B.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
7	While I agree that the response is appropriate per policy, if State B is now enforcing State A's order through State C - this significantly delays payment to the family.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
8	Would have to figure out why State C would have a wage withholding in place?	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
9	This scenario should no longer be considered a one-state action as State A is kept in the circle by requiring State A to process payments to State B from the employer in State C.	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
10	The impact is State A would not receive FFP credit for the payment and would lose incentive payment.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
11	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
12	State A should not be involved since neither party resides in State A. This causes confusion for the employer with 2 states involved. Child support systems are already programmed to issue IWO's with their own SDU as the payment location.	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
13	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
14	This will require significant system enhancements to prevent our system from issuing automated IWOs when an employer is known if we are STATE B. If direct withholding is appropriate, significant reprogramming will be needed to be able to gather and store State A's SDU information and State A's case information to provide to the employer so that State A can correctly post each payment when it is received from the employer. State A will also need to receive enough information from State B to include as the payment is sent by State A to State B so that State B can accurately post the payment. If we are State A, we will need to enhance our system to store State B's information to include when forwarding the payment, and to allow for EFT payments to State B if we use our existing Non-IV-D IWO payment pass-through-only cases to accomplish this task.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
15	See general responses to Q3 above. The requirement for the employer to send money first to A's SDU and then for A's SDU to send to B's SDU for disbursement to the CP adds unnecessary time and processing to what could be a far simpler process – once B determines there is no active IWO in A or C, B directs the employer in C to send payments to B's SDU. No doubt the parties in the case would be surprised – unpleasantly – to find that payments are still going through a state where neither one of them is involved or asking for services.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM

16	Unless state A has limited services responding case for redirect only for state B, how would state A's SDU know where to send the payments?	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
17	As stated above, I do not think state's systems are capable of this without considerable programming.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
18	Delay in payments to families.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
19	None as written	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q24 Response4 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 16 Skipped: 21

#	Responses	Date
1	Don't issue the AT	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	Allow State B to complete direct withholding and direct payments to the State B's SDU. Again, it seems odd to disregard sending payments to State A's SDU in some scenarios and not others. [REDACTED] has found direct withholding to be very efficient and expedient in enforcing orders and getting payments to families. [REDACTED] has not experienced issues to any great degree with this practice. [REDACTED] realizes issues do exist with directing payments to State B's SDU in this scenario but believes getting payments to families outweighs any of the problems that may arise.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	If state A is going to be the SDU for the payment then State A should send the payment to the owed parent and State B or State C would either need to just issue the income withholding or request State A issue the income withholding.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
5	Leave State A out of the equation. State B will send a request to State C to register and enforce State A's order and send payments to State B.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
6	Take out State C as per #25	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
7	Suggest that State A have the courts or administratively change the payment location to State C. State C can redirect the payments to State B.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
8	See Comments to #6	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
9	[REDACTED] agrees with the response. However, it is VERY important that the I/R state receive the referral from the I/I state BEFORE \$\$\$ is received from the employer to the I/R state. The employer will not know the I/R state's case # identifier to place on the payment for proper processing.	7/15/2016 2:21 PM
10	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
11	State B should notify State A that it has issued income withholding for payments to be made to State A's SDU, with a request to forward them to State B, at the same time it issues the income withholding order. This ensures that State A does not begin to receive payments without information regarding where to send them.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
12	See response to #23 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
13	Require state B to open a Non-IVD case with state A so when payments come in, state A's SDU knows to send the payments to state B. Other wise, State A's SDU auto payment system would send the payments directly to the CP.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
14	If states are required to list another state's SDU on their IWO, please clarify that the order-issuing state's case number should be included.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
15	This is an appropriate situation in which to do a 319 redirect request.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
16	Can State A close case if TANF arrears not owed?	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q25 Response4 Comments

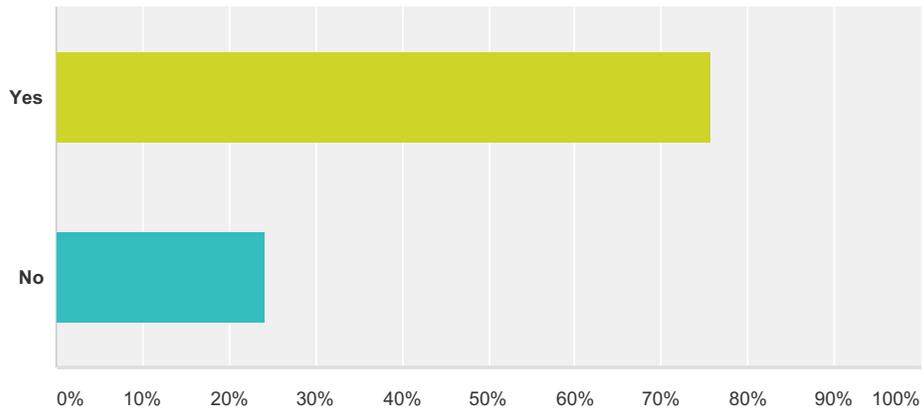
Answered: 18 Skipped: 19

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	<p>The background information does not go far enough. Based on [REDACTED]'s research, there are other federal laws that should be considered when discussing income withholding and the appropriate SDU to direct payments. Section 454B of the Act governs the collection and disbursement of support payments. The law states that "...the State agency must establish and operate a unit (which shall be known as the "State disbursement unit") for the collection and disbursement of payments under support orders - (A) in all cases being enforced by the State pursuant to section 454(4); ..." (emphasis added). This requires all states to enact a law establishing an SDU for the collection and disbursement of payments made on child support orders in all cases being enforced by the state. [REDACTED] complied with this requirement by establishing the [REDACTED] and directing that all child support payments be received and disbursed through the [REDACTED] § 454.530.1 RSMo. Section 454.530 does not include language which excludes the collections made on out of state orders from the requirement to "receive and disburse" collections through the [REDACTED]. Federal law expressly provides that the law of the forum state applies to proceedings to establish, modify or enforce child support orders 28 U.S.C.A. § 7138B(h). It provides for two exceptions which are (1) when interpreting the duration of current payments and other obligations of support, then a court will apply the law of the issuing state and (2) in an action to enforce arrears under a child support order, a court shall apply the statute of limitation of the forum State or the State of the court that issued the order, whichever statute proved to have the longer period of limitation. Therefore, unless one of the exceptions applies, federal law mandates that states apply their own law when enforcing out of state child support orders. Section 666 of the act sets forth the requirement of statutorily prescribed procedures to improve effectiveness of child support enforcement. Subsection (b) of this section establishes the procedures for withholding from income of amounts payable as support. Specifically, the statute requires that: "Such withholding must be administered by the State through the State disbursement unit established pursuant to section 454B, in accordance with the requirements of section 454B." (emphasis added).. [REDACTED] has interpreted this subsection to require [REDACTED] to administer an income withholding order for child support through the State's disbursement unit established pursuant to section 454B. Note that this subsection could have stated that an income withholding order must be administered through "a" SDU but it used the term "the" SDU and the only SDU established by [REDACTED] as required by section 454B is the [REDACTED] Section 666(b)(9) then requires states to extend its withholding system to child support orders issued in other states as well. [REDACTED] interprets this mandated extension to require [REDACTED] to expand its income withholding system, which requires payments be received and disbursed by the [REDACTED], to include out of state child support orders; therefore collections on out of state orders must be received and disbursed through the [REDACTED]. In order to comply with the requirements to send payments to the issuing state's SDU when enforcing an out of state order using direct income withholding, [REDACTED] would have to revise its SDU statute to allow payments to be sent to the issuing state's SDU. It seems that there are conflicting laws regarding what states are to do in these scenarios. Although the conclusion for question and response 4 appear to support one-state remedies and direct income withholding, the response does not promote direct income withholding. In this situation, if this AT becomes final, it is likely that [REDACTED] would just complete a two state case to avoid all the pitfalls associated with trying to get State A to send payments from State B's withholding order to State B. Many states are unable to redirect payments unless the state receives a referral so that the state can open a IVD case. Until states have their non-IVD orders recorded in the automated system, the solution in response 4 will not work. It is [REDACTED]'s position that it is more important to get an income withholding order in place so that payments get to the family.</p>	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
3	I would suggest the policy be that the initiating state UIFSA the case to the CP's new state of residence for recordation and enforcement of the judgment.	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
4	Partially agree.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
5	The payment is now processed by 3 SDU's? This will cause significant delays in getting the money to the family.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
6	Was okay with this response except for the part in which it states if State C has an income withholding, how is this possible in this scenario?	7/20/2016 3:19 PM

7	<p>OCSE correctly notes that UIFSA 319b redirection requests are discretionary, not mandatory. However, when both parties have left the order-issuing state and do not reside in the same state, the service-providing state has only three legal ways to change the place of payment when enforcing another state's child support order (and the other state's child support order is the only existing order). One option, as OCSE outlines in Question/Response 4, is for the service-providing state to issue an income withholding order directly to the obligor's employer with payments being directed to the place of payment designated in the child support order (hopefully, the order-issuing state's SDU). The service-providing state would then request the order-issuing state to forward payments from the order-issuing state's SDU to the service-providing state's SDU for disbursement to the obligee. [REDACTED] has no objection to this response. However, it is worth noting that the use of the phrase "direct income withholding" in OCSE's response may, to some readers, imply a one-state remedy scenario (as in Question/Response 1 on page 3 of the Draft AT) in which State B not only sends the IWO "directly" to the employer, the employer sends the payments "directly" to State B. The Response clearly states that State A must remain the designated place of payment, but the use of the word "direct" in this context may be confusing.</p>	7/20/2016 12:32 PM
8	See response to question 24.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
9	See Comments to #6	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
10	Same comments as in Question 2 with regards to State B issuing its own IWO.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
11	State A will experience challenges with maintaining payment records if state A closes its case.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
12	<p>While it is important to ensure that two states are not collecting current support at the same time, further requiring states to try to utilize minimal income withholding orders seems unnecessary. We disagree that it is inappropriate for State B or C to issue income withholding, even if they are required to pass the payments through State A's SDU. Because of the structure of a IV-D case in our state and how payees are handled, and the clarification that each CSE Agency Case ID requires a separate IWO, if we are State A multiple IWOs will continue to be generated to the employer if State A must maintain a case for its own arrears, even if State B requests State A to forward payments.</p>	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
13	Same concerns as 2. Also, there are concerns about the seamlessness of transitioning State A from IVD to NIVD if they are just going to be passing payments through, and with the employer, who may receive multiple start/stop IW notices from various states.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
14	See response to #23 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
15	There is the same issue about case closure, as mentioned in the comment to response 2: If the parent who is owed support is an applicant for IV-D services in State A, does the case in State A remain a IV-D case, even though applicant moved to State B and applied for services in State B? This does not fall under any of the federal case closure requirements under 45 CFR 303.11(b).	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
16	We agree with having the state where the payee lives should contact other states before sending a withholding or doing any other action. An income withholding order should not be automatically sent without first talking to all other states that might be involved.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
17	We agree that this is how UIFSA reads ... unless state b demanded a redirect (ala question 319b). However, it would benefit all states to settle on one process that most regularly benefits the family.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
18	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q26 Question 5: A IV-D child support order is entered in State A, designating State A's SDU as the payment location. The parent owed support moves to State B and applies for child support services. The parent owing support continues to live and work in State A. State A has an open IV-D case and an effective wage withholding order in place. May State B initiate an interstate IV-D case to State A? Response 5: Yes. However, as State A already has an open IV-D case and an effective wage withholding order in place, State B may simply request that State A forward payments to State B's SDU, without the need for a full interstate IV-D case referral. Do you agree with Response 5?**

