

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

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FY 2013 Proposed Appropriation Language

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, [\$2,305,035,000] \$2,756,485,000,¹ to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2013, \$1,100,000,000] 2014, \$1,100,000,000,² to remain available until expended.

For making payments to each State for carrying out the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children under title IV– A of the Social Security Act before the effective date of the program of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families with respect to such State, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the sum of the amounts available to a State with respect to expenditures under such title IV–A in fiscal year 1997 under this appropriation and under such title IV–A as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 shall not exceed the limitations under section 116(b) of such Act.

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, for the last 3 months of the current fiscal year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

(Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 2012)

¹ Amounts reflect current law.

² Amounts reflect current law.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Budget Request
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs: Titles I, IV-A and -D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. chapter 9)	Indefinite	\$4,047,514,000	Indefinite	\$3,867,842,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2004		
Appropriation	3,245,970,000	3,292,970,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		19,567,000
Total	4,345,970,000	4,412,537,000
2005		
Appropriation	2,825,802,000	2,873,802,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	4,025,802,000	4,073,802,000
2006		
Appropriation	2,071,943,000	2,121,643,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,271,943,000	3,321,643,000
2007		
Appropriation	2,759,997,000	3,199,104,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Total	3,959,997,000	4,399,104,000
2008		
Appropriation	2,957,713,000	2,949,713,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		323,164,000
Total	3,957,013,000	4,272,877,000
2009		
Appropriation	2,766,378,000	2,759,078,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		557,621,000
Total	3,766,378,000	4,316,699,000
2010		
Appropriation	3,574,509,000	3,571,509,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		94,174,000
Total	4,574,509,000	4,665,683,000
2011		
Appropriation	3,154,814,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		3,059,464,000
Total	4,254,814,000	4,159,464,000

<u>Year</u>	Budget Estimate to <u>Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2012		
Appropriation	2,610,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		542,479,000
Total	3,810,035,000	4,047,514,000
2013		
Appropriation	2,767,842,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	
Total	3,867,842,000	
2014		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,100,000,000	
Total		

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Enacted</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Advance, B.A.	\$1,100,000,000	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,100,000,000	\$1,100,000,000
Definite, B.A.	0	2,305,035,000	2,756,485,000	2,767,842,000
Indefinite, B.A.	2,827,625,000	542,478,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$3,927,625,000	\$4,047,513,000	\$3,856,485,000	\$3,867,842,000
Recovery Act, B.A.	231,839,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority including Recovery Act	\$4,159,464,000	\$4,047,513,000	\$3,856,485,000	\$3,867,842,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	3,463,000	3,463,000	3,463,000	3,463,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	509,082,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total Obligations	\$4,903,848,000	\$4,350,976,000	\$4,159,948,000	\$4,171,305,000
Obligations less Recovery Act	4,672,009,000	4,350,976,000	4,159,948,000	4,171,305,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Obligations by Activity

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2013	
			<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$4,165,537,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,576,110,000	\$3,587,467,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	465,542,000	526,158,000	539,838,000	539,838,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,641,080,000	4,316,977,000	4,125,948,000	4,137,305,000
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	29,930,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	30,930,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Obligations	\$4,672,009,000	\$4,350,977,000	\$4,159,948,000	\$4,171,305,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2014</i>			<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,100,000,000</i>

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Summary of Changes

FY 2012 Enacted	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,047,514,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,350,977,000)
FY 2013 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,867,842,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,171,305,000)
 Net change	 -\$179,672,000

	<u>FY 2012 Enacted</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Adjust incentive pool based on CPI-U.	\$526,158,000	+\$13,680,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$13,680,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Increase due to net impact of proposals.	\$3,477,356,000	+\$11,357,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$11,357,000
Total, Increases		+\$25,037,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Technical baseline adjustment.	\$3,477,356,000	-\$204,709,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$204,709,000
Total, Decreases		-\$204,709,000
Net Change		-\$179,672,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Justification

	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate	FY13 Change from FY12 Enacted
Budget Authority	\$4,159,465,000	\$4,047,514,000	\$3,867,842,000	-\$179,672,000
Obligations	\$4,672,010,000	\$4,350,977,000	\$4,171,305,000	-\$179,672,000

Authorizing Legislation – Titles I, IV-A and IV-D, X, XI, XIV and XVI of the Social Security Act

2013 Authorization Indefinite with legislative changes pending Congressional action, except as identified in Sections 1113 and 1603 of the Social Security Act.

