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THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

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ABSTRACT

This report provides summary information on the child support enforcement program, established under title IV-D of the Social Security Act. It includes basic program statistics and a description of the administrative structure and major characteristics of the program.

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THE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

I. OVERVIEW

Title IV-D of the Social Security Act was enacted in 1975 (P.L. 93-647) to establish a program of child support enforcement. The program provides services to locate absent parents, establish paternity, and assist in the establishment and collection of court-ordered, administratively ordered, and voluntary child and spousal support payments. The program was enacted in an effort to require absent parents to support their children and thereby reduce spending for cash welfare under the Federal-State program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The program covers both AFDC recipients and non-AFDC recipients.

Applicants for, and beneficiaries of, AFDC are required to assign their support rights to the State in order to receive AFDC. In addition, each applicant or recipient must cooperate with the State if necessary to establish paternity and secure child support.

The support payments made on behalf of AFDC children are paid to the State for distribution rather than directly to the family. If the child support collection is insufficient to lift the family's income above the State's AFDC eligibility limit the family receives its full welfare grant and the child support is distributed to reimburse the State and Federal Governments in proportion to their assistance to the family. If the recipient's income, including the child support payments, exceeds the State's AFDC standard of "need," the recipient's benefits are ended.

Non-AFDC families participate in the program on a voluntary basis. Federal funding for services to non-AFDC families was made a permanent part of the program in 1980. The Tax Equity Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (P.L. 97-248) allows States to provide child support enforcement services to non-AFDC families without charge or to recover costs of serving such families by charging the custodial parent or the absent parent an application fee of up to \$20, and by retaining a portion of any child support payments which were collected.

The Federal administration of title IV-D is in the Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) of the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) (formerly the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW)). OCSE reviews and approves State IV-D plans, establishes standards for effective State child support programs, provides technical assistance to the States, assists them with reporting procedures, maintains records of program operations and child support expenditures and collections, and audits State programs.

The Federal Parent Locator Service within OCSE obtains and transmits to State and local child support agencies information contained in the files of the Federal Government to assist in locating absent parents.

Each State must designate a single and separate organizational unit to administer the IV-D program within the State. In most States, the child support agency is located within the "umbrella" social services or human resources department, which also houses the State's AFDC program. State child support agencies also must have cooperative arrangements with law enforcement officials such as district attorneys, friends of the court, and attorneys general.

Effective October 1, 1982, P.L. 97-248 reduced from 75 percent to 70 percent the Federal matching rate for administrative costs incurred by the State in providing child and spousal support services. This includes costs incurred by law enforcement officials pursuant to cooperative agreements with the IV-D agency

and costs of supportive or administrative personnel of courts in the performance of IV-D functions. (P.L. 97-248, repeals reimbursement for costs of court personnel effective October 1, 1983.) As of July 1, 1981, Federal matching was available to cover 90 percent of the cost of developing and implementing child support management information systems.

A 15 percent incentive payment, (reduced by P.L. 97-248 to 12 percent effective October 1, 1983) financed entirely from the Federal share of collections, is paid to States that enforce and collect child support for AFDC families within the State and on behalf of other States and to political subdivisions that enforce and collect child support intrastate. 1/

If a State is unsuccessful in obtaining child and spousal support, it may apply to the OCSE for a certification of the delinquent amount to the Internal Revenue Service for collection on behalf of AFDC recipients. Further, the wages or retirement benefits of Federal employees can be garnished to provide child support. Under P.L. 97-35, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to withhold from any tax refunds due an individual that owes past-due support and whose family is receiving AFDC an amount equal to any past-due support. 2/ The withheld amount is to be sent to the State agency, together with notice of the taxpayer's current address. In addition, bankruptcy no longer discharges a parent from child support obligations.

1/ P.L. 95-272 extended eligibility for the incentive payment to a State that collects support payments on its own behalf. As a result all States qualify for the bonus for all child support collections they make.

2/ "Past-due Support" is defined as the amount of a delinquency determined under court order or an order of an administrative process established under State law for support and maintenance of a child, or of a child and the parent with whom the child is living (spousal support).

If a State is found by an annual audit not to have an effective child support enforcement program that meets the requirements of title IV-D, the State's AFDC reimbursement is to be reduced by 5 percent. The first audit period was January 1 to September 30, 1977. However, Congress prohibited the imposition of any penalties until October 1, 1981.

II. BACKGROUND

The need for Federal involvement in child support enforcement efforts arose from changes in the characteristics of the AFDC caseload. The AFDC program provides welfare payments to families in which one parent is deceased, absent, disabled, or unemployed. When the program began in 1935, death of a parent was the major cause of eligibility and by 1940 it accounted for 42 percent of the AFDC caseload. In 1979, however, children eligible due to death of a parent accounted for only 2.2 percent of the total caseload; 44.3 percent were eligible on grounds of a parent's continued absence from home.

Statistics show that the largest single factor accounting for the increase in AFDC rolls has been the increase in the number of families in which the parents were never married. In 1979, 37.5 percent of AFDC recipient children were deprived of father's support or care because the father was not married to the mother.

A Census Bureau study entitled "Child Support and Alimony: 1978" 3/ says that of 7.1 million women who had children presently under 21 years of age from an absent father, only about 59 percent were awarded or had an agreement to receive child support payments. The average amount of child support received was \$1,800 and represented 20 percent of the total income of the mothers involved. Of the women who were supposed to receive child support in 1978, 49 percent received the full amount they were due.

3/ U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Special Studies. Series P-23, no. 112. Child Support and Alimony: 1978.

A. Basic Program Statistics

- o \$670.6 million in collections on behalf of AFDC recipients in FY 1981,
- o \$958.3 million in collections on behalf of non-AFDC recipients in FY 1981,
- o \$1.6 billion in total child support collections in FY 1981, and
- o \$512.5 million in total administrative expenditures in FY 1981, the Federal Government paid 75 percent of total administrative expenditures and the States paid 25 percent.
- o In FY 1981, 705,000 parents were located.
- o A support obligation was established in 420,000 cases.
- o Paternity was established in approximately 163,500 cases.
- o In FY 1981, almost 46,000 cases (families) were removed from the AFDC rolls due to child support collections.

An expanded set of data is to be found in appendix A.

B. Administrative Structure

Title IV-D provides for the establishment of State child support agencies (referred to as IV-D agencies), State and Federal Parent Locator Services, and a Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement.

The fundamental activities of the IV-D programs are carried out at the State level, although some States allow local administration under State supervision. It is the State unit, the IV-D agency, that has the responsibility of establishing paternity and securing support. The Parent Locator Services of the States are organized within the IV-D agencies.

The Federal unit, OCSE, plays primarily a supervisory role. It establishes requirements for the States in the areas of organization and staffing, and it develops general program standards. Each year OCSE is required to review all

State programs, checking for effectiveness and compliance with the law, in its annual audit. Additional audits are made of State program operations.

The Office of Child Support Enforcement also provides informational assistance. OCSE gives States technical aid and assists them in their reporting procedures. More importantly, though, through its Parent Locator Service it provides States with information to lead to the location of absent parents.

OCSE serves as a certifying authority to which IV-D agencies must appeal before they may take two particular actions: Before a State may invoke the use of the collection mechanism of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to collect overdue child support, it must appeal to OCSE for certification of the delinquent amount. And before a State may utilize the Federal courts in a IV-D case, OCSE must certify the action. 4/

A last function of OCSE is to maintain program records.

The OCSE is within the Department of Health and Human Services, its Director reporting directly to the Secretary. The Commissioner of Social Security is the Director of OCSE at the present time. 5/

C. Program Characteristics

1. Reimbursement of AFDC Expenditures

As a condition of eligibility for aid, every AFDC applicant or recipient must assign the State his or her rights to support. The State is hence entitled to any child support obligations ordered to be given on behalf of AFDC recipients,

4/ The OCSE has delegated the certification authority to DHHS child support regional representatives.

