

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 1999

SESSION LAW 1999-293  
HOUSE BILL 302

AN ACT TO AMEND THE GENERAL STATUTES PERTAINING TO CHILD  
SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 110-132(a), as amended by Section 1 of S.L. 1998-17, reads as rewritten:

"(a) In lieu of or in conclusion of any legal proceeding instituted to establish paternity, the written acknowledgment of paternity executed by the putative father of the dependent child when accompanied by a written affirmation of paternity executed and sworn to by the mother of the dependent child shall constitute an admission of ~~paternity~~, paternity and shall have the same legal effect as a judgment of paternity for the purpose of establishing a child support obligation, subject to the right of either signatory to rescind within the earlier of:

- (1) 60 days of the date the document is executed, or
- (2) The date of entry of an order establishing paternity or an order for the payment of child support.

In order to rescind, a challenger must request the district court to order the rescision and to include in the order specific findings of fact that the request for rescision was filed with the clerk of court within 60 days of the signing of the document. The court must also find that all parties, including the child support enforcement agency, if appropriate, have been served in accordance with Rule 4 of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure. In the event the court orders rescision and the putative father is thereafter found not to be the father of the child, then the clerk of court shall send a copy of the order of rescision to the State Registrar of Vital Statistics. Upon receipt of an order of rescision, the State Registrar shall remove the putative father's name from the birth certificate. In the event that the putative father defaults or fails to present or prosecute the issue of paternity, the trial court shall find the putative father to be the biological father as a matter of law.

After 60 days have elapsed, execution of the document may be challenged in court only upon the basis of fraud, duress, mistake, or excusable neglect. The burden of proof shall be on the challenging party, and the legal responsibilities, including child support obligations, of any signatory arising from the executed documents may not be suspended during the challenge except for good cause shown.

A written agreement to support the child by periodic payments, which may include provision for reimbursement for medical expenses incident to the pregnancy and the

birth of the child, accrued maintenance and reasonable expense of prosecution of the paternity action, when acknowledged as provided herein, filed with, and approved by a judge of the district court at any time, shall have the same force and effect as an order of support entered by that court, and shall be enforceable and subject to modification in the same manner as is provided by law for orders of the court in such cases. The written affirmation shall contain the social security number of the person executing the affirmation, and the written acknowledgment shall contain the social security number of the person executing the acknowledgment. Voluntary agreements to support shall contain the social security number of each of the parties to the agreement. The written affirmations, acknowledgments and agreements to support shall be sworn to before a certifying officer or notary public or the equivalent or corresponding person of the state, territory, or foreign country where the affirmation, acknowledgment, or agreement is made, and shall be binding on the person executing the same whether the person is an adult or a minor. The child support enforcement agency shall ensure that the mother and putative father are given oral and written notice of the legal consequences and responsibilities arising from the signing of an acknowledgement of paternity, and of any alternatives to the execution of an acknowledgment or affirmation of paternity. The mother shall not be excused from making the affirmation on the grounds that it may tend to disgrace or incriminate her; nor shall she thereafter be prosecuted for any criminal act involved in the conception of the child as to whose paternity she makes affirmation."

Section 2. G.S. 110-142.2(b), as amended by Section 1 of S.L. 1998-17, reads as rewritten:

"(b) Upon finding that the individual has willfully failed to comply with the child support order or with a subpoena issued pursuant to child support proceedings, and that the obligor is at least 90 days in arrears, or upon a finding that an individual subject to a subpoena issued pursuant to child support or paternity establishment proceedings has failed to comply with the subpoena, the court may enter an order instituting the sanctions as provided in subsection (a) of this section. If an individual is adjudicated to be in civil or criminal contempt for a third or subsequent time for failure to comply with a child support order, the court shall enter an order instituting any one or more of the sanctions, if applicable, as provided in subsection (a) of this section. The court may stay the effectiveness of the sanctions upon conditions requiring the obligor to make full payment of the delinquency over time. Any court-ordered payment plan under this subsection shall require the individual to extinguish the delinquency within a reasonable period of time. In determining the amount to be applied to the delinquency, the court shall consider the amount of the debt and the individual's financial ability to pay. The payment shall not exceed the limits under G.S. 110-136.6(b). The individual shall make an immediate initial payment representing at least five percent (5%) of the total delinquency or five hundred dollars (\$500.00), whichever is less. ~~Any such stay of an order under this subsection~~ shall also be conditioned upon the obligor's maintenance of current child support. The court may stay the effectiveness of the sanctions against an individual subject to a subpoena issued pursuant to child support or paternity establishment proceedings upon a finding that the individual has complied with or is no

longer subject to the subpoena. Upon entry of an order pursuant to this section that is not stayed, the individual shall surrender any licenses revoked by the court's order to the child support enforcement agency and the agency shall forward a report to the appropriate licensing authority within 30 days of the order."

Section 3. G.S. 50-13.4(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Payments ordered for the support of a minor child shall be in such amount as to meet the reasonable needs of the child for health, education, and maintenance, having due regard to the estates, earnings, conditions, accustomed standard of living of the child and the parties, the child care and homemaker contributions of each party, and other facts of the particular case. Payments ordered for the support of a minor child shall be on a monthly basis, due and payable on the first day of each month. The requirement that orders be established on a monthly basis does not affect the availability of garnishment of disposable earnings based on an obligor's pay period.

The court shall determine the amount of child support payments by applying the presumptive guidelines established pursuant to subsection (c1). However, upon request of any party, the Court shall hear evidence, and from the evidence, find the facts relating to the reasonable needs of the child for support and the relative ability of each parent to provide support. If, after considering the evidence, the Court finds by the greater weight of the evidence that the application of the guidelines would not meet or would exceed the reasonable needs of the child considering the relative ability of each parent to provide support or would be otherwise unjust or inappropriate the Court may vary from the guidelines. If the court orders an amount other than the amount determined by application of the presumptive guidelines, the court shall make findings of fact as to the criteria that justify varying from the guidelines and the basis for the amount ordered.

Payments ordered for the support of a child shall terminate when the child reaches the age of 18 except:

- (1) If the child is otherwise emancipated, payments shall terminate at that time;
- (2) If the child is still in primary or secondary school when the child reaches age 18, support payments shall continue until the child graduates, otherwise ceases to attend school on a regular basis, fails to make satisfactory academic progress towards graduation, or reaches age 20, whichever comes first, unless the court in its discretion orders that payments cease at age 18 or prior to high school graduation.

In the case of graduation, or attaining age 20, payments shall terminate without order by the court, subject to the right of the party receiving support to show, upon motion and with notice to the opposing party, that the child has not graduated or attained the age of 20."

Section 4. G.S. 50-13.4(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) In non-IV-D cases, payments for the support of a minor child shall be ordered to be paid to the person having custody of the child or any other proper person, agency, organization or institution, or to the ~~court~~, State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit, for the benefit of the child. In IV-D cases, payments for the support

of a minor child shall be ordered to be paid to the ~~court or other proper~~ State agency Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit for the benefit of the child."

Section 5. G.S. 52C-5-501(a), as amended by Section 1 of S.L. 1998-17, reads as rewritten:

"(a) An income-withholding order issued in another state may be sent to the person or entity defined or identified as the obligor's employer under the income-withholding provisions of Chapter 50 or Chapter 110 of the General Statutes, as applicable, without first filing a petition or comparable pleading or registering the order with a tribunal of this State. In the event that an obligor is receiving unemployment compensation benefits from the North Carolina Employment Security Commission, in accordance with G.S. 96-17, an income-withholding order issued in another state may be sent to the Employment Security Commission without first filing a petition or comparable pleading or registering the order with a tribunal of this State. Upon receipt of the order, the employer or the Employment Security Commission shall:

- (1) Treat an income-withholding order issued in another state which appears regular on its face as if it had been issued by a tribunal of this State;
- (2) Immediately provide a copy of the order to the obligor; and
- (3) Distribute the funds as directed in the withholding order. The Employment Security Commission shall not withhold an amount to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the unemployment compensation benefits."