Answered: 33 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	75.76% 25
No	24.24% 8
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

### Q27 Response5 Impact

Answered: 14 Skipped: 23

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	No, only if additional enforcement actions are needed.	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
3	The automated system is not set up to meet this scenario without system changes. Also, does State A receives FFP for having the open IV-D case?	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
4	█ will still need a Child Support Enforcement Transmittal #1 requesting redirection of payments.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
5	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
6	There's no impact.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	Should additional enforcement actions be needed in the future, a new initiating action request would be necessary.	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
9	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
10	This will require significant system enhancements to prevent our system from issuing automated IWOs when an employer is known if we are STATE B. If we are State A, our system will need to be reprogrammed to allow payment processing on limited services interstate cases (those requesting only payment forwarding). Only full-service IV-D cases will allow payment processing based on an income withholding order that we generate at this time, and we would not want to proceed with other services unless a request for full services was received from the other state.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
11	If the CP has applied for services in B, we assume she has asked A to terminate services. If enforcement is necessary, B should send an interstate referral to A. To do otherwise – ask A to redirect to B's SDU leaves A with a non-IV-D case where it is sending money to another SDU, involving 2 states' SDU where only 1 is necessary and potentially delaying the family's receipt of payments. (And in MA, we would have to make changes to our automated system.)	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
12	This situation requires a full interstate referral.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
13	What happens if state A has arrears owed? States seem to have various rules for how they choose to send amounts to the state with the family.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
14	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q28 Response5 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 14 Skipped: 23

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	A full interstate IV-D case referral could be initiated to State A requesting redirect. However, the case should stay with State A since the NCP resides there and State A has the ability and experience necessary to enforce against the NCP in areas such as Workers Comp, UIB, State Tax Intercept, etc.	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
3	If State B was required to open a full enforcement case this would be the way it currently works.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
4	Need to define "full interstate IV-D case referral".	7/29/2016 2:05 PM
5	Clarify the definition of a "full Interstate IVD referral". Does that mean only a T1 needs to be sent or an email request?	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
6	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
7	There are no suggested changes.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
8	See Comments to #7	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
9	A full interstate IV-D case referral should be initiated to State A requesting redirect.	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
10	While a "full" interstate referral is not needed, we suggest a statement or clarification in the response as to what "minimally" required in the referral. i.e., OMB #0970-oo85. Form 4F201H.	7/15/2016 2:21 PM
11	This is an example of a question where [REDACTED] supports the answer, but not necessarily the format and/or wording of the question. The answer says that State B can use a two-state solution, but because State A already has an IWO it may use a one state solution. [REDACTED] supports this statement, but the answer says that the two state solution is also available. This answer makes it seem as though the one-state solution is a mere recommendation when, we believe, it should be phrased as a best practice in the least.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
12	See response to #27 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
13	A full interstate referral should be sent.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
14	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

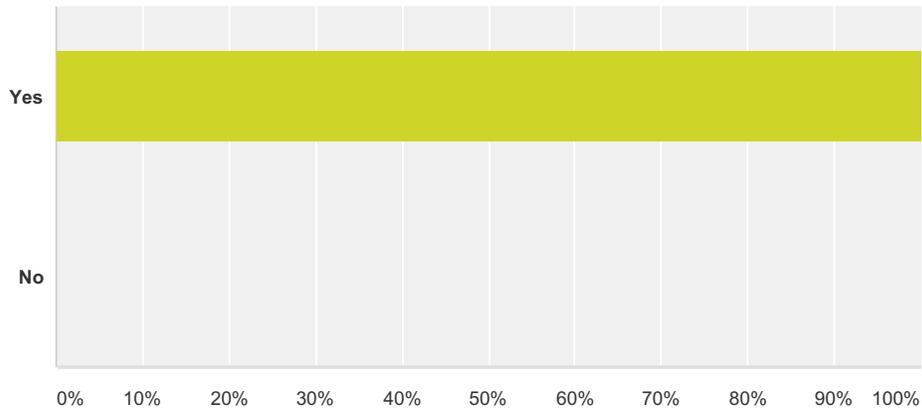
## Q29 Response5 Comments

Answered: 17 Skipped: 20

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	Generally agree with Response 5; however, [REDACTED] believes the better practice would be for State B to initiate a two state as discussed in the questions on Response 2.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
3	[REDACTED] must build a separate case for this request, if it is an existing IVD case. We would need to receive a T1 requesting redirection of payment.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
4	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
5	no comments	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
6	There are no comments.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	See Comments to #7	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	If an effective income withholding is in place the best option may be for the CP to continue receiving services from State A without involving State B.	7/15/2016 1:02 PM
10	We assume that State B would send a limited service request seeking payment forwarding as the mechanism for accomplishing this. It could be helpful to specify this.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
11	Because of the structure of a IV-D case in our state and how payees are handled, and the clarification that each CSE Agency Case ID requires a separate IWO, if we are State A multiple IWOs will continue to be generated to the employer if State A must maintain a case for its own arrears, even if State B requests State A to forward payments.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
12	We aren't sure what other way of opening this interstate case there would be. State B should send Transmittal #1 to State A requesting that they continue to enforce their order and forward payments to State B. In any case, it seems like the documents and the request would be the same.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
13	See response to #27 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
14	If State B does not initiate a full interstate IV-D case referral to State A, should both State A and State B have active IV-D cases?	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
15	This scenario suggests that State B request that State A only redirect payments to State B's SDU. The most recent version of the Transmittal # 1 (the version issued for comments in August 2015) does not give an option to ONLY redirect payments. The form gives the option to enforce, modify, or establish, but does not give an option to ONLY redirect payments.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
16	The draft version of the new UIFSA forms no longer provide the option of just redirecting payments. This was done intentionally to clarify that in this instance, the order-issuing state is being asked to enforce the order and send payments to the obligee's state, rather than a 319 redirect.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
17	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q30 Question 6: A IV-D child support order is entered in State A, designating State A's SDU as the payment location. The parent owing support moves to State B. If the parent owing support stops making payments, may State A refer an interstate IV-D case to State B? Response 6: Yes, but it usually will be more efficient and preferable for State A to initiate direct income withholding if the parent owing support is employed in State B. If State A determines direct income withholding would not be effective or additional services are needed, State A may initiate an interstate case to State B and send the documents required for registering and enforcing the State A order to State B. Do you agree with Response 6?**

Answered: 32 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	100.00% 32
No	0.00% 0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

## Q31 Response6 Impact

Answered: 9 Skipped: 28

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
3	There is no impact.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
4	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
5	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
6	No impact. This response is in line with current understanding, practices, and technology.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
7	N/A	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
8	None, no change from current procedure.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
9	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q32 Response6 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 8 Skipped: 29

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	I don't believe the information after Yes is necessary. If the response was limited to Yes, if State A determines direct income...	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
3	There are no suggested changes.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
4	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
5	The response should include that it would be more efficient and preferable for State A to initiate direct income withholding if the parent owing support is employed in State B or any other available one-state remedies.	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
6	The same comments about the answer structure in Question 5. We do not like the "yes, but" answer format.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
7	N/A	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
8	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

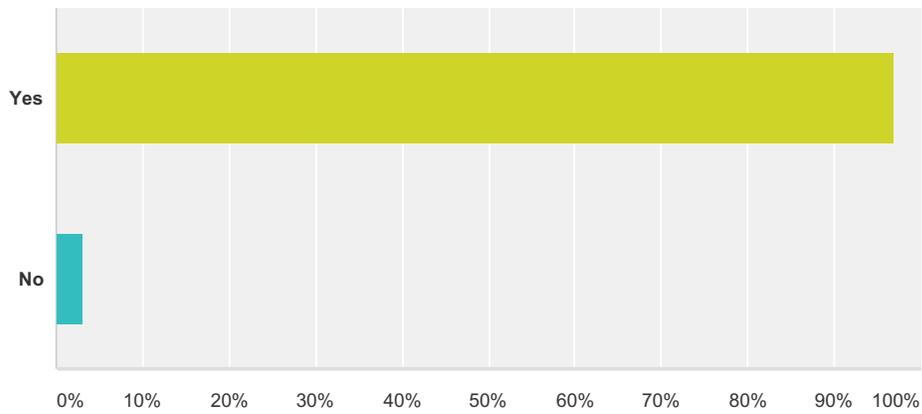
## Q33 Response6 Comments

Answered: 10 Skipped: 27

#	Responses	Date
1	This response reflects current best practices.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	In the question it was stated that the owing parent quit making payments. How would State A continue to enforce and where you get the information for the direct income withholding. It would be most effective to send the interstate to State B.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
3	None other than in #32.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
4	no comments	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
5	There are no comments.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
6	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
7	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
8	As to State B using administrative remedies, we don't see how PIQ 01 01 can be understood to bar DIW but not the responding state's use of IW pre-registration (or even post-registration) in this case. Also, how is a state to determine the "appropriateness" of administrative remedies?	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
9	This is longstanding practice.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
10	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q34 Question 7: Using the scenario presented in Question 6, what if State B disagrees with State A's decision to send an interstate IV-D case as opposed to directly enforcing the order using one-state remedies? Response 7: No. The responding state cannot dictate what enforcement actions the initiating State must pursue. Do you agree with Response 7?**

Answered: 33 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	96.97% 32
No	3.03% 1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

## Q35 Response7 Impact

Answered: 9 Skipped: 28

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
3	There is no impact.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
4	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
5	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
6	No impact. This response is in line with current understanding, practices, and technology.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
7	N/A	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
8	None, no change from current procedure.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
9	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q36 Response7 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 9 Skipped: 28

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
3	Remove the last sentence in the response as it conflicts with the initial statement that the Initiating State determines whether to pursue on state remedies.	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
4	There are no suggested changes.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
5	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
6	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
7	One exception comes to mind based on a later example. An issuing state should be able to decline a request for redirect if the issuing state still has debts to collect for itself or other states.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
8	N/A	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
9	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