5/ Prior to the March 1977 reorganization of HHS, the Administrator of the Social and Rehabilitation Service was the Director of the office.

including such obligations as have accrued at the time of support rights assignments.

A related provision requires that child support payments made by a parent on behalf of AFDC children be sent to the State.

Acting in concert, these two provisions enable the State to regain portions of its AFDC expenditures. In cases where child support payments are made to the State, as required, the State continues to send out AFDC benefits, unchanged in amount. The actual support money goes to offset Federal and State AFDC expenditures. 6/ The amount reimbursed to the Federal and State Governments is determined according to the extent of financial participation of each in AFDC payments. (One of two formulas may be used to determine State and Federal AFDC financial participation levels; the matching percentages are adjusted biennially and vary from State to State.)

If the amount of child support payment received exceeds the monthly AFDC payment (thus making the family ineligible for AFDC), the State sends the difference on to the family, up to a limit: the level established by the court or administrative procedure 7/ as the parent's support obligation for the current month. The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, P.L. 97-248, requires that child support payments collected which are sufficient to make the family ineligible for AFDC will be paid to the family in months after the first month of ineligibility. Thus, the family would not be able to receive double payment for

6/ In the first 14 months of the IV-D program, through September 30, 1976, 40 percent of the first \$50 of the current month's child support payment collected (to a maximum of \$20) was required to be paid to the AFDC family.

7/ Title IV-D allows States to set up procedures and formulas for determining child support amounts. In FY 1981, the following States had enacted legislation providing for administrative procedures to be used: Alaska, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

the same month, once in the form of AFDC, and once as a result of the child support collection. This provision took effect October 1, 1982. When the amount of support received exceeds the court-ordered support obligations for the month (such as at times when arrears are being settled), the additional amounts are retained by the State for reimbursement of past AFDC expenditures, to be distributed between the State and Federal Governments in the same way as above. Any excess, above amounts needed to reimburse the Federal and State Governments, goes to the family.

The child support law authorizes each State to continue to collect child support payments for 3 months after a family becomes ineligible for AFDC. 8/ (Each State sets its own eligibility standards with respect to income and assets.) An amendment to title IV-D enacted in the 95th Congress specifically provides that during the 3-month period a State may take support amounts paid in excess of the absent parent's support obligation for reimbursement of prior AFDC expenditures. If there is no excess or if there are no unreimbursed AFDC payments, the total support payment is paid to the family. After the end of the 3-month period, the State may continue to collect the current monthly support payments, but this time only if the person on whose behalf the collections would be made applies for collection as a non-recipient of AFDC. This time the State may subtract from the support payment its costs in handling the support collections, no matter how much the payment is. When a family ceases receiving AFDC, the assignment of support rights terminates, except with respect to the amount of any unpaid support obligation. The State is required to attempt to collect the unpaid obligation.

8/ In FY 1981, all States but 13 had opted to collect for the 3-month period, the 13 being: Alabama, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. Georgia had opted to collect for 2 months, Kentucky for 1. Six States opted to collect child support payments for up to 5 months after the family became ineligible for AFDC benefits, the 6 States were: District of Columbia, Idaho, Maryland, New Mexico, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

2. The Requirement of Cooperation

Each recipient of, or applicant for, AFDC is required to cooperate with the State if need be in its efforts to locate the absent parent, establish paternity, and collect support. Again, this is a condition of eligibility for cash assistance, contained within title IV-A. Under the law, AFDC recipients or applicants may be excused from the requirement of cooperation if the IV-A (AFDC) agency determines that good cause for noncooperation exists, taking into consideration "the best interests of the child on whose behalf aid is claimed." The determination is made according to standards set forth in Federal regulations, the so-called good cause regulations. If good cause is found not to exist and if the relative with whom a child is living still refuses to cooperate, the child's benefits will not be suspended, but the relative's will. Additionally, the child's benefits will be sent in the form of a protective payment to a person not the relative. (The same is true of refusal to assign the State support rights: if an AFDC applicant or recipient refuses to make an assignment of support rights, the child will not be disqualified from AFDC. The applicant or recipient will be disqualified, however, and the child will be able to receive benefits only in the form of protective payments.)

The requirement that applicants and recipients cooperate in establishing paternity and obtaining support from an absent parent has been the subject of controversy since it was first enacted as part of the original child support legislation. The provision was modified by P.L. 94-88, enacted August 1, 1975, to allow noncooperation on the part of individuals whom the State determined had good cause for refusal, such determinations to be made on the basis of standards established by the Secretary of HEW. The requirement that the Secretary establish standards turned out to be difficult to fulfill because of continuing

controversy over their content. Proposed regulations were published August 13, 1976, a year after the good cause legislation was enacted. Final regulations were not published until nearly 1-1/2 years later, on January 16, 1978. The final regulations generated further controversy and were subsequently revised and published on October 3, 1978.

The revised set of final good cause regulations became effective on December 4, 1978. The revised set is specific with respect to the circumstances under which State welfare (IV-A) agencies may find good cause. According to HHS analysis of the comments received on the first set of final regulations, some individuals, for the most part district attorneys and representatives of State and local IV-D agencies, argued that the regulations placed an unreasonable burden on the IV-D program, in terms of administrative effort and by permitting unjustified noncooperation. Others, in the main from legal services organizations and other advocate groups, either supported the current regulations or argued that they were inadequate to insure against emotional or physical harm to the child or caretaker relative. As the result of public comments, the Department of HHS promulgated the revised set of final regulations, which are stricter and more specific than those issued earlier.

A summary of these revised final good cause regulations follows. Circumstances under which cooperation may be found to be against the best interests of the child are defined to include: situations in which cooperation is reasonably anticipated to result in physical or emotional harm to the child, or physical or emotional harm to the caretaker relative, of such nature that it reduces the capacity to care for the child adequately; situations in which the child was conceived as a result of incest or forcible rape; and situations in which legal procedures are underway for the child's adoption. According to the regulations,

physical harm and emotional harm must be of a serious nature. A finding of good cause for emotional harm may only be based on a demonstration of an emotional impairment that substantially affects the individual's functioning. The factors of incest, rape, and pending adoption do not automatically excuse noncooperation; in such cases, also, a determination that cooperation would be detrimental to the child must be made for cooperation to be excused. Payments to an AFDC recipient cannot be denied, delayed, or discontinued because a good cause claim is pending. (In the case of applicants, however, a judgment on eligibility for the AFDC program will be held up if corroborative evidence of the good cause claim is not provided.) Eligibility for exemption from cooperation is to be reviewed periodically. States may choose to allow their IV-D agencies to proceed with collection efforts after a claim of good cause has been proved, without the cooperation of the caretaker relative, only in instances where the IV-A agency believes that pursuing collection efforts independently would not result in harm to the child or caretaker relative. Lastly, certain procedures of the good cause determination process are specified.

3. The Parent Locator Services

The State IV-D agency is required to attempt to locate all absent parents when their location is unknown. In doing this, States must use what are described in the regulations as "appropriate local locator sources," such as officials and employees administering public assistance, general assistance, medical assistance, food stamps and social services, relatives and friends of the absent parent, current or past employers, the local telephone company, the U.S. Postal Service, financial references, unions, fraternal organizations, and police, parole, and probation records if appropriate. They must also use appropriate State agencies and departments, including the departments which maintain

records of public assistance, unemployment insurance, income taxation, drivers license, vehicle registration, and criminal records.