Section 6. G.S. 110-136.2(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) In the absence of a voluntary assignment of unemployment compensation benefits, the Department of Health and Human Services shall implement income withholding as provided in this Article for IV-D cases. The amount withheld shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the unemployment compensation benefits. Notice of the requirement to withhold shall be served upon the Employment Security Commission and payment shall be made by the Employment Security Commission directly to the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to G.S. ~~96-17~~. 96-17 or to another state under G.S. 52C-5-501. Except for the requirement to withhold from unemployment compensation benefits and the forwarding of withheld funds to the Department of Health and Human ~~Services~~, Services or to another state under G.S. ~~52C-5-501~~, the Employment Security Commission is exempt from the provisions of G.S. 110-136.8."

Section 7. Article 9 of Chapter 110 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

**"§ 110-139.3. High-volume, automated administrative enforcement in interstate cases (AEI).**

Upon request of another state, the Department of Health and Human Services shall use automated data processing to search State databases and determine if information is available regarding a parent who owes a child support obligation and shall seize identified assets using the same techniques as used in intrastate cases. Any request by another state to enforce support orders shall certify the amount of each obligor's debt

and that appropriate due process requirements have been met by the requesting state with respect to each obligor. The Department of Health and Human Services shall likewise transmit to other states requests for assistance in enforcing support orders through high-volume, automated administrative enforcement where appropriate."

Section 8. G.S. 108A-69, as amended by Section 1 of S.L. 1998-17, reads as rewritten:

**"§ 108A-69. Employer obligations.**

- (a) As used in this section and in G.S. 108A-70:
- (1) 'Health benefit plan' means an accident and health insurance policy or certificate; a nonprofit hospital or medical service corporation contract; a health maintenance organization subscriber contract; a plan provided by a multiple employer welfare arrangement; the Teachers' and State Employees' Comprehensive Major Medical Plan under Chapter 135 of the General Statutes; or a plan provided by another benefit arrangement. 'Health benefit plan' does not mean a Medicare supplement policy as defined in G.S. 58-54-1(5).
  - (2) 'Health insurer' means any health insurance company subject to Articles 1 through 63 of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes, including a multiple employer welfare arrangement, and any corporation subject to Articles 65 and 67 of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes; ~~and means~~ a group health plan, as defined in Section 607(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of ~~1974.~~ 1974; and the Teachers' and State Employees' Comprehensive Major Medical Plan under Chapter 135 of the General Statutes.
- (b) If a parent is required by a court or administrative order to provide health benefit plan coverage for a child, and the parent is eligible for family health benefit plan coverage through an ~~employer doing business in this State,~~ employer, the employer:
- (1) Must allow the parent to enroll, under family coverage, the child if the child would be otherwise eligible for coverage without regard to any enrollment season restrictions.
  - (2) Must enroll the child under family coverage upon application of the child's other parent or upon receipt of notice from the Department of Health and Human Services in connection with its administration of the Medical Assistance or Child Support Enforcement Program if the parent is enrolled but fails to make application to obtain coverage for the child.
  - (3) May not disenroll or eliminate coverage of the child unless:
    - a. The employer is provided satisfactory written evidence that:
      1. The court or administrative order is no longer in effect; or
      2. The child is or will be enrolled in comparable health benefit plan coverage that will take effect not later than the effective date of disenrollment; or

- b. The employer has eliminated family health benefit plan coverage for all of its employees.
- (4) Must withhold from the employee's compensation the employee's share, if any, of premiums for health benefit plan coverage, not to exceed the maximum amount permitted to be withheld under section 303(b) of the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act, as amended; and must pay this amount to the health insurer; subject to regulations, if any, adopted by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services."