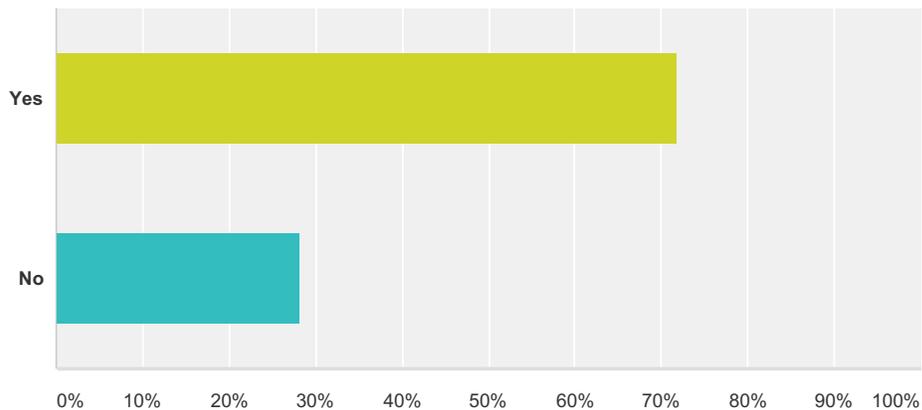
## Q37 Response7 Comments

Answered: 10 Skipped: 27

#	Responses	Date
1	This response reflects current best practices.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	the initiating state should be able to decide which state should enforce the case and the responding should be able to decide what enforcement remedies to utilize to collect the support.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
3	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
4	We have no comments.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
5	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
6	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
7	This can get a little tricky if the responding state refuses to take any enforcement action because it doesn't see a need for a interstate case.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
8	This is longstanding practice.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
9	The only required limited services are listed in 45 CFR 303.7(a)(8) (below). This scenario lists other limited services that are an option for states to honor (for example, state tax refund offset, lien registry, or license revocation). 45 CFR 303.7(a)(8) Cooperate with requests for the following limited services: Quick locate, service of process, assistance with discovery, assistance with genetic testing, teleconferenced hearings, administrative reviews, high-volume automated administrative enforcement in interstate cases under section 466(a)(14) of the Act, and copies of court orders and payment records. Requests for other limited services may be honored at the State's option.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
10	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q38 Question 8: A IV-D child support order is entered in State A, designating State A's SDU as the payment location. The parent owed support moves to State B and applies for child support services. The parent owing support moves to State C and stops making payments. Can State B refer an interstate IV-D case for registration and enforcement to State C? Response 8: Yes. As the responding agency, State C may use administrative procedures or choose to register State A's order for enforcement against the resident parent. In contrast to Questions 2 and 3, the intrastate income withholding order will direct that payments should be made through State C's SDU, and then be forwarded to the initiating state, State B, within two business days for distribution to the parent owed support. State C must collect and monitor support payments made through the SDU, but State A remains the order issuing state, and should be notified by the initiating state (State B) of any payments received. Do you agree with Response 8?**

Answered: 32 Skipped: 5



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	71.88% 23
No	28.13% 9

Total	32
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### Q39 Response8 Impact

Answered: 14 Skipped: 23

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	This has a significant impact on automation, training and process. There would also be confusion for the parents. State A should have closed IV-D enforcement and State B now keeps the payment record. If the parents return to State A and reopen their case, State A would request the payment record from State B.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
3	If the payment location is changed to State B's SDU and State A's case remains open, this would negatively impact Lines 25, 27 and 29 on Case A's 157 report since no payments will be directed to State A's SDU. There could be a potential audit finding Lines 24, 26 and 28 if State A closes its accounts to avoid is not reporting the current support and arrears due Also, if State B does not request State A to close its case, automated administrative enforcement actions will continue to ensue.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
4	The issuing state may not be acting as the custodian of records.	7/29/2016 2:05 PM
5	None with this response	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
6	The impact is State A would not receive FFP credit for the payment and would lose incentive payment.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	The scenario presents a very difficult situation for ██████ with regards to out ██████ system. Our standard practice is to seek case closure when our SDU is out of the payment loop. As stated in Survey Question 4, the way our ██████ system works is that if the case is left open and no payments are coming through the ██████ SDU, arrearages are automatically accrued and enforcement measures like tax refunds are intercepted. We seek case closure when we are not part of the payment stream because of this. If we are asked to make an official determination on the payment history, as the order issuing state, we will at that point request histories from other states rather than keeping up a regular tally. The answer says that "State A remains the order-issuing state and should be notified by the initiating state of any payments received." The implication here, and bolstered by the answer for Question 9, is State B should be regularly updating the official record keeper as the initiating state and that if ██████ is the order-issuing state, it should be actively maintaining the records of payment. There is also no method known procedure for actively reporting payments distributed to other states. Not only does ██████ not have a procedure to take in this information regularly, but we do not have a way to produce and inform other states as State B in this scenario.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	We agree with the ability to refer for two-state action and the payment path described here. If we were State A, we would prefer not to receive a steady stream of payment notifications. It would be preferable to just be notified that State B would be disbursing payments and that a payment history would/could be provided to State A upon request from State A. Without an open IV-D case, we do not have the ability to maintain an ongoing record of monthly payments due/received. A Non-IV-D case in our system would only be appropriate/required for income withholding payments which are being sent to State A's SDU and passed through to a payee. Without the payment passing through, this would require some sort of new manual entry to indicate a payment (without there really being a payment.)	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
10	Not much of an impact, this is longstanding practice, with exception of comment below.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
11	As a general practice, State B or State C has not been notifying the order issuing state (State A) about payments made when all the parties have moved out of the order issuing state (State A). Therefore, States will need to update their systems so that they notify the order issuing state of any payments collected.	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
12	Again, there should be a means, method and time frame for state A's to be notified of payments. Can SDU certify a payment history containing payments from another state?	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
13	None, no change from current procedure.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
14	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q40 Response8 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 17 Skipped: 20

#	Responses	Date
1	Don't issue the AT	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	State B could also attempt administrative enforcement procedures prior to sending a referral to State C.	8/5/2016 1:24 PM
4	State B refers to State C and State C collects and sends payments to State B who forwards to parent. State A closes their IV-D case and has no need to be involved unless parents return to State A.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
5	Specify that the state must take necessary action to obtain an intrastate order to direct payments to State C's SDU.	7/29/2016 2:05 PM
6	In #6 response, it indicates State A should send wage withholding, what if they do and now State A and State C are withholding. What if State A has assigned money?	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
7	Should comment that State A should close any open IVD case it has.	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
8	We suggest once the order is registered in State C, and then State A should closed their case. And State C should maintain the payment record. We suggest that a change be made to Section 319 (b).	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
9	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
10	State B could also attempt administrative enforcement procedures prior to sending a referral to State C.	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
11	██████ agrees with response. However, ██████ is not required to keep an on-going debt history (or computatin) without an open IV-D case. There is no federal requirement to do so.	7/15/2016 2:21 PM
12	This whole memo seems to be focused on the idea that State's B and C cannot change the payment SDU location as stated on the issuing order, presumably because State A retains CEJ. State A entered the order and designated it's SDU as the payment location. State B registers State A's order in State C for enforcement. This technically meets the modification requirements in UIFSA 611: a. The individual parties and the child must no longer reside in the issuing state; b. The party seeking modification must register the order as a nonresident of the registering state (here the resident of State B is registering in State C) c. The forum must have personal jurisdiction over the parties (by registering in State C the CP consents to jurisdiction) However, just because this scenario fits the criteria laid out in UIFSA 611 does not mean it is the best option, especially given State A's continuing obligation to be the official record keeper. It seems to us, this answer should be State C should follow the order and send the payments to State A's SDU and State B could request payment forwarding. Even though C could modify the order and send payment directly to State B's SDU, it complicates things to keep State A out of the payment loop.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
13	Limit the payment notifications to State A to something upon request of State A, or notifying State A that a case exists and that a payment record can be provided upon request.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
14	See comment below	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
15	Along with the means, method and time frame for state A to be informed of any payments, state A should be allowed to change their case class from a IVD case to a Non-IVD case. This change should stop any federal case audit issues	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
16	State B should only notify State A of payments received if requested by State A.	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
17	If No TANF arrears owed, can state A close Case?	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q41 Response8 Comments

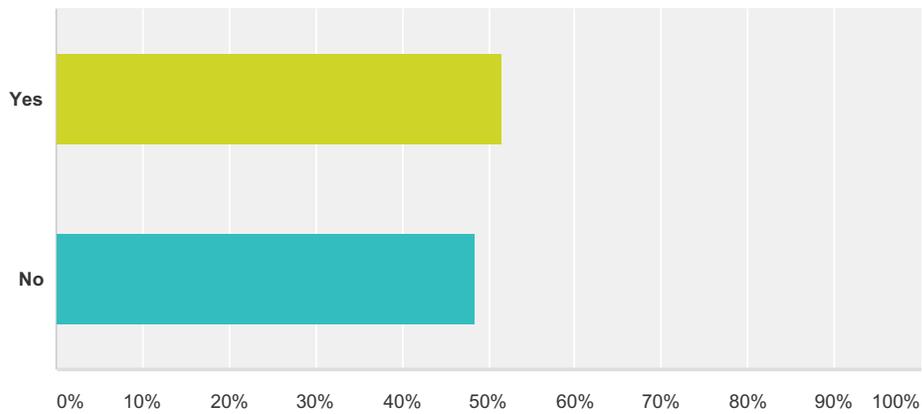
Answered: 20 Skipped: 17

#	Responses	Date
1	This example makes sense, but it still conflicts with the language of the order saying payments must be through A. This is why OCSE should back off and realize that interstate income withholding should list state C as the payment location even if it is slightly out of compliance with the support order. This is why OCSE's "inspiration" for redirects was misguided.	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	This response reflects current best practices.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	OCSE does not provide a legal basis for these statements: "the order issuing state remains responsible for maintaining an accurate payment record" and "the initiating state needs to keep the order-issuing state apprised of any payments received to allow for accurate record keeping." Placing the responsibility on the order issuing state to maintain a payment history even when no party lives in the state is a burden that the issuing state has no control over. There is no direction provided on how often, when or how states are to meet these statements. Most interstate cases will never have one clean pay record. Even if states began adhering to the requirements in this AT, when the parties leave the issuing state and a modification of the order takes place in another state, the payment location is changed to the SDU of the state modifying the order. Many people live in [REDACTED] but work across state lines in one of the eight states that border [REDACTED]. States are sometimes conflicted on the best state to send a referral: to the state where the obligor lives or the state where the obligor works. This scenario was not addressed and is another example of the complexity of interstate cases.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	Partially agree. See comment to question 9.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
5	Concerns with notification of payments to State A. While we do this manually on a case by case basis when a request is made, there is no systemic response to notify the issuing the state of payments received.	7/22/2016 2:10 PM
6	None other than what is in #40	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
7	A second alternative to requesting redirection of payments, as outlined in OCSE's Question/Response 8, is for the service-providing state to initiate a IV-D interstate case with the obligor's new home state. The guidance suggests that the obligor's new home state, now the Responding state in this I/R case, has the authority to issue intrastate wage withholding with its own SDU designated as place of payment. The Draft AT then directs the service-providing (Initiating) state to request that the Responding state forward payments received directly to the Initiating state for distribution and disbursement. [REDACTED] would point out that the response to this scenario appears to contradict the information provided on page 15 of the Draft AT related to the ULC's unofficial comments and rationale for UIFSA 319b. These comments read: "There was a consensus that allowing a tribunal that did not issue the order to redirect payments was, per force, a modification." [REDACTED] acknowledges that in this scenario, State C is under an obligation based upon OCSE regulations to forward payments to the location specified by the State B, but can OCSE clarify what regulation or statute gives State B the legal authority to change the place of payment, thereby permanently bypassing State A entirely, outside the context of a modification? If, as the ULC concluded, changing place of payment constitutes a modification, would State B not have to request State C register the order for modification and enforcement, with State C assuming CEJ?	7/20/2016 12:32 PM
8	See response to question 40.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
9	See Comment to #7	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
10	The actions to be taken by State A need to be clarified in regards to different scenarios; i.e. assigned arrears owed to State A, State A case is Non IV-D, etc.	7/15/2016 3:02 PM
11	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
12	State A will have challenges with maintaining the payment record in this scenario, especially if state A closes its case. There is no express requirement that State B regularly update State A of the payments it has received, placing the burden on State A to proactively inquire while having no other involvement with the case.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
13	Same concerns as question 6 RE: IW based on another state's order.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
14	No comment.	7/15/2016 7:43 AM