Regulations that became effective July 31, 1978, permit State child support agencies to submit requests for location information regarding absent parents to the Federal Parent Locator Service (FPLS) from two child support offices in the State in addition to the central office of the State child support agency and allow a State to submit these requests at the same time that it attempts to locate an absent parent using location sources within the State. Previously, only the State IV-D agency could transmit requests. The change was aimed at shortening the turnaround time for location requests of large cities. Earlier, it took at least 60 days in many States to search all State location sources; and if these efforts were unsuccessful and a request then was submitted to the FPLS, it took another 60 days for the FPLS to process most location requests. During FY 1980, the FPLS reduced the average monthly backlog of address requests by 52 percent and the average monthly processing costs by \$10,000. The OCSE says that these results were due in part to the major technical improvements to the FPLS, of which the aforementioned provision was one.

The FPLS is supported by a telecommunications network which gives States and selected local jurisdictions with remote computer terminals a direct communications link with the FPLS. As of September 1981, 48 States, the District of Columbia and 4 local jurisdictions were using the telecommunications network. States lacking terminals use FPLS services through magnetic tape or paper documents. P.L. 96-265, the Social Security Disability Amendments of 1980, requires Federal funding at the 90 percent rate for costs attributable to the planning, design, development, installation or enhancement of approved computerized management information systems for both the child support enforcement and AFDC programs, effective July 1, 1981.

The FPLS is organized within OCSE. An interface with the Social Security Administration (SSA) and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) provides the FPLS with last known home and employer addresses. When the social security number is not known, it is acquired from SSA. The FPLS regularly receives address information from the five branches of the armed services, from the Veterans Administration (VA), from the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) of the General Services Administration (GSA) (the NPRC keeps records on Federal Government civilian employees, records not kept by SSA). Contacted on an exceptional basis are the Civil Service Commission and other Federal agencies, the information transfer sometimes taking place between a State PLS and a local office of the Federal agency rather than between the FPLS and the agency staff. In addition to the above-mentioned interface with the IRS and SSA, the FPLS has established a computer interface with the NPRC, and other computer interfaces are planned. The DHHS reimburses agencies for costs they incur pursuant to FPLS requests.

4. Federal-State Financial Provisions

Effective October 1, 1982, the Federal Government pays 70 percent of the administrative costs incurred by the State in providing child support enforcement services. This level of Federal financial participation is substantially higher than is provided for administration of the AFDC program, which is 50 percent. Prior to P.L. 97-248, the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, Federal matching for State administrative costs was 75 percent.

Beginning July 1, 1980 Federal matching funds for child support administrative costs included expenditures by courts (in excess of 1978 costs and exclusive of judge's salaries) in performing child support enforcement activities. However, P.L. 97-248 repealed Federal matching for the costs of court personnel, effective October 1, 1983.

Financial incentives are provided to political subdivisions which enforce and collect child support obligations on behalf of State IV-D agencies as well as to the State as a whole if it collects child support payments on its own behalf. Under P.L. 96-272, a State that administers its own child support enforcement program (without county participation) was made eligible to receive an incentive payment for child support collections. Where the program is State supervised but administered by political subdivisions, the political subdivision collecting and enforcing is entitled to receive the incentive. Where various program activities are carried out by both the State and the political subdivision, the entity to receive the incentive could be controlled by the cooperative agreement, purchase of service agreement or possibly State law. The incentive amount is 15 percent of such child support payments as are collected by the localities. 9/ The same 15 percent incentive payments are given to States enforcing and collecting child support obligations on behalf of other States. When more than one jurisdiction is involved, the incentive payment is allocated among the jurisdictions. Thus, for any one collection of assigned child support, only one 15 percent incentive payment is made. Incentive payments come out of the portion of child support collections sent to the Federal Government, thus costing the State nothing. Under P.L. 97-248, child support incentive payments were reduced from 15 percent to 12 percent, effective October 1, 1983.

Financial penalties may be imposed on the States. If in the annual audit a State's program is found not to be effective and not to meet the requirements of

9/ Until October 1, 1977, the incentive payments amounted to 25 percent in the first year of collections and 10 percent thereafter.

title IV-D, the Federal share of that State's total AFDC expenditures could be reduced by 5 percent.

A specific authorization of Federal matching funds for IV-D service provided to nonrecipients of AFDC, which originally expired September 30, 1978, but was subsequently extended retroactively (P.L. 96-178), has been made permanent (P.L. 96-272). The Federal matching rate for administering such services like those for AFDC families, was reduced to 70 percent, effective October 1, 1982, by P.L. 97-248.

5. The IRS Collection Mechanism

A State IV-D agency may request the OCSE to use the Internal Revenue Service collection mechanism to collect delinquent child support obligations established by court order or administrative procedure on behalf of an AFDC recipient. To use the IRS mechanism, a State must show OCSE that it has made diligent and reasonable efforts to collect the delinquent amount using its own collection mechanisms.

The IRS may give the amount and type of income received and the number of dependents claimed by the absent parent as reflected on the latest return; the IRS also furnishes address information based on the latest income tax return filed by the absent parent to the FPLS. To improve the capacity of the State child support enforcement agencies to acquire accurate wage data, P.L. 96-265 authorizes and requires SSA to disclose wage and self-employment information directly to State and local child support enforcement agencies. Previously, this information could be obtained only from the IRS. P.L. 96-265 also requires States to disclose wage information from unemployment compensation records to CSE agencies for the same purpose.

As was stated earlier, IRS can collect delinquent child support when a State has been unable to collect. However, before the 1981 change in law, the IRS could collect only when the delinquency was under a court order. P.L. 97-35 permits IRS to collect child support that is delinquent under an administrative order, and also allows the IRS to collect support obligations with respect to the parent with whom the child is living and who is receiving AFDC. 10/ In addition, new law provides that IRS is to collect delinquent child support from income tax refunds of the offending parent. States will be allowed to submit to the Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement AFDC cases in which there is a child support arrearage. The OCSE will consolidate the requests and send them to the IRS. Before a tax refund is sent to any taxpayer, the IRS will first check to see if there is a child support arrearage and send the refund, up to the amount of the arrearage, to the State child support agency. 11/ Before the IRS mechanism may be used, OCSE must certify the delinquent amount; only delinquent amounts may be collected through the IRS mechanism. States must pay the Federal Government a fee for costs involved in making the collection.

Public Law 96-265 strengthened the child support enforcement powers of the States by extending to the States the authority to request the IRS collection of delinquent child support payments for non-AFDC families. This change was effective as of July 1, 1980.

10/ A current population reports study (cited in footnote 3 page 5) states that of the 14.3 million ever divorced or separated women, in 1978, only about 14 percent were awarded or had an agreement to receive alimony or maintenance payments. The average amount of alimony received was \$2,850, or 26 percent of the total income of the women who received alimony.

11/ Over a half million cases were submitted by 46 States and the District of Columbia for collection during FY 1981.

6. Garnishment

Under title IV-D, persons receiving remuneration for employment by the United States Government, including members of the armed services, are made subject to garnishment proceedings as if their employer were a private citizen, for collection of child support and alimony obligations. The law defines remuneration as including compensation for personal services; whether severance pay, sick pay, or incentive pay. It also includes periodic benefits such as social security benefits or other Federal pensions, retirement, annuities, dependents or survivors' benefits, black lung benefits, and veterans' pension and compensation.

Extensive amendments to the garnishment provisions of Title IV-D were made in the 95th Congress. The procedures for service of garnishment orders upon the United States were specified. District of Columbia employees were specifically included under the law. Issuance of garnishment regulations was authorized on behalf of the three branches of the Federal Government and on behalf of the Government of the District of Columbia. And certain terms used in the garnishment sections of the law were further defined.

7. Inter-State Cooperation

Title IV-D requires that States cooperate to secure collections of support on each other's behalf. The primary mechanism of inter-State child support action is the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA), which predated title IV-D. By 1955, URESA had been adopted by all States. It allows any person owed child support payments to file a petition in the home State and receive a hearing in the State where the obligor resides. This procedure provides for enforcement or modification of an existing support order as well as initial determination of support payments.