Allocation Method Formula Grant

General Statement

The Payments to States for Child Support Services and Family Support Programs support state-administered programs of financial assistance and services for low-income families to promote their economic security and self-sufficiency. In FY 2013 four programs will be funded: (1) state and tribal administrative expenses and incentive payments to states to provide Child Support services; (2) Access and Visitation Grants to enable states to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents’ access to and visitation of their children; (3) payments for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled residents of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and (4) temporary cash and services for repatriated U.S. citizens and dependents returned from foreign countries as a result of illness, destitution, war, or other crisis.

Program Description and Accomplishments

Child Support Programs –The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) supports federal, state, and tribal efforts to foster parental responsibility and promote family self-sufficiency by ensuring that both parents support their children financially and emotionally. OCSE has a commitment to increasing the reliability of support payments throughout childhood. Child Support agencies locate non-custodial parents, establish paternity when necessary, and establish and enforce orders for support. A growing body of research supports the effectiveness of a range of strategies that can help strengthen the ability and willingness of noncustodial parents to support their children and move nonpaying cases into payment status. The program has evolved over the past decade to become more successful in helping parents work together to support their children and ensuring that low-income noncustodial parents can secure the resources they need to provide for their children. Many Child Support programs have implemented cost-effective and family-centered strategies that complement traditional law enforcement practices, particularly for those parents who have limited incomes and who face multiple challenges to supporting their children. For example, state and local Child Support agencies now engage in outreach, referral, case management and other activities in partnership with veterans, fatherhood, workforce, reentry, child welfare, and domestic violence programs to increase the ability of parents to support their children.

The Administration for Children and Families' strategic goal of increasing economic independence and productivity for families includes increasing reliable income through the enforcement of support. Child Support provides about 40 percent of income for the poor families who receive it, and 10 percent of income for all poor custodial families. As a result of federal legislative changes in 1996 and 2006, the program distributed 94 percent of collections directly to children and families in 2010 (\$25 billion); federal and state governments retained less than \$1.7 billion. In families that have never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), the program forwards collections directly to the custodial family. Families receiving TANF are required to assign their rights to support to the state as a condition of receipt of assistance; however, states may choose to distribute these collections to families instead of reimbursing the state and federal governments (with federal cost sharing of amounts disregarded and passed through to families of up to \$100 per child and \$200 for two or more children).

The federal government provides funding through a 66 percent match rate for general state administrative costs. Additionally, the federal government provides incentive payments that are based on state performance. The total amount of incentives provided to states is based on a formula set in statute and is estimated at \$526 million for FY 2012.

Prior to the enactment of the Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) of 2005, P.L. 109-171, states could use expenditures from federal incentive funds as part of the state match for the program. P.L. 109-171 prohibited this practice effective FY 2008. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act), P.L. 111-5, temporarily changed the program's authorization language to allow states to once again use federal incentive payments as their share of state expenditures eligible for federal match. This temporary authorization expired on September 30, 2010.

Federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Native organizations are eligible to apply for direct funding for Child Support programs. Those with approved applications receive 90 percent federal funding of their program needs for the first three years and 80 percent federal funding thereafter. Tribes also may apply for two-year start-up grants. There are currently 42 tribal child support program grantees and 12 tribes receiving two-year start-up funding.

