

MOORISH NATIONAL REPUBLIC OF PEACE

Supreme Religious Council Assembled PUBLIC LAW 111-08



TO ESTABLISH PUBLIC LAWS FOR CHILD SUPPORT

Pursuant to the Moorish National Republic of Peace Constitution, Amendment XVIII,
Section 3, wherein it states:

*"The Moorish National Republic of Peace shall make all laws necessary and proper for
carrying out the powers vested in its government, departments, and officers under this
Constitution,"*

there shall hereby be designated Child Support provisions to serve this purpose.

This Public Law shall go into immediate force.

PUBLIC LAW VOTED ON: July 5th 2026

GRAND WAZIR OF MNRP: Eric-Ingram: Bey

TITLE I - CRIMINAL CODE
CHAPTER 8 - CHILD SUPPORT

SECTION 1. PURPOSE, AUTHORITY, AND LAWFUL SCOPE

- (a) This Chapter is enacted to protect the welfare of children connected to Moroccan Nationals, Citizens, Residents, members, or voluntary participants of the Moorish National Republic of Peace.
- (b) This Chapter shall apply only to internal, organizational, ecclesiastical, contractual, family-support, membership-related, and voluntary governance matters of the MNRP Religious Order.
- (c) This Chapter applies to Moroccan Nationals, Citizens, Residents, members, officers, affiliated persons, and any parent or obligated party who voluntarily submits to MNRP internal governance by oath, membership, contract, family agreement, arbitration clause, written consent, or participation in MNRP family-support programs.
- (d) Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted to:
1. establish independent civil or criminal jurisdiction outside lawful authority;
 2. authorize imprisonment, arrest, detention, or criminal sentencing by the MNRP;
 3. override, impair, or replace any lawful child-support order issued by a civil court;
 4. interfere with the jurisdiction of any federal, state, local, tribal, family, juvenile, probate, or domestic-relations court;
 5. prevent lawful civil authorities from enforcing child-support obligations under applicable law;
 6. bind non-members or non-consenting parties; or
 7. deprive any person of due process, equal protection, lawful remedy, or the ability to present evidence.
- (e) Where conduct may violate applicable child-support, family-law, abandonment, fraud, contempt, domestic-relations, or criminal law, the MNRP may preserve records, conduct internal review, protect the child's welfare, provide lawful advocacy, and refer the matter to the appropriate lawful authority.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Chapter:

- (a) **Child** means a minor person, dependent person, or legally recognized child for whom support is owed by a parent or obligated party.

(b) **Support Obligation** means a duty to provide financial, material, educational, medical, housing, food, clothing, transportation, insurance, tuition, childcare, or other necessary support for the welfare of a child.

(c) **Internal Support Obligation** means a support obligation arising from:

1. a written agreement between parents;
2. an MNRP family-support agreement;
3. a trust, contract, household covenant, parenting agreement, or arbitration agreement;
4. an internal order of the MNRP Court of Justice or authorized tribunal; or
5. a lawful civil court order recognized internally for recordkeeping, discipline, or family-support review.

(d) **Obligor** means a parent, guardian, or responsible party who owes support.

(e) **Obligee** means the parent, guardian, custodian, trustee, caregiver, or lawful representative receiving support for the child.

(f) **Province** means an internal organizational province, assembly, community, or administrative body established under the Constitution and laws of the MNRP.

(g) **Willful Failure to Support** means a knowing and intentional failure to provide required support when the obligor had the actual ability to pay or contribute and failed to do so without lawful excuse.

(h) **Indigent Parent** means an obligor who lacks present income, employment, assets, or reasonable ability to pay after considering health, disability, unemployment, incarceration, lawful hardship, economic emergency, or other circumstances affecting ability.

(i) **Proof of Support** means credible evidence showing that the obligor provided financial or material benefit for the child, including receipts, money orders, checks, electronic payment records, school payments, medical payments, clothing purchases, food purchases, housing contributions, insurance payments, tuition payments, childcare payments, transportation costs, written acknowledgments, signed agreements, or other reliable evidence.