Section 9. G.S. 58-51-115(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) As used in this section and in G.S. 58-51-120 and G.S. 58-51-125:
  - (1) 'Health benefit plan' means any accident and health insurance policy or certificate; a nonprofit hospital or medical service corporation contract; a health maintenance organization subscriber contract; a plan provided by a multiple employer welfare arrangement; the Teachers' and State Employees' Comprehensive Major Medical Plan under Chapter 135 of the General Statutes; or a plan provided by another benefit arrangement. 'Health benefit plan' does not mean a Medicare supplement policy as defined in G.S. 58-54-1(5).
  - (2) 'Health insurer' means any health insurance company subject to Articles 1 through 63 of this Chapter, including a multiple employee welfare arrangement, and any corporation subject to Articles 65 and 67 of this Chapter; ~~and means~~ a group health plan, as defined in section 607(1) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of ~~1974~~ 1974; and the Teachers' and State Employees' Comprehensive Major Medical Plan under Chapter 135 of the General Statutes."

Section 10. G.S. 15A-1344.1(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) When the court requires, as a condition of supervised or unsupervised probation, that a defendant support his children, the court may order at any time that support payments be made to the clerk of court for remittance to the party entitled to receive the payments. For child support orders initially entered on or after January 1, 1994, the immediate income withholding provisions of G.S. 110-136.5(c1) ~~shall~~ apply. If child support is to be paid through income withholding, the payments shall be made in accordance with G.S. 110-139(f)."

Section 11. G.S. 50-13.9(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Upon its own motion or upon motion of either party, the court may order at any time that support payments be made to the ~~clerk of court~~ State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit for remittance to the party entitled to receive the payments. For child support orders initially entered on or after January 1, 1994, the immediate income withholding provisions of G.S. 110-136.5(c1) ~~shall~~ apply."

Section 12. G.S. 50-13.9(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) After entry of ~~such~~ an order by the ~~court~~, court under subsection (a) of this section, the ~~clerk of superior court~~ State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit shall transmit child support payments that are made to ~~the clerk in IV-D cases to~~

~~the Department of Health and Human Services for appropriate distribution. In all other cases, the clerk shall transmit the payments~~ it to the custodial parent or other party entitled to receive them, unless a court order requires otherwise."

Section 13. G.S. 50-13.9(b2) reads as rewritten:

"(b2) In a non-IV-D case:

- (1) The clerk of court shall have the responsibility and authority for monitoring the obligor's compliance with all child support orders in the case and for initiating any enforcement procedures that it considers appropriate. The State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit shall notify the clerk of court of all payments made in non-IV-D cases so that the clerk of court can initiate enforcement proceedings as provided in subsection (d) of this section.
- (2) The clerk of court shall maintain all official records in the case.
- (3) The clerk of court shall maintain any other records needed to monitor the obligor's compliance with or to enforce the child support orders in the case, including records showing the amount of each payment of child support received from or on behalf of the obligor, along with the dates on which each payment was received."

Section 14. G.S. 50-13.9(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) In a non-IV-D case, when the clerk of superior court is notified by the State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit that an obligor fails ~~has failed~~ to make a required payment of child support and is in arrears, the clerk of superior court shall mail by regular mail to the last known address of the obligor a notice of delinquency. The notice shall set out the amount of child support currently due and shall demand immediate payment of ~~said~~ that amount. The notice shall also state that failure to make immediate payment will result in the issuance by the court of an enforcement order requiring the obligor to appear before a district court judge and show cause why the support obligation should not be enforced by income withholding, contempt of court, revocation of licensing privileges, or other appropriate means. Failure to receive the delinquency notice ~~shall~~ is not be a defense in any subsequent proceeding. Sending the notice of delinquency ~~shall be~~ is in the discretion of the clerk if the clerk has, during the previous 12 months, sent a notice or notices of delinquency to the obligor for nonpayment, or if income withholding has been implemented against the obligor or the obligor has been previously found in contempt for nonpayment under the same child support order.

