

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

FY 2014 Proposed Appropriation Language and Language Analysis

For [making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under] *carrying out, except as otherwise provided* under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960, [\$2,756,485,000] \$2,965,245,000,⁶⁸ to remain available until expended; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year [2014, \$1,100,000,000] 2015, \$1,250,000,000,⁶⁹ 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, 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, 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.

Note.—A full-year 2013 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, this account is operating under a continuing resolution (P.L. 112-175). The amounts included for 2013 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Language Provision	Explanation
[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	This language can be deleted because ACF no longer needs this authority in order to pay any unresolved claims that were submitted prior to the claiming

⁶⁸ Amounts reflect current law.

⁶⁹ Amounts reflect current law.

Language Provision	Explanation
Act..... shall not exceed the limitations under section 116(b) of such Act.]	deadlines for the pre-TANF Title IV-A programs (AFDC, Emergency Assistance, and Title IV-A Child Care).
<i>carrying out, except as otherwise provided</i>	Change is request in order to clarify that appropriations are available to support the mandatory activities authorized in Social Security Act § 1113 related to the Repatriation program which provides assistance for United States citizens returned from foreign countries.

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Authorizing Legislation

	FY 2013 Amount Authorized	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Amount Authorized	FY 2014 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	\$4,003,752,000	Indefinite	\$4,075,245,000

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Appropriations History Table

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
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
Total		
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
2012		
Appropriation	2,305,035,000	2,305,035,000
Advance	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Indefinite		331,077,000
Total	3,505,035,000	3,836,112,000

<u>Year</u>	<u>Budget Estimate to Congress</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2013		
Appropriation	2,903,752,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Total	4,003,752,000	
2014		
Appropriation	2,975,245,000	
Advance	1,100,000,000	
Total	4,075,245,000	
2015		
Appropriation		
Advance	1,250,000,000	

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 Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Amounts Available for Obligation

<u>Budgetary Resources</u>	FY 2012 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2013 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>Current Law</u>	FY 2014 <u>President's Budget</u>
Indefinite, B.A.	\$331,080,000	\$2,903,752,000	\$0	\$0
Advance, B.A.	1,200,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000
Definite, B.A.	2,305,035,000	0	2,965,245,000	2,975,245,000
Subtotal, Net Budget Authority	\$3,836,115,000	\$4,003,752,000	\$4,065,245,000	\$4,075,245,000
Offsetting Collections from Non-Federal Funds	3,463,000	7,271,000	7,954,000	7,954,000
Unobligated balance, start of year	0	1,157,000	0	0
Recoveries of prior year obligations	341,149,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
Unobligated balance, end of year	-1,157,000	0	0	0
Total Obligations	\$4,179,569,000	\$4,312,181,000	\$4,373,199,000	\$4,383,199,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2015</i>			<i>\$1,250,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,250,000,000</i>

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

Obligations by Activity

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY 2012 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2013 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2014 Current Law</u>	<u>FY 2014 President's Budget</u>
<u>Child Support Enforcement</u>				
State Child Support Administrative Costs	\$3,628,295,000	\$3,738,402,000	\$3,788,294,000	\$3,798,294,000
Federal Incentive Payments to States	507,786,000	529,779,000	540,905,000	540,905,000
Access and Visitation Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Subtotal, Child Support Enforcement	4,146,081,000	4,278,181,000	4,339,199,000	4,349,199,000
<u>Other Programs</u>				
Payments to Territories - Adults	32,488,000	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	33,488,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000
Total, Obligations	\$4,179,569,000	\$4,312,181,000	\$4,373,199,000	\$4,383,199,000
<i>Advance Requested for FY 2015</i>			<i>\$1,250,000,000</i>	<i>\$1,250,000,000</i>

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

Summary of Changes

FY 2013 Current Law	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,003,752,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,312,181,000)
FY 2014 Estimate	
Total estimated budget authority	\$4,075,245,000
(Obligations)	(\$4,383,199,000)
Net change	+\$71,493,000