(j) **Internal Sanctions** means non-criminal remedies or corrective measures imposed after due process, including written findings, restitution, payment plan, accounting order, mediation order, suspension of membership privileges, removal from office, loss of internal benefits, corrective education, community-service requirement, or referral to lawful authorities.

SECTION 3. FAILURE TO HONOR CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

(a) Any person subject to MNRP internal governance who willfully fails to satisfy an internal support obligation concerning a child may be subject to internal review and adjudication where:

1. the support obligation has remained unpaid or materially unsatisfied for more than one year;
2. the unpaid amount exceeds 5,000 Noble Dollars or its lawful equivalent;
3. the obligor intentionally avoids payment, accounting, communication, or support responsibilities;
4. the child resides in another Province, community, household, or jurisdiction; or
5. the obligor uses relocation, concealment, false records, or evasion to avoid support.

(b) A more serious internal violation may be found where:

1. the support obligation has remained unpaid or materially unsatisfied for more than two years;
2. the unpaid amount exceeds 10,000 Noble Dollars or its lawful equivalent;
3. the obligor had the ability to pay but deliberately refused;
4. the obligor concealed income, assets, employment, treasury credits, contracts, business interests, trust distributions, or other resources;
5. the obligor transferred property or income to avoid child support; or
6. the failure caused substantial hardship to the child.

(c) No person shall be found in violation under this Chapter unless the MNRP Court of Justice or authorized tribunal determines, after due process, that:

1. a valid support obligation existed;
2. the accused had notice of the obligation;
3. the accused had the ability to pay or provide meaningful support;
4. the accused failed to pay or support without lawful excuse; and
5. the child suffered deprivation, hardship, or loss of support as a result.

SECTION 4. PRESUMPTION OF ABILITY TO PAY

(a) The existence of a valid support obligation may create a rebuttable presumption that the obligor had some ability to contribute support during the period charged.

(b) This presumption is not conclusive. The obligor may rebut the presumption by presenting evidence of:

1. unemployment;
2. disability;

3. lack of income;
4. medical hardship;
5. incarceration or lawful restraint;
6. loss of housing;
7. documented inability to work;
8. lack of assets;
9. emergency hardship;
10. direct non-cash support already provided; or
11. any other circumstance showing lack of present ability to pay.

(c) The Court shall distinguish between inability to pay and willful refusal to pay.

(d) No internal sanction shall be imposed based solely on poverty, unemployment, hardship, or lack of income.

SECTION 5. RESPONSIBLE PARENTAL SUPPORT EXEMPTION

(a) No parent shall be penalized under this Chapter where the parent demonstrates active and good-faith support for the child's needs.

(b) Proof of support may include:

1. cancelled money orders, checks, electronic payments, or receipts made to the parent, guardian, custodian, school, medical provider, or service provider;
2. receipts for clothing, shoes, food, school supplies, transportation, medicine, housing, utilities, childcare, or other necessities;
3. signed acknowledgments from the parent, guardian, custodian, or caregiver receiving support;
4. a written agreement between both parents concerning tuition, medical expenses, housing, childcare, insurance, transportation, or other obligations;
5. a family-support contract signed by both parents and two witnesses, with one witness from each family or an independent third party;
6. a recorded agreement filed with the Province Recorder's Office, where applicable;
7. documented direct care, physical custody, housing, schooling, or caregiving contributions;

8. proof that support was provided directly to the child in a manner that served the child's welfare.

(c) The Court shall consider the substance of support over form. A parent shall not be treated as abandoning support merely because support was provided directly through food, clothing, school expenses, medical care, housing, or other necessary benefits.

SECTION 6. NO INCARCERATION OR PUNISHMENT FOR INDIGENT PARENTS

(a) No person shall be incarcerated, detained, arrested, or criminally punished by the MNRP for failure to pay child support.

(b) No indigent parent shall be sanctioned for nonpayment unless the Court first determines, after notice and hearing, that the parent had the actual ability to pay or provide meaningful support and willfully refused.

