

# Paternity and Child Support Proceedings - Jurisdiction and Service of Process<sup>1</sup>

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## *Introduction*

This publication was developed under grant number SJI-20-E-005 from the State Justice Institute. Generally, states have specific jurisdiction requirements pertaining to paternity and child support suits. These statutes determine how to proceed in cases where one party may live outside of the jurisdiction and potentially abroad. The Paternity and Child Support Proceedings Jurisdiction and Service of Process chart is a powerful tool in determining the specific jurisdiction and service requirements of each state. To use this chart most effectively, find the state of choice listed below and the relevant statutes will be listed.

This chart may also be used to compare the different states' approaches to paternity and child support issues. One notable approach is the putative father registry. The registry permits a man who alleges he is the unmarried biological father of a child to register as such with the state, usually preserving a right to notice and consent in cases of adoption. Where a father is registered, the state necessarily has jurisdiction. Other approaches require, for example, notice where parental rights have not been terminated.

Many states have adopted some version of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA), which allows enforcement of out-of-state child support orders. This has been amended to include obligations of the United States under the 2007 Hague Convention on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance. States are obligated under federal law to adopt the amendments to the UIFSA in order to continue receiving federal funds for state child support programs. The amendment dictates how to proceed in cases where custody and child support disputes take place internationally. Refer to this chart to determine how states have further implemented these requirements.

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<sup>1</sup> **Disclaimer:** The points of view expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the State Justice Institute. While the Paternity and Child Support Proceedings Jurisdiction and Service of Process chart is a useful resource, it does not remove the responsibility to engage in original analysis and research.

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
Alabama	<p><b>Ala. Code § 30-3D-201</b></p> <p>Jurisdiction permitted over non-resident individual if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. personal service in the State</li> <li>2. consent (by entering general appearance or filing responsive document)</li> <li>3. individual resided with child in the State</li> <li>4. individual resided in the State and previously paid prenatal expenses or support for child</li> <li>5. child resides in State as a result of the individual's acts or directives;</li> <li>6. individual engaged in sexual intercourse in State and child may have been conceived thereof;</li> <li>7. individual acknowledged parentage in form submitted to Department of Human Resources;</li> <li>8. any other basis for jurisdiction consistent with AL and US constitutions.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Ala. Code § 30-3D-401</b></p> <p>(c) Upon finding, after notice and opportunity to be heard, that an obligor owes a duty of support, the tribunal shall issue a support order directed to the obligor and may issue other orders pursuant to Section 30-3D-305.</p> <p><b>Ala. Code § 30-3D-605</b></p> <p>(a) When a support order or income-withholding order issued in another state or a foreign support order is registered, the registering tribunal of this state shall notify the nonregistering party. The notice must be accompanied by a copy of the registered order and the documents and relevant information accompanying the order.</p> <p><b>Ala. Code § 30-3D-506</b></p> <p>(b) The obligor shall give notice of the contest to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) a support enforcement agency providing services to the obligee;</li> <li>(2) each employer that has directly received an income-withholding order relating to the obligor; and</li> <li>(3) the person designated to receive payments in the income-withholding order or, if no person is designated, to the obligee.</li> </ol>
Alaska	<p><b>AS. St. § 25.25.201</b></p>	<p><b>AS. St. § 25.27.165</b></p> <p>(a) Upon application from a mother, custodian, putative father, or legal custodian of a child, or from a state, the agency may</p>

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	<p>Jurisdiction permitted over non-resident individual if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) personal service in the State</li> <li>(2) consent (by entering general appearance or filing responsive document)</li> <li>(3) individual resided with child in the State</li> <li>(4) individual resided in the State and previously paid prenatal expenses or support for child</li> <li>(5) child resides in State as a result of the individual's acts or directives;</li> <li>(6) individual engaged in sexual intercourse in State and child may have been conceived thereof;</li> <li>(7) individual acknowledged parentage in form submitted to Bureau of Vital Statistics;</li> </ul> <p>any other basis for jurisdiction consistent with AS and US constitutions.</p>	<p>institute administrative proceedings to determine the paternity of a child born out of wedlock.</p> <p>(b) In order to initiate a paternity proceeding administratively, the agency shall serve a mother and putative father, as appropriate, with a notice of paternity and financial responsibility. The notice shall be served personally as set out in Rule 4(d), Alaska Rules of Civil Procedure , or by registered, certified, or insured mail, return receipt requested, for restricted delivery only to the person to whom the notice is directed or to the person authorized under federal law to receive that person's restricted delivery mail. The notice must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) an administrative order requiring that the mother, child, and putative father submit to genetic testing to be arranged by the agency and stating that a party may provide information to show good cause not to order the testing;</li> <li>(2) an administrative order requiring the putative father to provide financial information, as defined by the agency in regulation, within 30 days after service of the notice; all financial information provided to the agency under an order under this paragraph shall be held confidential by the agency, according to any applicable regulations; and</li> </ul>

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		<p>(3) a notice of right to informal conference, to be held within 20 days after receipt of an admission of paternity or service upon the parties of genetic test results.</p>
<p>Arizona</p>	<p><b>AZ St. 25-801</b></p> <p>Proceedings to establish maternity or paternity may be originated in the county of residence of the respondent or the petitioner or the child or children the subject of the action. The fact that the petitioner parent or child or both are not, or never have been, residents of Arizona does not bar the proceeding.</p>	<p><b>AZ St. 25-806</b></p> <p>C. The procedure on the filing of the petition shall be as in other civil cases, except that a party who has been served pursuant to § 8-106, subsection G must serve the mother with a copy of the verified petition and summons within thirty days after completion of service of notice as prescribed by that subsection.</p>
<p>Arkansas</p>	<p><b>AK St. 9-14-101</b></p> <p>(a) Any person who establishes or acquires a marital domicile in this state, who contracts marriage in this state, or who becomes a resident of this state while legally married, and subsequently absents himself or herself from the state leaving a dependent natural or adopted child in this state and fails to support the child as required by the laws of this state, is deemed to have consented and submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state as to any cause of action brought against that person for the support and maintenance of the child.</p> <p>(b) In an action to establish paternity or to establish or enforce</p>	<p><b>AK St. 9-14-101</b></p> <p>(c) Service of process upon any person who is deemed by this section to have consented and submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state may be made pursuant to Rule 4 of the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure.</p>

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	<p>a child support obligation in regard to a child who is the subject of the action, a person is deemed to have consented and submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state if any of the following circumstances exists:</p> <p>(1) The person engaged in sexual intercourse with the child's mother in this state during the period of the child's conception or the affected child was conceived in this state;</p> <p>(2) The person resides or has resided with the child in this state.</p> <p>(c) Service of process upon any person who is deemed by this section to have consented and submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state may be made pursuant to Rule 4 of the Arkansas Rules of Civil Procedure.</p>	
California	<p><b>CA FAM § 7620</b></p> <p>(a) A person who has sexual intercourse or causes conception with the intent to become a legal parent by assisted reproduction in this state, or who enters into an assisted reproduction agreement for gestational carriers in this state, thereby submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state as to an action brought under this part with respect to a child who may have been conceived by that act of intercourse or assisted reproduction, or who may have been conceived as a result of that assisted reproduction agreement.</p>	<p><b>CA FAM § 7630</b></p> <p>(a) A child, the child's natural mother, a person presumed to be the child's parent under subdivision (a) , (b) , or (c) of Section 7611 , an adoption agency to whom the child has been relinquished, or a prospective adoptive parent of the child may bring an action as follows:</p> <p>(1) At any time for the purpose of declaring the existence of the parent and child relationship presumed under subdivision (a) , (b) , or (c) of Section 7611 .</p>

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	<p>(b) If a child is conceived pursuant to an assisted reproduction agreement for gestational carriers, as defined in Section 7960 and as described in Section 7962 , the courts of this state shall have jurisdiction over a proceeding to determine parentage of the child if any of the following conditions is satisfied:</p> <p>(1) One or more of the parties to the assisted reproduction agreement for gestational carriers resides in this state, or resided in this state at the time the assisted reproduction agreement for gestational carriers was executed.</p> <p>(2) The medical procedures leading to conception, including in vitro fertilization or embryo transfer, or both, were carried out in this state.</p> <p>(3) The child is born in this state.</p> <p>(c) An action under this part shall be brought in one of the following:</p> <p>(1) The county in which the child resides or is found.</p> <p>(2) If the child is the subject of a pending or proposed adoption, any county in which a licensed California adoption agency to which the child has been relinquished or is proposed</p>	<p>(2) For the purpose of declaring the nonexistence of the parent and child relationship presumed under subdivision (a) , (b) , or (c) of Section 7611 only if the action is brought within a reasonable time after obtaining knowledge of relevant facts. After the presumption has been rebutted, parentage of the child by another person may be determined in the same action, if that person has been made a party.</p> <p>(b) Any interested party may bring an action at any time for the purpose of determining the existence or nonexistence of the parent and child relationship presumed under subdivision (d) or (f) of Section 7611 .</p> <p>(c) Except as to cases coming within Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 7540 ) of Part 2, an action to determine the existence of the parent and child relationship may be brought by the child, a personal representative of the child, the Department of Child Support Services, a presumed parent or the personal representative or a parent of that presumed parent if that parent has died or is a minor, or, in cases in which the natural mother is the only presumed parent or an action under Section 300 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or adoption is pending, a man alleged or alleging himself to be the father or the personal representative or a parent of the alleged father if the alleged father has died or is a minor.</p>

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	<p>to be relinquished maintains an office.</p> <p>(3) If the child is the subject of a pending or proposed adoption, the county in which an office of the department or a public adoption agency investigating the petition is located.</p> <p>(4) If the parent is deceased, the county in which proceedings for probate of the estate of the parent of the child have been or could be commenced.</p> <p>(5) If the child was conceived pursuant to an assisted reproduction agreement for gestational carriers, any county described in subdivision (e) of Section 7962 .</p>	<p>(d)(1) If a proceeding has been filed under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 7820 ) of Part 4, an action under subdivision (a) or (b) shall be consolidated with that proceeding. The parental rights of the presumed parent shall be determined as set forth in Sections 7820 to 7829 , inclusive.</p> <p>(2) If a proceeding pursuant to Section 7662 has been filed under Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 7660 ), an action under subdivision (c) shall be consolidated with that proceeding. The parental rights of the alleged natural father shall be determined as set forth in Section 7664 .</p> <p>(3) The consolidated action under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be heard in the court in which the proceeding under Section 7662 or Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 7820 ) of Part 4 is filed, unless the court finds, by clear and convincing evidence, that transferring the action to the other court poses a substantial hardship to the petitioner. Mere inconvenience does not constitute a sufficient basis for a finding of substantial hardship. If the court determines there is a substantial hardship, the consolidated action shall be heard in the court in which the parentage action is filed.</p> <p>(e)(1) If any prospective adoptive parent who has physical custody of the child, any licensed California adoption agency</p>

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		<p>that has legal custody of the child or to which the mother proposes to relinquish the child for adoption, or any person whom the mother has designated as the prospective adoptive parent in a written statement executed before a hospital social worker, an adoption service provider, an adoption agency representative, or a notary public, has not been joined as a party to an action to determine the existence of a parent and child relationship under subdivision (a), (b), or (c), or an action for custody by the alleged natural father, the court shall join the prospective adoptive parent or licensed California adoption agency as a party upon application or on its own motion, without the necessity of a motion for joinder. A joined party shall not be required to pay a fee in connection with this action.</p> <p>(2) If a person brings an action to determine parentage and custody of a child who he or she has reason to believe is in the physical or legal custody of an adoption agency, or of one or more persons other than the child's parent who are prospective adoptive parents, he or she shall serve his or her entire pleading on, and give notice of all proceedings to, the adoption agency or the prospective adoptive parents, or both.</p> <p>(f) A party to an assisted reproduction agreement may bring an action at any time to establish a parent and child relationship consistent with the intent expressed in that</p>



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		<p>assisted reproduction agreement.</p> <p>(g)(1) In an action to determine the existence of the parent and child relationship brought pursuant to subdivision (b), if the child's other parent has died and there are no existing court orders or pending court actions involving custody or guardianship of the child, then the persons having physical custody of the child shall be served with notice of the proceeding at least 15 days prior to the hearing, either by mail or in any manner authorized by the court. If any person identified as having physical custody of the child cannot be located, the court shall prescribe the manner of giving notice.</p> <p>(2) If known to the person bringing the parentage action, relatives within the second degree of the child shall be given notice of the proceeding at least 15 days prior to the hearing, either by mail or in any manner authorized by the court. If a person identified as a relative of the second degree of the child cannot be located, or his or her whereabouts are unknown or cannot be ascertained, the court shall prescribe the manner of giving notice, or shall dispense with giving notice to that person.</p> <p>(3) Proof of notice pursuant to this subdivision shall be filed with the court before the proceeding to determine the existence of the parent and child relationship is heard.</p>

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Colorado	<p><b>CO St. § 14-5-205</b></p> <p>(a) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order and:</p> <p>(1) At the time of the filing of a request for modification, this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</p> <p>(2) Even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p>(1) All of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive</p>	<p><b>CO St. § 14-13-108</b></p> <p>(1) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction when a person is outside this state may be given in a manner prescribed by the law of this state for service of process or by the law of the state in which the service is made. Notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice but may be by publication if other means are not effective.</p> <p>(2) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by the law of this state or by the law of the state in which the service is made.</p> <p>(3) Notice is not required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person who submits to the jurisdiction of the court.</p>

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	<p>jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(2) Its order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>(c) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the "Uniform Interstate Family Support Act", or a law substantially similar to that act, which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>(d) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(e) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p>	
Connecticut	<p><b>CT Gen St. § 46b-115n</b></p> <p>(a)(1)(A) Proceedings to establish paternity of a child born or conceived out of lawful wedlock, including one born to, or conceived by, a married woman but begotten by a man other than her husband, shall be commenced by the service on the putative father of a verified petition of the mother or expectant</p>	<p><b>CT Gen St. § 46b-115n</b></p> <p>(3) (A) The court, or any judge or family support magistrate assigned to said court, shall cause a summons, signed by such judge or magistrate, by the clerk of said court, or by a commissioner of the Superior Court to be issued, requiring the putative father to appear in court at a time and place as determined by the clerk but not more than ninety days after</p>

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	<p>mother. Such petition may be brought at any time prior to the child’s eighteenth birthday, provided liability for past support shall be limited to the three years next preceding the date of the filing of any such petition.</p> <p>(B) In cases involving public assistance recipients, the petition shall also be served upon the Attorney General who shall be and remain a party to any paternity proceeding and to any proceedings after judgment in such action.</p> <p>(2) The verified petition, summons and order shall be filed in the superior court for the judicial district in which either she or the putative father resides, except that in IV-D support cases, as defined in subdivision (13) of subsection (b) of section 46b-231, and in petitions brought under sections 46b-212 to 46b-213w, inclusive, such petition shall be filed with the clerk for the Family Support Magistrate Division serving the judicial district where either she or the putative father resides.</p> <p>(3) (A) The court, or any judge or family support magistrate assigned to said court, shall cause a summons, signed by such judge or magistrate, by the clerk of said court, or by a commissioner of the Superior Court to be issued, requiring the putative father to appear in court at a time and place as determined by the clerk but not more than ninety days after the issuance of the summons to show cause why the request</p>	<p>the issuance of the summons to show cause why the request for relief in such petition should not be granted.</p> <p>(B) A state marshal, proper officer or investigator shall make due return of process to the court not less than twenty-one days before the date assigned for hearing. In the case of a child or expectant mother being supported wholly or in part by the state, service of such petition may be made by any investigator employed by the Department of Social Services and any proper officer authorized by law.</p> <p>4(b) If the putative father resides out of or is absent from the state, notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction over such putative father shall be actual notice, and shall be in the manner prescribed for personal service of process by the law of the place in which service is made.</p>