One drawback to URESA's effectiveness is that it is not uniform among all States. States have adopted various amendments to URESA or dropped whole sections from the original version. Therefore, before filing a URESA petition, one must assess the responding State's law. In many cases, differences in the laws of individual States prevent prosecution. For example, while the initiating State may allow suits for arrearages, the responding State may not have a provision for collecting arrearages. In that case, an action to collect arrearages would be blocked.

In addition, prosecutorial indifference in the responding State may cause undue delay. Even after the hearing is scheduled, a prosecutor may not adequately represent the absent petitioner, even though URESA provides that the prosecuting attorney shall prosecute the case diligently.

Title IV-D itself requires cooperation between States in matters of paternity determination, parent location, and child support collection.

The Federal courts may be used as a mechanism of child support action in cases involving two States. To use the Federal courts, a State seeking action must apply to OCSE for certification of the case for the courts, which OCSE gives if it finds the other State to have been remiss and finds the use of the Federal courts to be the only solution to the problem.

8. State-Local Interaction

The child support law requires State IV-D agencies to enter into cooperative arrangements with appropriate court and law enforcement officials in order to promote effectiveness in the IV-D program.

States may choose to have their IV-D program administered at the local level, under State supervision.

9. Fees Charged to Nonrecipients of AFDC

Before October 1, 1981, States were allowed to provide federally-subsidized child support enforcement services to non-AFDC families without charge or to recover costs of servicing such families by charging the custodial parent an application fee of up to \$20 (a limit set by regulation), and by retaining a portion of any child support payments which were collected.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, P.L. 97-35, replaced this optional provision with a requirement that States impose a fee equal to 10 percent of the support owed, to be charged against the absent parent and added to the amount of the collection.

The Congress, in passage of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, P.L. 97-248, repealed the Reconciliation Act provision and restored the fee provisions of prior law under which States had an option as to whether or not to charge for the cost of non-AFDC child support collection. P.L. 97-248 gives the States the additional option of allowing them to recover cost either from the absent parent or from the custodial parent.

If a State elects to collect from the custodial parent (by deducting the costs from the amount of child support which is collected) the State must have in effect a procedure under which the court or other entity which determines the amount of the support obligation will be notified of the amount by which any support collection will be reduced to reimburse the costs of collection.

This provision took effect August 13, 1981.

10. Establishment of Paternity

Paternity may be established by court order or by other legal procedures (for instance, by acknowledgement) as State law dictates. Each State IV-D agency is required to create a list of laboratories which perform acceptable tests usable for paternity determinations purposes, including blood tests, and to make this list available to appropriate courts and law enforcement officials, and to the public on request. Under the good cause regulations referred to earlier, the welfare agency may determine that it is against the best interests of the child to seek to establish paternity in cases involving incest, forcible rape, or pending procedures for adoption.

11. Child Support Intercept of Unemployment Benefits

Public Law 97-35 requires that past-due child support obligations be withheld from the unemployment benefits or trade adjustment benefits of a delinquent parent. The law requires the child support enforcement agency to collect any outstanding child support obligations owed by an individual receiving unemployment benefits--through an agreement with the individual or, in the absence, the legal processes of the State--by having a portion of the individual's employment benefits withheld and forwarded to the State child support agency. State plan requirements for this provision take effect October 1, 1982.

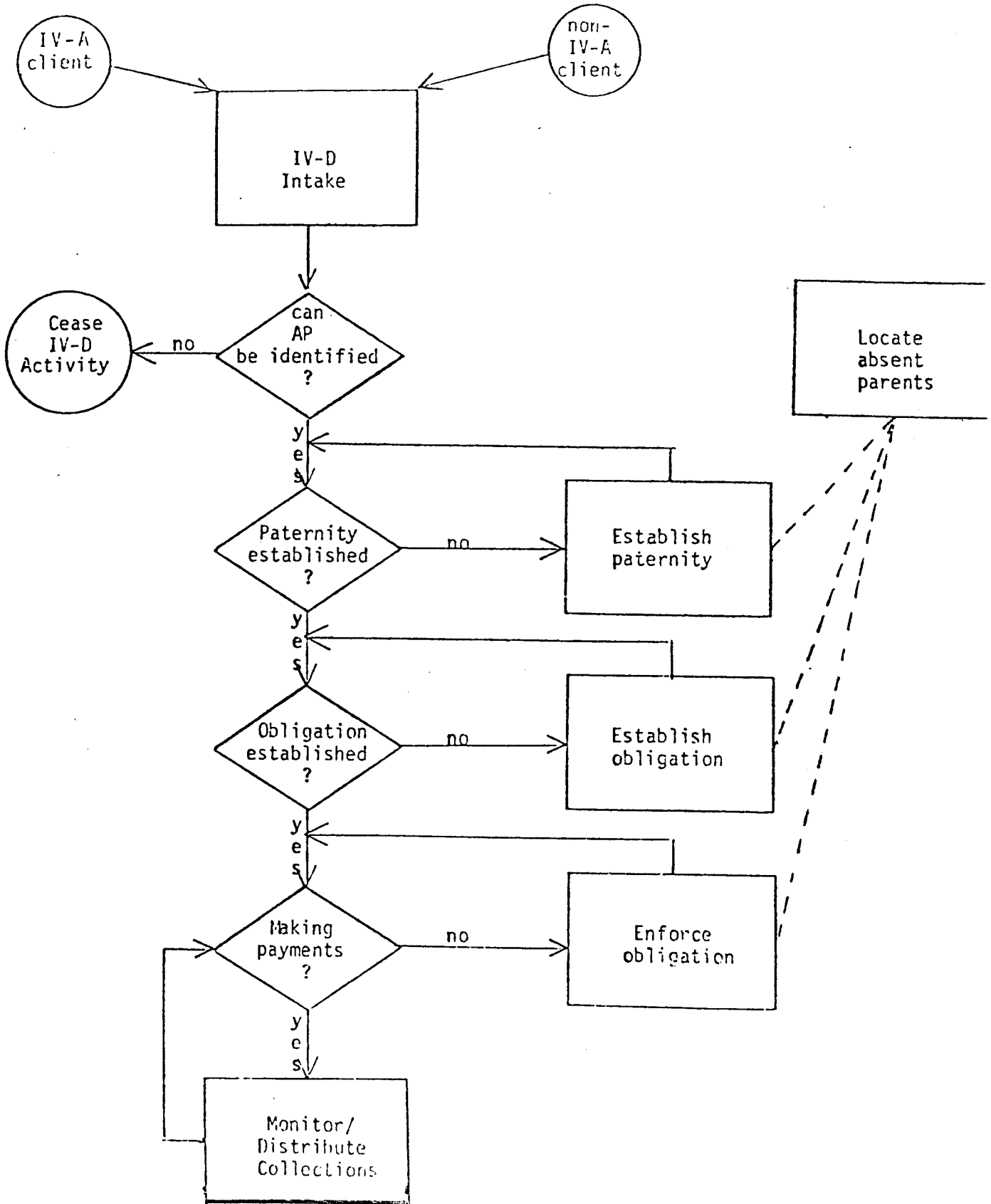
12. Child Support Obligations Not Discharged by Bankruptcy

Public Law 97-35 provides that a child support obligation assigned to a State as a condition of AFDC eligibility can no longer be discharged in bankruptcy.