15	It is unrealistic to assume that A will maintain records on a case where neither party lives nor has either asked for services from A. It is likely both would be surprised to find that A is still involved in any way. And, if federal regulations under this situation permissibly give state C the authority to "redirect" payments to state C's SDU instead of State A's, OCSE should consider granting this greater flexibility in non-interstate referral cases as well. Also, one of the legal authorities OCSE cites to allow state C to collect directly, 45 CFR § 302.32(b)(1), cites to another provision, § 303.7(c)(7)(iv), which doesn't currently exist in the CFR.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
16	There is the same issue about case closure, as mentioned in the comment to above response 2: If the parent who is owed support is an applicant for IV-D services in State A, does the case in State A remain a IV-D case, even though applicant moved to State B and applied for services in State B? This does not fall under any of the federal case closure requirements under 45 CFR 303.11(b). As a general practice, State B or State C has not been notifying the order issuing state (State A) about payments made when all the parties have moved out of the order issuing state (State A).	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
17	It should be best practice for payments to be forwarded to the order issuing state's SDU for forwarding to the SDU where the CP resides.	7/13/2016 12:23 PM
18	Our system does not have the ability to record payments that we do not collect/disburse. If State B sends us the payment record a worker must manually enter a note in our system and/or file the payment history in the child support file. This creates additional unnecessary work for staff as State A's case is likely closed.	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
19	I agree with this response, but the reality of the situation is that the order-issuing state is rarely informed of payments or even of the existence of a case unless a problem arises and a complaint is filed.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
20	None	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q42 Question 9: Using the scenario presented by Question 8, what obligation does each state have for maintaining payment records? Response 9: In accordance with section 454(10) of the Act, each state child support agency must maintain a record of all support collected and disbursed. As the order-issuing state, State A is responsible for the accounting of all payments made under its order. Therefore, State B, as the initiating state, should regularly inform State A of any payments collected and disbursed. Do you agree with Response 9?**

Answered: 33 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	51.52% 17
No	48.48% 16
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

### Q43 Response9 Impact

Answered: 15 Skipped: 22

#	Responses	Date
1	State B won't bother doing this, because it's primary goal is achieved when the money is collected. The worker in B doesn't care if A's records are accurate.	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	None other than what is outlined in #45	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
4	This response implies that there would be three full service IVD cases open which is contrary to child support programming	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
5	State A would have an open case without receiving credit for payments collected; which in turn would affect the incentive pay.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
6	If State A case is non IV-D, there is no mechanism for calculating balances. Recording payments and keeping balances are vastly different.	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
7	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
8	Current system does not support this requirement.	7/15/2016 1:02 PM
9	If we were State A, we would prefer not to receive a steady stream of payment notifications. It would be preferable to just be notified that State B would be disbursing payments and that a payment history would/could be provided to State A upon request from State A. Without an open IV-D case, we do not have the ability to maintain an ongoing record of monthly payments due/received. A Non-IV-D case in our system would only be appropriate/required for income withholding payments which are being sent to State A's SDU and passed through to a payee. Without the payment passing through, this would require some sort of new manual entry to indicate a payment (without there really being a payment.)	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
10	This requires state A, where there is no open IV-D case, or open non-IV-D case, and no party asking for services to devote resources to entering and maintaining records on payments made by income withholding – which may or may not be all the payments made in the case if the NCP makes some payments on his or her own, etc.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
11	As explained above in "Response 8 Impact": As a general practice, State B or State C has not been notifying the order issuing state (State A) about payments made when all the parties have moved out of the order issuing state (State A). Therefore, States will need to update their systems so that they notify the order issuing state of any payments collected.	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
12	There should be a means, method and time frame for state B to inform state A of any payments. Can SDU certify a payment history containing payments from another state?	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
13	unnecessary work on staff, see response to question 41	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
14	I agree theoretically, but do not believe this really happens.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
15	But in this situation State A should be able to close case as no one resides in their state?	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q44 Response9 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 9 Skipped: 28

#	Responses	Date
1	Get real, and don't issue the AT	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	Possibility questions posed in #45 can be incorporated into the question and response.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
4	We suggest State C should maintain the payment record since they have registered the order.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
5	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
6	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
7	See response to #43 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
8	see response to question 40	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
9	add case closure for state A	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q45 Response9 Comments

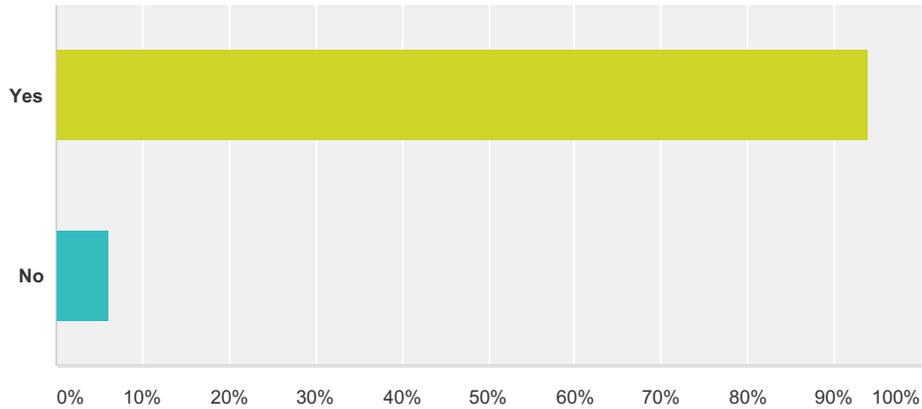
Answered: 21 Skipped: 16

#	Responses	Date
1	This response reflects current best practices.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	OCSE does not provide a legal basis for the statement, "As the order-issuing state, State A ultimately is responsible for the accounting of all payments made under its order. Therefore, State B, as the initiating state, should regularly inform State A of any payments collected and disbursed." Even the language used does not place a requirement on State B but indicates State B should inform State A of payments. Without an easy mechanism to keep other states informed about payments, it is clear states will not follow this best practice. The AT does not address how states are to handle providing payment information on these order for prior years (which may be payments made for over 20 years). It could be a full time job for several staff to manually update payment records.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
3	A state should only be accountable to keeping the payment record as long as the payments are paid through their state but when parents leave State A and the order is now being enforced by State B, State B becomes the record keeper for payments made through their state. There is no way State A can maintain the financial record for payments not made in their state and how would State A know where the payments are always being made when another state forwards the order on to another State for enforcement.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
4	Maintaining an accounting of the payments in State A would be problematic as stated in the response to No. 4. The background in section 319 states that "Unless and until all states become capable of keeping accurate arrears and payment records, including interest, the role of the issuing tribunal remains to assure that there is an "official" accounting of payments." If payments are redirected to State C's SDU, State A's subsequent payment record becomes less accurate and official because, not only are payments not being remitted to State A's SDU, but State B has the responsibility pursuant to 45 C.F.R. § 303.7(c)(8) of submitting all past-due support owed in IV-D cases that meet the certification requirements under § 303.72 an notifying the responding state when an offset is collected. Since § 303.7(d)(5)(ii) requires the responding state to "Notify the initiating State agency, the Controlling Order State and any State where a support order in the case was issued or registered, of the controlling order determination and any reconciled arrearages within 30 calendar days of receipt of the determination from the tribunal;"; State C should be able to keep subsequent accurate records once payments are redirected to State C's SDU.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
5	While we do this manually on a case by case basis when a request is made, there is no systemic response to notify the issuing the state of payments received. Above it says that State B should regularly inform State A of payments. What timeframe is meant by regularly?	7/22/2016 2:10 PM
6	This conflicts with #8 response which states State B should notify State A of any payments - this response indicates regularly. What if State B receives payments that State C is unaware of say maybe through an administrative enforcement action or State A receives something - is it required to notify State B and State C? What if State A has closed their case based on no jurisdiction?	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
7	See response to questions 43 & 44.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
8	See Comment to #7	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
9	section 454(10) of the Act indicates that each state child support agency must maintain a record of all support collected and disbursed..."made under the plan..." This requires a IV-D agency to maintain debt history for the period it is providing IV-D services, not that a IV-D agency maintains every payment record of every support order issued in that state.	7/15/2016 2:21 PM
10	This question is the same scenario as Question 8 and asks what obligation does each state have for maintaining payment records. It says each child support agency must maintain a record of all support collected and distributed, but State A, as the order issuing state, is ultimately responsible for the accounting of all payments made under its order. "Therefore, State B, as the initiating state, should regularly inform State A of any payments collected and disbursed. (emphasis mine). There are questions as to what "regularly" is and how this update is effectuated procedurally. As discussed above in Question 8, ██████ is not actively updating these types of cases and it would require a major system fix to do so.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
11	Current system does not support this requirement.	7/15/2016 1:02 PM
12	The statement that State A is responsible for the accounting of all payments made under the order implies that State A must continue to track the balance owed, as opposed to maintaining a list of the recorded payments (which will need to be updated by inquiry to State B who is receiving the payments. Computing balances owed is generally not performed on closed or non-IV-D cases. Instead of stating that State A is responsible for accounting, the response should say that State A is responsible for maintaining an accurate payment record.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM

13	What if State B and State C disagree about the record? Maybe they are to refer to State A, but is State A then involved in mediating the dispute? What if State A's records are inaccurate?	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
14	See response to #43 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
15	As explained above in "Response 8 Comments": As a general practice, State B or State C has not been notifying the order issuing state (State A) about payments made when all the parties have moved out of the order issuing state (State A).	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
16	State A needs to be regularly informed about all payments. Rather than State B forwarding a payment record to State A, can State A update their system based on information in QUICK?	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
17	If the order issuing state is not going to receive payments they should not be responsible for maintaining the record and should be able to close the case to IV-D services.	7/13/2016 12:23 PM
18	see response to question 40 and 41	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
19	If the initiating state were to inform the order-issuing state of payments received, this would involve considerable programming of states's systems	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
20	Requiring State A to continue maintaining the payment record is problematic, as there is really no way for A to obtain the information directly. This obligation should fall on one of the other states. There's no remedy if a state fails to respond to State As request ... and how often can / should A ask for the information?	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
21	none	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q46 Question 10: Using the scenario presented by Question 8, which state is responsible for distributing the support?  
Response 10: The initiating state, State B, is responsible for distribution in accordance with 303.7(c)(10). Do you agree with Response 10?**