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	<p>for relief in such petition should not be granted.</p> <p>(B) A state marshal, proper officer or investigator shall make due return of process to the court not less than twenty-one days before the date assigned for hearing. In the case of a child or expectant mother being supported wholly or in part by the state, service of such petition may be made by any investigator employed by the Department of Social Services and any proper officer authorized by law.</p> <p>(4) If the putative father fails to appear in court at such time and place, the court or family support magistrate shall hear the petitioner and, upon a finding that process was served on the putative father, shall enter a default judgment of paternity against such father and such other orders as the facts may warrant. Such court or family support magistrate may order continuance of such hearing; and if such mother or expectant mother continues constant in her accusation, it shall be evidence that the respondent is the father of such child. The court or family support magistrate shall, upon motion by a party, issue an order for temporary support of the child by the respondent pending a final judgment of the issue of paternity if such court or magistrate finds that there is clear and convincing evidence of paternity which evidence shall include, but not be limited to, genetic test results indicating a ninety-nine per cent or greater probability that such respondent is the</p>	

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	<p>father of the child.</p> <p>(b) If the putative father resides out of or is absent from the state, notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction over such putative father shall be actual notice, and shall be in the manner prescribed for personal service of process by the law of the place in which service is made.</p> <p>(c) In any proceeding to establish paternity, the court or family support magistrate may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident putative father if the court or magistrate finds that the putative father was personally served in this state or that the putative father resided in this state and while residing in this state (1) paid prenatal expenses for the mother and support for the child, (2) resided with the child and held himself out as the father of the child, or (3) paid support for the child and held himself out as the father of the child, provided the nonresident putative father has received actual notice of the pending petition for paternity pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.</p> <p>(d) The petition, when served pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, shall be accompanied by an answer form, a notice to the putative father and an application for appointment of counsel, written in clear and simple language designed for use by pro se defendants.</p>	

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	<p>(e) (1) The answer form shall require the putative father to indicate whether he admits that he is the father, denies that he is the father or does not know whether he is the father of the child. Any response to the answer form shall not be deemed to waive any jurisdictional defense.</p> <p>(2) The notice to the putative father shall inform him that (A) he has a right to be represented by an attorney, and if he is indigent, the court will appoint an attorney for him, (B) if he is found to be the father, he will be required to financially support the child until the child attains the age of eighteen years, (C) if he does not admit he is the father, the court or family support magistrate may order a genetic test to determine paternity and that the cost of such test shall be paid by the state in IV-D support cases, and in non-IV-D cases shall be paid by the petitioner, except that if he is subsequently adjudicated to be the father of the child, he shall be liable to the state or the petitioner, as the case may be, for the amount of such cost and (D) if he fails to return the answer form or fails to appear for a scheduled genetic test without good cause, a default judgment shall be entered.</p> <p>(3) The application for appointment of counsel shall include a financial affidavit.</p>	

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	<p>(f) If the court or family support magistrate may exercise personal jurisdiction over the nonresident putative father pursuant to subsection (d) of this section and the answer form is returned and the putative father does not admit paternity, the court shall order the mother, the child and the putative father to submit to genetic tests. Such order shall be served upon the putative father in the same manner as provided in subsection (c) of this section. The genetic test of the putative father, unless he requests otherwise, shall be made in the state where the putative father resides at a location convenient to him. The costs of such test shall be paid by the state in IV-D support cases, and in non-IV-D cases shall be paid by the petitioner, except that if the putative father is subsequently adjudicated the father of the child, he shall be liable to the state or the petitioner, as the case may be, for the amount of the costs.</p> <p>(g) The court or family support magistrate shall enter a default judgment against a nonresident putative father if such putative father (1) fails to answer or otherwise respond to the petition, or (2) fails to appear for a scheduled genetic test without good cause, provided a default judgment shall not be entered against a nonresident putative father unless (A) there is evidence that the nonresident putative father has received actual notice of the petition pursuant to subsection (c) of this section and (B) there is verification that the process served</p>	



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	<p>upon the putative father included the answer form, notice to the defendant and an application for appointment of counsel required by subsection (e) of this section. Upon entry of a default judgment, a copy of the judgment and a form for a motion to reopen shall be served upon the father in the same manner as provided in subsection (c) of this section.</p>	
<p>Delaware</p>	<p><b>13 De. Code § 6-201(a)</b></p> <p>In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this State may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The individual is personally served with notice within this State;</li> <li>(2) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this State by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>(3) The individual resided with the child in this State;</li> <li>(4) The individual resided in this State and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>(5) The child resides in this State as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> <li>(6) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this State and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</li> </ol>	<p><b>§ 6-301</b> Proceedings under this chapter.</p> <p>(a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the provisions of this subchapter apply to all proceedings under this chapter.</p> <p>(b) An individual petitioner or a support enforcement agency may initiate a proceeding authorized under this chapter by filing a petition in an initiating tribunal for forwarding to a responding tribunal or by filing a petition or a comparable pleading directly in a tribunal of another state or a foreign country which has or can obtain personal jurisdiction over the respondent.</p>

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	<p>(7) The individual asserted parentage of a child in the registry of paternity maintained in this State by the Office of Vital Statistics; or</p> <p>There is any other basis consistent with the Constitutions of this State and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p>	
Florida	<p><b>Fla. Stat. §§61.13(1)(a)(2), 88.2051(1)(a)</b></p> <p>The court initially entering an order requiring one or both parents to make child support payments has continuing jurisdiction after the entry of the initial order, as long as this state remains the residence of either party or the child(ren), to modify the amount and terms and conditions of the child support payments if the modification is found by the court to be in the best interests of the child; when the child reaches majority; if there is a substantial change in the circumstances of the parties; if §743.07(2), Florida Statutes, applies; or when a child is emancipated, marries, joins the armed services, or dies.</p>	<p><b>Fla. Stat. §409.256</b></p> <p>Respondents may be served by certified mail, restricted delivery, return receipt requested, or by service of process.</p> <p>1. If person other than the addressee signs, the Department of Revenue shall attempt to contact the addressee by telephone to confirm receipt. If the Department of Revenue is unable to confirm, service is not complete and the Department of Revenue shall attempt personal service.</p> <p>2. The Department of Revenue or an authorized agent may serve notice or order for genetic testing and execute affidavit of service.</p> <p>Once the Department of Revenue commences an action by serving the respondent with the Notice of Proceeding to Establish Paternity by certified mail or by service of process, all further service is by regular mail. This includes notice that the Department of Revenue intends to seek child support in conjunction with the paternity action.</p>
Georgia	<p><b>GA Code § 19-6-26 (2018)</b></p> <p>-</p>	<p><b>GA Code § 19-6-28 (2018)</b></p>

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	<p>(b) A court of this state may exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction for purposes of entering a child support order if the court has subject matter and personal jurisdiction to make such a child support order, and no previous support order has been entered by a court of competent jurisdiction with respect to the child or children named in the support order.</p> <p>(c) A court of this state may exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction for purposes of entering a modification of a child support order issued by a court of this state if the child or children named in the child support order or any party to the action resides in this state.</p> <p>(d) A court of this state may exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction for purposes of entering a modification of a foreign child support order if:</p> <p>(1) The court has subject matter and personal jurisdiction over the nonmoving party; and</p> <p>(2) The court of the state issuing the order sought to be modified no longer has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify said order as defined in the Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act, 28 U.S.C. Section 1738B, as amended.</p> <p>(3) The parties file a written consent allowing the court to</p>	<p>(a) In addition to other powers specified in this chapter, the court shall have the power to subject the respondent to such terms and conditions as the court may deem proper to assure compliance with its orders and, in particular, shall have the power to punish the respondent who violates any order of the court to the same extent as is provided by law for contempt of the court in any other action or proceeding cognizable by the court. Any proceeding for compliance pursuant to this authority shall be a part of the underlying action, and a motion for such enforcement shall not constitute the filing of a new action or require the payment of a new filing fee.</p> <p>(b) In any proceeding to enforce a temporary or permanent grant of alimony or child support by attachment for contempt, the petitioner may serve the motion and rule nisi by mailing a copy of the motion and rule nisi by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the respondent at the respondent's last known address together with two copies of a notice and acknowledgment conforming substantially to the form specified in subsection (c) of this Code section and a return envelope, postage prepaid, addressed to the sender. If service is perfected by acknowledgment of service in this manner, the petitioner shall file with the court the acknowledgment of the respondent; and such filing shall constitute a return of service. If no acknowledgment of service under this subsection is received by the petitioner within ten days after the date of such</p>

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	<p>assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction. This Code section shall be interpreted to effectuate the provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 11 of this title.</p> <p>(e) Jurisdiction within this state to enforce, by a contempt proceeding or otherwise, a child support order entered by or registered with a court of this state shall be vested concurrently in the court issuing such order, in the court in the county where the person owing the duty of support may be found or is employed, and for in rem proceedings only, in the court in the county where property may be found which is subject to seizure, sale, foreclosure, or other process for application toward the support obligation.</p>	<p>mailing, the petitioner shall notify the clerk of court and deposit the costs of service and service of such summons shall be made as provided in Code Section 9-11-4. The costs of such service shall be charged by the clerk of court to the respondent unless the respondent after motion and hearing establishes to the court that there is good reason why such person should not be so charged. A child support contempt motion shall be served upon a respondent with a notice that contains a date certain for hearing which shall be no later than 30 days from the date of service of the motion, unless good cause for a later date is found by the court, in which event the time for a hearing may be extended for up to 30 days.</p> <p>(c) The form for notice and acknowledgment under subsection (b) of this Code section shall be substantially as follows:</p> <p>IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COUNTY</p> <p>STATE OF GEORGIA</p> <p>)</p> <p>Plaintiff )</p> <p>)</p>

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		<p>v. ) Civil action</p> <p>) File no.</p> <p>)</p> <p>)</p> <p>Defendant )</p> <p>RULE NISI NOTICE AND</p> <p>ACKNOWLEDGMENT</p> <p>To: (insert the name and address of the person to be served)</p> <p>-</p> <p>The enclosed motion and rule nisi are served pursuant to Official Code of</p> <p>Georgia Annotated Section 19-6-28.</p> <p>You must complete the acknowledgment part of this form and mail one copy of</p> <p>the completed form to the sender within ten days of the date of mailing to</p>

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		<p>you, which date is set out below.</p> <p>You must sign and date the acknowledgment. If you are served on behalf of</p> <p>another person and you are authorized to receive process, you must indicate</p> <p>under your signature your authority.</p> <p>If you do not complete and return this form to the sender within ten days,</p> <p>you or the party on whose behalf you are being served will be required to pay</p> <p>any expenses incurred in serving a summons and complaint in any other manner</p> <p>permitted by law unless good and sufficient cause is shown to the contrary.</p> <p>If you do complete and mail this form, you or the party on whose behalf you</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
		<p>are being served must appear and show cause why you should not be attached for</p> <p>contempt at the time required by the enclosed rule nisi.</p> <p>I declare, under penalty of perjury, that this Notice and Acknowledgment of</p> <p>Receipt will have been mailed on the date set out below.</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>Date of mailing</p> <p>ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT</p> <p>OF SUMMONS AND COMPLAINT</p> <p>I declare, under penalty of perjury, that I received a copy of the motion</p> <p>and of the rule nisi in the above-captioned manner at (insert address).</p> <p>Signature</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
		<p>Printed name of signer</p> <p>Authority to receive</p> <p>service of process</p> <p>Date of mailing</p> <p>(d) Service in accordance with subsections (b) and (c) of this Code section is in addition to any other method of service provided by law.</p>
<p>Illinois</p>	<p><b>750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 46/603 (2019)</b> Section 603. Subject matter and personal jurisdiction. <i>Proceeding to Adjudicate Parentage:</i></p> <p>(a) The circuit courts of this State shall have jurisdiction of an action brought under this Act. In a civil action not brought under this Act, the provisions of this Act shall apply if parentage is at issue. The court may join any action under this Act with any other civil action in which this Act is applicable.</p> <p>(b) An individual may not be adjudicated to be a parent unless the court has personal jurisdiction over the individual.</p> <p>(c) A court of this State having jurisdiction to adjudicate parentage may exercise personal jurisdiction over a</p>	<p><b>750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 46/605 (2019)</b> Section 605. Notice to Presumed Parent.</p> <p>(a) In any action brought under Article 3 or Article 6 of this Act where the individual signing the petition for an order establishing the existence of the parent-child relationship by consent or the individual alleged to be the parent in a petition is different from an individual who is presumed to be the parent of the child under Article 2 of this Act, a notice shall be served on the presumed parent in the same manner as summonses are served in other civil proceedings or, in lieu of personal service, service may be made as follows:</p> <p>(1) The person requesting notice shall pay to the clerk of the circuit court a mailing fee of \$1.50 and furnish to the clerk of</p>



Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>nonresident individual, or the guardian or conservator of the individual, if the conditions prescribed in Section 201 of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act are fulfilled.</p> <p>(d) Lack of jurisdiction over one individual does not preclude the court from making an adjudication of parentage binding on another individual over whom the court has personal jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>750 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 22/201 (2019)</b> Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, Section 201. Bases for jurisdiction over a nonresident.</p> <p>(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this State may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the individual is personally served with notice within this State;</li> <li>(2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this State by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>(3) the individual resided with the child in this State;</li> <li>(4) the individual resided in this State and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> </ul>	<p>the circuit court an original and one copy of a notice together with an affidavit setting forth the presumed parent's last known address. The original notice shall be retained by the clerk of the circuit court.</p> <p>(2) The clerk of the circuit court shall promptly mail to the presumed parent, at the address appearing in the affidavit, the copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested. The envelope and return receipt shall bear the return address of the clerk of the circuit court. The receipt for certified mail shall state the name and address of the addressee and the date of mailing and shall be attached to the original notice. The receipt for certified mail shall state the name and address of the addressee and the date of mailing and shall be attached to the original notice.</p> <p>(3) The return receipt, when returned to the clerk of the circuit court, shall be attached to the original notice and shall constitute proof of service.</p> <p>(4) The clerk of the circuit court shall note the fact of service in a permanent record.</p> <p>"A notice shall be served on the presumed parent in the same manner as summonses are served in other civil proceedings or, in lieu of personal service, service may be made as provided in</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(5) the child resides in this State as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this State and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) the individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this State by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services; or</p> <p>(8) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this State and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) or in any other law of this State may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this State to modify a child-support order of another state unless the requirements of Section 611 are met, or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of Section 615 are met.</p>	<p>the statute." Anne E. Melley &amp; Carrie A. Wood, <i>Parent and Child</i>, in 29 Ill. Law and Prac. Parent and Child § 53 (2019).</p>
Indiana	<p><b>IC 31-16-2-6.</b> In an action for child support under section 2 of this chapter, one (1) of the parties must reside in the county at the time of the filing of the action.</p> <p><b>IC 31-16-2-1.</b> Proceedings under this chapter and IC 31-16-3.5 through IC 31-16-12 must comply with the Indiana Rules of Civil Procedure.</p> <p><b>IC 31-18.5-2-1.</b> Personal Jurisdiction:</p>	<p><b>IC 31-16-2-5.</b> Whenever a petition is filed, a copy of the petition, including a copy of a summons, shall be served upon the person alleged to be responsible for child support in the same manner as service of summons in civil actions generally.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, an Indiana tribunal may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or custodian if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the individual is personally served with a summons, notice, or subpoena within this state;</li> <li>(2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of Indiana by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>(3) the individual resided with the child in Indiana;</li> <li>(4) the individual resided in Indiana and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>(5) the child resides in Indiana as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> <li>(6) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in Indiana and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</li> <li>(7) the individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry administered in Indiana by the state department of health; or</li> <li>(8) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of Indiana and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) or in any other Indiana law may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for an Indiana tribunal to modify a child</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>support order of another state unless the requirements of IC 31-18.5-6-11 are met, or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of IC 31-18.5-6-15 are met.</p>	
Iowa	<p><b>I.C.A. 252K.201.</b> Bases for jurisdiction over nonresident</p> <p>1. In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if any of the following applies:</p> <p>a. The individual is personally served with notice within this state.</p> <p>b. The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>c. The individual resided with the child in this state.</p> <p>d. The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child.</p> <p>e. The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or</p>	<p><b>I.C.A. 252F.3</b> Notice of alleged paternity and support debt conference request for hearing.</p> <p>1. The unit may prepare a notice of alleged paternity and support debt to be served on a party if the mother of the child provides a written statement to the unit certifying in accordance with section 622.1 that the putative father is or may be the biological father of the child or children involved. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the statement and served on the putative father in accordance with rule of civil procedure 1.305. Service upon the mother shall not constitute valid service upon the putative father. The notice shall include or be accompanied by all of the following:</p> <p>a. The name of the recipient of services under chapter 252B and the name and birth date of the child or children involved.</p> <p>b. A statement that the putative father has been named as the biological father of the child or children named.</p> <p>c. A statement that if paternity is established, the amount of the putative father's monthly support obligation and the amount of the support debt accrued and accruing will be established in accordance with the guidelines established in</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>directives of the individual.</p> <p>f. The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse.</p> <p>g. The individual asserted parentage of a child in the declaration of paternity registry maintained in this state by the Iowa department of public health pursuant to section 144.12A or established paternity by affidavit under section 252A.3A.</p> <p>h. There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>2. The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection 1 or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of section 252K.611 are met, or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of section 252K.615 are met.</p> <p><b>I.C.A. 252K.205. Continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify child support order</b></p>	<p>section 598.21B, and the criteria established pursuant to section 252B.7A.</p> <p>d. A statement that if paternity is established, a party has a duty to provide accrued and accruing medical support to the child or children in accordance with chapter 252E.</p> <p>e. A written explanation of the procedures for determining the child support obligation and a request for financial or income information as necessary for application of the child support guidelines established pursuant to section 598.21B.</p> <p>f. (1) The right of a party to request a conference with the unit to discuss paternity establishment and the amount of support that a party may be required to provide, within ten days of the date of service of the original notice or, if paternity is contested and paternity testing is conducted, within ten days of the date the paternity test results are issued or mailed to a party by the unit.</p> <p>(2) A statement that if a conference is requested, a party shall have one of the following time frames, whichever is the latest, to send a written request for a court hearing on the issue of support to the unit:</p> <p>(a) Ten days from the date set for the conference.</p> <p>(b) Twenty days from the date of service of the original notice.</p>

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements</b>
	<p>1. A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is controlling and any of the following applies:</p> <p>a. At the time of the filing of a request for modification this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued.</p> <p>b. Even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p> <p>2. A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if any of the following applies:</p> <p>a. All of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive</p>	<p>(c) If paternity was contested and paternity testing was conducted, and a party does not deny paternity after the testing or challenge the paternity test results, twenty days from the date paternity test results are issued or mailed by the unit to the party.</p> <p>(3) A statement that after the holding of the conference, the unit shall issue a new notice of alleged paternity and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, to be provided in person to each party or sent to each party by regular mail addressed to the party s last known address or, if applicable, to the last known address of the party s attorney.</p> <p>(4) A statement that if the unit issues a new notice of alleged paternity and finding of financial responsibility for child support or medical support, or both, a party shall have one of the following time frames, whichever is the latest, to send a written request for a court hearing on the issue of support to the unit:</p> <p>(a) Ten days from the date of issuance of the new notice.</p> <p>(b) Twenty days from the date of service of the original notice.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>jurisdiction.</p> <p>b. Its order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>3. If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the uniform interstate family support Act or a law substantially similar to that Act which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>4. A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>5. A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p>	
Kansas	<p><b>K. S. A. 23-36,201.</b></p> <p>In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) The individual is personally served with notice within this</p>	<p><b>K. S. A. 23-37,108.</b></p> <p>Notice to persons outside state. (UCCJEA 108).</p> <p>(a) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction when a person is outside this state may be given in a manner prescribed by the law of this state for service of process or by</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>state;</p> <p>(2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(3) the individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(4) the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(5) the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) the individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this state by the secretary of the Kansas department for children and families; or</p> <p>(8) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>the law of the state in which the service is made. Notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice but may be by publication if other means are not effective.</p> <p>(b) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by the law of this state or by the law of the state in which the service is made.</p> <p>(c) Notice is not required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person who submits to the jurisdiction of the court.</p>
Kentucky	<p><b>Ky. Rev. Stat. § 407.5205</b></p> <p>(1) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order and:</p>	<p><b>Ky. Rev. Stat. § 405.440</b></p> <p>The notice of a minimum monthly support obligation shall be served in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall include at least the following:</p>



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	<p>(a) At the time of the filing of a request for modification this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</p> <p>(b) Even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p> <p>(2) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p>(a) All of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one (1) of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(b) Its order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>(3) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the provisions of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act as provided in KRS 407.5101 to 407.5902 or a law substantially similar to KRS 407.5101 to 407.5902 which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state,</p>	<p>(1) The name of the child for whom the support obligation is owed;</p> <p>(2) The amount of the support debt accrued or accruing;</p> <p>(3) A statement that the parent's earnings and property, both real and personal, are subject to judicial and administrative enforcement;</p> <p>(4) That he may dispute the obligation amount or any other matter contained in the notice by requesting a dispute hearing within twenty (20) days;</p> <p>(5) That, unless there is good cause as determined by the secretary for his failure to request a hearing, if he does not request a hearing, his agreement will be presumed and the first payment will be due twenty (20) days after receipt of the notice; and</p> <p>(6) That if he requests a hearing and fails to appear, the hearing officer shall affirm the determination of minimum monthly support obligation.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>(4) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(5) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p>	
Louisiana	<p><b>LSA-Ch.C. Art. 1302.1(1)-(8)</b> In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, jurisdiction permitted over the nonresident individual if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The individual is personally served with citation, summons, or notice within this state;</li> <li>2. The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>3. The individual resided with the child in this state;</li> </ol>	Follow service requirements set out in Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure (service rules provided for in Louisiana’s Children’s Code do not apply).

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>5. The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> <li>6. The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</li> <li>7. The individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this state by the Louisiana Department of Health, office of public health; or</li> <li>8. There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</li> </ol>	
Maine	<p><b>19-A M.R.S. § 1837</b> (Maine Parentage Act; Personal jurisdiction).</p> <p>One cannot be adjudicated to be a parent unless the court has personal jurisdiction over the individual. A Maine court with jurisdiction to adjudicate parentage may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual, or the guardian or conservator of the individual, if the conditions in 19-A M.R.S.</p>	<p><b>19-A M.R.S. § 1836.</b> In addition to the child, all parents of the child must be joined as parties in a proceeding to adjudicate parentage.</p> <p><b>19-A M.R.S. §§ 1605.</b> (Paternity, Expedited Process for the Commencement of Paternity Actions, Notice of proceeding to commence an action).</p>

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	<p>§ 2961 are fulfilled.</p> <p><b>19-A M.R.S. § 2961</b> (Uniform Interstate Family Support Act; Jurisdiction; Bases for jurisdiction over nonresident).</p> <p>In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a Maine court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident individual if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Personal service with notice in the State;</li> <li>B. Consent to jurisdiction by consent in the record, entering a general appearance, or filing responsive document;</li> <li>C. Individual resided with child in the State;</li> <li>D. Individual resided in the State and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>E. Child resides in State as a result of the individual's acts or directives;</li> <li>F. Individual engaged in sexual intercourse in the State, and child may have been conceived by that act; or</li> <li>G. There is any other basis for jurisdiction consistent with Maine and U.S. constitutions.</li> </ul> <p><b>19-A M.R.S. § 2253.</b> Re: alternative methods of child support enforcement. Mirrors Maine’s civil procedure provisions in 14 M.R.S. § 704-A (below). Any person who performs certain acts</p>	<p>The DHS may commence a paternity proceeding by serving a notice on an alleged father. DHS cannot serve a notice without a sworn statement under penalty of perjury from the mother claiming the alleged father engaged in sexual intercourse with her during the possible time of conception of the child, or is a man who is presumed under Maine law to be the child’s father.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>submits to jurisdiction as to a cause of action arising from those acts: (A) Maintaining a domicile in Maine while subject to a marital or family relationship out of which arises a claim for child support or spousal support or the commission in Maine of any act giving rise to such claim, and (B) conception resulting in parentage within the meaning of Chapter 61.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The above bases for personal jurisdiction in § 2961 may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a Maine court to modify a child support order issued in another state, unless § 3253 or § 3261 are satisfied.</p> <p><b>19-A M.R.S. § 3253</b> (Modification of child support order of another state). Court may modify another state’s child support order that has been registered in Maine if, after notice and hearing, the court finds that: (1) neither the child, nor the obligee who is an individual, nor the obligor resides in the issuing state; (2) a nonresident petitioner seeks modification; and (3) the respondent is subject to personal jurisdiction of the Maine court. And that Maine is the child’s residence, or a party is subject to Maine jurisdiction and all parties have filed consents in a record of the issuing state court for Maine to modify the support order.</p> <p><b>19-A M.R.S. § 3255</b> (Jurisdiction to modify child support order</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>of another state when individual parties reside in State).                      If all parties reside in Maine, and the child does not reside in the state that issued the support order, Maine court has jurisdiction to enforce and modify the issuing state’s support order in a proceeding to register that order.</p> <p><b>19-A M.R.S. § 3261</b> (Jurisdiction to modify child support order of foreign country).                      Maine court may assume jurisdiction to modify a child support order and bind all individuals subject to personal jurisdiction in Maine, if a foreign country lacks or refuses to exercise jurisdiction to modify its child support order pursuant to its laws.</p> <p><b>19-A M.R.S. § 1602</b> (Additional persons subject to jurisdiction) (within Ch. 53, Paternity). “To ensure maximum protection to citizens of this State, the department shall apply this section to assert jurisdiction over nonresident alleged fathers to the fullest extent permitted by the due process clause of the United States Constitution, Amendment XIV.”                      And, (2) a person who engages in sexual intercourse with a resident of Maine in Maine “submits to jurisdiction of the department for the purpose of the commencement of a paternity proceeding.”</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
<p>Maryland</p>	<p><b>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 1-201</b> (Jurisdiction of equity court). (a) An equity court has jurisdiction over: . . . (8) paternity; and (9) support of a child.</p> <p>(c) In exercising such jurisdiction, an equity court may . . . (3) decide who shall be charged with the support of the child, pendent lite or permanently;</p> <p><b>Md. Code Ann., Cts. &amp; Jud. Pro. § 6-103.1</b> (Nonresident defendant in civil action involving child support or alimony)</p> <p>A court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant in any civil proceeding arising out of the marital relationship or involving a demand for child support, spousal support, or counsel fees if the plaintiff resides in this State at the time suit is filed and the nonresident defendant has been personally served with process in accordance with the Maryland Rules and:</p> <p>(1) This State was the matrimonial domicile of the parties immediately before their separation; or</p> <p>(2) The obligation to pay child support, spousal support, or counsel fees arose under the laws of this State or under an agreement executed by one of the parties in this State.</p>	<p><b>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 5-1015.</b> Process under this subtitle shall be served or executed in the way provided by law or rule of court for service on a person who is not under a legal disability.</p> <p><b>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 5-306</b> (Paternity).</p> <p><b>Notice and hearing on paternity claim</b> (b)(1) A petitioner under Part II or Part III of this subtitle shall give a juvenile court notice that a man who is not named in the petition and has not been excluded as a father claims paternity.</p> <p>(2) After a request of a party or claimant and before ruling on a petition under Part II or Part III of this subtitle, a juvenile court shall hold a hearing on the issue of paternity.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p><b>Md. [b]Code Ann., Cts. &amp; Jud. Pro. § 6-103.2</b> [b](Nonresident defendant in paternity proceeding).</p> <p>A court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant alleged to be the father in a paternity proceeding if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The mother resides in this State at the time the suit is filed;</li> <li>(2) The nonresident alleged father personally has been served with process in accordance with the Maryland Rules; and</li> <li>(3) The act of conception is alleged to have occurred in this State.</li> </ul> <p><b>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 10-304</b> (Uniform Interstate Family Support Act).</p> <p>In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a Maryland court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident individual if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Personal service with notice in the State;</li> <li>B. The individual submits to jurisdiction by consent in the record, entering a general appearance, or filing responsive document have the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>C. Individual resided with child in the State;</li> </ul>	



Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>D. Individual resided in the State and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>E. Child resides in State as a result of the individual’s acts or directives;</p> <p>F. Individual engaged in sexual intercourse in the State, and child may have been conceived by that act; or</p> <p>G. There is any other basis for jurisdiction consistent with Maine and U.S. constitutions.</p> <p><b>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 10-350</b> (Modification of child support order of another state).            Court may modify another state’s child support order that has been registered in Maryland if, after notice and hearing, the court finds that: (1) neither the child, nor the obligee who is an individual, nor the obligor resides in the issuing state; (2) a nonresident plaintiff seeks modification; and (3) the defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction of the Maryland court. Or that Maryland is the child’s state of residence, or a party is subject to personal jurisdiction of a Maryland court and all parties have filed consents in a record of the issuing state court for Maryland to modify the support order.</p> <p><b>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 10-352</b> (Jurisdiction to modify child support order of another state when individual parties reside in State).</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(a) If all parties reside in Maryland, and the child does not reside in the state that issued the support order, Maryland court has jurisdiction to enforce and modify the issuing state’s support order in a proceeding to register that order.</p> <p><b>Md. Code Ann., Fam. Law § 10-353.1</b> (Jurisdiction to modify child support order of foreign country). If a foreign country lacks or refuses to exercise jurisdiction to modify its child support order pursuant to its laws, Maryland court may assume jurisdiction to modify the child support order and bind all individuals subject to personal jurisdiction of the Maryland court.</p>	
Massachusetts	<p><b>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 209D, § 1-105.</b></p> <p>Section 1–105. Application of this chapter to resident of foreign country and foreign support proceeding.</p> <p>(a) A tribunal of the commonwealth shall apply Articles 1 to 6, inclusive, and, as applicable, Article 7, to a support proceeding involving:</p> <p>(1) a foreign support order;</p> <p>(2) a foreign tribunal; or</p>	<p><b>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 209D, § 6-605.</b></p> <p>Section 6–605. Notice of registration of order.</p> <p>(a) When a support order or income-withholding order issued in another state or a foreign support order is registered, the registering tribunal of the commonwealth shall notify the nonregistering party. The notice must be accompanied by a copy of the registered order and the documents and relevant information accompanying the order.</p> <p>(b) A notice must inform the nonregistering party:</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(3) an obligee, obligor or child residing in a foreign country.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of the commonwealth that is requested to recognize and enforce a support order on the basis of comity may apply the procedural and substantive provisions of Articles 1 to 6, inclusive.</p> <p>(c) Article 7 applies only to a support proceeding under the Convention. In such a proceeding, if a provision of Article 7 is inconsistent with Articles 1 to 6, inclusive, Article 7 controls.</p> <p><b>Mass. Gen. Laws. ch. 209D, § 2-201.</b></p> <p>Section 2–201. Bases for jurisdiction over nonresident. (a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of the commonwealth may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) the individual is personally served with a notice within the commonwealth;</p> <p>(2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of the commonwealth by consent in a record, by entering a general</p>	<p>(1) that a registered support order is enforceable as of the date of registration in the same manner as an order issued by a tribunal of the commonwealth;</p> <p>(2) that a hearing to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order must be requested within 20 days after notice unless the registered order is under section 7–707;</p> <p>(3) that failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order in a timely manner will result in confirmation of the order and enforcement of the order and the alleged arrearages; and</p> <p>(4) of the amount of any alleged arrearages.</p> <p>(c) If the registering party asserts that 2 or more orders are in effect, a notice must also:</p> <p>(1) identify the 2 or more orders and the order alleged by the registering party to be the controlling order and the consolidated arrears, if any;</p> <p>(2) notify the nonregistering party of the right to a determination of which is the controlling order;</p>