13. Allotments for Child and Spousal Support by Members of the Armed Forces

The Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 added a new section to title IV-D of the Social Security Act to require allotments from the pay and allowances of any member of the uniformed service on active duty when he fails to make child or spousal support payments. The requirement would arise when the servicemember failed to make support payments in an amount at least equal to the value of 2 month's worth of support. Provisions of the Consumer Credit Protection Act would apply so that the percentage of the member's pay which could be subject to allotment would be limited. The amount of the allotment would be the amount of the support payment, as established under a legally enforceable administrative or judicial order. In addition, the servicemember must be given an opportunity (within a 30-day limit) to consult a judge advocate or other law specialist. This provision took effect October 1, 1982.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT CASE FUNCTIONS



APPENDIX A: CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS

The following materials have been excerpted from "Child Support Enforcement; 6th Annual Report to Congress for the period ending September 30, 1981," U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Child Support Enforcement. December 31, 1981.

Total Child Support Collections
by State Since Program Inception

STATE	Fiscal Year 1976	Transition Quarter	Fiscal Year 1977	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979	Fiscal Year 1980
Totals	511,676,067	180,873,718	863,704,311	1,047,981,403	1,333,259,009	1,477,699,706
Alabama	15,327	30,587	255,631	2,806,154	6,853,876	6,572,844
Alaska	0	0	4,507,963	5,051,198	3,844,282	4,665,060
Arizona	11,684	11,158	178,318	1,959,185	6,410,979	7,073,449
Arkansas	31,055	69,986	844,828	2,143,414	3,921,146	4,567,893
California	53,763,648	19,491,667	148,915,171	148,913,297	199,944,512	194,792,764
Colorado	1,790,888	607,990	3,723,852	5,992,729	4,020,280	5,915,520
Connecticut	16,288,164	4,095,031	18,154,664	20,384,011	23,033,132	25,993,733
Delaware	4,713,197	1,510,013	6,167,490	5,634,977	5,813,466	6,460,003
Dist. Columbia	454,771	80,016	578,622	777,083	1,086,071	1,653,762
Florida	602,117*	322,813	3,149,257	5,828,362	10,523,480	12,325,503
Georgia	2,558,764	686,524	3,951,917	4,985,224	5,553,493	6,479,713
Guam	1,326	2,474	13,412	0	159,504	103,726
Hawaii	28,622	59,642	1,062,439	1,648,076	5,149,982	6,951,281
Idaho	1,013,037	376,385	1,847,056	1,942,419	2,500,834	2,915,412
Illinois	4,373,715	1,630,736	7,945,565	10,312,726	10,739,169	12,446,799
Indiana	0 ^x	0	8,067,833	8,415,782	9,072,561	10,612,139
Iowa	5,699,722	1,745,762	7,866,142	9,842,140	13,017,219	16,036,643
Kansas	2,048,333	700,566	3,375,777	3,802,791	3,974,734	5,358,509
Kentucky	153,168	115,670	605,152	2,739,200	4,881,202	14,712,872
Louisiana	5,587,396	1,555,848	7,568,070	9,777,384	12,678,610	15,066,311
Maine	1,011,699	688,359	2,799,020	3,514,719	4,573,543	4,944,686
Maryland	5,949,692	0	6,139,711	12,186,658	20,855,841	26,398,280
Massachusetts	16,329,037	8,852,579	24,342,352	26,524,871	36,338,406	42,812,386
Michigan	76,551,305	23,043,410	79,264,222	210,649,033	248,413,880	290,152,564
Minnesota	8,311,028	3,335,537	14,046,924	17,596,407	21,370,446	24,897,866
Mississippi	0 ^x	2,638	664,688	1,135,083	1,661,889	2,128,082
Missouri	0 ^x	0	0	3,429,532	5,828,799	9,736,272
Montana	202,328	172,752	522,524	1,061,249	1,212,812	1,514,377
Nebraska	90,250	36,013	1,290,422	2,227,886	2,468,446	2,941,057
Nevada	0 ^x	215	1,919,094	2,464,211	3,867,873	3,075,879
New Hampshire	644,965	375,282	1,912,907	2,004,138	2,088,882	2,232,681
New Jersey	29,362,451	20,616,790	86,004,231	79,826,858	94,004,689	102,552,078
New Mexico	534,256	80,781	1,093,325	1,531,252	1,680,126	2,040,527
New York	71,616,950	25,718,235	107,067,563	77,007,283	136,360,884	145,013,990
North Carolina	167,080	229,712	3,105,804	7,696,676	9,168,228	11,443,344
North Dakota	417,558	150,063	973,549	1,017,517	1,722,685	1,667,027
Ohio	16,298,566	4,689,113	19,590,865	21,176,234	22,832,342	26,451,760
Oklahoma	620,146	256,101	1,488,540	1,767,274	1,825,755	2,234,151
Oregon	17,209,385	11,328,611	58,516,284	71,282,099	88,502,227	96,495,193
Pennsylvania	135,871,790	34,028,971	155,953,521	165,023,632	186,718,425	198,997,963
Puerto Rico	0	0	17,546	926,563	1,916,054	2,215,427
Rhode Island	2,214,185	619,417	3,106,362	3,170,530	3,575,277	3,727,101
South Carolina	0	7,417	568,523	2,362,987	3,638,942	4,504,596
South Dakota	408,551	140,977	754,612	1,018,696	1,406,861	1,633,726
Tennessee	434,488	174,807	4,763,397	6,385,357	8,975,697	11,142,825
Texas	4,121,358	1,975,309	5,419,220	6,865,757	8,207,082	9,876,630
Utah	1,653,349	796,969	3,244,373	5,473,663	6,624,231	7,427,461
Vermont	694,644	261,993	1,090,972	1,202,487	1,386,390	1,773,497
Virgin Islands	38,536	42,460	127,023	186,842	260,133	346,477
Virginia	3,694,024	1,151,864	5,271,435	3,968,584	9,196,592	8,873,093
Washington	14,558,645	4,605,591	20,951,013	25,042,837	27,017,546	28,297,858
West Virginia	0	79,732	745,974	1,229,035	1,592,146	1,976,322
Wisconsin	3,371,400	4,242,322	21,811,491	27,664,049	34,267,377	36,802,827
Wyoming	163,467	76,830	357,665	405,252	519,971	667,767

*Florida 1976 non-AFDC collections not reported.

^xState (AFDC) under waiver.

Child Support Collections on Behalf
of Families Receiving AFDC,
by State Since Program Inception