Under the Child Support Performance Incentive Act of 1998 (CSPIA), states receive performance-based funding and are subject to performance penalties based on five measures related to paternity establishment, order establishment, current support collections, collection of arrears payments, and cost-efficiency. Since enactment of CSPIA, both program performance and investment of state dollars in the program substantially increased until 2009. The recent slowed economy and reduced state program budgets have impacted both state performance and investments.

In FY 2010 the Child Support program continued to recover from the economic downturn. With unemployment still high, child support collections increased slightly in FY 2010. Fiscal year 2010 collections increased by 0.6 percent over FY 2009 collections to \$26.6 billion. However, despite this increase, collections were still below the amount for FY 2008.

State Child Support programs have had to contend with major fiscal challenges, including significant state budget shortfalls, declining federal assistance, and rising costs. However, the impact of these challenges varies considerably from state to state. For example, although overall investments in the program increased until 2009, the number of full time equivalent staff in state programs began to decline in 2006. Between 2006 and 2010 there was a 36 percent decline in the number of state and local full-time equivalent employees.

Despite these challenges, OCSE has worked hard to bolster the rate of current support collections. OCSE and Child Support agencies have a wide variety of strategies to increase collections, including income

withholding, unemployment compensation interception, state or federal tax refund offsets, new approaches which facilitate stable employment for non-custodial parents, and new strategies to remove barriers to reliable payments. Emerging research finds that providing employment services as part of a case management strategy increases the amount and stability of support payments. Similarly, access and visitation services that facilitate noncustodial parents spending time with their children can also lead to greater, more regular payment of support.

Access and Visitation Grants – The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) created the Access and Visitation Grants program. Funding for the program began in FY 1997 with a capped entitlement of \$10 million. Each governor designated a state agency which uses these grant funds to establish and administer programs to support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation with their children. The statute specifies certain activities which may be funded including: voluntary and mandatory mediation, counseling, education, the development of parenting plans, supervised visitation, neutral drop-off and pick-up, and the development of guidelines for visitation and alternative custody arrangements. This funding is separate from funding for federal and state administration of the Child Support program.

Payments to Territories – Adults (Aged, Blind and Disabled) – State maintenance assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled were federalized under Title XVI of the Social Security Act as the Supplemental Security Income program on January 1, 1974. A small residual program, however, remains for the residents of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. These grants are subject to spending limitations under Section 1108 of the Social Security Act. The limitations, which were established by P.L. 104-193 and most recently amended by P.L. 105-33, are: \$107,255,000 for Puerto Rico, \$4,686,000 for Guam, and \$3,554,000 for the Virgin Islands.

Repatriation – This program provides temporary assistance to citizens of the United States and to dependents of citizens of the United States, if they (A) are identified by the Department of State as having returned, or been brought, from a foreign country to the United States because of the destitution of the citizen of the United States or the illness of such citizen or any of his dependents or because of war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis, and (B) are without available resources. Section 1113 of the Social Security Act [42 U.S.C. 1313] caps the funding level for the repatriation program at \$1 million each fiscal year. In FY 2010, this cap was increased to \$25 million to support repatriation efforts resulting from the earthquake in Haiti.

The repatriation program traditionally reimburses states directly for assistance provided to individual repatriates and for state administrative costs. In January 1997, the program entered into a cooperative agreement with a national, private organization to assist the federal government with certain administrative and financial management activities. All individuals receiving assistance are expected to repay the cost of such assistance. These debts are collected by the Program Support Center, which is the HHS component charged with collecting debts owed by individuals.

Budget Request – The \$3.867 billion FY 2013 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of \$3.856 billion adjusted by +11 million. The proposal assumes Congressional action on several legislative proposals, including a new Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative. The proposal promotes strong families and responsible fatherhood by ensuring that children benefit when parents pay support, promoting access and visitation, and improving enforcement tools. This proposal also includes funding to encourage states to pass through child support payments to families. Lastly, the proposal requires states to establish access and visitation arrangements to promote parental engagement in children's lives.

Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative

The Child Support program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2013 Budget request includes a Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage non-custodial parents to support their children and play an active role in their lives.

Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed budget initiative invests \$1.371 billion over ten years to encourage states to pass through current child support collections to TANF families, rather than retaining payments for cost recovery purposes. Under the proposal, states would no longer be required to reimburse the federal government for any part of current child support payments that the state distributes to the family and would allow states to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these two reforms are estimated to cost \$572 million over ten years. To encourage states to take up family distribution options, the proposal also includes short-term funding to offset a significant share of state costs in implementing this policy, an estimated \$699 million over ten years. The proposal also provides limited resources to help states make necessary improvements to their systems technology to support the distribution changes (\$100 million over ten years). The benefits to families of the three policy changes exceed their cost, and will result in an additional \$1.7 billion in child support payments received by families, reducing those families' reliance on other social services programs, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP and SSI are displayed in the respective accounts.

In addition, the proposal requires child support payments made on behalf of children in Foster Care to be used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue for the state (\$303 million over 10 years). It also prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth—a practice retained by only a handful of states (\$80 million over 10 years). Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant women in Medicaid, discourage fathers' attachment to the formal labor market, and reduce child support payments to the family. The associated costs to Foster Care and Medicaid are displayed in their respective accounts.

Promoting Access and Visitation

The budget provides \$580 million over ten years to support increased access and visitation services and integrates these services into the core child support program. As a first step in facilitating a relationship between non-custodial parents and their children, the proposed initiative would update the statutory purposes of the Child Support program to recognize the program's evolving mission and activities that help parents cooperate and support their children. The proposal also requires states to establish access and visitation responsibilities in all initial child support orders, just as custody arrangements are typically settled at the same time divorces are finalized. The proposal also would encourage states to undertake activities that support access and visitation, while implementing domestic violence safeguards, which are a critical component of this new state responsibility. These services will not only improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but they will also result in improved collections. Research shows that when fathers are engaged in the lives of their children, they are more likely to meet their financial obligations. This creates a double win for children—an engaged parent and financial security.

Enforcement and Establishment

The FY 2013 proposal includes several additional proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save \$109 million over ten years. They include:

- Mandate data comparisons with insurance claims, payments, settlements and awards;
- Require employers to report lump sum payment for intercept;
- Closing a loophole to allow garnishment of longshoremen's benefits;
- Improving the processes for freezing and seizing assets in multistate financial institutions;
- Providing tribal child support programs with access to the Federal Parent Locator Service and other enforcement tools and grant programs currently available to state child support programs, as well as sustained support for model tribal computer systems;
- Modifying the threshold at which states become subject to performance penalty based upon their paternity establishment percentage to better reflect state performance;
- Requiring each state's use of procedures to review and adjust child support debt owed to the state, and to discourage accumulation of unpaid child support debt during incarceration;
- Revising title IV-D to consolidate and clarify various data matching, safeguarding and disclosure authorities; and
- Requiring states to pass UIFSA 2008, model uniform state law, to ensure efficient international case processing as required by the Hague Child Support Treaty.

Taken together these proposals will strengthen the ability of both parents to support and care for their children as well as improve the performance of the Child Support program in meeting this goal.

Performance Analysis

Although collections increased in FY 2010 over FY 2009, collections are still below FY 2008 levels. Administrative data also indicate that collections offset from unemployment compensation benefits significantly increased, while collections from wage withholding decreased, reflecting the continued problem of high rates of unemployment. As wage withholding is the single most effective method of child support collections, declines in wage withholding collections may present greater challenges in the future to the program in maintaining performance goals for current support collections. Furthermore, states have reported on the profound impacts of the recession and state budget cutbacks on their programs. Although staffing has declined, the total IV-D caseload and current assistance caseload has increased for the second year in a row. In spite of these challenges, OCSE aims to increase the total distributed child support collections to \$28 billion in FY 2013. Further, in the latter part of FY 2010, OCSE began to see signs of improvements in employment. OCSE has been monitoring state submissions to the National Directory of New Hires to determine the impact of the recent recession and found that there was an increase of about 2 percent in New Hire submissions for FY 2010.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>20.1LT</u> : Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2010: \$26.6 B (Historical Actual)	N/A	\$28B ³	N/A
<u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 95% Target: 94% (Target Exceeded)	92% ⁴	92%	Maintain
<u>20B</u> : Increase the percentage of IV-D cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 80% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	77%	77%	Maintain
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. ⁵ (Outcome)	FY 2010: 62% Target: 62% (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20D</u> : Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2010: 62% Target: 62% (Target Met)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20.2LT and 20E</u> : Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2010: \$4.88 Target: \$4.77 (Target Exceeded)	\$4.84	\$4.88	+\$0.04
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2010: 12.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2010: 1.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2010: \$20 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