If the arrearage is not paid in full within 21 days after the mailing of the delinquency notice, or without waiting the 21 days if the clerk has elected not to mail a delinquency notice for any of the reasons provided ~~herein~~, in this subsection, the clerk shall cause an enforcement order to be issued and shall issue a notice of hearing before a district court judge. The enforcement order shall order the obligor to appear and show cause why ~~he~~ the obligor should not be subjected to income withholding or adjudged in contempt of court, or both, and shall order the obligor to bring to the hearing records and information relating to ~~his~~ the obligor's employment, ~~his~~ the obligor's licensing

privileges, and the amount and sources of ~~his~~ the obligor's disposable income. The enforcement order shall state:

- (1) That the obligor is under a court order to provide child support, the name of each child for whose benefit support is due, and information sufficient to identify the order;
- (2) That the obligor is delinquent and the amount of overdue support;
- (2a) That the court may order the revocation of some or all of the obligor's licensing privileges if the obligor is delinquent in an amount equal to the support due for one month;
- (3) That the court may order income withholding if the obligor is delinquent in an amount equal to the support due for one month;
- (4) That income withholding, if implemented, will apply to the obligor's current payors and all subsequent payors and will be continued until terminated pursuant to G.S. 110-136.10;
- (5) That failure to bring to the hearing records and information relating to his employment and the amount and sources of his disposable income will be grounds for contempt;
- (6) That if income withholding is not an available or appropriate remedy, the court may determine whether the obligor is in contempt or whether any other enforcement remedy is appropriate.

The enforcement order may be signed by the clerk or a district court judge, and shall be served on the obligor pursuant to G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4, Rules of Civil Procedure. The clerk shall also notify the party to whom support is owed of the pending hearing. The clerk may withdraw the order to the supporting party upon receipt of the delinquent payment. On motion of the person to whom support is owed, with the approval of the district court judge, if the district court judge finds it is in the best interest of the child, no enforcement order shall be issued.

When the matter comes before the court, the court shall proceed as in the case of a motion for income withholding under G.S. 110-136.5. If income withholding is not an available or adequate remedy, the court may proceed with contempt, imposition of a lien, or other available, appropriate enforcement remedies.

This subsection shall apply only to non-IV-D cases, except that the clerk shall issue an enforcement order in a IV-D case when requested to do so by an IV-D obligee."

Section 15. G.S. 50-13.10(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) When a child support payment ~~which that~~ is to be made to ~~a clerk of superior court~~ the State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit is not received by ~~the clerk~~ the Unit when due, the payment is not a past due child support payment for purposes of this section, and no arrearage accrues, if the payment is actually made to and received on time by the party entitled to receive it and ~~such that~~ receipt is evidenced by a canceled check, money order, or contemporaneously executed and dated written receipt. Nothing in this section shall affect the duties of the clerks or the IV-D agency under this Chapter or Chapter 110 of the General Statutes with respect to payments not received by ~~them~~ the Unit on time, but the court, in any action to enforce such a payment, may enter an order directing the clerk or the IV-D agency to enter the payment



on ~~his~~ the clerk's or IV-D agency's records as having been made on time, if the court finds that the payment was in fact received by the party entitled to receive it as provided in this subsection."

Section 16. G.S. 110-36.3 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(d1) Employment Verifications. – For the purpose of establishing or modifying a child support order, the amount of the obligor's gross income may be established by a written statement signed by the obligor's employer or the employer's designee or an Employee Verification form produced by the Automated Collections Tracking System that has been completed and signed by the obligor's employer or the employer's designee. A written statement signed by the employer of the obligor or the employer's designee that sets forth an obligor's gross income, as well as an Employee Verification form signed by the obligor's employer or the employer's designee, shall be admissible evidence in any action establishing or modifying a child support order."

