

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 2012 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, to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year 2013, \$1,100,000,000, to remain available until expended.¹

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.

¹ Amounts reflect current law.

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

Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2011 Amount Authorized	FY 2011 Budget Estimate	FY 2012 Amount Authorized	FY 2012 Budget Request
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family 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	\$4,064,323,000	Indefinite	\$3,810,035,000

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>
2002		
Appropriation	2,447,800,000	2,447,800,000
Advance	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Indefinite		398,718,000
Total	3,447,800,000	3,846,518,000
2003		
Appropriation	2,416,800,000	2,475,800,000
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Indefinite		269,424,000
Total	3,516,800,000	3,845,224,000
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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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
Total	3,582,814,000	
2012		
Appropriation	2,610,035,000	
Advance	1,200,000,000	
Total	3,810,035,000	
2013		
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 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
Definite, B.A.	\$2,248,108,000	\$2,160,814,000	\$2,305,035,000	\$2,610,035,000
Indefinite, B.A.	94,174,000	481,509,000	0	0
Advance, B.A.	1,000,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$3,342,282,000	\$3,742,323,000	\$3,505,035,000	\$3,810,035,000
Recovery Act, B.A.	1,323,401,000	322,000,000	0	0
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority including Recovery Act	\$4,665,683,000	\$4,064,323,000	\$3,505,035,000	\$3,810,035,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	9,181,000	10,494,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
Recoveries of prior year obligations	369,176,000	400,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
Total Obligations	\$5,044,040,000	\$4,474,817,000	\$3,716,035,000	\$4,021,035,000
Obligations less Recovery Act	3,720,639,000	4,152,817,000	3,716,035,000	4,021,035,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2013</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 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Current Law</u>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$4,489,417,000	\$3,917,817,000	\$3,153,035,000	\$3,158,035,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	504,000,000	513,000,000	519,000,000	819,000,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	5,003,417,000	4,440,817,000	3,682,035,000	3,987,035,000
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	32,808,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000
Repatriation	7,815,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal, Other Programs	40,623,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Obligations	\$5,044,040,000	\$4,474,817,000	\$3,716,035,000	\$4,021,035,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2013</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 2011 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,064,323,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,474,817,000)
FY 2012 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$3,810,035,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,021,035,000)
Net change	-\$254,288,000

	<u>FY 2011 Current Estimate</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Baseline	\$513,000,000	+\$6,000,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$6,000,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Policy increase.	\$513,000,000	+\$300,000,000
2) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Policy increases.	\$3,507,323,000	+\$5,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$305,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$311,000,000
<u>Decreases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Reflects baseline changes in administrative costs.	\$3,507,323,000	-\$565,288,000
Subtotal, Built-in Decreases		-\$565,288,000
Total, Decreases		-\$565,288,000
Net Change		-\$254,288,000

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

Justification

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 Estimate	FY12 change from FY11 Current Law
Budget Authority	\$4,665,683,000	\$4,064,323,000	\$3,810,035,000	-\$254,288,000
Obligations	\$5,044,040,000	\$4,474,817,000	\$4,021,035,000	-\$453,782,000

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

2012 Authorization Indefinite except as identified in Sections 1113 and 1603 of the Social Security Act. Pending Congressional action on proposed legislation included in this budget request.

Allocation Method Formula Grant

General Statement

The Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement 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 2012 four programs will be funded: state and tribal administrative expenses and incentive payments to states for Child Support Enforcement; 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; payments for adult-only benefits under assistance programs for the aged, blind, and disabled residents of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands; and 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 Enforcement – The Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program is a federal, state, and tribal effort to foster parental responsibility and promote family self-sufficiency by ensuring that both parents support children financially and emotionally. CSE agencies locate non-custodial parents, establish paternity when necessary, and establish and enforce orders for support. The program is evolving to become more successful in helping parents work together to support their children and ensuring that low-income noncustodial parents have the resources they need to provide for their children. For example, state and local child support agencies now engage in outreach, referral, case management and other activities in partnership with fatherhood, workforce, and reentry 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 requires increasing income through the enforcement of child 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 2009; 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 \$519 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 child support enforcement 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 child support 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 child support program funding. 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 37 tribal child support program grantees and 10 tribes receiving two-year start-up funding.

The CSE program underwent a program assessment in CY 2003 and was determined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to be one of the most effective government programs. The assessment cited the program's commitment to achieving meaningful performance goals as a strong attribute of the program. 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.