<u>Description of Changes</u>	<u>FY 2013 Current Law</u>	<u>Change from Base</u>
<u>Increases:</u>		
A. <u>Built-in:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Technical baseline change.	\$3,429,973,000	+\$50,367,000
2) Federal Incentive Payments to States: Adjust incentive pool based on CPI-U.	\$529,779,000	+\$11,126,000
Subtotal, Built-in Increases		+\$61,493,000
B. <u>Program:</u>		
1) State Child Support Administrative Costs: Increase due to impact of proposals.	\$3,429,973,000	+\$10,000,000
Subtotal, Program Increases		+\$10,000,000
Total, Increases		+\$71,493,000
Net Change		+\$71,493,000

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

Justification

Funding Level	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget	Change From FY 2013 Current Law
Total, Budget Authority	\$3,836,115,000	\$4,003,752,000	\$4,075,245,000	+\$71,493,000
Total, Obligations	\$4,179,569,000	\$4,312,181,000	\$4,383,199,000	+\$71,018,000

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

2014 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 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 2014 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 Child Support Program 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. The program has a commitment to increasing the reliability of support payments throughout childhood. Child Support agencies locate non-custodial parents, determine 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, prisoner 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 family 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 FY 2011 (\$26 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 for one 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 \$541 million for FY 2014.

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 eliminated this policy 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 47 tribal child support program grantees and 11 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 affected both state performance and investments.

In FY 2011, the Child Support program continued to recover from the economic downturn. In FY 2011, child support distributed collections increased by 3 percent to \$27.3 billion, rising above the FY 2008 collections peak for the first time since the recession began impacting performance in FY 2009. It is also noteworthy that tribal child support program collections increased by 16 percent over FY 2010 as a result of three new comprehensive tribes added in FY 2011. Although this is a welcome rebound, the modest pace of growth in collections still points to continued challenges for state child support programs. A comparison of the rate of growth in distributed collections shows that during the four-year period between FY 2008 and FY 2011, total child support collections increased by 3 percent, compared to an increase of 16 percent during the prior four years between FY 2005 and 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. Program expenditures declined by 3.6 percent between FY 2008 and FY 2011 compared to an increase of 9.7 percent during the prior four years between FY 2005 and FY 2008. Although overall investments in the program increased until FY 2009, the number of full time

equivalent staff in state programs began to decline in FY 2006, with the number of total full time employees in state child support programs down by 8 percent between FY 2006 and FY 2011.

Despite these challenges, the Child Support Program has worked hard to bolster the rate of current support collections. The federal Child Support Program and state Child Support agencies have a wide variety of strategies to increase collections, including income withholding, unemployment compensation interception, state or federal tax refund offsets, early intervention approaches which facilitate stable employment for non-custodial parents, and new evidence-based 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.

In FY 2013, The Office of Child Support Enforcement plans to promulgate a proposed rule that will make child support program operations and enforcement procedures more flexible and more efficient by recognizing advancements in technology and the move toward electronic communications and document management. The regulation will improve and simplify program operations, remove outmoded limitations to program innovation to better serve families, and clarify and correct technical provisions in existing regulations. Implementation of the final rule is expected to begin in FY 2014.

The Child Support Program is laying the groundwork to facilitate health care coverage for eligible uninsured children, mothers, and fathers in the Child Support Program by providing policy flexibility to states to facilitate their enrollment, preparing to promote outreach directly and through partnerships, and supporting data sharing, all in coordination with the Center for Medicaid, CHIP and Survey & Certification (CMCS), the Center for Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight (CCIIO) and the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology (ONC). As part of its statutory responsibilities under title IV-D to obtain health care coverage for the children in its caseload, the Child Support Program is well-positioned to help all members of the family obtain health care coverage through education and outreach efforts.

Most of the families participating in the Child Support Program are low and moderate-income, and do not have access to affordable employer-sponsored health insurance. Families in the Child Support Program who do not have access to employer-sponsored health insurance are likely to be eligible for premium assistance or public coverage. Approximately half of families in the program are below 150 percent of the poverty level, while 90 percent are below 400 percent of poverty. Well over half (57 percent) of children in single parent families are already enrolled in Medicaid or CHIP. Among uninsured children in single parent families, an estimated 80 percent are eligible for Medicaid or CHIP. At the same time, the Child Support Program serves many low- and moderate-wage working families who do not receive any needs-based benefits. Some of these families have employer-sponsored health insurance, but some are uninsured and therefore may benefit from a broader range of coverage options.