Answered: 33 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	93.94% 31
No	6.06% 2
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

**Q47 Response10 Impact**

Answered: 10 Skipped: 27

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
3	There is no impact.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
4	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
5	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
6	None. This is in line with current understanding, practices and technology.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
7	None – this is longstanding practice	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
8	If state A does not disburse the payments, how could they be required to answer a legal challenge by one of the parties as to how payments were distributed.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
9	Agree in part, if there are only 2 states involved.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
10	none	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q48 Response10 Suggestions for Change**

Answered: 9 Skipped: 28

#	Responses	Date
1	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
3	There are no suggested changes.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
4	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
5	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
6	None	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
7	State B should be required to initiate a Non-IVD responding case to state A and require state C to send payments to state A for distribution to state B.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
8	The response should address some of the more complicated scenarios. Often, the states involved must determine how to do this, as different states' systems have vastly different capabilities.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
9	none	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

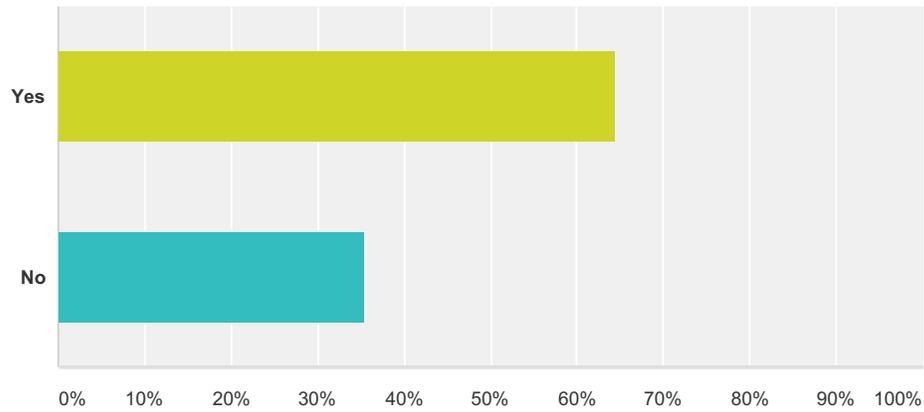
## Q49 Response10 Comments

Answered: 14 Skipped: 23

#	Responses	Date
1	This response reflects current best practices.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	Although, we agree with Response 10 and this is always how distribution has worked in interstate cases, distribution is one of the areas that makes interstate case processing difficult in a two state case. The pay records in State B and State C don't always match because of the way State C applied payments and how State B distributes the payments. Often times State C will show the order paid in full while State B does not because payments were distributed to another case or to interest/fees.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
3	We believe State B is accurate and do not see the need to include State A.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
4	None	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
5	no comments	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
6	We do not have a comment.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	The AT does not include a scenario for what State A must do if it did not have a IV-D case, created one in order to process the redirection. Should State A keep a limited service case open in order to maintain the accurate payment record? Must it maintain the accurate payment record on the created case after completing the limited service of processing the redirection. General guidance on what a state must do to meet it's obligations as the recordkeeper would be very helpful.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
10	State A as record keeper won't necessarily know about assistance and assignment. What if State A has assigned arrears? Does State B determine whether/when State A receives payments on assigned arrears? Maybe this could be clarified in the background on the scenarios.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
11	None	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
12	If having three SDU of three states involved, state A should be allowed to change their case class from IVD to Non-IVD.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
13	This is often more complicated and there may be 3 or more states involved if the CP has been on TANF in multiple states. In that case, should all the states initiate to the order-issuing state and let them disburse payments appropriately or should the states with TANF debt only due initiate to the state in which the CP is receiving services and let them distribute the payments? How would this change if the only thing due is TANF debt in multiple states?	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
14	none	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q50 Question 11: In the scenario presented in Question 8 where all parties have left State A, under what circumstances may State A close its IV-D case? Response 11: State A must continue to provide services in a IV-D case unless and until the case meets one of the closure criteria under 45 CFR 303.11(b). Do you agree with Response 11?**

Answered: 31 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses
Yes	64.52% 20
No	35.48% 11
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

## Q51 Response11 Impact

Answered: 15 Skipped: 22

#	Responses	Date
1	Duplication of effort	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	This response allows for the CP to be receiving services in two states and may result in both states enforcing for the same debts.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	None other than what is noted in #11	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
5	This will result in three IVD cases being open for one case which is excessive. State A technically no longer has an applicant once an application is received by another state. If all three are open, who is certifying for IRS? If it is State B who has the most recent application for services, then why should State A keep a full services case open?	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
6	There is no impact.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	Presumably the recipient of services from State A will request closure after applying for services from State B, but if not system will generate certain enforcement functions automatically.	7/15/2016 1:02 PM
10	None – this is longstanding practice	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
11	Requiring state A to keep an open IVD case when they are not enforcing or disbursing payments may cause legal issues in the future for all parties.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
12	If State A cannot close its case based on the fact that State C is now enforcing, there is an increased risk of duplicate enforcement actions being taken on the case by State C and State A.	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
13	The 319 redirect process does not address this situation at all. States often have to discuss to determine the appropriate solution.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
14	Since C has registered the case and A is without parties and without payments flowing through the SDU, A should be allowed to close the case and leave the case management responsibilities to B and C.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
15	when no party resides in the state, State A should be able to close case	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q52 Response11 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 14 Skipped: 23

#	Responses	Date
1	Change case closing regulations to allow A to close its case, not because of residence of the parties (which is a red herring used by OCSE to justify this answer), but because case closure is appropriate to avoid duplication of effort.	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	Change federal regulations to allow states to close the case when a CP leaves the state and begins receiving services in another state.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	State A should be able to close its case under 45 CFR 303.11(b)(12)-(14).	7/29/2016 2:05 PM
5	None other than what is noted in #11	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
6	There are no suggested changes.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	This question assumes that State A had a IV-D case. It should be reworded to specify that there was a IV-D case in State A. Case closure is currently what [REDACTED] seeks when [REDACTED] SDU is out of the payment loop. We would like this response to go further into what State A's obligation as official record keeper is once the case is closed. This answer is not wrong, but should be expanded upon to provide what more on what the obligations are of the order-issuing state once the IV-D case is closed.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	None	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
10	Allow state A to change their case class from IVD to Non-IVD or require the party who opened the case to send a closure request to state A and if they do not, allow state A to close.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
11	State B should be able to request State A to close the IV-D case and/or terminate collection of current support/arrearages owed to the custodial parent based on the fact that State C is now collecting/enforcing. State A should only have to keep their IV-D case open if there are assigned arrearages owed.	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
12	Closure for non-coop should be allowed if the CP is receiving services in 2 different states.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
13	Let A get out of this case.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
14	Allow state A to close case	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

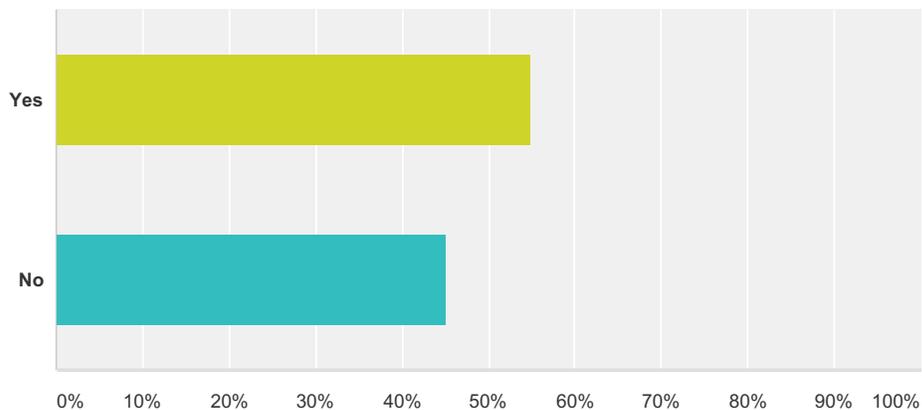
## Q53 Response11 Comments

Answered: 18 Skipped: 19

#	Responses	Date
1	Once again, OCSE blithely says A needs to keep providing services and doesn't worry about the impact to A of not getting payment data and in trying to avoid duplication of services.	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	This response reflects current best practices.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	In the last sentence, should the citation be 303.11(10) instead of 303.11 (b) (4)? Same comment as provided in other questions about the huge burden for keeping the order issuing state apprised of payments and the order issuing state updating pay records.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	there needs to be more closure reasons.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
5	Agree with the response; however it would be beneficial to have a case closure criteria that would be able to be used in that scenario.	7/22/2016 2:10 PM
6	Though I agree with the response, it really impacts the previous responses in stating State A must be the record keeper being the issuing state. If the case is closed based on meeting the closure criteria, how can they maintain or be responsible for maintaining the payment record?	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
7	We agree that once the case meets one of the closure criteria, then the case should close.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
8	None	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
9	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
10	Challenges with maintaining the payment record on a non-IV-D or closed case.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
11	If we are State A, once the IV-D case is closed, there is no longer a mechanism to maintain an ongoing accounting of charges and payments like what this AT seems to require.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
12	We agree that case closure is only appropriate according to the federal closing criteria. We have the same concerns described above about a case being "open" for payment processing purposes and the distinction between IVD and NIVD cases.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
13	None	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
14	If State A is required to continue to provide services even though a party has applied for and is receiving IV-D services in another state, this will result in multiple States providing services and enforcing the same orders. This could result in duplicative action being taken against the paying parent. States should be able to close the case if they are informed by another state's IV-D agency that services are being provided to their applicant.	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
15	This scenario requires that states have cases on their system that they are not enforcing. States will need to keep cases open on their system to maintain a balance, even when the case meets federal closure criteria. For example, one closure criteria is that State A can close the case based on the recipient of service's request. Although we can close the case, it appears based on this AT that State A still needs to maintain the balance on that case.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
16	If the order issuing state is not going to receive payments they should not be responsible for maintaining the record and should be able to close the case to IV-D services.	7/13/2016 12:23 PM
17	This is a very common occurrence. It would be nice to have some guidance as to how to close when the CP is receiving services in 2 states and they do not have an interstate case. This situation can do great harm to the NCP.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
18	Allow state A to close case	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q54 Question 12: A IV-D child support order is entered in State A, designating State A's SDU as the payment location. The parent owed support moves to State B, and applies for IV-D services in State B. The parent owing support also now lives and works in State B. State B determines that there is no current income withholding order in place and State A has closed its case according to the criteria in 45 CFR 303.11(b). What should State B do?**  
**Response 12: State B should review State A's order and, if appropriate, register it for enforcement. Since the parent owing support lives and works in State B, State B does not need to rely on direct income withholding in accordance with UIFSA sections 501 and 502, which apply when income withholding orders are sent to employers located in other states. State B may use its intrastate remedies and issue its own income withholding order directing the intrastate employer to send payments to State B's SDU. However, State B should notify State A of any payments received as a result of its intrastate enforcement actions. Do you agree with Response 12?**