STATE	Fiscal Year 1976	Transition Quarter	Fiscal Year 1977	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979	Fiscal Year 1980
Totals	203,551,344	82,730,770	422,562,514	471,567,464	596,626,441	603,208,736
Alabama	12,829	21,886	244,384	2,770,374	6,837,844	6,571,934
Alaska	-0-	-0-	172,110	384,822	334,058	588,019
Arizona	11,684	-0-	97,669	796,504	642,054	926,100
Arkansas	30,855	69,121	812,234	1,585,907	2,427,570	2,387,952
California	10,997,242	7,735,115	76,149,525	72,614,076	117,532,204	95,126,950
Colorado	1,787,384	607,693	3,509,055	2,930,156	3,524,599	3,742,120
Connecticut	6,529,535	1,762,296	8,175,769	9,721,690	11,416,234	13,163,466
Delaware	676,487	279,573	1,191,346	1,301,273	1,385,587	1,699,806
Dist. Columbia	454,771	80,016	564,060	687,149	906,609	1,286,019
Florida	602,117	295,200	2,790,013	4,711,891	8,597,752	10,771,671
Georgia	2,508,829	622,181	3,412,962	4,217,620	4,770,574	5,720,331
Guam	1,326	2,474	13,412	-0-	159,096	102,826
Hawaii	28,622	59,642	1,062,439	1,648,076	2,543,753	2,852,956
Idaho	995,512	353,027	1,617,143	1,583,594	2,046,847	2,309,071
Illinois	4,365,497	1,606,730	7,784,424	9,837,571	9,916,428	11,270,638
Indiana	X	-0-	7,938,518	7,785,649	8,115,632	9,162,504
Iowa	5,615,744	1,706,744	7,411,677	8,988,869	10,654,044	12,774,242
Kansas	2,045,244	700,316	3,361,477	3,589,867	3,454,426	4,357,166
Kentucky	148,097	107,541	578,747	2,587,532	4,615,049	3,923,568
Louisiana	907,970	440,960	2,684,901	3,680,076	5,244,166	6,718,590
Maine	961,355	664,127	2,691,354	3,280,556	4,132,562	4,354,185
Maryland	5,949,692	-0-	6,091,107	9,843,748	10,928,817	13,152,618
Massachusetts	16,329,037	8,852,579	24,342,352	26,524,871	29,145,218	31,190,945
Michigan	53,682,197	17,163,603	66,394,202	73,084,263	76,375,082	77,594,826
Minnesota	6,265,030	2,686,418	11,293,369	13,032,825	14,509,658	16,269,028
Mississippi	X	2,638	663,748	1,062,760	1,555,947	1,955,954
Missouri	X	-0-	-0-	3,190,701	4,164,808	4,997,920
Montana	177,204	151,232	362,234	672,802	684,566	820,598
Nebraska	85,782	34,845	1,128,398	1,909,592	2,083,322	2,470,148
Nevada	X	215	343,760	424,557	517,089	685,400
New Hampshire	644,965	375,282	1,912,907	2,004,138	2,088,882	2,154,320
New Jersey	13,890,835	4,607,658	19,901,563	20,079,835	28,621,685	30,686,607
New Mexico	522,948	75,675	938,610	1,174,187	1,160,016	1,409,280
New York	7,795,067	7,450,359	43,985,591	39,662,436	56,587,904	48,694,389
North Carolina	105,793	193,939	2,671,072	6,661,130	7,714,074	9,414,005
North Dakota	397,650	123,635	854,524	860,925	1,379,127	1,325,284
Ohio	16,285,843	4,677,849	19,469,782	20,748,708	21,974,393	25,548,149
Oklahoma	545,557	215,101	1,240,519	1,260,179	1,260,245	1,523,734
Oregon	2,027,931	1,155,531	8,285,339	10,844,592	12,977,261	14,141,672
Pennsylvania	12,663,781	5,095,184	24,318,446	29,201,460	33,189,931	33,434,121
Puerto Rico	-0-	-0-	12,097	233,514	439,171	626,322
Rhode Island	2,214,185	619,417	3,106,362	3,110,821	3,437,802	3,581,039
South Carolina	-0-	7,417	525,066	2,119,898	3,158,955	3,774,848
South Dakota	396,000	128,317	725,031	950,307	1,137,318	1,263,523
Tennessee	340,621	129,059	2,167,920	2,652,237	3,870,861	4,166,879
Texas	3,803,242	1,796,232	4,473,690	5,456,916	6,369,617	7,155,006
Utah	1,603,145	665,800	2,752,434	4,580,172	5,441,476	6,110,624
Vermont	664,991	243,311	955,142	978,860	1,200,839	1,497,689
Virgin Islands	33,611	33,602	125,520	143,791	143,201	131,051
Virginia	3,694,024	1,151,864	5,271,195	3,886,258	9,080,462	8,388,899
Washington	11,233,761	3,594,983	15,555,311	17,362,879	18,318,488	18,127,697
West Virginia	-0-	79,732	745,974	1,105,258	1,430,307	1,843,026
Wisconsin	3,366,782	4,237,220	19,381,736	21,733,735	26,043,529	28,792,398
Wyoming	150,570	67,431	304,294	305,857	379,302	470,623

X State under waiver.

Child Support Collections on Behalf
of Families Not Receiving AFDC
by State Since Program Inception

STATE	Fiscal Year 1976	Transition Quarter	Fiscal Year 1977	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979	Fiscal Year 1980
Totals	308,124,723	98,142,948	441,141,797	576,413,939	736,632,568	874,490,970
Alabama	2,498	8,701	11,247	35,780	16,032	910
Alaska	-0-	-0-	4,335,853	4,666,376	3,510,224	4,077,041
Arizona	-0-	11,158	80,649	1,162,681	5,768,925	6,147,349
Arkansas	200	865	32,594	557,507	1,493,576	2,179,941
California	42,766,406	11,756,552	72,765,646	76,299,221	82,412,308	99,665,814
Colorado	3,504	297	214,797	3,062,573	495,681	2,173,400
Connecticut	9,758,629	2,332,735	9,978,895	10,662,321	11,616,898	12,830,267
Delaware	4,036,710	1,230,440	4,976,144	4,333,704	4,427,879	4,760,197
Dist. Columbia	-0-	-0-	14,562	89,934	179,462	367,743
Florida	*	27,613	359,244	1,116,471	1,925,728	1,553,832
Georgia	49,935	64,343	538,955	767,604	782,919	759,382
Guam	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	408	900
Hawaii	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,606,229	4,098,325
Idaho	17,525	23,358	229,913	358,825	453,987	606,341
Illinois	8,218	24,006	161,141	475,155	822,741	1,176,161
Indiana	-0-	-0-	129,315	630,133	956,929	1,449,635
Iowa	83,978	39,018	454,465	853,271	2,363,175	3,262,401
Kansas	3,089	250	14,300	212,924	520,308	1,001,343
Kentucky	5,071	8,129	26,405	151,668	266,153	10,789,304
Louisiana	4,679,426	1,114,888	4,883,169	6,097,308	7,434,444	8,347,721
Maine	50,344	24,232	107,666	234,163	440,981	590,501
Maryland	-0-	-0-	48,604	2,342,910	9,927,024	13,245,662
Massachusetts	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	7,193,188	11,621,441
Michigan	22,869,108	5,879,807	12,870,020	137,564,770	172,038,798	212,557,738
Minnesota	2,045,998	649,119	2,753,555	4,563,582	6,860,788	8,628,838
Mississippi	-0-	-0-	940	72,323	105,942	172,128
Missouri	-0-	-0-	-0-	238,831	1,663,991	4,738,352
Montana	25,124	21,520	160,290	388,447	528,246	693,779
Nebraska	4,468	1,168	162,024	318,294	385,124	470,909
Nevada	-0-	-0-	1,575,334	2,039,654	3,350,784	2,390,479
New Hampshire	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	78,361
New Jersey	15,471,616	16,009,132	66,102,668	59,747,023	65,383,004	71,865,471
New Mexico	11,308	5,106	154,715	357,065	520,110	631,247
New York	63,821,883	18,267,876	63,081,972	37,344,847	79,772,980	96,319,601
North Carolina	61,287	35,773	434,732	1,035,546	1,454,154	2,029,339
North Dakota	19,908	26,428	119,025	156,592	343,558	341,743
Ohio	12,723	11,264	121,083	427,526	857,949	903,611
Oklahoma	74,589	41,000	248,021	507,095	565,510	710,417
Oregon	15,181,454	10,173,080	50,230,945	60,437,507	75,524,966	82,353,521
Pennsylvania	123,208,009	28,933,787	131,635,075	135,822,172	153,528,494	165,563,842
Puerto Rico	-0-	-0-	5,449	693,049	1,476,883	1,589,105
Rhode Island	-0-	-0-	-0-	59,709	137,475	146,062
South Carolina	-0-	-0-	43,457	243,089	479,987	729,748
South Dakota	12,551	12,660	29,581	68,389	269,543	370,203
Tennessee	93,867	45,748	2,595,477	3,733,120	5,104,836	6,975,946
Texas	318,116	179,077	945,530	1,408,841	1,837,465	2,721,624
Utah	50,204	131,169	491,939	893,491	1,182,755	1,316,837
Vermont	29,653	18,682	135,830	223,627	185,551	275,808
Virgin Islands	-0-	-0-	240	43,051	116,932	215,426
Virginia	4,925	8,858	1,503	82,326	116,130	484,194
Washington	3,324,884	1,010,608	5,395,702	7,679,958	8,699,058	10,170,161
West Virginia	-0-	-0-	-0-	123,777	161,839	133,296
Wisconsin	4,618	5,102	2,429,755	5,930,314	8,223,848	8,010,429
Wyoming	12,897	9,399	53,371	99,395	140,669	197,144

* Information not reported.