Since the creation of the child support program, total collections have grown annually, but fell slightly for the first time from FY 2008 to FY 2009 as a result of the impact of the economic downturn and program funding instability. According to FY 2009 data, \$26.4 billion were collected as support payments, representing a 0.7 percent decline from FY 2008. Collections offset from unemployment compensation benefits significantly increased in FY 2009, while collections from wage withholding and tax offsets decreased. Also, between FY 2008 and FY 2009, 19 states experienced a decline in expenditures, despite the availability of Recovery Act funds. Because families rely on regular and timely payment of child support, the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) has worked hard to bolster the rate of current support collections. OCSE and state CSE programs 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 strengthen parent-child bonds. Emerging research finds that providing employment services as part of a child support case management strategy increases the amount and stability of child 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 child 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 of 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 CSE 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 assistance to U.S. citizens and their dependents returning from foreign countries that have been determined by the Department of State to be destitute, mentally ill or requiring emergency evacuation due to threatened armed conflict, civil strife, or natural disasters. Section 1113 of the Social Security Act 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 for provision of some of the direct services for the destitute and mentally ill individuals. 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 FY 2012 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support programs of \$3.8 billion reflects current law of \$3.5 billion adjusted by +\$305 million assuming Congressional action on several legislative proposals, including those supporting a newly proposed Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative. The Budget promotes strong family relationships by encouraging fathers to take responsibility for their children, improving distribution policies so that more of the support fathers pay reaches their children, and continuing a commitment to vigorous enforcement. The Budget increases support for states to pass through child support payments to families, rather than retaining those payments and requires states to establish access and visitation arrangements as a means of promoting father engagement in their children's lives. The Budget also provides a temporary increase in incentive payments to states based on performance, which continues an emphasis on program outcomes and efficiency and will foster enforcement efforts.

Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative

The CSE program plays an important role in facilitating family self-sufficiency and promoting responsible fatherhood. Building on this role, the FY 2012 budget includes a new Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative to encourage non-custodial parents to work, support their children, and play an active role in their children's lives.

Ensuring that when non-custodial parents do the right thing and pay child support, their children benefit. The proposal includes \$1 billion over eight years (FY 2014 – 2021) to encourage states to pass through the current child support collections they receive on behalf of TANF families to the families, rather than

retaining those payments. The proposal would no longer require states to reimburse the Federal government for any part of the current child support payment that the state chooses to distribute to the family, estimated to cost \$543 million during the eight-year period. To encourage states to take up this policy, the proposal also includes a short-term five-year pool of funds to offset a significant share of states' costs in implementing this policy, estimated to cost \$454 million between FY 2014 and FY 2018.

The proposal also requires that the child support payments made on behalf of children in foster care are used in the best interest of the child, rather than as general revenue (\$370 million) and prohibits the use of child support to repay Medicaid costs associated with giving birth from fathers—a practice that is currently used only by a small number of states. Recovery of this debt from noncustodial parents can discourage the participation of pregnant in Medicaid and reduce child support payments to the family (\$70 million). In addition, the proposal grants states additional flexibility to discontinue the requirement that child support payments be assigned to the state when a family receives TANF assistance (\$122 million), and provides limited resources to help states makes the necessary adjustments to their computer systems (\$100 million). Taken together, these policy changes are estimated to result in an additional \$1.9 billion in child support payments reaching the children the payments were intended to support.

Promoting Access and Visitation. The budget provides \$570 million over ten years to support increased access and visitation services and integrates these services into the core child support program. The first step in facilitating a relationship between non-custodial parents and their children is updating the statutory purposes of the CSE 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. The proposal also would encourage states to undertake activities that support access and visitation. Implementing domestic violence safeguards is a critical component of this new state responsibility. These services not only will improve parent-child relationships and outcomes for children, but they also will 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 more financial security.

Short-term Increase to Incentive Pool. The FY 2012 proposal includes \$600 million for short-term incentive payments to states; \$300 million in FY 2012 and FY 2013. These payments are to be based on state performance, which continues an emphasis on program outcomes and efficiency while also helping states overcome short term fiscal stresses.

Establishment and Enforcement

The FY 2012 proposal also includes several additional proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and improving efficiency and effectiveness by:

- 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 CSE program in meeting this goal.