³ The FY 2013 target for this performance measure has been revised in light of recent data trends and predicted economic conditions.

⁴ The performance level for FY2012 appears lower than the previous target to account for the fact that states have already cleaned up their caseload by establishing paternity orders for backlogged cases.

⁵ This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	99	106	106
New Starts			
#	99	106	106
\$	\$4,165,538,000	\$3,780,819,000	\$3,587,467,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Federal Incentive Payments to States

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$465,542,000	\$526,158,000	\$539,838,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Access and Visitation Grants

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Payments to Territories-Adults

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$29,930,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Continuations			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

Resource and Program Data
Repatriation

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula			
Discretionary	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	1	1	1
New Starts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Continuations			
#	1	1	1
\$	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Contracts			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0
Interagency Agreements			
#	0	0	0
\$	\$0	\$0	\$0

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives				CFDA #	93.563
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request		Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$52,681,106	\$48,901,894	\$46,772,162		-\$2,129,731
Alaska	19,778,849	18,359,963	17,560,367		-799,597
Arizona	48,765,273	45,266,973	43,295,546		-1,971,427
Arkansas	40,860,393	37,929,169	36,277,312		-1,651,857
California	742,422,618	689,163,054	659,149,241		-30,013,812
Colorado	64,266,454	59,656,137	57,058,047		-2,598,091
Connecticut	51,479,514	47,786,501	45,705,346		-2,081,155
Delaware	28,381,661	26,345,631	25,198,249		-1,147,381
District of Columbia	19,432,998	18,038,923	17,253,308		-785,615
Florida	232,365,224	215,695,917	206,302,122		-9,393,795
Georgia	104,547,525	97,047,544	92,821,016		-4,226,528
Hawaii	15,083,161	14,001,132	13,391,368		-609,765
Idaho	15,948,438	14,804,336	14,159,591		-644,745
Illinois	147,196,179	136,636,689	130,686,010		-5,950,679
Indiana	104,608,088	97,103,762	92,874,786		-4,228,976
Iowa	46,983,471	43,612,993	41,713,599		-1,899,394
Kansas	42,175,641	39,150,065	37,445,036		-1,705,029
Kentucky	69,093,308	64,136,725	61,343,500		-2,793,225
Louisiana	70,034,551	65,010,445	62,179,169		-2,831,277
Maine	21,379,303	19,845,605	18,981,307		-864,298
Maryland	123,013,549	114,188,861	109,215,810		-4,973,051
Massachusetts	62,472,611	57,990,980	55,465,409		-2,525,571
Michigan	166,587,507	154,636,931	147,902,322		-6,734,609
Minnesota	129,684,940	120,381,663	115,138,908		-5,242,754
Mississippi	33,750,795	31,329,596	29,965,158		-1,364,439
Missouri	56,556,196	52,498,994	50,212,605		-2,286,389
Montana	8,729,337	8,103,116	7,750,216		-352,900
Nebraska	30,958,277	28,737,407	27,485,861		-1,251,546
Nevada	36,582,307	33,957,983	32,479,075		-1,478,908
New Hampshire	17,031,452	15,809,658	15,121,130		-688,528
New Jersey	181,285,772	168,280,779	160,951,965		-7,328,814
New Mexico	37,383,842	34,702,018	33,190,706		-1,511,311
New York	291,684,419	270,759,699	258,967,815		-11,791,884
North Carolina	115,477,814	107,193,721	102,525,316		-4,668,405
North Dakota	12,998,898	12,066,389	11,540,885		-525,505