Accordingly, the Child Support Program is also focusing on the data sharing needed to facilitate enrollment. ACF's FY 2014 Budget request includes a legislative proposal to permit data sharing between Child Support, Medicaid, CHIP, and Exchanges because the Affordable Care Act intended to provide Exchanges with access to the National Directory of New Hires but did not include necessary conforming amendments to do so. Finally, the Child Support Program is a key participant in ACF's Interoperability Initiative which is working in partnership with OMB, CMS and ONC to standardize data exchange across other health and human services programs.

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 (SSA) 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 SSA. 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 SSA [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 \$4.075 billion FY 2014 request for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs reflects current law of \$4.065 billion adjusted by +\$10 million in first-year costs to support legislation to improve the Child Support program. The request continues to support the FY 2013 President's Budget Child Support and Fatherhood Initiative, and proposes additional enhancements to promote strong families and responsible fatherhood by ensuring that children benefit when parents pay support, promoting access and visitation, and improving enforcement tools. This proposal provides funding to encourage states to pass through child support payments to families and requires states to establish parenting time 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 2014 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. The total impact in the FY2014 Budget of this proposal is \$2.017 billion, net of costs and savings across multiple budget accounts.

Ensuring Children Benefit When Parents Pay Support

The proposed budget initiative invests \$1.41 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 states would be allowed to discontinue assigning child support payments to the state when a family is receiving TANF assistance. Together these reforms are estimated to cost \$551 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 (\$759 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 the Supplemental Security Income program (SSI). The associated savings to SNAP (-\$544 million) and SSI (-\$53 million) 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 (\$254 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 (cost neutral). 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.

Promoting Access and Visitation

The budget provides \$448 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.

Federal resources are made available to states that choose to include parenting time responsibilities in initial child support orders beginning in FY 2014 and all states are required to include parenting time responsibilities in all new child support orders beginning in FY 2019. This phase-in approach will allow some states to begin immediately and will provide an opportunity for all states to learn from the lessons of "early adopters." 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 2014 proposal includes several additional proposals aimed at increasing and improving collections and program efficiency, which would collectively save \$95 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.

In addition to the legislative changes proposed in the FY 2013 President's Budget, this request includes several new no-cost proposals aimed at improving the child support collection process. These proposals include: improving coordination between child support and Social Security benefits received by families; increasing state flexibility to retroactively modify child support orders; limiting interest charged on child support arrears; and increasing state flexibility to determine when to report child support arrears to credit bureaus.

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

Despite the better performance in distributed collections, signs of weakening performance due to the economic crisis and reduced resources persist, relative to the pre-recession period. For example, the percentage of "enforcement-ready" cases with support orders that had collections has declined across the board since FY 2008, with the sharpest declines in current and former assistance cases. The percentage of current assistance cases with orders that had collections declined from 59.5 percent in FY 2008 to 56.9 percent in FY 2011, and the percentage of former assistance cases with orders that had collections declined from 68.0 percent to 65.4 percent. The percentage of never assistance cases with orders that had collections declined more modestly, from 80.0 percent to 78.6 percent.

Many state child support programs invested Recovery Act funds in technology, such as electronic transfer of collections and document imaging to improve program efficiency, helping them withstand the impacts of the recession and budget cutbacks on their programs. In addition, enhanced federal enforcement activities are playing a larger role in helping to maintain collections. Collections coming directly from the various federal programs including Federal Offset, SSA Garnishments, Multi-State Financial Institution Data Match, Passport Denial Program, National Directory of New Hires-Federal Case Registry Match, and Insurance Match, have increased by 2 percent in FY 2010, and 10 percent in FY 2011. These

collections represented 11 percent of total IV-D and non-IV-D child support collections in FY 2009, 11.2 percent in FY 2010, and in FY 2011 these collections were \$3.73 billion and accounted for 12 percent of the total IV-D and non-IV-D support collections. The Child Support Program aims to increase the total distributed child support collections to \$30 billion in FY 2014.