TABLE 4. Total Child Support Collections, Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families Receiving AFDC and Child Support Collections on Behalf of Families Not Receiving AFDC (By State, FY 1981)

State	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Alabama	5,021,408	5,020,710	698
Alaska	5,931,545	772,489	5,159,056
Arizona	8,754,995	1,221,114	7,533,881
Arkansas	4,856,291	2,684,274	2,172,017
California	201,425,767	100,436,640	100,989,127
Colorado	12,302,090	4,504,991	7,797,099
Connecticut	29,602,167	15,684,107	13,918,060
Delaware	6,944,761	2,001,497	4,943,264
Dist. of Col.	1,908,733	1,378,965	529,768
Florida	16,931,578	12,288,294	4,643,284
Georgia	8,304,192	7,441,159	863,033
Guam	148,879	116,519	32,360
Hawaii	7,546,658	3,127,092	4,419,566
Idaho	3,276,732	2,659,255	617,477
Illinois	13,943,000	12,347,034	1,595,966
Indiana	12,338,995	10,129,292	2,209,703
Iowa	21,487,537	15,217,831	6,269,706
Kansas	6,907,879	5,279,210	1,628,669
Kentucky	14,732,448	4,314,477	10,417,971
Louisiana	17,833,232	7,429,269	10,403,963
Maine	5,677,285	4,732,115	945,170
Maryland	35,193,187	15,912,394	19,280,793
Massachusetts	52,954,649	38,243,114	14,711,535
Michigan	305,396,211	87,304,047	218,092,164
Minnesota	29,988,422	20,290,084	9,698,338
Mississippi	2,510,025	2,283,689	226,336
Missouri	12,363,907	6,422,984	5,940,923
Montana	1,697,547	1,038,551	658,996
Nebraska	10,832,160	3,022,438	7,809,722
Nevada	4,011,373	879,341	3,132,032
New Hampshire	2,335,647	2,219,647	116,000
New Jersey	104,852,599	31,984,795	72,867,804
New Mexico	2,748,180	1,906,880	841,300
New York	141,669,551	47,789,830	93,879,721
North Carolina	17,196,431	11,774,270	5,422,161
North Dakota	1,936,152	1,542,311	393,841
Ohio	31,466,761	30,494,490	972,271
Oklahoma	3,224,022	2,254,442	969,580
Oregon	105,669,596	13,305,279	92,364,317
Pennsylvania	222,547,846	37,380,814	185,167,032
Puerto Rico	2,459,009	717,429	1,741,580
Rhode Island	3,772,077	3,624,056	148,021
South Carolina	5,323,219	4,437,277	885,942
South Dakota	1,768,212	1,224,907	543,305
Tennessee	10,144,518	3,518,558	6,625,960
Texas	11,632,836	8,308,322	3,324,514
Utah	9,710,445	8,133,492	1,576,953
Vermont	2,200,470	1,940,410	260,060
Virginia	9,903,877	8,736,926	1,166,951
Virgin Islands	428,757	150,309	278,448
Washington	31,756,404	19,244,176	12,512,228
West Virginia	2,348,619	2,201,172	147,447
Wisconsin	42,194,713	33,029,444	9,165,269
Wyoming	780,872	535,713	245,159
Nationwide Totals	1,628,894,466	670,637,925	958,256,541

Administrative Expenditures for the
Child Support Program
by State Since Program Inception

STATE	Fiscal Year 1976	Transition Quarter	Fiscal Year 1977	Fiscal Year 1978	Fiscal Year 1979	Fiscal Year 1980
Totals	138,893,889	49,686,232	277,380,192	317,943,686	359,859,585	450,570,696
Alabama	817,988	463,259	2,936,054	3,749,742	4,633,637	5,369,632
Alaska	68,763	84,270	785,461	1,582,131	1,935,367	2,244,811
Arizona	242,729	164,886	1,409,329	2,238,271	2,040,661	3,125,199
Arkansas	158,165	113,787	888,653	2,140,946	2,456,960	3,011,225
California	46,202,376	13,083,986	64,905,251	69,114,126	71,913,955	86,225,657
Colorado	1,292,881	461,587	2,749,255	3,361,784	3,872,531	5,339,853
Connecticut	368,336	1,002,432	4,280,957	4,854,112	5,247,884	6,439,958
Delaware	423,153	132,007	699,970	789,114	758,812	1,010,638
Dist. Columbia	495,320	196,932	969,371	1,068,262	1,614,280	2,649,798
Florida	1,680,315	433,518	3,359,900	4,842,778	7,124,205	9,718,379
Georgia	674,846	258,111	1,651,276	2,248,028	3,245,069	4,200,802
Guam	16,926	11,755	79,558	69,350	107,710	142,929
Hawaii	410,649	187,866	827,802	963,893	944,262	1,363,254
Idaho	410,994	100,345	658,830	923,438	1,099,519	1,157,440
Illinois	2,775,370	815,585	4,580,897	4,920,449	6,907,651	10,421,174
Indiana	48,492	273,018	2,847,384	3,471,781	4,021,177	4,790,754
Iowa	900,218	264,369	1,842,222	2,818,195	3,798,545	4,766,353
Kansas	295,389	189,353	1,248,752	1,263,808	1,825,049	3,146,930
Kentucky	339,804	155,310	1,295,257	2,396,780	3,926,969	4,859,720
Louisiana	3,063,291	970,909	4,029,205	5,375,768	6,715,874	7,921,577
Maine	413,796	182,836	816,127	1,033,740	1,229,348	1,548,557
Maryland	998,290	375,141	4,009,130	5,681,704	8,161,825	9,954,829
Massachusetts	2,879,443	883,809	3,613,300	5,180,978	6,247,927	9,304,957
Michigan	7,235,845	4,559,986	16,628,459	22,166,080	21,403,343	26,361,677
Minnesota	4,600,796	1,706,251	7,927,501	8,186,740	8,827,178	10,971,672
Mississippi	255,376	94,145	635,308	1,304,303	1,574,017	1,740,215
Missouri	309,810	-0-	321,263	3,840,548	5,318,482	6,507,782
Montana	269,087	61,977	446,632	673,213	970,542	1,048,481
Nebraska	281,569	173,704	765,102	1,062,590	1,369,974	1,621,589
Nevada	4,579	62,642	1,318,644	1,363,634	1,540,233	2,114,023
New Hampshire	95,996	30,352	315,696	494,722	846,662	1,063,560
New Jersey	9,243,634	2,792,608	15,524,733	19,202,577	21,521,747	25,737,702
New Mexico	396,479	275,272	1,161,064	1,307,070	1,436,626	1,809,313
New York	25,414,612	8,417,568	55,076,915	43,933,520	56,874,939	60,434,113
North Carolina	1,109,041	652,336	3,093,485	4,872,423	5,800,373	7,320,370
North Dakota	81,987	56,983	369,224	557,258	702,400	786,740
Ohio	3,295,962	1,271,364	6,129,469	8,477,487	11,420,116	15,545,871
Oklahoma	891,766	373,408	2,053,841	2,330,799	2,750,669	3,784,170
Oregon	3,920,645	1,043,335	6,365,715	7,518,730	7,481,088	10,120,679
Pennsylvania	2,137,022	757,525	16,010,176	18,049,067	12,915,486	25,297,902
Puerto Rico	177,575	64,359	689,231	1,012,110	846,191	921,897
Rhode Island	618,701	157,715	739,777	902,570	1,060,982	1,272,756
South Carolina	132,615	100,996	573,643	994,148	1,531,979	1,788,790
South Dakota	556,960	216,890	872,940	1,030,759	1,056,023	981,963
Tennessee	106,754	68,861	1,138,397	2,562,797	2,885,789	4,507,265
Texas	4,195,870	1,756,497	8,426,071	9,228,864	11,132,948	14,089,890
Utah	969,009	408,848	1,525,009	2,746,394	3,083,286	4,155,481
Vermont	304,800	131,849	515,506	536,478	641,496	714,976
Virgin Islands	138,220	103,588	419,505	471,232	447,514	444,953
Virginia	1,091,256	506,584	3,685,712	5,502,154	5,996,625	6,194,471
Washington	3,520,126	1,312,980	5,989,243	8,456,709	9,186,951	10,868,421
West Virginia	387,307	300,795	1,276,000	1,660,604	1,675,790	1,932,622
Wisconsin	2,111,221	1,403,599	6,798,732	7,281,585	7,562,355	11,531,674
Wyoming	61,735	18,144	103,258	127,343	168,564	185,252