The CSE program clearly demonstrates a high return on investment. The CSE efficiency measure calculates efficiency by comparing total IV-D dollars collected and distributed by states with total IV-D dollars expended by states for administrative purposes; this is the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act (CSPIA) cost-effectiveness ratio (CER). In FY 2009, the national ratio was \$4.78, which exceeded the target of \$4.70. Data from FY 2009 show \$26.4 billion was collected and distributed for child support which, as previously mentioned, was the first time collections have ever decreased in the history of the CSE program. A tool that states have used to increase collections is the tax refund and administrative offset, from which \$2.19 billion in delinquent child support was collected in calendar year 2009. ACF will continue to focus on increased efficiency of state programs through approaches such as automated systems of case management and enforcement techniques, administration simplifications such as treating TANF and non-TANF cases more similarly, improving collaboration with families and partner organizations, updating medical support policies to align with anticipated reforms to children’s health care coverage, and building on evidence-based innovations. By FY 2012, OCSE expects to reach the target of \$4.84 collected per \$1 of expenditures.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
<u>20.1LT</u> : Increase annual child support distributed collections. ¹ (Outcome)	FY 2009: \$26.4 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. ¹ (Outcome)	FY 2009: 94% (Target Exceeded)	94%	93% ²	92% ³
<u>20B</u> : Maintain the percentage of IV-D cases having support orders. ¹ (Outcome)	FY 2009: 79% (Target Met)	77%	77% ⁴	77%
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. ^{1,5} (Outcome)	FY 2009: 62% (Target Met)	62%	61% ⁶	62%
<u>20D</u> : Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. ¹ (Outcome)	FY 2009: 63% (Target Exceeded)	62%	61% ⁷	62%

¹ This performance measure is included in the CSE American Recovery and Reinvestment Act Implementation Plan.

² The FY 2011 target for this measure has been updated to reflect recent economic and programmatic changes.

³ The performance level for FY 2012 appears lower than the previous year’s target to account for the fact that states have already cleaned up their caseloads by establishing paternity orders for backlogged cases.

⁴ The FY 2011 target for this measure has been updated to reflect recent economic and programmatic changes.

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

⁶ The FY 2011 target for this measure has been updated to reflect recent economic and programmatic changes.

⁷ The FY 2011 target for this measure has been updated to reflect recent economic and programmatic changes.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target	FY 2012 Target
<u>20.2LT and 20E</u> : Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2009: \$4.78 (Target Exceeded)	\$4.77	\$4.80 ¹	\$4.84
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. ¹ (Output)	FY 2009: 12.5 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2009: 1.8 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20iii</u> : Total amount of current support distributed. ¹ (Output)	FY 2009: \$20 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Program Level Funding (\$ in millions)	N/A	\$5,082	\$4,064	\$3,505

¹ The FY 2011 target for this measure has been updated to reflect recent economic and programmatic changes.

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$4,489,417,000	\$3,917,817,000	\$3,158,035,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$4,489,417,000	\$3,917,817,000	\$3,158,035,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	99	99	99
New Starts			
#	99	99	99
\$	\$4,489,417,000	\$3,917,817,000	\$3,158,035,000
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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$504,000,000	\$513,000,000	\$819,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$504,000,000	\$513,000,000	\$819,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$504,000,000	\$513,000,000	\$819,000,000
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
Access and Visitation Grants

	FY 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 Estimate
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$33,000,000	\$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 2010 Actual	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 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	6,815,000		
Total, Resources	\$7,815,000	\$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

Notes:

1. Total Resources – FY 2010 level based on latest estimates provided by states, however costs are not final.
2. Program Support – Reflects state reimbursement and other administrative costs associated with the Haiti earthquake response.

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

FY 2012 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives (CFDA #93.563)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 Request	Increase or Decrease
Alabama	\$52,957,184	\$47,091,437	\$42,222,415	-\$4,869,022
Alaska	19,296,629	17,159,258	15,385,076	-1,774,182
Arizona	92,999,046	82,698,105	74,147,529	-8,550,576
Arkansas	20,541,996	18,266,683	16,377,999	-1,888,684
California	614,737,004	546,646,307	490,125,776	-56,520,531
Colorado	55,531,715	49,380,803	44,275,072	-5,105,731
Connecticut	54,149,320	48,151,528	43,172,897	-4,978,631
Delaware	29,773,104	26,475,317	23,737,900	-2,737,417
District of Columbia	21,140,742	18,799,110	16,855,375	-1,943,735
Florida	266,491,106	236,973,499	212,471,610	-24,501,889
Georgia	101,025,172	89,835,225	80,546,707	-9,288,518
Hawaii	19,402,955	17,253,807	15,469,849	-1,783,958
Idaho	21,957,479	19,525,382	17,506,554	-2,018,828
Illinois	157,802,006	140,323,233	125,814,504	-14,508,729
Indiana	76,490,091	68,017,747	60,985,048	-7,032,699
Iowa	62,678,848	55,736,291	49,973,434	-5,762,857
Kansas	49,073,943	43,638,319	39,126,333	-4,511,986
Kentucky	79,758,978	70,924,559	63,591,310	-7,333,249
Louisiana	86,474,203	76,895,979	68,945,314	-7,950,665
Maine	22,690,208	20,176,951	18,090,754	-2,086,197
Maryland	107,985,792	96,024,859	86,096,363	-9,928,496
Massachusetts	64,016,189	56,925,503	51,039,687	-5,885,816
Michigan	225,735,618	200,732,250	179,977,527	-20,754,723
Minnesota	133,757,203	118,941,727	106,643,740	-12,297,987
Mississippi	40,731,453	36,219,876	32,474,920	-3,744,956
Missouri	82,471,984	73,337,061	65,754,372	-7,582,689
Montana	12,335,535	10,969,202	9,835,041	-1,134,161
Nebraska	31,686,896	28,177,130	25,263,754	-2,913,376
Nevada	47,080,169	41,865,384	37,536,710	-4,328,674
New Hampshire	15,086,686	13,415,625	12,028,516	-1,387,109
New Jersey	213,483,028	189,836,805	170,208,617	-19,628,188
New Mexico	34,127,688	30,347,571	27,209,782	-3,137,789
New York	334,569,661	297,511,404	266,750,195	-30,761,209
North Carolina	110,028,993	97,841,747	87,725,394	-10,116,353
North Dakota	15,881,837	14,122,702	12,662,484	-1,460,218