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements</b>
	<p>appearance or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(3) the individual resided with the child in the commonwealth;</p> <p>(4) the individual resided in the commonwealth and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(5) the child resides in the commonwealth as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in the commonwealth and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) the individual asserted parentage of a child under chapter 46 or chapter 209C; or</p> <p>(8) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of the commonwealth and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) or in any other law of the commonwealth may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of the commonwealth to modify a child support order of another</p>	<p>(3) state that the procedures provided in subsection (b) apply to the determination of which is the controlling order; and</p> <p>(4) state that failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the order alleged to be the controlling order in a timely manner may result in confirmation that the order is the controlling order.</p> <p>(d) Upon registration of an income-withholding order for enforcement, the support enforcement agency or the registering tribunal shall notify the obligor's employer pursuant to section 12 of chapter 119A.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>state unless the requirements of Section 6–611 are met or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of Section 6–615 are met.</p> <p><b>Mass. Gen. Laws. ch. 209D, § 2-202.</b></p> <p>Section 2–202. Duration of personal jurisdiction. Personal jurisdiction acquired by a tribunal of the commonwealth in a proceeding under this chapter or other law of the commonwealth relating to a support order continues as long as a tribunal of the commonwealth has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its order or continuing jurisdiction to enforce its order as provided by sections 2–205, 2–206 and 2–211.</p> <p><b>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 209D, § 2-205.</b></p> <p>Section 2–205. Continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify child support order.</p> <p>(a) A tribunal of the commonwealth that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of the commonwealth has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>order and:</p> <p>(1) at the time of the filing of a request for modification the commonwealth is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</p> <p>(2) even if the commonwealth is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of the commonwealth may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of the commonwealth that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of the commonwealth may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p>(1) all of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of the commonwealth that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least 1 of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or;</p> <p>(2) its order is not the controlling order.</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(c) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law substantially similar to that Act which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of the commonwealth, tribunals of the commonwealth shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>(d) A tribunal of the commonwealth that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(e) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p> <p><b>Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 209D, § 2-211.</b></p> <p>Section 2–211. Continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify spousal support order.</p> <p>(a) A tribunal of the commonwealth issuing a spousal support order consistent with the law of the commonwealth has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the spousal support order throughout the existence of the support obligation.</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(b) A tribunal of the commonwealth may not modify a spousal support order issued by a tribunal of another state or a foreign country having continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over that order under the law of that state or foreign country.</p> <p>(c) A tribunal of the commonwealth that has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over a spousal support order may serve as:</p> <p>(1) an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce the spousal support order issued in the commonwealth; or</p> <p>(2) a responding tribunal to enforce or modify its own spousal support order.</p>	
Michigan	<p><b>Mich. Comp. Laws § 552.2201.</b></p> <p>(1) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if 1 or more of the following apply:</p> <p>(a) The individual is personally served with notice within this state.</p>	<p><b>MCR 3.203.</b> Service of Notice and Court Documents in Domestic Relations Cases.</p> <p>Sets forth requirements for service of the summons and complaint in domestic relations cases. Service must be pursuant to MCR 2.105 (see below), and notice must be provided as set forth in the statute requiring said notice. Service of the notice and of court documents otherwise must be served as provided in MRC 2.107, except that service</p>



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	<p>(b) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(c) The individual resided with the child in this state.</p> <p>(d) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child.</p> <p>(e) The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual.</p> <p>(f) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse.</p> <p>(g) The individual asserted parentage of a child in the central paternity registry maintained in this state by the department of health and human services.</p> <p>(h) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (1) or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of section 611 are met, or in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of section 615 are met.</p>	<p>by mail shall be to a party’s last known mailing address.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p><b>Mich. Comp. Laws § 552.2202</b></p> <p>Personal jurisdiction acquired by a tribunal of this state in a proceeding under this act or other law of this state relating to a support order continues as long as a tribunal of this state has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its order or continuing jurisdiction to enforce its order as provided by sections 205, 206, and 211.</p> <p><b>Mich. Comp. Laws § 552.2204</b></p> <p>(1) A tribunal of this state may exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading is filed after a pleading is filed in another state or a foreign country only if all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The petition or comparable pleading in this state is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in the other state or the foreign country for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by the other state or the foreign country.</li> <li>(b) The contesting party timely challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in the other state or foreign country.</li> <li>(c) If relevant, this state is the home state of the child.</li> </ul>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(2) A tribunal of this state may not exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading is filed before a petition or comparable pleading is filed in another state or a foreign country if all of the following apply:</p> <p>(a) The petition or comparable pleading in the other state or foreign country is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in this state for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by this state.</p> <p>(b) The contesting party timely challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in this state.</p> <p>(c) If relevant, the other state or foreign country is the home state of the child.</p>	
Minnesota	<p><b>Minn. Stat. § 518C.201. Bases for Jurisdiction over Nonresident.</b></p> <p>(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) the individual is personally served with a summons or comparable document within this state;</p> <p>(2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by</p>	<p><b>Minn. Stat. § 543.20. Personal Jurisdiction in Support Enforcement Cases and Paternity Suits.</b></p> <p><b>Subdivision 1. Service.</b> In addition to the methods of service of process provided in the Rules of Civil Procedure, service of a summons, an order to show cause, or an order or judgment within this state may also be made upon an individual by delivering a copy to the individual personally at the individual's place of employment or at a postsecondary education institution in which the individual is enrolled. The employer shall make the individual available for the purpose of delivering a copy. The postsecondary education institution must make the</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>consent, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(3) the individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(4) the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(5) the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) the individual asserted parentage of a child under sections 257.51 to 257.75; or</p> <p>(8) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction in paragraph (a) or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support</p>	<p>individual's class schedule available to the process server or make the individual available for the purpose of delivering a copy. No employer or postsecondary education institution shall deny a process server admittance to the employer's or postsecondary education institution's premises for the purpose of making service under this section.</p> <p>No service shall be allowed under this section unless such service is made personally on the individual.</p> <p><b>Subd. 2. Applicability.</b> Service of an employee at a place of employment or of a student at a postsecondary education institution applies only to: (a) a summons in an action for dissolution, annulment, legal separation, or under the Parentage Act and under section 256.87; (b) orders to show cause under both section 256.87 and the revised uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act as well as for contempt of court for failure to pay child support; (c) petitions under the Domestic Abuse Act; and (d) motions, orders, and judgments for the payment of child support when the court orders personal service.</p> <p><b>Subd. 3. Retaliation prohibited.</b> An employer shall not discharge or otherwise discipline an employee, nor shall a postsecondary education institution dismiss or discipline a student as a result of service under this section.</p>

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	<p>order of another state unless the requirements of section 518C.611 are met, or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of section 518C.615 are met.</p>	<p><b>Subd. 4. Definition.</b> For purposes of this section "postsecondary education institution" means any state university, community college, technical college, private college, private postsecondary school, or the University of Minnesota.</p>
Mississippi	<p><b>MS Code § 93-25-201.</b></p> <p>Bases for jurisdiction over nonresident.</p> <p>(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual’s guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) The individual is personally served with process within this state;</p> <p>(2) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(3) The individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(4) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal</p>	<p><b>MS Code § 93-25-606.</b></p> <p>Procedure to contest validity or enforcement of registered support order</p> <p>(a) A nonregistering party seeking to contest the validity or enforcement of a registered support order in this state shall request a hearing within the time required by Section 93-25-605. The nonregistering party may seek to vacate the registration, to assert any defense to an allegation of noncompliance with the registered order, or to contest the remedies being sought or the amount of any alleged arrearage pursuant to Section 93-25-607.</p> <p>(b) If the nonregistering party fails to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered support order in a timely manner, the order is confirmed by operation of law.</p> <p>(c) If a nonregistering party requests a hearing to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered support order, the registering tribunal shall schedule the matter for hearing and</p>

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	<p>expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(5) The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) The individual asserted parentage of a child as provided by law in this state; or</p> <p>(8) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child-support order of another state unless the requirements of Section 93-25-611 are met, or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of Section 93-25-615 are met.</p>	<p>give notice to the parties of the date, time and place of the hearing.</p>
Missouri	<b>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 454.1515</b>	<b>Mo. Rev. Stat. § 454.1644</b>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>Jurisdiction permitted over non-resident individual if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) personal service in the State</li> <li>(2) consent (by entering general appearance or filing responsive document)</li> <li>(3) individual resided with child in the State</li> <li>(4) individual resided in the State and previously paid prenatal expenses or support for child</li> <li>(5) child resides in State as a result of the individual's acts or directives;</li> <li>(6) individual engaged in sexual intercourse in State and child may have been conceived thereof;</li> <li>(7) individual acknowledged parentage in the punitive father registry maintained in the state by the department of health and senior services;</li> <li>(8) any other basis for jurisdiction consistent with MO and US constitutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) When a support order or income withholding order issued in another state or a foreign support order is registered, the registering tribunal of this state shall notify the nonregistering party. The notice must be accompanied by a copy of the registered order and the documents and relevant information accompanying the order.</li> <li>(b) A notice must inform the nonregistering party:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) that a registered support order is enforceable as of the date of registration in the same manner as an order issued by a tribunal of this state;</li> <li>(2) that a hearing to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order must be requested within twenty days after notice unless the registered order is under section 454.1698;</li> <li>(3) that failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order in a timely manner will result in confirmation of the order and enforcement of the order and the alleged arrearages; and</li> <li>(4) of the amount of any alleged arrearages.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(c) If the registering party asserts that two or more orders are in effect, a notice must also:</li> </ul>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
		<p>(1) identify the two or more orders and the order alleged by the registering party to be the controlling order and the consolidated arrears, if any;</p> <p>(2) notify the nonregistering party of the right to a determination of which is the controlling order;</p> <p>(3) state that the procedures provided in subsection (b) apply to the determination of which is the controlling order; and</p> <p>(4) state that failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the order alleged to be the controlling order in a timely manner may result in confirmation that the order is the controlling order.</p> <p>(d) Upon registration of an income withholding order for enforcement, the support enforcement agency or the registering tribunal shall notify the obligor's employer pursuant to section 452.350 or 454.505.</p>
Montana	<p><b>MT ST 40-4-210:</b></p> <p>(1) In a proceeding to establish or modify a child support order, a district court may acquire personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(a) the individual is personally served with notice within this state in accordance with Rule 4(b), Montana Rules of Civil Procedure;</p> <p>(b) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of</p>	<p><b>MT ST 40-4-210:</b></p> <p>(5) Notice of a parenting proceeding must be given to the child's parent, guardian, caretaker, those persons with whom the child is physically residing, and all other contestants, who may appear, be heard, and file a responsive pleading. The court, upon a showing of good cause, may permit intervention of other interested parties.</p>



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	<p>this state by consent, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document that has the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(c) the individual has resided with the child within this state;</p> <p>(d) the child was adopted within this state when at least one parent was a resident;</p> <p>(e) the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(f) the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(g) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse; or</p> <p>(h) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of the personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) A district court shall recognize and, if petitioned to do so, enforce according to its terms a child support order issued by a court or administrative agency of another state if the order was made consistent with the full faith and credit provisions of 28 U.S.C. 1738B.</p> <p>(3) A district court may not establish a subsequent child support order that conflicts with an existing order entitled to recognition under subsection (2) or, except as provided in subsection (6), modify an existing order entitled to recognition</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>under subsection (2).</p> <p>(4) In interpreting a child support order issued in another state, including the duration of current payments and other obligations of support, a district court shall apply the law of the issuing state.</p> <p>(5) In an action to enforce arrears under a child support order issued in another state, a district court shall apply the statute of limitations of this state or of the issuing state, whichever provides the longer period of limitation.</p> <p>(6) A district court has jurisdiction to modify a child support order issued by a court or administrative agency of another state only after meeting the requirements of 40-5-1065, 40-5-1067, and 40-5-1068 and the standards for modification of interstate support orders set out in 28 U.S.C. 1738B.</p> <p>MT ST 40-5-1008:</p> <p>“(1) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(a) the individual is personally served with notice within this state;</p> <p>(b) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(c) the individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(d) the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(e) the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(f) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(g) the individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this state by the department of public health and human services; or</p> <p>(h) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (1) or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of 40-5-1065 are met or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of 40-5-1069 are met.”</p> <p>MT ST 40-6-109: “(1) The district court has jurisdiction of an action brought under this part. The action may be joined with an action for</p>	

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	<p>dissolution, annulment, separate maintenance, support, or adoption.</p> <p>(2) For purposes of an action brought under this part, personal jurisdiction is established in the courts of this state over an individual or the individual's guardian or conservator, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the individual is personally served within this state in accordance with Rule 4(b), Montana Rules of Civil Procedure;</li> <li>(b) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document that has the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>(c) the individual resided with the child in this state;</li> <li>(d) the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>(e) the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> <li>(f) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse; or</li> <li>(g) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p>(3) The action may be brought in the county in which the child or the alleged father resides or is found or, if the father is deceased, in which proceedings for probate of the father's estate have been or could be commenced."</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
Nebraska	<p><b>NE ST § 42-705:</b></p> <p>“(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) The individual is personally served with notice within this state;</p> <p>(2) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(3) The individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(4) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(5) The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) The individual asserted parentage of a child in this state pursuant to section 43-104.02, 71-628, 71-640.01, or 71-640.02 with the Department of Health and Human Services; or</p> <p>(8) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a)</p>	<p><b>NE ST § 42-364.03:</b></p> <p>Child support; withholding of earnings; hearing notice; interrogatories.</p> <p>Upon the filing of an application to withhold and transmit earnings, the court shall set a date, time, and place for a hearing thereon, which hearing shall be set not more than three weeks later than the date such application is filed. The applicant shall then cause to be served on the employer a copy of the application, a notice of hearing and interrogatories to be completed and returned by the employer to the court no later than three days prior to the hearing, which interrogatories when completed shall show whether the parent-employee is an employee of the employer, whether such parent-employee performs work or provides services or makes sales for the employer in Nebraska, the present length of employment of the parent-employee with the employer, the present pay period for such parent-employee, the average earnings for such parent-employee per pay period, the average disposable earnings for such parent-employee per pay period, and the name and address of the person, office or division of the employer responsible for the preparation of the parent-employee's earnings payments. The applicant shall also cause to be served on the parent-employee a copy of the application and a notice of hearing.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>of this section or in any other law of this state shall not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of section 42-746 are met or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of section 42-747.03 are met.”</p> <p><b>NE ST § 42-709:</b></p> <p>“(a) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order and:</p> <p>(1) at the time of the filing of a request for modification this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</p> <p>(2) even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state shall not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p>(1) all of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(2) its order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>(c) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law substantially similar to the act which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>(d) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(e) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.”</p> <p><b>NE ST § 42-710:</b></p> <p>“(a) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce:</p> <p>(1) the order if the order is the controlling order and has not been modified by a tribunal of another state that assumed jurisdiction pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act; or</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(2) a money judgment for arrears of support and interest on the order accrued before a determination that an order of a tribunal of another state is the controlling order.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state having continuing jurisdiction over a support order may act as a responding tribunal to enforce the order.”</p> <p><b>NE ST § 42-744:</b> “A party or support enforcement agency seeking to modify, or to modify and enforce, a child support order issued in another state shall register that order in this state in the same manner provided in sections 42-736 to 42-743 if the order has not been registered. A petition for modification may be filed at the same time as a request for registration, or later. The pleading must specify the grounds for modification.”</p>	
Nevada	<p><b>NV Rev St 125B.014</b></p> <p>(1) Each district court has jurisdiction of an action brought under this chapter.</p> <p>(2) In addition to any other method authorized by law for obtaining jurisdiction over a person inside or outside of this state, personal jurisdiction may be acquired anywhere within the territorial limits of this state by service of process in any manner prescribed by the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.</p> <p>(3) If an action to establish or enforce an obligation for the support of a child is transferred from one judicial district in this</p>	<p><b>NV Rev. St. 125B.135</b></p> <p>If, after a court issues an order for the support of a child, a subsequent cause of action between the parties concerning the support of the child is initiated, the requirements for notice and service of process shall be deemed to have been met with respect to a party to the proceeding who cannot be found if:</p> <p>(1) The party initiating the proceeding shows proof that diligent effort has been made to ascertain the location of the missing party; and</p>



Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>state to another judicial district in this state, the district court to which the action is transferred shall not require the petitioner to file additional documents with the court or provide additional service of process upon the respondent to maintain jurisdiction over the parties.</p>	<p>(2) Written notice of the initiation of the proceeding has been mailed to the mailing address of the missing party or the address of the missing party’s employer as those addresses appear in the information required to be filed pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 125B.055.</p>
<p>New Hampshire</p>	<p><b>NH Rev. St. Sec. 5-C:24</b></p> <p>-</p> <p>I. In the case of a child born in the state of New Hampshire whose paternity has not been established by means of an affidavit of paternity, the mother or the natural father may initiate a request for an acknowledgment of paternity.</p> <p>II. The affidavit of paternity shall be completed and filed in accordance with RSA 5-C:25.</p> <p><b>NH Rev. St. Sec. 460:29</b> I. The putative father of any child born out of wedlock may apply by a verified written petition filed in a special proceeding in the superior court of the county in which he resides, praying that such child be declared legitimate. The mother, if living and available, shall be a necessary party to the proceeding, and the full names of the father, mother and the child shall be set out in the petition. If it appears to the court that the petitioner is the father of the child, the court may thereupon declare and pronounce the child legitimated, and the full names of the father, mother and</p>	<p>Paternity is established in NH by a filing with the Department of Health and Human Services. The requirements for this filing are described above. If paternity is contested, a genetic test can be ordered. <a href="https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcsc/paternity-support.htm">https://www.dhhs.nh.gov/dcsc/paternity-support.htm</a></p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	the child shall be set out in the court order decreeing legitimation of the child.	
New Jersey	<p><b>NJ Rev Stat 9:17-46</b></p> <p>a. The Superior Court shall have jurisdiction over an action brought under this act. The action shall be joined with an action for divorce, annulment, separate maintenance or support.</p> <p>b. A person who has sexual intercourse in this State thereby submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State as to an action brought under this act with respect to a child who may have been conceived by that act of intercourse. In addition to any other method provided by law, personal jurisdiction may be acquired by service in accordance with the rules of the court.</p> <p>c. The action may be brought in the county in which the child or the alleged father resides or is found or, if the father is deceased, in which proceedings for probate of his estate have been or could be commenced.</p>	<p><b>NJ Rev Stat 9:17-49</b></p> <p>a. An action under this act is a civil action governed by the Rules Governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey.</p>
New Mexico	<p><b>N.M. St. Ann. § 40-6A-201</b></p> <p>Jurisdiction permitted over non-resident individual if:</p>	<p><b>N.M. St. Ann. § 40-10A-108.</b></p> <p>Notice to persons outside state (a) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction when a person is outside this state may be given in a manner prescribed by the law of this state for</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the individual is personally served with notice within this state;</li> <li>2. the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent, by entering a general appearance or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>3. the individual resided with the child in this state;</li> <li>4. the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>5. the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> <li>6. the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</li> <li>7. the individual asserted parentage in the putative father registry maintained in this state by the department of health; or</li> <li>8. there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</li> <li>9. The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth above or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire</li> </ol>	<p>service of process or by the law of the state in which the service is made. Notice must be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice but may be by publication if other means are not effective. (b) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by the law of this state or by the law of the state in which the service is made. (c) Notice is not required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person who submits to the jurisdiction of the court.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of the state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of Section 40-6A-611 or 40-6A-615 NMSA 1978 are met.</p>	
<p>New York</p>	<p><b>N.Y. FAMILY CT ACT § 580-201(a)</b></p> <p>Jurisdiction permitted over non-resident individual if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the individual is personally served with a summons and petition within this state;</li> <li>(2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document or other action having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>(3) the individual resided with the child in this state;</li> <li>(4) the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>(5) the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> <li>(6) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</li> <li>(7) the individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this state by the office of children and family services; or</li> <li>(8) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of</li> </ol>	<p><b>N.Y. FAMILY CT ACT §154</b></p> <p>(a) The family court may send process or other mandates in any matter in which it has jurisdiction into any county of the state for service or execution in like manner and with the same force and effect as similar process or mandates of county courts as provided by law.</p> <p>(b) In a proceeding to establish paternity or to establish, modify or enforce support, the court may send process without the state in the same manner and with the same effect as process sent within the state in the exercise of personal jurisdiction over any person subject to the jurisdiction of the court under <u>section three hundred one or three hundred two of the civil practice law and rules</u> or under section 580-201 of article five-B of the family court act, notwithstanding that such person is not a resident or domiciliary of the state.</p> <p>(c) In a proceeding arising under article four, five, six, eight or ten of this act in which an order of protection is sought or in which a violation of an order of protection is alleged, the court may send process without the state in the same manner and with the same effect as process sent within the state in the</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>exercise of personal jurisdiction over any person, subject to the jurisdiction of the court under <u>section three hundred one or three hundred two of the civil practice law and rules</u> , notwithstanding that such person is not a resident or domiciliary of the state, so long as: (1) the act or acts giving rise to the application for issuance or enforcement of the order of protection occurred within the state; and (2) the applicant for the order of protection resides or is domiciled in the state or has substantial contacts in the state, including but not limited to, presence on a regular basis in the state. Upon good cause shown, the court may issue a temporary order of protection in accordance with article four, five, six, eight or ten of this act. Where personal jurisdiction over a non-resident or non-domiciliary respondent would not be obtainable but for this subdivision, the papers to be served shall include a conspicuous notice that the exercise of such jurisdiction is limited to the issue of the order of protection. Where service of a petition and summons upon a non-resident or non-domiciliary respondent is required, such service shall be made at least twenty days before the return date. Where service is effected on an out-of-state respondent and the respondent defaults by failing to appear, the court may on its own motion, or upon application of any party or the attorney for the child, proceed to a hearing with respect to issuance or enforcement of the order of protection. Nothing in this section shall be</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
		construed to affect or alter the exercise of personal jurisdiction with respect to issues other than the order of protection.
North Carolina	<p><b>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 52C-2-201</b></p> <p>In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this State may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>[/o]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The individual is personally served with a summons and complaint within this State;</li> <li>2. The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this State by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>3. The individual resided with the child in this State;</li> <li>4. The individual resided in this State and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>5. The child resides in this State as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> </ol>	<p><b>G.S. 1A-1, Rule 5.</b></p> <p>Service – How made. – A pleading setting forth a counterclaim or cross claim shall be filed with the court and a copy thereof shall be served on the party against whom it is asserted or on the party's attorney of record as provided by this subsection. With respect to all pleadings subsequent to the original complaint and other papers required or permitted to be served, service shall be made upon the party's attorney of record and, if ordered by the court, also upon the party. If the party has no attorney of record, service shall be made upon the party. With respect to such other pleadings and papers, service with due return may be made in a manner provided for service and return of process in Rule 4.</p> <p>Service under this subsection may also be made by one of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) Upon a party's attorney of record: a. By delivering a copy to the attorney. Delivery of a copy within this subdivision means handing it to the attorney, leaving it at the attorney's office with a partner or employee, or sending it to the attorney's office by a confirmed telefacsimile transmittal for receipt by 5:00 P.M. Eastern Time on a regular business day, as evidenced by a telefacsimile receipt confirmation. If receipt of delivery by telefacsimile is after 5:00 P.M., service will be</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>6. The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this State and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse; or</p> <p>7. There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this State and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>deemed to have been completed on the next business day. b. By mailing a copy to the attorney's office.</p> <p>(2) Upon a party:</p> <p>a. By delivering a copy to the party. Delivery of a copy within this sub-subdivision means handing it to the party.</p> <p>b. By mailing a copy to the party at the party's last known address or, if no address is known, by filing it with the clerk of court. Service by mail shall be complete upon deposit of the pleading or paper enclosed in a post-paid, properly addressed wrapper in a post office or official depository under the exclusive care and custody of the United States Postal Service.</p>
North Dakota	<p><b>N.D. Cent. Code § 14-12.2-04</b></p> <p>Jurisdiction permitted over non-resident individual if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The individual is personally served with a summons within this state;</li> <li>2. The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>3. The individual resided with the child in this state;</li> <li>4. The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> </ol>	<p><b>14-15-11 (8).</b></p> <p>Service:</p> <p>Notice must be given in the manner appropriate under the North Dakota Rules of Civil Procedure for the service of process in a civil action in this state or in any manner the court by order directs. Proof of the giving of the notice must be filed with the court before the petition is heard.</p> <p><b>N.D. R. Civ. P. 5(b)</b></p> <p>(b) Service--How made.</p> <p>(1) Serving an Attorney. If a party is represented by an attorney, service under this rule must be made on the attorney unless the court orders service on the party. If an attorney is providing</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>5. The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>6. The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse; or</p> <p>There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>limited representation under Rule 11(e), service must be made on the party and on the attorney for matters within the scope of the limited representation.</p> <p>(2) Service in General. A paper is served under this rule by:</p> <p>(A) handing it to the person;</p> <p>(B) leaving it:</p> <p>(i) at the person's office with a clerk or other person in charge or, if no one is in charge, leaving it in a conspicuous place in the office; or,</p> <p>(ii) if the person has no office or the office is closed, at the person's dwelling or usual place of abode with someone of suitable age and discretion who resides there;</p> <p>(C) mailing it to the person's last known address, in which event service is complete upon mailing;</p> <p>(D) sending it by a third-party commercial carrier to the person's last known address, in which event service is complete upon deposit of the paper to be served with the commercial carrier;</p> <p>(E) if no address is known, on order of the court by leaving it with the clerk of court;</p> <p>(F) sending it by electronic means if the person consented in writing, in which event service is complete on transmission, but is not effective if the serving party learns that it did not reach the person to be served; or</p> <p>(G) delivering it by any other means that the person consented</p>



Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
		to in writing.
Ohio	<p><b>Ohio R.C. 3115.201</b></p> <p>Jurisdiction permitted over non-resident individual if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. personal service in the State</li> <li>2. consent (by entering general appearance or filing responsive document)</li> <li>3. individual resided with child in the State</li> <li>4. individual resided in the State and previously paid prenatal expenses or support for child</li> <li>5. child resides in State as a result of the individual's acts or directives;</li> <li>6. individual engaged in sexual intercourse in State and child may have been conceived thereof allows for personal service outside the state;</li> <li>7. individual acknowledged parentage in form submitted to Department of Human Resources;</li> <li>8. any other basis for jurisdiction consistent with Ohio and US constitutions.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Ohio F. R. Civ. P. 5</b></p> <p><i>Service in General.</i> A paper is served under this rule by:</p> <p>(A) handing it to the person;</p> <p>(B) leaving it:</p> <p>(i) at the person's office with a clerk or other person in charge or, if no one is in charge, in a conspicuous place in the office; or</p> <p>(ii) if the person has no office or the office is closed, at the person's dwelling or usual place of abode with someone of suitable age and discretion who resides there;</p> <p>(C) mailing it to the person's last known address—in which event service is complete upon mailing;</p> <p>(D) leaving it with the court clerk if the person has no known address;</p> <p>(E) sending it to a registered user by filing it with the court's electronic-filing system or sending it by other electronic means that the person consented to in writing—in either of which events service is complete upon filing or sending, but is not effective if the filer or sender learns that it did not reach the person to be served; or</p> <p>(F) delivering it by any other means that the person consented to in writing—in which event service is complete when the</p>

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		person making service delivers it to the agency designated to make delivery.
Oklahoma	<p><b><u>43 OK Stat § 43-601-201 (2017)</u></b></p> <p>Jurisdiction permitted over non-resident individual if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The individual is personally served with summons within this state;</li> <li>2. The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>3. The individual resided with the child in this state;</li> <li>4. The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>5. The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> <li>6. The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</li> <li>7. The individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this state by the Oklahoma Department of Human Services; or</li> <li>8. There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p>-</p>	<p><b><u>12 OK Stat § 12-2004 (2014)</u></b></p> <p>Service shall be made as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) upon an individual other than an infant who is less than fifteen (15) years of age or an incompetent person, by delivering a copy of the summons and of the petition personally or by leaving copies thereof at the person's dwelling house or usual place of abode with some person then residing therein who is fifteen (15) years of age or older or by delivering a copy of the summons and of the petition to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to receive service of process,</li> <li>(2) upon an infant who is less than fifteen (15) years of age, by serving the summons and petition personally and upon either of the infant's parents or guardian, or if they cannot be found, then upon the person having the care or control of the infant or with whom the infant lives; and upon an incompetent person by serving the summons and petition personally and upon the incompetent person's guardian,</li> <li>(3) upon a domestic or foreign corporation or upon a partnership or other unincorporated association which is subject to suit under a common name, by delivering a copy of the summons and of the petition to an officer, a managing or general agent, or to any other agent authorized by</li> </ol>

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		<p>appointment or by law to receive service of process and, if the agent is one authorized by statute to receive service and the statute so requires, by also mailing a copy to the defendant,</p> <p>(4) upon the United States or an officer or agency thereof in the manner specified by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4,</p> <p>(5) upon a state, county, school district, public trust or municipal corporation or other governmental organization thereof subject to suit, by delivering a copy of the summons and of the petition to the officer or individual designated by specific statute; however, if there is no statute, then upon the chief executive officer or a clerk, secretary, or other official whose duty it is to maintain the official records of the organization, and</p> <p>(6) upon an inmate incarcerated in an institution under the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Corrections, by delivering a copy of the summons and of the petition to the warden or superintendent or the designee of the warden or superintendent of the institution where the inmate is housed. It shall be the duty of the receiving warden or superintendent or a designee to promptly deliver the summons and petition to the inmate named therein. The warden or superintendent or his or her designee shall reject service of process for any inmate who is not actually present in said institution.</p> <p>2. SERVICE BY MAIL.</p> <p>a. At the election of the plaintiff, a summons and petition may be served by mail by the plaintiff's attorney, any person</p>

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		<p>authorized to serve process pursuant to subparagraph a of paragraph 1 of this subsection, or by the court clerk upon a defendant of any class referred to in division (1), (3) or (5) of subparagraph c of paragraph 1 of this subsection. Service by mail shall be effective on the date of receipt or if refused, on the date of refusal of the summons and petition by the defendant.</p> <p>b. Service by mail shall be accomplished by mailing a copy of the summons and petition by certified mail, return receipt requested and delivery restricted to the addressee. When there is more than one defendant, the summons and a copy of the petition or order shall be mailed in a separate envelope to each defendant. If the summons is to be served by mail by the court clerk, the court clerk shall enclose the summons and a copy of the petition or order of the court to be served in an envelope, prepared by the plaintiff, addressed to the defendant, or to the resident service agent if one has been appointed. The court clerk shall prepay the postage and mail the envelope to the defendant, or service agent, by certified mail, return receipt requested and delivery restricted to the addressee. The return receipt shall be prepared by the plaintiff. Service by mail to a garnishee shall be accomplished by mailing a copy of the summons and notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, and at the election of the judgment creditor by restricted delivery, to the addressee.</p> <p>c. Service by mail shall not be the basis for the entry of a</p>