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	239,367,523	222,195,888	212,519,012	-9,676,876
Oklahoma	52,332,025	48,577,855	46,462,236	-2,115,619
Oregon	53,000,602	49,198,470	47,055,822	-2,142,648
Pennsylvania	177,588,527	164,848,765	157,669,419	-7,179,346
Rhode Island	17,943,687	16,656,451	15,931,044	-725,407
South Carolina	44,732,333	41,523,346	39,714,958	-1,808,388
South Dakota	7,323,701	6,798,317	6,502,243	-296,074
Tennessee	68,004,307	63,125,846	60,376,646	-2,749,200
Texas	274,770,817	255,059,438	243,951,317	-11,108,120
Utah	41,247,112	38,288,146	36,620,655	-1,667,491
Vermont	11,778,100	10,933,168	10,457,017	-476,152
Virginia	67,375,251	62,541,917	59,818,147	-2,723,770
Washington	120,497,032	111,852,873	106,981,556	-4,871,316
West Virginia	31,505,315	29,245,202	27,971,541	-1,273,661
Wisconsin	94,405,019	87,632,636	83,816,138	-3,816,498
Wyoming	8,479,543	7,871,242	7,528,440	-342,801
Subtotal	4,552,032,365	4,225,480,811	4,041,456,453	-184,024,357
Indian Tribes	35,303,905	42,000,000	48,000,000	6,000,000
Subtotal	35,303,905	42,000,000	48,000,000	6,000,000
Guam	3,971,865	3,758,043	3,601,270	-156,772
Puerto Rico	32,772,343	31,008,068	29,714,520	-1,293,548
Virgin Islands	4,999,208	4,730,079	4,532,757	-197,322
Subtotal	41,743,416	39,496,189	37,848,547	-1,647,643
Total States/Territories	4,629,079,686	4,306,977,000	4,127,305,000	-179,672,000
Other	2,000,000	0	0	0
Subtotal, Adjustments	2,000,000	0	0	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,631,079,686	\$4,306,977,000	\$4,127,305,000	-\$179,672,000

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

FY 2013 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

Access and Visitation Grants		CFDA # 93.597		
STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Alabama	\$149,264	\$137,856	\$137,856	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	174,649	172,676	172,676	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	928,087	946,820	946,820	0
Colorado	119,804	121,309	121,309	0
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Delaware	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Florida	498,385	502,438	502,438	0
Georgia	300,940	295,483	295,483	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	338,121	346,886	346,886	0
Indiana	185,719	192,761	192,761	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	130,074	123,634	123,634	0
Louisiana	149,318	145,278	145,278	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	160,159	160,674	160,674	0
Massachusetts	151,378	171,813	171,813	0
Michigan	283,398	284,554	284,554	0
Minnesota	130,672	133,346	133,346	0
Mississippi	108,176	107,089	107,089	0
Missouri	180,659	169,898	169,898	0
Montana	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nebraska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Nevada	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Hampshire	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New Jersey	218,244	212,190	212,190	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	540,894	545,183	545,183	0
North Carolina	286,100	279,933	279,933	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	Difference +/- 2012
Ohio	349,998	346,015	346,015	0
Oklahoma	114,527	103,930	103,930	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	322,677	344,452	344,452	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	142,114	136,311	136,311	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	184,527	181,834	181,834	0
Texas	721,988	702,147	702,147	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	203,201	207,182	207,182	0
Washington	169,246	176,274	176,274	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	157,681	152,034	152,034	0
Wyoming	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	9,700,000	9,700,000	9,700,000	0
Guam	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Puerto Rico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virgin Islands	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Subtotal	300,000	300,000	300,000	0
Total States/Territories	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0