Section 17. G.S. 110-136(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Upon receipt of an order of garnishment, the garnishee shall transmit without delay to the ~~clerk of superior court~~ State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit the amount ordered by the court to be garnished. These funds shall be disbursed to the party designated by the court which in those cases of dependent children receiving public assistance shall be the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services."

Section 18. G.S. 110-136.5(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Withholding Based on Obligor's Request. The obligor may request at any time that income withholding be implemented. The request may be made either verbally in open court or by written request.

(1) A written request for withholding shall state:

- a. That the obligor is under a court order to provide child support, and information sufficient to identify the order;
- b. Whether the obligor is delinquent and the amount of any overdue support;
- c. The name of each child for whose benefit support is payable;
- d. The name, location, and mailing address of the payor or payors from whom the obligor receives disposable income and the amount of the obligor's monthly disposable income from each payor;
- e. That the obligor understands that withholding, if implemented, will apply to the obligor's current payors and all subsequent payors and will be continued until terminated pursuant to G.S. 110-136.10; and
- f. That the obligor understands that the amount withheld will include an amount sufficient to pay current child support, an additional amount toward liquidation of any arrearages, and a two dollar (\$2.00) processing fee to be retained by the employer for each withholding, but that the total amount withheld may not exceed the following percent of disposable income:

1. Forty percent (40%) if there is only one order for withholding;
  2. Forty-five percent (45%) if there is more than one order for withholding and the obligor is supporting other dependent children or his or her spouse; or
  3. Fifty percent (50%) if there is more than one order for withholding and the obligor is not supporting other dependent children or a spouse.
- (2) A written request for withholding shall be filed in the office of the clerk of superior court ~~to which the obligor is directed to make child support payments.~~ of the court that entered the order for child support. If the request states and the clerk verifies that the obligor is not delinquent, the court may enter an order for withholding without further notice or hearing. If the request states or the clerk finds that the obligor is delinquent, the matter shall be scheduled for hearing unless the obligor in writing waives his right to a hearing and consents to the entry of an order for withholding of an amount the court determines to be appropriate. The court may require a hearing in any case. Notice of any hearing under this subdivision shall be sent to the obligee."

Section 19. G.S. 110-136.8(b), as amended by Section 1 of S.L. 1998-17 and Section 7 of S.L. 1998-176, reads as rewritten:

"(b) Payor's responsibilities. A payor who has been properly served with a notice to withhold is required to:

- (1) Withhold from the obligor's disposable income and, within 7 business days of the date the obligor is paid, send to the ~~clerk of superior court or State collection and disbursement unit, as specified in the notice,~~ State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit the amount specified in the notice and the date the amount was withheld, but in no event more than the amount allowed by G.S. 110-136.6; however, if a lesser amount of disposable income is available for any pay period, the payor shall either:
  - a. ~~compute~~ Compute, and send the appropriate amount to the ~~clerk of court,~~ State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit, using the percentages as provided in G.S. ~~110-136.6,~~ 110-136.6; or
  - b. ~~request~~ Request the initiating party to inform the payor of the proper amount to be withheld for that period;
- (2) Continue withholding until further notice from the IV-D agency, the clerk of superior court, or the State ~~collection and disbursement unit;~~ Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit;
- (3) Withhold for child support before withholding pursuant to any other legal process under State law against the same disposable income;

- (4) Begin withholding from the first payment due the obligor in the first pay period that occurs 14 days following the date the notice of the obligation to withhold was served on the payor;
- (5) Promptly notify the obligee in a IV-D case, or the clerk of superior court or the State ~~collection and disbursement unit~~ Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit in a non-IV-D case, in writing:
  - a. If there are one or more orders of child support withholding for the obligor;
  - a1. If there are one or more orders of alimony or postseparation support withholding for the obligor;
  - b. When the obligor terminates employment or otherwise ceases to be entitled to disposable income from the payor, and provide the obligor's last known address, and the name and address of his new employer, if known;
  - c. Of the payor's inability to comply with the withholding for any reason; and
- (6) Cooperate fully with the initiating party in the verification of the amount of the obligor's disposable income."