(c) Where a parent is unemployed, without income, or unable to pay, the Court may order corrective, non-criminal measures, including:

1. support modification review;
2. payment plan based on actual ability;
3. job-readiness plan;
4. vocational training referral;
5. community service connected to MNRP charitable or family-support programs;
6. mediation between the parents;
7. parenting accountability plan;
8. financial counseling;
9. periodic reporting of employment status; or
10. other equitable relief that protects the child without criminalizing poverty.

(d) Community service shall not be imposed as forced labor, retaliation, humiliation, or punishment for poverty. It shall be corrective, proportionate, reasonable, and tied to the parent's ability, health, work schedule, family duties, and circumstances.

(e) Failure to complete community service may result in further internal review only if the Court finds that the failure was willful and without just cause.

SECTION 7. RESTITUTION, ACCOUNTING, AND CHILD-CENTERED REMEDIES

(a) Upon a finding that a parent willfully failed to support a child despite ability to pay, the MNRP Court of Justice may order restitution equal to the unpaid internal support obligation proven by reliable evidence.

(b) Restitution may include:

1. unpaid financial support;
2. unpaid tuition or school expenses;
3. unpaid medical, dental, or health expenses;
4. unpaid childcare expenses;
5. unpaid housing, food, clothing, or transportation support;
6. reimbursement to the caregiving parent or guardian;
7. reimbursement to an MNRP child-support fund, trust, or charitable program that provided emergency support.

(c) The Court may order a support accounting requiring each party to disclose:

1. payments made;
2. support received;
3. direct child expenses;
4. income and ability to pay;
5. prior agreements;
6. receipts and records;
7. offsets for direct support;
8. emergency needs of the child.

(d) Restitution shall be child-centered, equitable, and based on actual proof. It shall not be excessive, punitive, or beyond the obligor's realistic ability to satisfy.

SECTION 8. INTERNAL SANCTIONS

(a) Where a willful violation is proven, internal sanctions may include:

1. written warning;
2. corrective order;
3. family-support payment plan;
4. restitution order;

5. accounting order;
6. mediation order;
7. parenting responsibility plan;
8. suspension of membership privileges;
9. removal from office, ministry, committee, or position of trust;
10. disqualification from serving in child, family, treasury, trust, or welfare programs;
11. restriction from receiving internal benefits until compliance is shown;
12. referral to the MNRP Court of Justice for continued supervision;
13. referral to lawful civil authorities where applicable.

(b) Sanctions shall be proportionate to:

1. the amount owed;
2. the period of nonpayment;
3. the child's hardship;
4. the obligor's ability to pay;
5. the obligor's good-faith efforts;
6. whether direct support was provided;
7. whether the obligor concealed income or assets;
8. whether the obligor attempted to evade responsibility.

(c) No sanction shall deprive a parent of due process, lawful remedy, or the right to present evidence.

SECTION 9. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

(a) An internal proceeding under this Chapter may be brought before the MNRP Court of Justice or authorized Province tribunal where:

1. the child resided during the period of alleged nonsupport;
2. the obligor resided during the period of alleged nonsupport;
3. the support agreement was made, recorded, or administered;
4. the MNRP family-support program provided aid;

5. the parties agreed by contract, oath, arbitration clause, membership agreement, family covenant, or written consent to submit the dispute to MNRP internal review.

(b) Jurisdiction under this Chapter is internal, voluntary, organizational, religious, contractual, family-support, and disciplinary in nature.

(c) If any party is not subject to MNRP internal governance or does not voluntarily consent, the MNRP may:

1. decline internal adjudication;
2. offer mediation only by consent;
3. preserve records;
4. provide lawful advocacy;
5. refer the matter to the appropriate civil family court or lawful authority.

SECTION 10. RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

(a) In every proceeding under this Chapter, the welfare of the child shall be the controlling concern.

(b) Every child connected to an internal support matter has an interest in:

1. food;
2. clothing;
3. safe shelter;
4. medical care;
5. education;
6. emotional stability;
7. protection from abandonment;
8. support from both parents according to ability;
9. freedom from being used as a weapon in parental conflict.