Outputs and Outcomes Table

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
<u>20.1LT</u> : Increase annual child support distributed collections. (Outcome)	FY 2011: \$27.3 B	N/A	\$30B	N/A
<u>20A</u> : Maintain the paternity establishment percentage (PEP) among children born out-of-wedlock. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 96% Target: 93% (Target Exceeded)	92%	94%	+ 2
<u>20B</u> : Increase the percentage of IV-D cases having support orders. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 81% Target: 77% (Target Exceeded)	77%	80%	+ 3
<u>20C</u> : Maintain the IV-D (child support) collection rate for current support. ⁷⁰ (Outcome)	FY 2011: 62% Target: 61% (Target Exceeded)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20D</u> : Maintain the percentage of paying cases among IV-D (child support) arrearage cases. (Outcome)	FY 2011: 62% Target: 61% (Target Exceeded)	62%	62%	Maintain
<u>20.2LT and 20E</u> : Increase the cost-effectiveness ratio (total dollars collected per \$1 of expenditures). (Efficiency)	FY 2011: \$5.12 Target: \$4.80 (Target Exceeded)	\$4.84	\$5.00	+ \$0.16
<u>20i</u> : Total cases with orders established. (Output)	FY 2011: 12.8 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>20ii</u> : Total number of paternities established. (Output)	FY 2011: 1.7 million (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

⁷⁰ This performance measure is included in the FY 2010-2015 HHS Strategic Plan.

Measure	Most Recent Result	FY 2012 Target	FY 2014 Target	FY 2014 Target +/- FY 2012 Target
20iii: Total amount of current support distributed. (Output)	FY 2011: \$21 billion (Historical Actual)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Resource and Program Data
State Child Support Administrative Costs

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$3,628,295,000	\$3,738,402,000	\$3,798,294,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$3,628,295,000	\$3,738,402,000	\$3,798,294,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	107	115	117
New Starts			
#	107	115	117
\$	\$3,628,295,000	\$3,738,402,000	\$3,798,294,000
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

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$507,785,755	\$529,779,000	\$540,905,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$507,785,755	\$529,779,000	\$540,905,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	54	54	54
New Starts			
#	54	54	54
\$	\$507,785,755	\$529,779,000	\$540,905,000
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

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<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

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<u>Resource Data:</u>			
Service Grants			
Formula	\$32,488,204	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
Discretionary			
Research/Evaluation			
Demonstration/Development			
Training/Technical Assistance			
Program Support			
Total, Resources	\$32,488,204	\$33,000,000	\$33,000,000
<u>Program Data:</u>			
Number of Grants	3	3	3
New Starts			
#	3	3	3
\$	\$32,488,204	\$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

Data Category	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Current Law	FY 2014 President's Budget
<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

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93,563

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	46,957,188	48,491,345	49,298,709	807,363
Alaska	19,013,884	19,635,094	19,962,012	326,917
Arizona	47,359,750	48,907,059	49,721,344	814,285
Arkansas	35,318,249	36,472,146	37,079,394	607,248
California	583,157,285	602,209,852	612,236,429	10,026,577
Colorado	53,522,036	55,270,676	56,190,913	920,237
Connecticut	45,079,082	46,551,879	47,326,951	775,072
Delaware	32,361,451	33,418,745	33,975,155	556,410
District of Columbia	18,416,781	19,018,483	19,335,134	316,651
Florida	205,023,617	211,722,026	215,247,122	3,525,095
Georgia	74,811,512	77,255,709	78,541,989	1,286,280
Hawaii	13,576,737	14,020,308	14,253,741	233,433
Idaho	16,149,225	16,676,843	16,954,506	277,663
Illinois	135,565,653	139,994,773	142,325,636	2,330,863
Indiana	83,803,332	86,541,304	87,982,186	1,440,882
Iowa	40,748,562	42,079,875	42,780,489	700,615
Kansas	39,427,078	40,715,216	41,393,110	677,894
Kentucky	50,795,097	52,454,644	53,327,995	873,351
Louisiana	54,441,519	56,220,200	57,156,246	936,046
Maine	19,708,739	20,352,651	20,691,515	338,864
Maryland	94,184,725	97,261,872	98,881,247	1,619,375
Massachusetts	83,239,024	85,958,560	87,389,739	1,431,179
Michigan	161,533,278	166,810,797	169,588,136	2,777,340
Minnesota	123,768,562	127,812,255	129,940,283	2,128,028
Mississippi	24,746,695	25,555,204	25,980,689	425,485
Missouri	58,033,011	59,929,031	60,926,828	997,797
Montana	11,234,659	11,601,711	11,794,875	193,164
Nebraska	22,215,900	22,941,725	23,323,696	381,971
Nevada	36,891,980	38,097,293	38,731,599	634,306
New Hampshire	14,139,311	14,601,262	14,844,368	243,106
New Jersey	199,137,349	205,643,446	209,067,335	3,423,889
New Mexico	33,200,369	34,285,072	34,855,906	570,834
New York	293,239,318	302,819,858	307,861,699	5,041,842
North Carolina	98,314,031	101,526,088	103,216,461	1,690,373
North Dakota	9,782,068	10,101,662	10,269,851	168,189