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		<p>default or a judgment by default unless the record contains a return receipt showing acceptance by the defendant or a returned envelope showing refusal of the process by the defendant. Acceptance or refusal of service by mail by a person who is fifteen (15) years of age or older who resides at the defendant's dwelling house or usual place of abode shall constitute acceptance or refusal by the party addressed.</p>
<p>Oregon</p>	<p><b>ORS 110.518</b></p> <p>(1) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(a) The individual is personally served with notice within this state;</p> <p>(b) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(c) The individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(d) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p>	<p><b>ORS 109.125(5)</b></p> <p>A person whose parentage of a child has been established under ORS 109.065 is a necessary party to proceedings initiated under this section unless the parentage has been disestablished before the proceedings are initiated.</p> <p><b>ORS 109.065</b></p> <p>(1) Parentage may be established between a person and a child by:</p> <p>(a) The person having given birth to the child;</p> <p>(b) An un rebutted presumption of parentage under ORS 109.070;</p> <p>(c) An adjudication of the person's maternity or paternity;</p> <p>(d) Adoption of the child by the person;</p>

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	<p>(e) The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(f) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse; or</p> <p>(g) There is any other basis consistent with the Constitutions of the State of Oregon and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (1) of this section or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of ORS 110.632 are met or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of ORS 110.639 are met.</p>	<p>(e) An effective acknowledgement of paternity by the man under ORS 109.070 or pursuant to the laws of another state, unless the acknowledgement has been rescinded or successfully challenged;</p> <p>(f) Establishment of paternity by an administrative order issued pursuant to ORS chapter 416;</p> <p>(g) Filiation proceedings; or</p> <p>(h) Parentage being established or declared by another provision of law.</p> <p>(2) A person is the mother of a child to whom the person gives birth.</p>
Pennsylvania	<p><b>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 7201</b></p> <p><b>(a) Jurisdiction.</b>—In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this State may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual’s guardian or conservator if any of the following apply:</p>	<p><b>Pa. C.S.A. § 7602</b></p> <p><b>(a) General rule.</b>—Except as otherwise provided in section 77A06 (relating to registration of convention support order), a support order or income-withholding order of another state or a foreign support order may be registered in this State by</p>

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	<p>(1) The individual is personally served with a writ of summons, complaint or other appropriate pleading within this State.</p> <p>(2) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this State by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(3) The individual resided with the child in this State.</p> <p>(4) The individual resided in this State and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child.</p> <p>(5) The child resides in this State as a result of the acts or directives of the individual.</p> <p>(6) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this State and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse.</p> <p>(7) The individual acknowledged parentage of the child on a form filed with the department under section 5103 (relating to acknowledgment and claim of paternity).</p> <p>(8) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of</p>	<p>sending all of the following records to the appropriate tribunal in this State:</p> <p>(1) A letter of transmittal to the tribunal requesting registration and enforcement.</p> <p>(2) Two copies, including one certified copy, of the order to be registered, including any modification of the order.</p> <p>(3) A sworn statement by the person requesting registration or a certified statement by the custodian of the records showing the amount of any arrearage.</p> <p>(4) The name of the obligor and, if known:</p> <p>(i) the obligor’s address and Social Security number;</p> <p>(ii) the name and address of the obligor’s employer and any other source of income of the obligor; and</p> <p>(iii) a description and the location of property of the obligor in this State not exempt from execution.</p> <p>(5) Except as set forth in section 7312 (relating to nondisclosure of information in exceptional circumstances), the name and</p>

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	<p>this State and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) Modification.—The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) or in any other law of this State may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this State to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of section 7611 (relating to modification of child support order of another state) are met or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of section 7615 (relating to jurisdiction to modify child support order of a foreign country) are met.</p> <p><b>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 7205</b></p> <p>(a) Extent.—A tribunal of this State that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this State has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the child support order if the order is the controlling order and:</p> <p>(1) at the time of the filing of a request for modification this State is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</p>	<p>address of the obligee and, if applicable, the agency or person to whom support payments are to be remitted.</p> <p>(b) Docketing.—On receipt of a request for registration, the registering tribunal shall file the order as an order of a tribunal of another state or a foreign support order, together with one copy of the documents and information, regardless of their form.</p> <p>(c) Simultaneous relief.—A petition or comparable pleading seeking a remedy that must be affirmatively sought under other law of this State may be filed at the same time as the request for registration or later. The pleading must specify the grounds for the remedy sought.</p> <p>(d) Multiple orders.—If two or more orders are in effect, the person requesting registration shall do all of the following:</p> <p>(1) Furnish to the tribunal a copy of every support order asserted to be in effect in addition to the documents specified in this section.</p> <p>(2) Specify the order alleged to be the controlling order, if any.</p> <p>(3) Specify the amount of consolidated arrears, if any.</p>



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	<p>(2) even if this State is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this State may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify the order.</p> <p>(b) Restriction.—A tribunal of this State that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this State may not exercise its continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p>(1) all of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this State that a tribunal of another state, that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child, may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(2) the order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>(c) Deleted by 2015, Dec. 28, P.L. 559, No. 94, § 10, imd. effective.</p> <p>(d) Faith and credit.—If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order under a law substantially similar to this part which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this State,</p>	<p>(e) Request for determination.—A request for a determination of which is the controlling order may be filed separately or with a request for registration and enforcement or for registration and modification. The person requesting registration shall give notice of the request to each party whose rights may be affected by the determination.</p>

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	<p>tribunals of this State shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>(d.1) Modification.—A tribunal of this State that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(e) Interim orders.—A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p> <p>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 7206</p> <p>(a) Initiating tribunal.—A tribunal of this State that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this State may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce:</p> <p>(1) the order, if the order is the controlling order and has not been modified by a tribunal of another state that assumed jurisdiction under a law substantially similar to this part; or</p> <p>(2) a money judgment for arrears of support and interest on the order that accrued before a determination that an order of a tribunal of another state is the controlling order.</p> <p>(b) Responding tribunal.—A tribunal of this State having</p>	

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	<p>continuing jurisdiction over a support order may act as a responding tribunal to enforce the order.</p> <p><i>Determination of controlling child support order</i> <b>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 7207</b></p> <p>(a) Single child support order.—If a proceeding is brought under this part and only one tribunal has issued a child support order, the order of that tribunal controls and must be so recognized.</p> <p>(a.1) Multiple orders.—If a proceeding is brought under this part and two or more child support orders have been issued by tribunals of this State, another state or a foreign country with regard to the same obligor and same child, a tribunal of this State having personal jurisdiction over both the obligor and the individual obligee shall apply the following rules and by order shall determine which order controls and must be recognized:</p> <p>(1) If only one of the tribunals would have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under this part, the order of that tribunal controls.</p> <p>(2) If more than one of the tribunals would have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under this part, an order issued by a tribunal in the current home state of the child controls and</p>	

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	<p>must be so recognized, but, if an order has not been issued in the current home state of the child, the order most recently issued controls and must be so recognized.</p> <p>(3) If none of the tribunals would have continuing, exclusive jurisdiction under this part, the tribunal of this State shall issue a child support order, which controls.</p> <p>(a.2) Request to determine controlling order.—If two or more child support orders have been issued for the same obligor and the same child, upon request of a party who is an individual or which is a support enforcement agency, a tribunal of this State having personal jurisdiction over both the obligor and the obligee who is an individual shall determine which order controls under subsection (a.1). The request may be filed with a registration for enforcement or registration for modification under Chapter 76 (relating to registration, enforcement and modification of support order) or may be filed as a separate proceeding. The request to determine which is the controlling order must be accompanied by a copy of every child support order in effect and the applicable record of payments. The requesting party shall give notice of the request to each party whose rights may be affected by the determination.</p> <p>(b) Exclusive jurisdiction.—The tribunal that issued the controlling order under subsection (a), (a.1) or (a.2) is the</p>	

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	<p>tribunal that has continuing jurisdiction under section 7205 (relating to continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify child support orders) or 7206 (relating to continuing jurisdiction to enforce child support orders).</p> <p>(c) Basis of order.—A tribunal of this State which determines by order the identity of the controlling order under subsection (a.1)(1) or (2) or (a.2) or which issues a new controlling order under subsection (a.1)(3) shall state all of the following in that order:</p> <p>(1) The basis upon which the tribunal made its determination.</p> <p>(2) The amount of prospective support, if any.</p> <p>(3) The total amount of consolidated arrears and accrued interest, if any, under all of the orders after all payments made are credited under section 7209 (relating to credit for payments).</p> <p>(d) Filing of copy of order.—Within 30 days after issuance of an order determining the identity of the controlling order, the party obtaining the determining order shall file a certified copy of it with each tribunal that issued or registered an earlier order of child support. A party or support enforcement agency that obtains a determining order and fails to file a certified copy is</p>	

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	<p>subject to appropriate sanctions by a tribunal in which the issue of failure to file arises. Failure to file a copy of the determining order does not affect the validity or enforceability of the controlling order.</p> <p>(e) Recognition.—An order which has been determined to be the controlling order or a judgment for consolidated arrears of support and interest, if any, made under this section must be recognized in proceedings under this part.</p> <p><i>Application of part to nonresident subject to personal jurisdiction</i> <b>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 7202</b></p> <p>A tribunal of this State exercising personal jurisdiction over a nonresident in a proceeding under this part, under other law of this State relating to a support order or recognizing a foreign support order, may receive evidence from outside this State under section 7316 (relating to special rules of evidence and procedure), communicate with a tribunal outside this State pursuant to section 7317 (relating to communications between tribunals) and obtain discovery through a tribunal outside this State under section 7318 (relating to assistance with discovery). In all other respects, Chapter 71 (relating to general provisions), 72 (relating to jurisdiction), 73 (relating to civil provisions of general application), 74 (relating to establishment of support order or determination of parentage), 75 (relating to</p>	

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	<p>enforcement of support order without registration) or 76 (relating to registration, enforcement and modification of support order) do not apply, and the tribunal shall apply the procedural and substantive law of this State.</p> <p><i>Continuing exclusive jurisdiction to modify spousal support order</i> <b>23 Pa. C.S.A. § 7211</b></p> <p>(a) Modification.—A tribunal of this State issuing a spousal support order consistent with the law of this State has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the spousal support order throughout the existence of the support obligation.</p> <p>(b) Prohibition.—A tribunal of this State may not modify a spousal support order issued by a tribunal of another state or a foreign country having continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over that order under the law of that state or foreign country.</p> <p>(c) Tribunal.—A tribunal of this State that has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over a spousal support order may serve as:</p> <p>(1) an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce the spousal support order issued in this State; or</p>	

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	(2) a responding tribunal to enforce or modify the spousal support order issued by the tribunal.	
Rhode Island	<p><b>15 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 15-23.1-201</b></p> <p>(a) In proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) The individual is personally served within this state pursuant to the Rules of Domestic Relations;</p> <p>(2) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(3) The individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(4) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(5) The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state</p>	<p><b>15 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 15-23.1-210</b></p> <p>A tribunal of this state exercising personal jurisdiction over a nonresident in a proceeding under this chapter, under other law of this state relating to a support order, or recognizing a foreign support order may receive evidence from outside this state pursuant to § 15-23.1-316, communicate with a tribunal outside this state pursuant to § 15-23.1-317, and obtain discovery through a tribunal outside this state pursuant to § 15-23.1-318. In all other respects, §§ 301 -- 616 of this chapter do not apply and the tribunal shall apply the procedural and substantive law of this state.</p>



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	<p>and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) The individual asserted parentage of a child by completing an affidavit of paternity in this state signed by both parents; or</p> <p>(8) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state, and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of § 15-23.1-611 or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of § 15-23.1-615 are met.</p> <p><b>15 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 15-8-7</b></p> <p>(a) The family court has jurisdiction of an action commenced under §§ 15-8-1--15-8-26, and all remedies for the enforcement of orders for the expense of pregnancy and confinement for the mother, and for education, necessary support and maintenance, or funeral expenses for legitimate children shall apply. The court has continuing jurisdiction to modify or revoke an order and to increase or decrease</p>	

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	<p>amounts fixed by order for future education and necessary support and maintenance. All remedies under the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act, §§ 15-23.1-101--15-23.1-903, are available for enforcement of duties of support and maintenance under §§ 15-8-1--15-8-26.</p> <p>(b) A person who has had sexual intercourse in this state submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state as to any action with respect to a child who may have been conceived by that act of intercourse. In addition, the court may exercise jurisdiction over a nonresident individual pursuant to § 15-23.1-201. Jurisdiction shall be acquired by service made in accordance with § 9-5-33.</p> <p><i>Continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify child support order</i></p> <p><b>15 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 15-23.1-205</b></p> <p>a) A tribunal of this state that has issued a support order consistent with the law of this state has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order, and:</p> <p>(1) At the time of the filing of a request for modification this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or</p>	

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	<p>the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</p> <p>(2) Even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p>(1) all of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(2) its order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>(c) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law similar to this chapter which modifies a child-support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other</p>	

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	<p>state.</p> <p>(d) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child-support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(e) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p> <p><i>Continuing jurisdiction to enforce child support order</i></p> <p><b>15 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 15-23.1-206</b></p> <p>(a) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child-support order consistent with the law of this state may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce:</p> <p>(1) The order, if the order is the controlling order, and has not been modified by a tribunal of another state that assumed jurisdiction pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act; or</p> <p>(2) A money judgment for arrears of support and interest on the order accrued before a determination that an order of a</p>	

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	<p>tribunal of another state is the controlling order.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state having continuing jurisdiction over a support order may act as a responding tribunal to enforce the order.</p> <p>For a parental support proceeding: <b>15 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 15-23.1-104</b></p> <p>(a) A tribunal of this state shall apply this chapter to a support proceeding involving:</p> <p>(1) A foreign support order;</p> <p>(2) A foreign tribunal; or</p> <p>(3) An obligee, obligor or a child residing in a foreign country.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state that is requested to recognize and enforce a support order on the basis of comity may apply the procedural and substantive provisions of this chapter.</p> <p>(c) Article 7 of this chapter applies only to a support proceeding under the convention. In such a proceeding, if a</p>	

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	<p>provision of article 7 is inconsistent with articles 1 through 6, the provisions of article 7 controls.</p>	
<p>South Carolina</p>	<p><b>S.C. Code Ann. § 63-17-3010</b></p> <p>(A) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this State may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) the individual is personally served with notice and a summons within this State;</p> <p>(2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this State by consent, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(3) the individual resided with the child in this State;</p> <p>(4) the individual resided in this State and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(5) the child resides in this State as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this State</p>	<p><b>S.C. Code Ann. § 63-17-380</b></p> <p>(A) If pursuant to family court rule, the clerk of court issues a rule to show cause in a case of child support or periodic alimony arrearage, the clerk also shall provide written notice to the party owed the support or alimony. The notice to the party owed support or alimony must:</p> <p>(1) be provided by the court at least five days prior to the hearing;</p> <p>(2) be sent by first class delivery through the United States Postal Service and addressed to the party's last address on file with the court; and</p> <p>(3) include the date, time, and place the party in arrears has been ordered to appear.</p> <p>(B) The mailing provided for in subsection (A) is considered sufficient notice of the hearing to the party owed the support or alimony.</p> <p>(C) The clerk of court shall place in the case file a copy of the</p>