Answered: 31 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices

Responses

Yes	54.84%	17
No	45.16%	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>

### Q55 Response12 Impact

Answered: 14 Skipped: 23

#	Responses	Date
1	Confusion	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	The response requires use of registration and does not lend itself to administrative process. [REDACTED] does not register out of state orders if administrative enforcement is available. Registering the out of state order prior to enforcing the order will require [REDACTED] to stop automated enforcement remedies. This will slow down the process of getting child support to families.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	If the payment location is changed to State B's SDU and State A's case remains open, this would negatively impact Lines 25, 27 and 29 on Case A's 157 report since no payments will be directed to State A's SDU. State A's case would continue to take automated administrative enforcement actions if the case remains open with no payments being received.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
5	None other than the comments in #57	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
6	State A would have an open case would not receive FFP credit for the payment and would lose incentive payment.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	See Comments to #8	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	This is an instance of where training would have to be done to inform the county workers of this best practice.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	If we were State B, we currently consider income withholding to be a type of administrative action since it does not require any court involvement. We will need to reprogram our system not to allow generation of IWO or eIWO on any order which was issued by another state until the order has been registered for enforcement. Having to stop and register every order issued by another state for enforcement in our state will be a new step, an impact on our attorney resources, and cause a significant delay in getting payments to the custodial parent. 2-day timeframes for the generation of an income withholding order once an employer is known will never be met. We will need to automate payment notifications to the issuing state unless the requirement can be based on the phrase in UIFSA 319(c) "requesting party or tribunal of the other state" (emphasis on "requesting" and that this would be provided by State B to State A upon request.)	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
10	None except for the requirement for B to notify A of payments – see response to #43 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
11	As a general practice, State B has not been notifying the order issuing state (State A) about payments received when all the parties have moved out of the order issuing state (State A). Therefore, States will need to update their systems so that they notify the order issuing state of any payments collected.	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
12	same comments/concerns as 40 & 41	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
13	Probably what occurs now.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
14	why notify A- A should be able to close case after providing certified copies of order and account records	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q56 Response12 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 15 Skipped: 22

#	Responses	Date
1	Don't issue the AT	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	<p>Allow State B to enforce the order. OCSE provides no legal citation as to why registration is necessary prior to enforcement. We believe that Section 666 of the act allows for enforcement and direction of payment to State B's SDU. Section 666 of the act sets forth the requirement of statutorily prescribed procedures to improve effectiveness of child support enforcement. Subsection (b) of this section establishes the procedures for withholding from income of amounts payable as support. Specifically, the statute requires that: "Such withholding must be administered by the State through the State disbursement unit established pursuant to section 454B, in accordance with the requirements of section 454B." (emphasis added).. [REDACTED] has interpreted this subsection to require [REDACTED] to administer an income withholding order for child support through the State's disbursement unit established pursuant to section 454B. Note that this subsection could have stated that an income withholding order must be administered through "a" SDU but it used the term "the" SDU and the only SDU established by [REDACTED] as required by section 454B is the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Section 666(b)(9) then requires states to extend its withholding system to child support orders issued in other states as well. [REDACTED] interprets this mandated extension to require [REDACTED] to expand its income withholding system, which requires payments be received and disbursed by the [REDACTED], to include out of state child support orders; therefore collections on out of state orders must be received and disbursed through the [REDACTED]</p>	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	None other than the comments in #57	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
5	State B should register state A's order and assume all responsibility for it (CEJ).	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
6	We suggest that State A should be able to close their case once State B has registered the order for enforcement. And State B should monitor the payments.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	See Comments to #8	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	yes, except last sentence	7/15/2016 12:33 PM
10	Again, where notices of payments are required, what do they look like, how often are they sent, and where are they sent? See question 6; we maintain that the circumstances under which IW can be sent based on another state's order within the context of PIQ 01 01 are unclear.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
11	See response to #55	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
12	same comments/concerns as 40 & 41	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
13	A 319 redirect should be done in this situation so that the order-issuing state is aware that another state is enforcing.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
14	No direction on how often B should notify A again as to payments.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
15	allow state A to close case	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

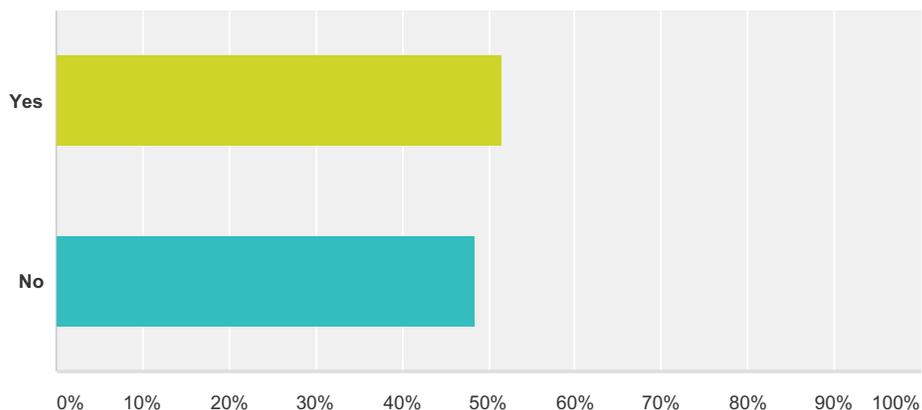
### Q57 Response12 Comments

Answered: 22 Skipped: 15

#	Responses	Date
1	The subtle distinction between UIFSA direct withholding, which must use the payment location in the order, and intrastate income withholding (which can use B's SDU location) is way too fine a distinction to be operationalized. Both involve a small degree of conflict with the support order, and BOTH should be equally permitted by OCSE notwithstanding the letter of the law	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	We agree that UIFSA 501 and 502 are not applicable. OCSE does not discuss UIFSA 603 (c) which states: "Except as otherwise provided in this act, a tribunal of this state shall recognize and enforce, but may not modify, a registered support order if the issuing tribunal had jurisdiction." OCSE has indicated in the past that changing the payment location is a modification. Again, it seems odd to disregard sending payments to State A's SDU in some scenarios and not others. [REDACTED] has its IVD and non-IVD orders recorded in the automated system (i.e., [REDACTED]'s automated system is the state case registry). [REDACTED] statutes require all payments on IVD and non-IVD orders to be paid to the State Disbursement Unit. In some situations payments are to be sent through the issuing state, other situations it's okay to redirect to the responding state and in other situations the issuing state can redirect payments to the obligee state. Then deciding whether to issue a redirect to the issuing state, complete direct withholding	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	State A would need to provide State B a beginning balance but not need to be involved after that.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
5	Partially agree. See the response to question 9.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
6	State A already closed their case; therefore, would not be able to maintain a record of payments. The payment record should be maintained by State B.	7/22/2016 2:10 PM
7	The concern is if the case is closed in State A, what is State A to do when State B now has to register the case for further enforcement? Will State A have to provide a payment record on a closed case?	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
8	As in Question/Response 8, unless State B registers the State A order for modification (not just enforcement), what legal authority does State B have to change the place of payment designated in State A's order? State B can issue an IWO to have payments sent to the State B SDU; however, those payments would then need to be sent to the State A SDU to come back to the State B SDU for disbursement.	7/20/2016 12:32 PM
9	guidance in these situations from OCSE should lead states to a more uniform approach rather than just anything that is possibly allowed by law.	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
10	If State A has closed their case according to the criteria in 45 CFR 303.11(b), how can they maintain the payment record?	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
11	See Comments to #8	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
12	[REDACTED] agrees with response. However, [REDACTED] is not required to keep an on-going debt history (or computatin) without an open IV-D case. There is no federal requirement to do so.	7/15/2016 2:21 PM
13	Same comments about State A as the official record keeper as in Questions 8 and 9.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
14	We understand that State B should advise State A, the issuing state, payment information but in reality this won't get done.	7/15/2016 1:02 PM
15	Challenges with maintaining the payment record on a non-IV-D or closed case.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
16	See response to #55	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
17	Good clarification. We agree that the state where both parties live can register the order and direct the payments to that state's SDU. However, we disagree that the order-issuing state needs to maintain the balance and payment record, after the court order is registered in a new state.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
18	Payments should be processed through the order issuing state's SDU.	7/13/2016 12:23 PM
19	same comments/concerns as 40 & 41	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
20	In their response, the state with the parties is changing the SDU for payments, which we are instructed not to do.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
21	Let A get out of this case. B registered the order. They should own the order.	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
22	allow state A to close case	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q58 Question 13: A IV-D child support order is entered in State A, designating State A's SDU as the payment location. The parent owed support resides in State B and applies for services. The parent owing support resides and works in State C. State A has an income withholding order in effect. May State B request UIFSA redirection from State A? Response 13: Redirection under section 319(b) is one option. However, State B may also simply request payment forwarding from State A's SDU to State B's SDU. This will allow State A to continue to monitor payments. Both States A and B are eligible to receive FFP for facilitating the forwarding of payments. If State B determines that redirection is the most appropriate option given the facts of the case, State A will be required to change the payment location on the controlling order to State B's SDU and send a new income withholding order to the employer in State C. Because State A remains the order-issuing state and is responsible for the payment record, State B is required to provide State A, upon request, with a certified statement of the amount and dates of all payments received. Do you agree with Response 13?**

Answered: 31 Skipped: 6



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	51.61%	16
No	48.39%	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	