Section 20. G.S. 110-136.8(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) The payor may combine amounts withheld from obligors' disposable incomes in a single payment to ~~each clerk of superior court~~ the State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit if the payor separately identifies by name and case number the portion of the single payment attributable to each individual obligor and the date that each payment was withheld from the obligor's disposable income."

Section 21. G.S. 110-136.9 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 110-136.9. Payment of withheld funds.**

~~In IV-D all cases, when required by federal or State law or regulations or by court order, the clerk of superior court shall transmit payments received from payors to the Department of Health and Human Services for appropriate distribution. In all other cases, unless a court order requires otherwise, the clerk of superior court shall transmit the payments to the custodial parent.~~ the State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit shall distribute payments received from payors to the appropriate recipient."

Section 22. G.S. 110-139(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) There is established the State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit. The duties of the Unit shall be the collection and disbursement of payments under support orders ~~for:~~

- (1) ~~All IV-D cases, and~~
- (2) ~~All non-IV-D cases in which the support order was initially issued in this State on or after January 1, 1994, and in which the income of the noneustodial parent is subject to income withholding.~~

for all cases. The Department may administer and operate the Unit or may contract with another State or private entity for the administration and operation of the Unit."

Section 23. G.S. 15A-1344.1 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 15A-1344.1. Procedure to insure payment of child support.**

(a) When the court requires, as a condition of supervised or unsupervised probation, that a defendant support his children, the court may order at any time that support payments be made to the ~~clerk of court~~ State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit for remittance to the party entitled to receive the payments. For child support orders initially entered on or after January 1, 1994, the immediate income withholding provisions of G.S. 110-136.5(c1) ~~shall~~ apply.

(b) After entry of such an order by the court, the clerk of court shall maintain records listing the amount of payments, the date payments are required to be made, and the names and addresses of the parties affected by the order.

(c) The parties affected by the order shall inform the clerk of court and the State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit of any change of address or of other condition that may affect the administration of the order. The court may provide in the order that a defendant failing to inform the court and the State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit of a change of address within reasonable period of time may be held in violation of probation.

(d) When a defendant in a non-IV-D case, as defined in G.S. 110-129, fails to make required payments of child support and is in arrears, upon notification by the State Child Support Collection and Disbursement Unit the clerk of superior court may mail by regular mail to the last known address of the defendant a notice of delinquency ~~which shall set that sets~~ out the amount of child support currently due and ~~which shall demand that demands~~ immediate payment of ~~said the~~ amount. Failure to receive the delinquency notice ~~shall is not be~~ a defense in any probation violation hearing or other proceeding thereafter. If the arrearage is not paid in full within 21 days after the mailing of the delinquency notice, or is not paid within 30 days after the defendant becomes delinquent if the clerk has elected not to send a delinquency notice, the clerk shall certify the amount due to the district attorney and probation officer, who shall initiate proceedings for revocation of probation pursuant to Article 82 of Chapter 15A or make a motion in the criminal case for income withholding pursuant to G.S. 110-136.5 or both.

When a defendant in a IV-D case, as defined in G.S. 110-129, fails to make required payments of child support and is in arrears, at the request of the IV-D obligee the clerk shall certify the amount due to the district attorney and probation officer, who shall initiate proceedings for revocation of probation pursuant to Article 82 of Chapter 15A or make a motion in the criminal case for income withholding pursuant to G.S. 110-136.5 or both."

Section 24. This act becomes effective October 1, 1999. The mandatory sanctions under G.S. 110-142.2(b), as amended by this act, apply when an obligor is adjudicated to be in civil or criminal contempt for a third or subsequent time after this act becomes effective.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 6th day of July, 1999.

s/ Marc Basnight  
President Pro Tempore of the Senate

s/ James B. Black  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ James B. Hunt, Jr.  
Governor

Approved 10:10 p.m. this 14th day of July, 1999