(c) The Court shall not permit either parent to use this Chapter to harass, retaliate, manipulate custody, conceal the child, interfere with lawful parenting time, or create false claims of nonsupport.

SECTION 11. DEFENSES

A respondent may raise any lawful defense, including:

1. actual inability to pay;
2. unemployment or lack of income;
3. disability or medical hardship;
4. direct support already provided;
5. payment to the custodial parent or guardian;
6. payment to school, medical provider, landlord, childcare provider, or other third party for the child's benefit;
7. mistaken accounting;
8. duplicate claim;
9. fraud or misrepresentation by the claimant;
10. denial of access to records necessary to prove payment;
11. agreement modifying support;
12. lack of notice of the obligation;
13. lack of MNRP jurisdiction or lack of voluntary consent;
14. civil court order controlling the matter;
15. any other equitable or lawful defense.

SECTION 12. DUE PROCESS REQUIRED

No person shall be sanctioned, removed, suspended, subjected to restitution, found in violation, or deprived of membership privileges under this Chapter without due process.

Due process shall include:

1. written notice of the alleged violation;
2. identification of the support obligation relied upon;
3. statement of the amount allegedly unpaid;
4. statement of the time period at issue;
5. opportunity to respond;
6. right to present documents, receipts, witnesses, agreements, and payment records;
7. right to challenge the evidence;

8. impartial review;
9. written findings where discipline, restitution, or sanctions are imposed;
10. right to internal appeal or review as provided by MNRP law.

This due-process structure is consistent with the existing MNRP amended public laws requiring written notice, opportunity to respond, impartial adjudication, written findings, and appeal/review.

SECTION 13. RECORDKEEPING AND PROVINCE RECORDER

(a) Parents may record family-support agreements with the Province Recorder's Office.

(b) Recorded agreements may include:

1. names of the parents;
2. name or initials of the child;
3. support amount or support duties;
4. payment schedule;
5. medical and tuition obligations;
6. childcare obligations;
7. transportation obligations;
8. method of proof;
9. modification procedure;
10. signatures of both parents and two witnesses.

(c) The Minister of Records & National Archives or Province Recorder shall preserve such agreements as internal records.

(d) Recording an agreement with the MNRP does not replace any required filing, order, or procedure in a lawful civil family court.

SECTION 14. COOPERATION WITH CIVIL AUTHORITIES

(a) Where a lawful civil court has issued a child-support order, the MNRP may recognize that order for internal purposes, including discipline, mediation, accounting, support planning, and member accountability.

(b) The MNRP shall not interfere with the enforcement of lawful child-support orders issued by competent civil courts.

(c) Where appropriate, the MNRP may refer a matter to:

1. a civil family court;
2. child-support enforcement agency;
3. juvenile court;
4. domestic-relations court;
5. lawful child-welfare authority;
6. other competent authority.

(d) The MNRP may provide lawful advocacy, records, mediation support, family-support education, and internal accountability measures consistent with its Constitution and applicable law.

SECTION 15. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY

Nothing in this Chapter shall be interpreted to:

1. authorize imprisonment, detention, arrest, or criminal punishment by the MNRP;
2. create a child-support enforcement agency equivalent to a state agency;
3. override civil family court jurisdiction;
4. modify a civil court order without lawful court authority;
5. impose obligations on non-consenting non-members;
6. authorize unlawful search, seizure, garnishment, levy, lien, or property taking;
7. authorize retaliation against either parent;
8. punish poverty, unemployment, disability, or hardship;
9. deny due process or equal protection;
10. prevent the MNRP from conducting internal review, preserving records, protecting children, ordering internal restitution, or referring matters to lawful authorities.

SECTION 16. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Act shall take effect immediately upon lawful enactment, ratification, publication, and placement into the National Archives of the Moorish National Republic of Peace.

ENACTED AND RATIFIED

Signed into Law on **July 5th, 2026**
By Authority of the **Moorish National Republic of Peace**