### Q59 Response13 Impact

Answered: 15 Skipped: 22

#	Responses	Date
1	Way too much work to keep things straight among the states	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	Receiving requests for redirection under section 319(b) will have a program and system impact on [REDACTED]. This will require procedures to amend administrative and judicial orders for a change of payment location. This also requires system changes to allow the system to issue and send to the obligor's employer a conforming IWO or an administrative notice of change of payee, reflecting the redirected payments.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	Because the statute does not go far enough procedurally, [REDACTED] will need to promulgate a state regulation prior to requesting redirection using UIFSA 319 or responding to a UIFSA 319 request. Once a regulation is final, procedures for field staff must be developed and additional forms will also have to be developed. The UIFSA 319 process also creates a burden for the order-issuing state that is no longer receiving payments yet is still to maintain an accurate payment record. Order-issuing states will need to implement procedures for crediting payments on orders where a change in payment location was granted. This will involve both IV-D and non-IV-D case crediting and could be time and labor intensive.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	We agree with the first paragraph response. We do not agree with the second two paragraphs. Has significant impact on State A.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
5	If the payment location is changed to State B's SDU and State A's case remains open, this would negatively impact Lines 25, 27 and 29 on Case A's 157 report since no payments will be directed to State A's SDU. State A's case would continue to take automated administrative enforcement actions if the case remains open with no payments being received.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
6	State B should not have the authority to determine which action is appropriate for State A's order/cases.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
7	None other than comments in #61	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
8	How would state B request 'payment forwarding', a new term. there is no such option on any transmittal. If there is to be such a thing it must be made clear that this creates a limited services case in State A now because no other enforcement action will be taken if the withholding fails.	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
9	If State B chooses to ask for redirection of payment, then State A would have an open case would not receive FFP credit for the payment and would lose incentive payment.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
10	See Comments for #9	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
11	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
12	The language/options on the current Intergovernmental forms do not offer "payment forwarding" as a request option. States have been marking "redirect" for years, really intending for payment forwarding and been happy with receiving payment forwarding services. We need to train our central registry to confirm what is being requested and ask for corrected interstate forms. Guidance from OCSE to all states on how to consistently designate "payment forwarding" requests instead of "redirect" requests when forwarded payments are the desire would be appreciated. What if the income withholding which State A has in effect is only for arrears at the time State B becomes involved and requests payment forwarding? Does State A have to modify its existing income withholding order to include current support simply because of a payment forwarding request? If so and we are State A, this presents a problem: because of all of the required automation surrounding the IWO that we have implemented in the past, generating the income withholding order to include current support requires that current support is actually charging on our system—can State A require State B to request a two-state action so that the current support can be added to the system and begin charging? Because of the structure of a IV-D case in our state and how payees are handled, and the clarification that each CSE Agency Case ID requires a separate IWO, if we are State A multiple IWOs will continue to be generated to the employer if State A must maintain a case for its own arrears, even if State B requests State A to forward payments.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
13	This scenario is one that fails to consider that there may be assigned arrears due to State A, it creates unnecessary processing and delay to follow the direction in Resp 13. B could send an interstate referral to A and A would then continue its IWO to enforce, sending current support to B and continuing to collect its arrears.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
14	Would have more impact on some states than others. For example, I know that the [REDACTED] system will not allow an initiated action to a state unless one of the parties resides there.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
15	This will require a lot of coordination internally for case processing as well as working with other states. There will be added frustration by Custodial parents once payments stop/	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

## Q60 Response13 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 15 Skipped: 22

#	Responses	Date
1	Don't issue the AT	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	None	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	This scenario just listed all the various options available. [REDACTED] encourages directive on best practices. It is recommended that use of UIFSA 319 in this case scenario be discouraged for the reasons listed in (61) below.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	State A has to have the ability to reject/refuse a 319 redirect as only that state can determine which action is best for their order and/or other cases relating to that order.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
5	None other than comments in #61	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
6	There are no suggested changes.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	See Comments for #9	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	The scenario needs clarifications based on whether State A's income withholding order includes current support or is only for arrears at the time State B makes their request.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
10	See response to #59 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
11	Why would state B need to inform state A of any payments when state A has a IWO in place payments received in state A and disbursed to state B???	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
12	We need clarification on where payments made directly by the payor or collected through other enforcement actions should be sent.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
13	Do not agree with State A having to issue the income withholding order to the employer in State C. State B should issue the income withholding order to the employer in State C when they receive a copy of the order redirecting payments from State A to State B.	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
14	I would change the first part to suggest sending a UIFSA action to State A and asking them to continue to enforce on behalf of State B. I would also add a suggestion that in these complex scenarios, they are often best resolved by a conversation between the states involved.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
15	Allow State A to close case if such time payments stop from the employer.	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q61 Response13 Comments

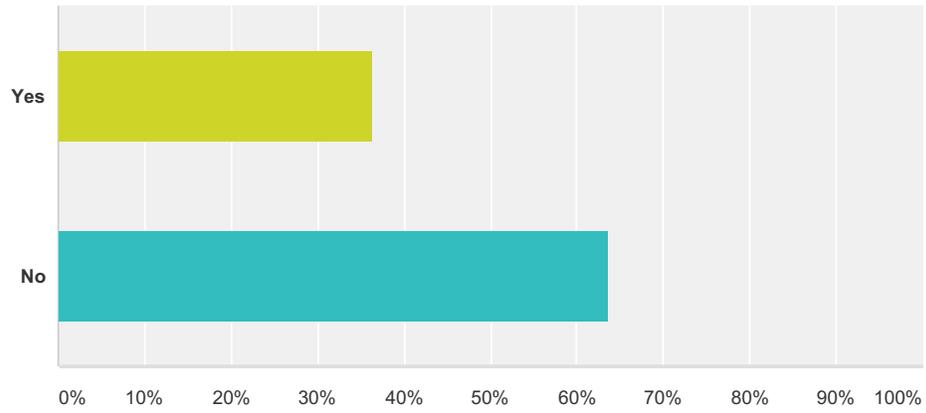
Answered: 21 Skipped: 16

#	Responses	Date
1	Good luck to A in getting payment data from B after the redirect. B has just hijacked the case from A, which is now out of the loop yet still has an open case and no clearly applicable closing code.	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	Although this question and response accurately reflect UIFSA 319, we are wondering how to implement the redirection in circumstances where, for reasons beyond the control of the order-issuing state, the order issuing state cannot amend the order consistent with due process, e.g. the order-issuing state is unable to obtain proper service of process on all parties. Does this mean the redirection as requested cannot be complied with?	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	There is a withholding order in place in State A for a reason, either the obligee continues to have a case open there, there is an assigned arrearage or State A may be responding to another intergovernmental agency. More clarification is needed on how State A should address their current case situation in response to the UIFSA 319 request and not just focus on the redirect portion.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	If state A is required to maintain the record, State B must send the payment records to State A as payments are made.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
5	Partially agree. Assuming there is no open IV-D case in State C, if State B wants State A to change the payment location to State B's SDU, State B should be required to request that State A close its case so that State B can pursue one state remedies.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
6	The order follows the child in [REDACTED]. If [REDACTED] now instructs the employer to send payments to State B, how does [REDACTED] collect their state owed arrears?	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
7	This response conflict with #8 that states State B notifies State A of any payments, #9 states to send State A payments regularly, #12 indicates should notify and now here in #13 it indicates upon request. I agree with NCCSD's analysis or concerns with #13 and have actually had this comment throughout my responses, by removing State A or redirecting payments to State B, State A is faced with the difficulty of maintaining an accurate payment record. With no party residing in State A but State A maintaining an active case to say collect assigned arrears, and State A receives a payment say through intercept, what are the requirements for State A to notify State B to maintain a balance accounting between the states.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
8	The final option for a service-providing state when both parties have left the order-issuing state is a UIFSA 319b redirect request, discussed in Question 13. In the scenario described, in which there is an active IWO for State A's order, the suggestion to "forward" payments makes sense. In some circumstances, payment "forwarding," as opposed to payment "redirection," as contemplated in UIFSA 319b, has the advantage of allowing State A to continue to count these dollars for the purposes of FFP/incentives, causes minimal delay in payment disbursement to CP, and allows State A to maintain an accurate payment record. Again, though, [REDACTED] would request clarification from OCSE as to how the service-providing state is to request payment forwarding from the order-issuing state. However, it should be noted that the scenario described above includes a very specific fact pattern - namely, that the order directs payments to State A's SDU and there is an IWO in effect. If either of those things is not true, there are other legal and practical considerations: 1) If State A's order does not direct payments to the State's SDU, a 319b redirect request may be the most expeditious way to get the money flowing to the custodial parent. This is admittedly problematic if the state does not have an integrated registry set up and has no way of obtaining information about the order in question. 2) If State A's order directs payments to the State's SDU, but there is not an IWO in effect, State A may wish to send an IWO using State B's new hire hit and then forward payments to State B's SDU for disbursement in order to claim the collection for FFP/incentives. Or, State A may prefer State B go forward with an IWO and redirect request. In both of the above scenarios, State B must fact-find with State A and/or wait for State A to respond to a request or initiate action, which may cause conflict with 45 CFR 303.100, which requires (in part) that States "issue the notice to the employer specified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section within 2 business days of the date the State's computerized support enforcement system receives notice of income and income source from a court, another State, an employer, the Federal Parent Locator Service, or another source recognized by the State, or the date information regarding a newly hired employee is entered into the State Directory of New Hires..." The same potential conflict exists as State B attempts to coordinate with State A to determine if an active IWO exists. While admittedly important to avoid potential "double dipping," if State B does not receive a response from State A within two business days, State B risks running afoul of 45 CFR 303.100's two business day requirement. [REDACTED] requests that OCSE provide guidance regarding this potential conflict. If it is possible to receive a waiver to the two business day requirement in these limited circumstances, what would the revised timeframe (under the waiver) be?	7/20/2016 12:32 PM
9	See the response to question 59.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
10	See Comments for #9	7/15/2016 3:35 PM

11	If State B determines that redirection is appropriate, State B needs to send to State A a referral that requests change of payment location & issuance of an OTW.	7/15/2016 2:21 PM
12	This answer contradicts answers in 8, 9, and 12 with regards to State B's obligation to keep State A informed of payments that do not go through State A's SDU. Here the answer states: "Because State A remains the order-issuing state and is responsible for the payment record, UIFSA section 319(c) requires State B to provide State A, upon request, with a certified statement of the amount and dates of all payments received." The above obligation is regular updates, while here the updates are required upon request. These are two completely different obligations. There should be consistency in the recordkeeping obligation because if it is different for 319(b) than other instances where [REDACTED] is the order issuing state and out of the payment loop it will be hard to keep it straight. Updates on request, as stated here, would be preferred, as that is how [REDACTED] is currently treating this issue, but it regular updates and record keeping is required in other instances, consistency is preferred. Also, this question and answer is not helpful because it does not provide suggestions as to when to use 319(b) redirect. Question 13 suggests that redirect is not recommended when State A has a valid and open IWO. This basically states that 319(b) should be used when it is the "most appropriate option," but provides no circumstances where it would be the most appropriate option.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
13	Challenges with maintaining the payment record on a non-IV-D or closed case.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
14	Does the 319 process permit the sending of an IWO with a different payment destination or does it permanently change the payment destination in the underlying order. We potentially have a problem even with an administrative process if the change has to make its way into the court file.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
15	See response to #59 above	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
16	There should be further guidance on when it would be appropriate to request redirection rather than forwarding payments. The same issue arises again regarding case closure: If State A issues an order redirecting payments, can State A close its IV-D case? Finally, the same issues arises regarding impact on the system: if State A issues an order redirecting payment, and State B must notify State A of payments collected, this will impact States' systems.	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
17	UIFSA 319(b)(2) says "(2) issue and send to the obligor's employer a conforming income-withholding order or an administrative notice of change of payee, reflecting the redirected payments." The draft AT only mentions sending an income withholding order, it does not mention sending an administrative notice as allowed by UIFSA 319(b)(2).	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
18	We do not agree with the use of 319(b) in this scenario.	7/13/2016 12:23 PM
19	Requiring State A to issue the income withholding to the employer in State C will only cause confusion. The worker generating the income withholding order in State A will have to manually populate State B information in the IWO such as the other state IV-D case number, SDU address, worker contact information, etc because the employer in State C should be communicating with State B not State A. System changes will also be necessary in the EIWO programming. When generating an IWO electronically, State A information is transmitted and it will need to be State B information. Also how will the EIWO employer know to contact State B? What if State B is not participating in EIWO? Is State A going to be the middle man between the employer in State C and State B forever?	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
20	Again, we have removed this option from the new forms. State A may not want to continue to enforce if they have no state debt due. A conversation between the states is usually the best way to resolve which action should be taken.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
21	Allow State A to close case if such time payments stop from the employer.	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