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	<p>and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) the individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this State by the Department of Social Services; or</p> <p>(8) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this State and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>S.C. Code Ann. § 63-17-3020</b></p> <p>Personal jurisdiction acquired by a tribunal of this State in a proceeding under this article or other law of this State relating to a support order continues as long as a tribunal of this State has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its order or continuing jurisdiction to enforce its order</p> <p><i>Continuing jurisdiction to enforce child support order</i></p> <p><b>S.C. Code Ann. § 63-17-3110</b></p> <p>(A) A tribunal of this State issuing a spousal-support order consistent with the law of this State has continuing, exclusive</p>	<p>notice sent to the party owed support or alimony with the time and date stamped on the copy.</p> <p>(D) This section does not apply to a rule to show cause in a case of child support or periodic alimony arrearage issued by a clerk of court pursuant to family court rule if the party owed the support or alimony is represented by the Department of Social Services.</p>

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	<p>jurisdiction to modify the spousal-support order throughout the existence of the support obligation.</p> <p>(B) A tribunal of this State may not modify a spousal-support order issued by a tribunal of another state or a foreign country having continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over that order under the law of that state or foreign country.</p> <p>(C) A tribunal of this State that has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction over a spousal-support order may serve as:</p> <p>(1) an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce the spousal-support order issued in this State; or</p> <p>(2) a responding tribunal to enforce or modify its own spousal-support order.</p> <p><b>S.C. Code Ann. § 63-17-20</b></p> <p>(A) Any person who has sexual intercourse in this State thereby submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this State as to an action brought under this article with respect to a child who may have been conceived by that act of intercourse. In addition to any other method provided by law, personal jurisdiction may</p>	



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	be acquired by service of process outside this State in the manner authorized by the provisions of Section 36-2-806.	
South Dakota	<p><b>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-9C-201</b></p> <p>[Bases for jurisdiction over non-resident]</p> <p>(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The individual is personally served with notice within this state;</li> <li>(2) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>(3) The individual resided with the child in this state;</li> <li>(4) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>(5) The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</li> <li>(6) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</li> <li>(7) The individual asserted parentage of a child in the child support case registry maintained in this state by the</li> </ul>	<p><b>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-9C-401</b></p> <p>As explained above, upon finding, after notice and opportunity to be heard, that an obligor owes a duty of support, the tribunal shall issue a support order directed to the obligor and may issue other orders pursuant to § 25-9C-305.</p> <p><b>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-9C-316</b></p> <p>The physical presence of a nonresident party who is an individual in a tribunal of this state is not required for the establishment, enforcement, or modification of a support order or the rendition of a judgment determining parentage of a child.</p>

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	<p>Department of Social Services; or</p> <p>(8) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of § 25-9C-611 are met, or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of § 25-9C-615 are met.</p> <p><b>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-9C-401</b></p> <p>[Establishment of Support Order]</p> <p>(a) If a support order entitled to recognition pursuant to this chapter has not been issued, a responding tribunal of this state with personal jurisdiction over the parties may issue a support order if:</p> <p>(1) The individual seeking the order resides outside this state; or</p> <p>(2) The support enforcement agency seeking the order is located outside this state.</p> <p>(b) The tribunal may issue a temporary child support order if</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>the tribunal determines that such an order is appropriate and the individual ordered to pay is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) A presumed father of the child;</li> <li>(2) Petitioning to have his paternity adjudicated;</li> <li>(3) Identified as the father of the child through genetic testing;</li> <li>(4) An alleged father who has declined to submit to genetic testing;</li> <li>(5) Shown by clear and convincing evidence to be the father of the child;</li> <li>(6) An acknowledged father as provided by applicable state law;</li> <li>(7) The mother of the child; or</li> <li>(8) An individual who has been ordered to pay child support in a previous proceeding and the order has not been reversed or vacated.</li> </ul> <p>(c) Upon finding, after notice and opportunity to be heard, that an obligor owes a duty of support, the tribunal shall issue a support order directed to the obligor and may issue other orders pursuant to § 25-9C-305.</p> <p><b>S.D. Codified Laws § 25-9C-205</b></p> <p>[Continuing jurisdiction to modify support order]</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(a) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) At the time of the filing of a request for modification this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</li> <li>(2) Even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</li> </ul> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) All of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</li> <li>(2) Its order is not the controlling order.</li> </ul>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(c) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law substantially similar to that Act which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>(d) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(e) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p>	
Tennessee	<p><b>Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-5-2205</b></p> <p>(a) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order and:</p> <p>(1) At the time of the filing of a request for modification this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued;</p> <p>or</p>	<p><b>Tenn. Code Ann. § 36-5-2605 (2016)</b></p> <p>(a) When a support order or income-withholding order issued in another state or a foreign support order is registered, the registering tribunal of this state shall notify the non-registering party. The notice must be accompanied by a copy of the registered order and the documents and relevant information accompanying the order.</p> <p>(b) A notice must inform the non-registering party:</p>

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements</b>
	<p>(2) Even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p>(1) All of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(2) Its order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>(c) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law substantially similar to that Act which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p>	<p>(1) That a registered support order is enforceable as of the date of registration in the same manner as an order issued by a tribunal of this state;</p> <p>(2) That a hearing to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order must be requested within twenty (20) days after notice unless the registered order is under § 36-5-2707;</p> <p>(3) That failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order in a timely manner will result in confirmation of the order and enforcement of the order and the alleged arrearages; and</p> <p>(4) Of the amount of any alleged arrearages.</p> <p>(c) If the registering party asserts that two (2) or more orders are in effect, a notice must also:</p> <p>(1) Identify the two (2) or more orders and the order alleged by the registering party to be the controlling order and the consolidated arrears, if any;</p> <p>(2) Notify the non-registering party of the right to a determination of which is the controlling order;</p> <p>(3) State that the procedures provided in subsection (b) apply</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(d) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(e) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p>	<p>to the determination of which is the controlling order; and</p> <p>(4) State that failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the order alleged to be the controlling order in a timely manner may result in confirmation that the order is the controlling order.</p> <p>(d) Upon registration of an income-withholding order for enforcement, the support enforcement agency or the registering tribunal shall notify the obligor's employer pursuant to part 5 of this chapter.</p>
Texas	<p><b>Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 159.201</b></p> <p>Jurisdiction permitted in a proceeding against a non-resident defendant to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child if:</p> <p>(1) the individual is personally served in State;</p> <p>(2) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of the State (by entering general appearance or filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction);</p> <p>(3) the individual resided with child in the State;</p> <p>(4) individual resided in the State and previously paid prenatal expenses or support for child;</p> <p>(5) child resides in State as a result of the individual's acts or</p>	<p><b>Tex. Fam. Code Ann. §</b></p> <p>157.062. NOTICE OF HEARING. (a) The notice of hearing must include the date, time, and place of the hearing.</p> <p>(b) The notice of hearing need not repeat the allegations contained in the motion for enforcement.</p> <p>(c) Notice of hearing on a motion for enforcement of a final order providing for child support or possession of or access to a child, any provision of a final order rendered against a party who has already appeared in a suit under this title, or any provision of a temporary order shall be given to the respondent by personal service of a copy of the motion and notice not later than the 10th day before the date of the hearing. For purposes of this subsection, "temporary order"</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>directives;</p> <p>(6) individual engaged in sexual intercourse in State and child may have been conceived in State;</p> <p>(7) individual asserted parentage in the paternity registry maintained in the State’s vital statistics unit; or</p> <p>(8) any other basis for jurisdiction consistent with State and US constitutions for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>includes a temporary restraining order, standing order, injunction, and any other temporary order rendered by a court.</p> <p>(d) If a motion for enforcement of a final order, other than a final order rendered against a party who has already appeared in a suit under this title, is joined with another claim:</p> <p>(1) the hearing may not be held before 10 a.m. on the first Monday after the 20th day after the date of service; and</p> <p>(2) the provisions of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure applicable to the filing of an original lawsuit apply.</p>
Utah	<p><b>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-12-103</b></p> <p>The district court shall have jurisdiction of all proceedings brought under the Utah Child Support Act.</p> <p><b>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-12-104</b></p> <p>The court shall retain jurisdiction to modify or vacate the order of support where justice requires.</p> <p><b>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-12-107</b></p> <p>An obligor present or resident in this state has the duty of support as defined in this chapter regardless of the presence or residence of the obligee.</p>	<p><b>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-14-316</b></p> <p>(1) The physical presence of a nonresident party who is an individual in a tribunal of this state is not required for the establishment, enforcement, or modification of a support order or the rendition of a judgment determining parentage of a child.</p> <p>(2) An affidavit, a document substantially complying with federally mandated forms, or a document incorporated by reference in any of them, which would not be excluded under the hearsay rule if given in person, is admissible in evidence if given under penalty of perjury by a party or witness residing outside this state.</p>



Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p><b>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-14-201</b></p> <p>[Basis for jurisdiction over non-resident]</p> <p>(1) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual, or the individual's guardian or conservator, if:</p> <p>(a) the individual is personally served with notice within this state;</p> <p>(b) the individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(c) the individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(d) the individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(e) the child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p>	<p>(3) A copy of the record of child support payments certified as a true copy of the original by the custodian of the record may be forwarded to a responding tribunal. The copy is evidence of facts asserted in it and is admissible to show whether payments were made.</p> <p>(4) Copies of bills for testing for parentage of a child, and for prenatal and postnatal health care of the mother and child, furnished to the adverse party at least 10 days before trial, are admissible in evidence to prove the amount of the charges billed and that the charges were reasonable, necessary, and customary.</p> <p>(5) Documentary evidence transmitted from outside this state to a tribunal of this state by telephone, telecopier, or other electronic means that do not provide an original record may not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission.</p> <p>(6) In a proceeding under this chapter, a tribunal of this state shall permit a party or witness residing outside this state to be deposed or to testify under penalty of perjury by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means at a designated tribunal or other location. A tribunal of this state shall cooperate with other tribunals in designating an appropriate location for the deposition or testimony.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(f) the individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(g) the individual asserted parentage of a child in the putative father registry maintained in this state by the state registrar of vital records in the Department of Health pursuant to Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part 1, Utah Adoption Act; or</p> <p>(h) there is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in Subsection (1) or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of Section 78B-14-611 are met, or, in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of Section 78B-14-615 are met.</p> <p><b>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-14-205</b></p> <p>[Continuing jurisdiction to modify child support order]</p> <p>(1) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support</p>	<p>(7) If a party called to testify at a civil hearing refuses to answer on the ground that the testimony may be self-incriminating, the trier of fact may draw an adverse inference from the refusal.</p> <p>(8) A privilege against disclosure of communications between spouses does not apply in a proceeding under this chapter.</p> <p>(9) The defense of immunity based on the relationship of husband and wife or parent and child does not apply in a proceeding under this chapter.</p> <p>(10) A voluntary acknowledgment of paternity, certified as a true copy, is admissible to establish parentage of the child.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>order consistent with the law of this state has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order, and:</p> <p>(a) at the time of the filing of a request for modification, this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</p> <p>(b) even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p> <p>(2) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p>(a) all of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(b) its order is not the controlling order.</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(3) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law substantially similar to the act, which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>(4) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>(5) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p> <p><b>Utah Code Ann. § 78B-14-206</b></p> <p>[Continuing jurisdiction to enforce child support order]</p> <p>(1) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to enforce:</p> <p>(a) the order if the order is the controlling order and has</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>not been modified by a tribunal of another state that assumed jurisdiction pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act; or</p> <p>(b) a money judgment for arrears of support and interest on the order accrued before a determination that an order of a tribunal of another state is the controlling order.</p> <p>(2) A tribunal of this state having continuing jurisdiction over a support order may act as a responding tribunal to enforce the order.</p>	
Vermont	<p><b>15 V.S.A. § 1066</b></p> <p>a) Notice required for the exercise of jurisdiction when a person is outside Vermont [under Vermont’s Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act] may be given in a manner prescribed by the law of Vermont for service of process or by the law of the state in which the service is made. Notice shall be given in a manner reasonably calculated to give actual notice but may be by publication if other means are not effective.</p> <p>(b) Proof of service may be made in the manner prescribed by the law of Vermont or by the law of the state in which the service is made.</p>	<p><b>15B V.S.A. § 1311</b></p> <p>(a) In a proceeding under this title, a petitioner seeking to establish a support order to determine parentage of a child or to register and modify a support order of a tribunal of another state or a foreign country must file a petition. Unless otherwise ordered under section 1312 of this title, the petition or accompanying documents must provide, so far as known, the name, residential address, and Social Security numbers of the obligor and the obligee or the parent and alleged parent, and the name, sex, residential address, Social Security number, and date of birth of each child for whose benefit support is sought or whose parentage is to be determined. Unless filed at the time of registration, the petition must be accompanied by a copy of any support order known to have been issued by</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(c) Notice is not required for the exercise of jurisdiction with respect to a person who submits to the jurisdiction of the court.</p> <p><b>15 V.S.A. § 1075</b></p> <p>(a) Before a child custody determination is made under this chapter, notice and an opportunity to be heard in accordance with the standards of section 1066 of this title shall be given to all persons entitled to notice under Vermont law as in child custody proceedings between Vermont residents, any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated, and any person having physical custody of the child.</p> <p>(b) This chapter does not govern the enforceability of a child custody determination made without notice or an opportunity to be heard.</p> <p>(c) The obligation to join a party and the right to intervene as a party in a child custody proceeding under this chapter are governed by Vermont law as in child custody proceedings between Vermont residents.</p>	<p>another tribunal. The petition may include any other information that may assist in locating or identifying the respondent.</p> <p>(b) The petition must specify the relief sought. The petition and accompanying documents must conform substantially with the requirements imposed by the forms mandated by federal law for use in cases filed by a support enforcement agency.</p> <p><b>15B V.S.A. § 1316</b></p> <p>(a) The physical presence of a nonresident party who is an individual in a tribunal of this State is not required for the establishment, enforcement, or modification of a support order or the rendition of a judgment determining parentage of a child.</p> <p>(b) An affidavit, a document substantially complying with federally mandated forms, or a document incorporated by reference in any of them, which would not be excluded under the hearsay rule if given in person, is admissible in evidence if given under penalty of perjury by a party or witness residing outside this State.</p> <p>(c) A copy of the record of child support payments certified as a true copy of the original by the custodian of the record may</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
		<p>be forwarded to a responding tribunal. The copy is evidence of facts asserted in it, and is admissible to show whether payments were made.</p> <p>(d) Copies of bills for testing for parentage of a child, and for prenatal and postnatal health care of the mother and child, furnished to the adverse party at least 10 days before trial, are admissible in evidence to prove the amount of the charges billed and that the charges were reasonable, necessary, and customary.</p> <p>(e) Documentary evidence transmitted from outside this State to a tribunal of this State by telephone, telecopier, or other electronic means that do not provide an original record may not be excluded from evidence on an objection based on the means of transmission.</p> <p>(f) In a proceeding under this title, a tribunal of this State shall permit a party or witness residing outside this State to be deposed or to testify under penalty of perjury by telephone, audiovisual means, or other electronic means at a designated tribunal or other location. A tribunal of this State shall cooperate with other tribunals in designating an appropriate location for the deposition or testimony.</p> <p>(g) If a party called to testify at a civil hearing refuses to answer</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
		<p>on the ground that the testimony may be self-incriminating, the trier of fact may draw an adverse inference from the refusal.</p> <p>(h) A privilege against disclosure of communications between spouses does not apply in a proceeding under this title.</p> <p>(i) The defense of immunity based on the relationship of husband and wife or parent and child does not apply in a proceeding under this title.</p> <p>(j) A voluntary acknowledgement of paternity, certified as a true copy, is admissible to establish parentage of the child.</p> <p><b>15B V.S.A. § 1301(b)</b></p> <p>An individual petitioner or a support enforcement agency may initiate a proceeding authorized under this title by filing a petition in an initiating tribunal for forwarding to a responding tribunal or by filing a petition or a comparable pleading directly in a tribunal of another state or foreign country which has or can obtain personal jurisdiction over the respondent.</p>
Virginia	<p><b>Va. Code Ann. § 20-88.38.</b> Simultaneous proceedings in another state.</p> <p>A. A tribunal of the Commonwealth may exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable</p>	<p><b>Va. Code Ann. § 20-88.54.</b> Pleadings and accompanying documents.</p> <p>A. In a proceeding under this chapter, a petitioner seeking to establish a support order, to determine parentage of a child, or</p>



Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>pleading is filed after a pleading is filed in another state or foreign country only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The petition or comparable pleading in the Commonwealth is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in the other state or the foreign country for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by the other state or the foreign country;</li> <li>2. The contesting party timely challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in the other state or the foreign country; and</li> <li>3. If relevant, the Commonwealth is the home state of the child.</li> </ol> <p>B. A tribunal of the Commonwealth may not exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading is filed before a petition or comparable pleading is filed in another state or foreign country if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The petition or comparable pleading in the other state or foreign country is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in the Commonwealth for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by the Commonwealth;</li> <li>2. The contesting party timely challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in the Commonwealth; and</li> </ol>	<p>to register and modify a support order of a tribunal of another state or a foreign country shall file a petition. Unless otherwise ordered under § 20-88.55, the petition or accompanying documents shall provide, so far as known, the name, residential address, and social security numbers of the obligor and the obligee or the parent and alleged parent, and the name, sex, residential address, social security number, and date of birth of each child for whose benefit support is sought or whose parentage is to be determined. Unless filed at the time of registration, the petition shall be accompanied by a copy of any support order known to have been issued by another tribunal. The petition may include any other information that may assist in locating or identifying the respondent.</p> <p>B. The petition shall specify the relief sought. The petition and accompanying documents shall conform substantially with the requirements imposed by the forms mandated by federal law for use in cases filed by a support enforcement agency.</p> <p><b>Va. Code Ann. § 20-88.70.</b></p> <p>Notice of registration of order; contest of validity or enforcement.</p> <p>A. When a support order or income-withholding order issued in another state or a foreign support order is registered, the registering tribunal of the Commonwealth shall notify the</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>3. If relevant, the other state or foreign country is the home state of the child.</p> <p><b>Va. Code Ann. § 20-88.39.</b> Continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify child support order.</p> <p>A. A tribunal of the Commonwealth that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of the Commonwealth has and shall exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order, and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the time of the filing of a request for modification, the Commonwealth is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</li> <li>2. Even if the Commonwealth is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee, or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record that the tribunal of the Commonwealth may continue to exercise its jurisdiction to modify its order.</li> </ol> <p>B. A tribunal of the Commonwealth that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of the Commonwealth may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p>	<p>nonregistering party. The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the registered order and the documents and relevant information accompanying the order.</p> <p>B. A notice shall inform the nonregistering party:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. That a registered order is enforceable as of the date of registration in the same manner as an order issued by a tribunal of the Commonwealth;</li> <li>2. That a hearing to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order shall be requested within 20 days after the notice unless the registered order is under § 20-88.89;</li> <li>3. That failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the registered order in a timely manner will result in confirmation of the order and enforcement of the order and the alleged arrearages and precludes further contest of that order with respect to any matter that could have been asserted; and</li> <li>4. Of the amount of any alleged arrearages.</li> </ol> <p>C. If the registering party asserts that two or more orders are in effect, a notice shall also:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify the two or more orders and the order alleged by the party to be the controlling order and the consolidated arrears, if any;</li> </ol>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>1. All of the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of the Commonwealth that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one of the parties who is an individual or who is located in the state of residence of the child may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</p> <p>2. Its order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>C. If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to this chapter or a law substantially similar to this chapter that modifies a child support order of a tribunal of the Commonwealth, tribunals of the Commonwealth shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>D. A tribunal of the Commonwealth that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal to request a tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.</p> <p>E. A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p> <p>F. The support enforcement agency of the Commonwealth is not authorized to establish or enforce a support order for spousal support only.</p>	<p>2. Notify the nonregistering party of the right to a determination of which is the controlling order;</p> <p>3. State that the procedures provided in subsection B apply to the determination of which is the controlling order; and</p> <p>4. State that failure to contest the validity or enforcement of the order alleged to be the controlling order in a timely manner may result in confirmation that the order is the controlling order.</p> <p>D. Upon registration of an income-withholding order for enforcement, the support enforcement agency or the registering tribunal shall notify the obligor's employer pursuant to the income-withholding for support law of the Commonwealth.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
Washington	<p><b>RCW 26.27.201.</b> Initial child custody jurisdiction.</p> <p>(1) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 26.27.231, a court of this state has jurisdiction to make an initial child custody determination only if:</p> <p>(a) This state is the home state of the child on the date of the commencement of the proceeding, or was the home state of the child within six months before the commencement of the proceeding and the child is absent from this state but a parent or person acting as a parent continues to live in this state;</p> <p>(b) A court of another state does not have jurisdiction under (a) of this subsection, or a court of the home state of the child has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that this state is the more appropriate forum under RCW 26.27.261 or 26.27.271, and:</p> <p>(i) The child and the child's parents, or the child and at least one parent or a person acting as a parent, have a significant connection with this state other than mere physical presence; and</p> <p>(ii) Substantial evidence is available in this state concerning the child's care, protection, training, and personal relationships;</p> <p>(c) All courts having jurisdiction under (a) of this subsection have declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that a</p>	<p><b>RCW 26.27.241</b></p> <p>Notice—Opportunity to be heard—Joinder.</p> <p>(1) Before a child custody determination is made under this chapter, notice and an opportunity to be heard in accordance with the standards of RCW 26.27.081 must be given to: (a) All persons entitled to notice under the law of this state as in child custody proceedings between residents of this state; (b) any parent whose parental rights have not been previously terminated; and (c) any person having physical custody of the child.</p> <p>(2) This chapter does not govern the enforceability of a child custody determination made without notice or an opportunity to be heard.</p> <p>(3) The obligation to join a party and the right to intervene as a party in a child custody proceeding under this chapter are governed by the law of this state as in child custody proceedings between residents of this state.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>court of this state is the more appropriate forum to determine the custody of the child under RCW 26.27.261 or 26.27.271; or</p> <p>(d) No court of any other state would have jurisdiction under the criteria specified in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) of this section is the exclusive jurisdictional basis for making a child custody determination by a court of this state.</p> <p>(3) Physical presence of, or personal jurisdiction over, a party or a child is not necessary or sufficient to make a child custody determination.</p> <p><b>RCW 26.27.221:</b> Jurisdiction may not be modified unless court has jurisdiction under RCW 26.27.201 (1) (a) or (b) (A(1) and (2) above) and court of other state (1) no longer has exclusive, continuing jurisdiction or (2) determines that the child, the child's parents, and any person acting as a parent do not presently reside in the other state.</p>	
West Virginia	<p><b>W. Va. Code Ann. § 48-16-201.</b> Bases for jurisdiction over nonresident.</p> <p>(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may</p>	<p><b>W. Va. Code Ann. § 48-16-201.</b> Bases for jurisdiction over nonresident.</p> <p>(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage of a child, a tribunal of this state may</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) The individual is personally served with notice within this state;</p> <p>(2) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent in a record, by entering a general appearance or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</p> <p>(3) The individual resided with the child in this state;</p> <p>(4) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</p> <p>(5) The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual;</p> <p>(6) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</p> <p>(7) The individual has committed a tortious act by failing to support a child resident in this state; or</p> <p>(8) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p>	<p>exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <p>(1) The individual is personally served with notice within this state.</p> <p><b>W. Va. Code Ann. § 48-16-506.</b> Contest by obligor.</p> <p>(a) An obligor may contest the validity or enforcement of an income withholding order issued in another state and received directly by an employer in this state by registering the order in a tribunal of this state and filing a contest to that order as provided in part VI [§48-16-601 et seq.], or otherwise contesting the order in the same manner as if the order had been issued by a tribunal of this state.</p> <p>(b) The obligor shall give notice of the contest to:</p> <p>(1) A support enforcement agency providing services to the obligee;</p> <p>(2) Each employer that has directly received an income withholding order relating to the obligor; and</p> <p>(3) The person designated to receive payments in the income withholding order, or if no person is designated, to the obligee.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) of this section or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of section 611 [§48-16-611] are met or in the case of a foreign support order, unless the requirements of section 615 [§48-16-615] are met.</p> <p><b>W. Va. Code Ann. §48-16-202.</b> Duration of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>Personal jurisdiction acquired by a tribunal of this state in a proceeding under this article or other law of this state relating to a support order continues as long as a tribunal of this state has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its order or continuing jurisdiction to enforce its order as provided by sections 205, 206 and 211.</p> <p><b>W. Va. Code Ann. §48-16-203.</b> Initiating and responding tribunal of state.</p> <p>Under this article, a tribunal of this state may serve as an initiating tribunal to forward proceedings to a tribunal of another state and as a responding tribunal for proceedings initiated in another state or a foreign country.</p> <p><b>W. Va. Code Ann. §48-16-204.</b> Simultaneous proceedings.</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(a) A tribunal of this state may exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading is filed after a petition or comparable pleading is filed in another state or a foreign country only if:</p> <p>(1) The petition or comparable pleading in this state is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in the other state or the foreign country for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by the other state or the foreign country;</p> <p>(2) The contesting party timely challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in the other state or foreign country; and</p> <p>(3) If relevant, this state is the home state of the child.</p> <p>(b) A tribunal of this state may not exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading is filed before a petition or comparable pleading is filed in another state or a foreign country if:</p> <p>(1) The petition or comparable pleading in the other state or foreign country is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in this state for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by this state;</p> <p>(2) The contesting party timely challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in this state; and</p>	



Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	(3) If relevant, the other state or foreign country is the home state of the child.	
Wisconsin	<p><b>WI Stat. § 769.201</b></p> <p>Bases for jurisdiction over nonresident. In a proceeding under this chapter to establish, enforce or modify a support order or to determine parentage, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual, or the individual's guardian or conservator, if any of the following applies:</p> <p>(1) The individual is personally served with a summons or other notice within this state.</p> <p>(2) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent, by entering a general appearance or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(3) The individual resided with the child in this state.</p> <p>(4) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child.</p> <p>(5) The child resides in this state as a result of the acts or directives of the individual.</p>	<p><b>WI Stat. § 769.311</b></p> <p>Pleadings and accompanying documents.</p> <p>(1) A petitioner seeking to establish or modify a support order or to determine parentage in a proceeding under this chapter must verify the petition. Unless otherwise ordered under s. 769.312, the petition or accompanying documents must provide, so far as known, the names, residential addresses, social security numbers and dates of birth of the obligor and the obligee and the name, sex, residential address, social security number and date of birth of each child for whom support is sought. The petition must be accompanied by a certified copy of any support order in effect. The petition may include any other information that may assist in locating or identifying the respondent.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(6) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse.</p> <p>(7) The individual asserted parentage in a declaration of paternal interest filed with the department of children and families under s. 48.025 or in a statement acknowledging paternity filed with the state registrar under s. 69.15 (3) (b) 1. or 3.</p> <p>(8) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>WI Stat. § 769.202</b></p> <p>Procedure when exercising jurisdiction over nonresident. A tribunal of this state exercising personal jurisdiction over a nonresident under s. 769.201 may apply s. 769.316 to receive evidence from another state and s. 769.318 to obtain discovery through a tribunal of another state. In all other respects, subchs. III to VII do not apply, and the tribunal shall apply the procedural and substantive law of this state, including the rules on choice of law other than those established by this chapter.</p>	
Wyoming	<p><b>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 20-4-142.</b></p> <p>Basis for jurisdiction over nonresident.</p>	<p><b>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 20-4-161.</b></p> <p>Pleadings and accompanying documents.</p>

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements</b>
	<p>(a) In a proceeding to establish or enforce a support order or to determine parentage, a tribunal of this state may exercise personal jurisdiction over a nonresident individual or the individual's guardian or conservator if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The individual is personally served with notice within the state;</li> <li>(ii) The individual submits to the jurisdiction of this state by consent, by entering a general appearance, or by filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction;</li> <li>(iii) The individual resided with the child in this state;</li> <li>(iv) The individual resided in this state and provided prenatal expenses or support for the child;</li> <li>(v) The child resides in this state as a result of the act or directives of the individual;</li> <li>(vi) The individual engaged in sexual intercourse in this state and the child may have been conceived by that act of intercourse;</li> <li>(vii) The individual asserted parentage in this state pursuant to W.S. 14-2-401 through 14-2-907;</li> </ul>	<p>(a) In a proceeding under this act, a petitioner seeking to establish a support order, to determine parentage or to register and modify a support order of another state shall file a petition. Unless otherwise ordered under W.S. 20-4-162, the petition or accompanying document shall provide, so far as known, the name, residential address and social security numbers of the obligor and the obligee or the parent and alleged parent, and the name, sex, residential address, social security number and date of birth of each child for whose benefit support is sought or whose parentage is to be determined. Unless filed at the time of registration, the petition shall be accompanied by a copy of any support order known to have been issued by another tribunal. The petition or accompanying documents may include any other information that may assist in locating or identifying the respondent.</p> <p>(b) The petition shall specify the relief sought. The petition and accompanying documents shall conform substantially with the requirements imposed by the forms mandated by federal law for use in cases filed by a support enforcement agency.</p>

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(viii) There is any other basis consistent with the constitutions of this state and the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction.</p> <p>(b) The bases of personal jurisdiction set forth in subsection (a) of this section or in any other law of this state may not be used to acquire personal jurisdiction for a tribunal of this state to modify a child support order of another state unless the requirements of W.S. 20-4-183 or 20-4-197 are met.</p> <p><b>Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 20-4-146.</b></p> <p>Continuing exclusive jurisdiction.</p> <p>(a) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state has, and shall exercise, continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its child support order if the order is the controlling order and:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) At the time of filing of a request for modification, this state is the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) Even if this state is not the residence of the obligor, the individual obligee or the child for whose benefit the support order is issued, the parties consent in a record or in open court that the tribunal of this state may continue to exercise jurisdiction to modify its order.</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	<p>(b) A tribunal of this state that has issued a child support order consistent with the law of this state may not exercise continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify the order if:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(i) All the parties who are individuals file consent in a record with the tribunal of this state that a tribunal of another state that has jurisdiction over at least one (1) of the parties, who is an individual or that is located in the state of residence of the child, may modify the order and assume continuing, exclusive jurisdiction; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(ii) Its order is not the controlling order.</p> <p>(c) Repealed By Laws 2005, ch. 103, 3.</p> <p>(d) If a tribunal of another state has issued a child support order pursuant to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act or a law substantially similar to that act which modifies a child support order of a tribunal of this state, tribunals of this state shall recognize the continuing, exclusive jurisdiction of the tribunal of the other state.</p> <p>(e) A temporary support order issued ex parte or pending resolution of a jurisdictional conflict does not create continuing, exclusive jurisdiction in the issuing tribunal.</p> <p>(f) Repealed By Laws 2005, ch. 103, 3.</p>	

Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Jurisdiction	Paternity and Child Support Proceeding – Service/Notification Requirements
	(g) A tribunal of this state that lacks continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify a child support order may serve as an initiating tribunal of another state to modify a support order issued in that state.	

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