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	204,335,627	211,011,559	214,524,825	3,513,266
Oklahoma	55,398,552	57,208,500	58,161,001	952,501
Oregon	47,605,001	49,160,323	49,978,825	818,502
Pennsylvania	183,636,792	189,636,464	192,793,842	3,157,379
Rhode Island	10,770,280	11,122,160	11,307,340	185,180
South Carolina	52,991,857	54,723,175	55,634,296	911,121
South Dakota	6,950,698	7,177,787	7,297,295	119,508
Tennessee	62,255,688	64,289,669	65,360,068	1,070,400
Texas	235,761,967	243,464,641	247,518,240	4,053,599
Utah	28,411,561	29,339,807	29,828,304	488,497
Vermont	9,760,257	10,079,138	10,246,952	167,814
Virginia	69,525,431	71,796,924	72,992,317	1,195,393
Washington	90,170,637	93,116,638	94,666,997	1,550,358
West Virginia	31,147,558	32,165,192	32,700,731	535,539
Wisconsin	74,443,462	76,875,634	78,155,586	1,279,952
Wyoming	10,621,816	10,968,846	11,151,473	182,627
Subtotal	4,052,684,241	4,185,091,120	4,254,771,380	69,680,260
Indian Tribes	40,121,026	40,522,000	41,151,000	629,000
Subtotal	40,121,026	40,522,000	41,151,000	629,000
Guam	3,666,273	3,786,055	3,849,092	63,036
Puerto Rico	33,449,185	34,542,017	35,117,129	575,112
Virgin Islands	4,105,670	4,239,808	4,310,399	70,591
Subtotal	41,221,128	42,567,880	43,276,620	708,740
Total States/Territories	4,134,026,395	4,268,181,000	4,339,199,000	71,018,000
TOTAL RESOURCES	\$4,134,026,395	\$4,268,181,000	\$4,339,199,000	\$71,018,000

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

State Table - Access and Visitation Grants

FY 2014 Mandatory State/Formula Grants

CFDA # 93.597

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Alabama	144,537	137,856	137,856	0
Alaska	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Arizona	181,601	172,676	172,676	0
Arkansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
California	944,475	946,820	946,820	0
Colorado	133,533	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	492,682	502,438	502,438	0
Georgia	289,853	295,483	295,483	0
Hawaii	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Idaho	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Illinois	334,582	346,886	346,886	0
Indiana	189,293	192,761	192,761	0
Iowa	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kansas	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Kentucky	127,808	123,634	123,634	0
Louisiana	153,521	145,278	145,278	0
Maine	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Maryland	161,939	160,674	160,674	0
Massachusetts	172,546	171,813	171,813	0
Michigan	278,721	284,554	284,554	0
Minnesota	133,784	133,346	133,346	0
Mississippi	100,000	107,089	107,089	0
Missouri	166,750	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	210,145	212,190	212,190	0
New Mexico	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
New York	537,377	545,183	545,183	0
North Carolina	282,996	279,933	279,933	0
North Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0

STATE/TERRITORY	FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Estimate	FY 2014 Estimate	Difference +/- 2013
Ohio	339,477	346,015	346,015	0
Oklahoma	108,427	103,930	103,930	0
Oregon	100,100	100,000	100,000	0
Pennsylvania	326,925	344,452	344,452	0
Rhode Island	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
South Carolina	140,838	136,311	136,311	0
South Dakota	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tennessee	182,772	181,834	181,834	0
Texas	735,322	702,147	702,147	0
Utah	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Vermont	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Virginia	202,633	207,182	207,182	0
Washington	169,937	176,274	176,274	0
West Virginia	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Wisconsin	157,426	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

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