**Q62 Question 14: In the scenario presented in Question 13, assume State A is owed assigned arrears. Further assume State B has requested that State A change the payment location to State B's SDU pursuant to section 319(b) of UIFSA. May State A refuse State B's request? If not, may State A send an income withholding order to the employer in State C requiring a portion of the collected support be sent to State A's SDU? Response 14: No. If State B determines that redirection is the most appropriate option in this case, State A may not refuse State B's request to change the payment location and State A may not send an income withholding order that requires the employer to send payments to two different SDUs. State A must issue a conforming income withholding order or an administrative notice of change of payee that designates State B's SDU as the payment location. The order should detail current support, arrears owed to State A and/or arrears owed to the custodial parent, and interest, if appropriate. After State A issues the new income withholding order, State A should communicate with State B on the most effective way for State A to collect its assigned arrears. Do you agree with Response 14?**

Answered: 33 Skipped: 4



Answer Choices	Responses	
Yes	36.36%	12
No	63.64%	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>33</b>

### Q63 Response14 Impact

Answered: 15 Skipped: 22

#	Responses	Date
1	This outcome is even worse than in Question 13. Once B hijacks the case, A is out in the cold. If A DOES get collections, it then has to figure out whether those collections should be applied to current support (also being enforced by B) or can be applied to A's assigned arrears. Plus, if no one lives in A anymore, a court in A has no CEJ to modify the payment location. There was no conforming change to UIFSA 205 and 611 as exceptions to the general CEJ play-away rule. Is A supposed to open a IV-D case to make this happen?	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	Receiving requests for redirection under section 319(b) will have a program and system impact on [REDACTED]. Procedures to amend administrative and judicial orders for a change payment location do not currently exist. System changes will need to be made to issue and send to the obligor's employer a conforming income-withholding order or an administrative notice of change of payee, reflecting the redirected payments.	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
3	Because the statute does not go far enough procedurally, [REDACTED] will need to promulgate a state regulation prior to requesting redirection using UIFSA 319 or responding to a UIFSA 319 request. Once a regulation is final, procedures for field staff must be developed and additional forms will also have to be developed. In this scenario, the impact is negative for the order-issuing state that still has assigned arrears due. State B will apply its distribution guidelines. Payments on assigned arrears only cases will likely decline in this scenario.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
4	Significant impacts to the automated system, training, process, policy.	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
5	If current support is still due because the child is still a minor, the payment location is changed to State B's SDU and State A's case remains open, this would negatively impact Lines 25, 27 and 29 on Case A's 157 report since no payments will be directed to State A's SDU. State A's case would continue to take automated administrative enforcement actions if the case remains open with no payments being received.	7/29/2016 6:49 PM
6	States with arrears owed to them will now be unable to collect money due to them.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
7	None other than noted in #65	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
8	This response implies that State A, the issuing state for the order, loses all enforcement options to enforce its own order for arrears owed to the state.	7/19/2016 9:59 AM
9	There will be assigned debt that will not be collected for State A.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
10	See Comments for #9	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
11	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
12	Given the frequency with which customers move from state to state – perhaps leaving assigned arrears, it is impractical to bar a state from collecting arrears via IWO. It also fails to recognize that some judges may make subsequent orders requiring payments on arrears to be made via IWO and those orders cannot be countermanded by another state's request to redirect the payments. These scenarios are very complicated but are not new and states have been figuring out how to handle them on a case by case basis. See response to #59 above.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
13	This could cause disbursement issues with state systems	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
14	State A's case is going to have to stay open and is not going to receive payments.	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
15	State A will not be able to apply payments towards arrears owed to them.	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q64 Response14 Suggestions for Change

Answered: 14 Skipped: 23

#	Responses	Date
1	Don't issue the AT	8/10/2016 8:57 AM
2	UIFSA 319 should be discouraged when the order-issuing state still has a case open for assigned arrears.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
3	State A should interstate the case to State B for enforcement....	8/3/2016 3:38 PM
4	The state the entered the order should have the authority to determine the most appropriate action for their order and should have the ability to refuse a 319 redirect request.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
5	None other than noted in #65	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
6	We suggest that State B sends the arrearage payment to State A.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	See Comments for #9	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	There are multiple questions asked here and it is unclear as to which question "No" is responding to.	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
9	While we agree with an earlier statement that states should not be able to refuse to provide requested services other states (such as refusing a two-state action when the responding state believes that direct withholding could be done), we have also long held that in two-state actions, the initiating state cannot direct how the responding state will work the case. Granted, a redirect is not a two-state action, but there should be some comparison, allowing for State A, as the issuing state with a continued interest in collecting, to determine that a redirect of all payments is not appropriate and that another method of assisting State B should be used (such as payment forwarding or a two-state action.) Allowing State B to effectively force State A into a subservient position on State A's collection efforts , taking a case where collections are actively coming in and turning it into a case where State A is dependent on State B for collections simply does not make any sense. Also, the answer indicates that State A should issue an income withholding order which details the arrears owed to State A, arrears owed to the custodial parent and interest. The official income withholding order does not provide an area to list those types of totals and delineate where everything is owed, nor is that desirable information on an income withholding order being provided to employers.	7/15/2016 12:02 PM
10	See response to #63 above.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM
11	Since any assigned arrears are paid last, state A's SDU should remain as the payment location. CP current and arrears are always paid first, so once CP arrears are paid in full, anything over current should would cover state A's assigned arrears without having to negotiate with state B over any balance issues and when state A assigned arrears should be paid.	7/14/2016 10:14 AM
12	We suggest establishing a best practice that the new state not request a 319(b) redirect when arrears are due to the order-issuing state. Both states should work together to determine the best course of action.	7/13/2016 1:04 PM
13	Sometimes the best solution is for both states to send an action to State C.	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
14	allow State A to issue income withholding and send payments to state B.	7/5/2016 12:56 PM

### Q65 Response14 Comments

Answered: 19 Skipped: 18

#	Responses	Date
1	The use of a redirection request under section 319(b) in the scenario where the order issuing state is owed assigned arrears, interest, or other fees will hinder the ability to collect these amounts. Once there is no longer support owed to the obligee or the state where the obligee lived, is that state required to keep their case open to assist the issuing state in collecting the amounts owed to them? What is the process to terminate re-direction under section 319(b)?	8/8/2016 1:01 PM
2	The response indicates "State A must issue a conforming income withholding order or an administrative notice of change of payee that designates State B's SDU as the payment location. The order should detail current support, arrears owed to State A and/or arrears owed to the custodial parent, and interest, if appropriate." The federal Income Withholding for Support does not allow the user to input this specific information. More direction on how State A can pursue its assigned arrears is necessary other than "State A should communicate with State B on the most effective way for State A to collect its assigned arrears". This is extremely vague and provides no real guidance. [REDACTED] would like additional information on what action would be appropriate. UIFSA transmittal to collect the State A arrears, but to State B or State C? Redirect request (not 319) to State B by State A which seems really odd as State A just granted permission to change the payment location from their state? This just seems extremely "messy" from an intergovernmental perspective. The importance of communication among states is stressed but the reality is that lack of effective communication between states has been an ongoing issue of concern in intergovernmental case processing. [REDACTED] believes OCSE is optimistic in regards to the ease at which states will communicate to resolve 319 issues. [REDACTED] feels the discussion in this section fails to take into account the complexity of interstate cases and further suggest it would be helpful to have a "best practices" or suggested restrictions in its use. Also, there is no direction or scenarios included regarding what occurs when a second state requests change of payment location (CP moves to a third state) or when the obligee returns to the order-issuing state. How do states transfer/cease/terminate Change of Payment Location Requests? [REDACTED] would welcome further dialogue on the UIFSA 319 issues and concerns.	8/5/2016 3:03 PM
3	How can State B determine what the most appropriate action for State A's order? State B is not aware of any other cases in which arrears are owed under that order. It is essential that State A have the ability to refuse a 319 redirect request.	7/26/2016 9:07 AM
4	In any of these scenarios, it is always difficult for State A to collect any state arrears when payments are not being processed through State A. Also, obtaining a new order may be onerous.	7/22/2016 2:10 PM
5	The comments in #62 address some of this scenario however, I may not fully understand how State B can code their system to indicate there are assigned monies due to State A as I know there is no way for me to do that in our system. Also, in order for State A to accept any money from State B to apply to assigned money, State A must leave their case open which could be years before a payment is received given the distribution requirements.	7/20/2016 3:19 PM
6	See response to questions 63 & 64.	7/18/2016 9:17 AM
7	See Comments for #9	7/15/2016 3:35 PM
8	It is hard to fathom a scenario where State B would EVER determine that redirection is the most appropriate option in this case. State A and State B would be best to both issue I/I referrals to State C for full collection remedies by State C.	7/15/2016 2:21 PM
9	N/A	7/15/2016 2:01 PM
10	There does not appear to be much of a benefit to using the 319b process over existing processes. In an age of electronic banking where payments can be electronically wired from one state's SDU to another state's SDU, the redirect process seems unnecessary.	7/15/2016 12:55 PM
11	[REDACTED] - part of survey missing.	7/15/2016 12:33 PM
12	Sounds like State A is totally dependent on State B as to whether it ever gets its arrears with no process and no recourse but to "communicate." We do not believe that is adequate.	7/15/2016 10:02 AM
13	See response to #63 above.	7/15/2016 6:15 AM

14	<p>Because State A has an income withholding in effect, that should address both child support and assigned arrear, State B should not be requesting a redirection. However, if State B does request a redirection, State A should be allowed to redirect only the current support obligation and not redirect payments that are being applied to the assigned arrear. State A should be allowed to send an Income Withholding Order to the employer in State C requiring a portion of the collected support to be sent to State A's SDU. This should not be a huge burden on employers. They regularly get income withholding orders from different states for the same paying parent. Currently the Response indicates that the redirection order should detail current support, arrear owed to State A and/or arrear owed to the custodial parent, and interest, if appropriate. If that's the case, then informing the employer to redirect only the current support payment to State B and continue to send the payments towards the assigned arrear to State A should not be burdensome.</p>	7/14/2016 7:46 PM
15	<p>We do not agree with the use of 319(b) in this scenario</p>	7/13/2016 12:23 PM
16	<p>Guidance is too vague. There need to be examples provided of possible solutions or this is not going to be handled correctly. States are not going to agree on this process.</p>	7/12/2016 8:38 AM
17	<p>Can be really complex and the solution will be different depending on the states involved.</p>	7/11/2016 12:14 PM
18	<p>This response requires A to issue a conforming IWO or an admin notice of change of payee designating B as payment location. Can state B modify the IWO later? Or is it always up to state A? Also, problematic because of the arrear still owed to state A. State A would have to send an interstate referral to B for the arrear?</p>	7/11/2016 11:46 AM
19	<p>"State A should communicate with State B on the most effective way for State A to collect its assigned arrear". - GOOD LUCK WITH THIS... every man for themselves...</p>	7/5/2016 12:56 PM