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 Request	Increase or Decrease
Ohio	305,743,024	271,877,720	243,766,906	-28,110,814
Oklahoma	68,531,908	60,941,043	54,640,040	-6,301,003
Oregon	58,594,798	52,104,607	46,717,248	-5,387,359
Pennsylvania	188,747,153	167,840,773	150,486,866	-17,353,907
Rhode Island	8,092,798	7,196,408	6,452,335	-744,073
South Carolina	41,360,023	36,778,824	32,976,075	-3,802,749
South Dakota	9,150,985	8,137,386	7,296,020	-841,366
Tennessee	61,931,823	55,072,010	49,377,836	-5,694,174
Texas	377,963,903	336,099,129	301,348,139	-34,750,990
Utah	34,533,832	30,708,728	27,533,598	-3,175,130
Vermont	11,309,472	10,056,790	9,016,968	-1,039,822
Virginia	88,076,738	78,321,011	70,223,005	-8,098,006
Washington	137,968,467	122,686,535	110,001,353	-12,685,182
West Virginia	33,406,413	29,706,187	26,634,714	-3,071,473
Wisconsin	94,267,528	83,826,084	75,158,881	-8,667,203
Wyoming	5,037,200	4,479,260	4,016,126	-463,134
Subtotal	4,898,666,526	4,356,070,881	3,905,674,668	-450,396,213
Indian Tribes	35,792,754	42,000,000	42,000,000	0
Guam	3,745,573	3,330,699	2,986,321	-344,378
Puerto Rico	28,483,142	25,328,237	22,709,422	-2,618,815
Virgin Islands	4,596,286	4,087,183	3,664,589	-422,594
Subtotal	72,617,755	74,746,119	71,360,332	-3,385,787
Total	4,971,284,281	4,430,817,000	3,977,035,000	-453,782,000
Adjustment	22,132,719	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$4,993,417,000	\$4,430,817,000	\$3,977,035,000	-\$453,782,000

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

FY 2012 MANDATORY STATE/FORMULA GRANTS

PROGRAM: Access and Visitation Grants (CFDA #93.597)

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 Request	Increase or Decrease
Alabama	\$137,856	\$137,856	\$137,856	\$0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	172,676	172,676	172,676	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	946,820	946,820	946,820	0
Colorado	121,309	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	502,438	502,438	502,438	0
Georgia	295,483	295,483	295,483	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	346,886	346,886	346,886	0
Indiana	192,761	192,761	192,761	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	123,634	123,634	123,634	0
Louisiana	145,278	145,278	145,278	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	160,674	160,674	160,674	0
Massachusetts	171,813	171,813	171,813	0
Michigan	284,554	284,554	284,554	0
Minnesota	133,346	133,346	133,346	0
Mississippi	107,089	107,089	107,089	0
Missouri	169,898	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	212,190	212,190	212,190	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	545,183	545,183	545,183	0
North Carolina	279,933	279,933	279,933	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Current Law	FY 2012 Request	Increase or Decrease
Ohio	346,015	346,015	346,015	0
Oklahoma	103,930	103,930	103,930	0
Oregon	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	344,452	344,452	344,452	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	136,311	136,311	136,311	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	181,834	181,834	181,834	0
Texas	702,147	702,147	702,147	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	207,182	207,182	207,182	0
Washington	176,274	176,274	176,274	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	152,034	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