TABLE 6. Administrative Expenditures for the Child Support Enforcement Program (by State, FY 1981)

State	Total	AFDC	Non-AFDC
Alabama	5,636,897	5,553,736	83,161
Alaska	2,505,841	1,788,841	717,000
Arizona	2,773,731	2,720,617	53,114
Arkansas	3,410,434	2,819,706	590,728
California	95,941,359	78,808,083	17,133,276
Colorado	5,689,284	5,239,114	450,170
Connecticut	7,748,226	6,732,686	1,015,540
Delaware	2,512,488	1,703,419	809,069
Dist. of Col.	3,254,748	3,122,419	132,329
Florida	10,739,114	9,677,340	1,061,774
Georgia	4,793,015	4,727,270	65,745
Guam	161,491	161,491	0
Hawaii	1,981,481	1,858,578	122,903
Idaho	1,463,628	1,420,001	43,627
Illinois	13,432,148	13,110,483	321,665
Indiana	6,013,674	6,023,421	-9,747
Iowa	5,813,590	5,607,486	206,104
Kansas	3,849,796	3,802,543	47,253
Kentucky	6,011,882	5,091,230	920,652
Louisiana	9,558,607	7,900,246	1,658,361
Maine	1,792,310	1,551,593	240,717
Maryland	12,786,889	12,786,889	0
Massachusetts	13,169,750	11,627,625	1,542,125
Michigan	30,330,412	25,969,435	4,360,977
Minnesota	12,814,421	11,279,735	1,534,686
Mississippi	1,976,068	1,874,399	101,669
Missouri	7,369,144	5,714,985	1,654,159
Montana	1,121,425	1,070,221	51,204
Nebraska	2,373,920	2,179,407	194,513
Nevada	2,653,813	2,153,468	500,345
New Hampshire	1,023,177	1,022,209	968
New Jersey	27,457,852	19,898,671	7,559,181
New Mexico	2,197,983	1,837,061	360,922
New York	63,555,243	51,382,449	12,172,794
North Carolina	8,688,940	8,256,917	432,023
North Dakota	1,023,589	860,442	163,147
Ohio	18,364,862	18,150,982	213,880
Oklahoma	4,916,260	4,554,700	361,560
Oregon	11,504,216	5,837,680	5,666,536
Pennsylvania	30,047,903	16,834,392	13,213,511
Puerto Rico	1,241,755	1,085,668	156,087
Rhode Island	1,589,901	1,569,160	20,741
South Carolina	1,808,998	1,649,479	159,519
South Dakota	1,026,385	962,300	64,085
Tennessee	4,701,617	4,551,316	150,301
Texas	14,612,532	13,612,338	1,000,194
Utah	4,981,846	4,690,365	291,481
Vermont	902,060	796,008	106,052
Virginia	7,043,204	6,859,911	183,293
Virgin Islands	305,840	209,260	96,580
Washington	11,770,239	8,850,526	2,919,713
West Virginia	2,411,798	2,411,798	0
Wisconsin	11,384,511	10,855,955	528,556
Wyoming	277,646	246,180	31,466
Nationwide Totals	512,517,943	431,062,234	81,455,709

TABLE 7. Child Support Enforcement Caseload
(by State, by FY 1981)

State	Total (Average)	AFDC (Average)	Non-AFDC (Average)
Nationwide totals.....	6,275,634	5,106,792	1,168,855
Alabama.....	80,989	80,282	707
Alaska.....	14,435	9,613	4,823
Arizona.....	7,064	5,466	1,598
Arkansas.....	50,100	43,645	6,455
California.....	960,688	731,287	229,409
Colorado.....	108,229	82,701	25,528
Connecticut.....	44,955	35,985	11,960
Delaware.....	17,115	10,800	6,315
District of Columbia.....	50,563	48,512	2,051
Florida.....	228,725	221,376	7,349
Georgia.....	175,793	121,396	54,398
Guam.....	3,138	1,722	1,416
Hawaii.....	25,852	22,833	2,439
Idaho.....	21,699	19,349	2,353
Illinois.....	194,808	179,292	8,610
Indiana.....	132,191	124,199	7,993
Iowa.....	56,787	50,050	6,737
Kansas.....	100,245	97,735	2,510
Kentucky.....	139,235	129,491	9,745
Louisiana.....	94,359	80,747	13,612
Maine.....	30,993	30,627	366
Maryland.....	141,984	126,163	15,820
Massachusetts.....	68,034	64,033	8,002
Michigan.....	369,784	355,314	14,472
Minnesota.....	82,061	70,063	11,998
Mississippi.....	15,572	14,438	1,135
Missouri.....	112,175	103,673	8,502
Montana.....	24,973	24,006	967
Nebraska.....	21,777	15,638	6,139
Nevada.....	22,384	16,453	5,931
New Hampshire.....	5,389	5,332	58
New Jersey.....	311,807	245,891	65,916
New Mexico.....	65,451	63,056	2,395
New York.....	611,680	522,223	89,459
North Carolina.....	121,676	119,791	10,494
North Dakota.....	13,965	13,162	803
Ohio.....	297,461	281,222	16,239
Oklahoma.....	55,454	49,783	5,671
Oregon.....	96,641	23,054	73,586
Pennsylvania.....	421,672	210,863	210,809
Puerto Rico.....	86,931	48,897	38,033
Rhode Island.....	17,302	16,822	480
South Carolina.....	41,927	41,193	733
South Dakota.....	18,591	17,868	724
Tennessee.....	124,183	103,491	20,692
Texas.....	228,758	106,023	122,734
Utah.....	28,327	27,274	1,053
Vermont.....	9,190	8,331	859
Virgin Islands.....	2,689	1,680	1,009
Virginia.....	57,640	56,223	1,417
Washington.....	67,971	51,790	16,181
West Virginia.....	43,857	39,844	4,013
Wisconsin.....	134,755	125,570	9,185
Wyoming.....	11,081	10,535	546

TABLE 8. Number of Support Obligations Established, Parents Located, and Paternities Established (By State, FY 1981)

State	Number of Support Obligations Established	Number of Parents Located	Number of Paternities Established
Nationwide totals.....	420,092	704,995	163,554
Alabama.....	5,137	12,768	4,884
Alaska.....	955	1,291	73
Arizona.....	2,993	6,275	542
Arkansas.....	3,484	2,134	677
California.....	63,787	112,584	22,899
Colorado.....	6,560	15,906	1,103
Connecticut.....	12,474 ^{a/}	5,559	3,741
Delaware.....	1,814	2,294	694
District of Columbia.....	550	1,460	907
Florida.....	13,778	38,893	7,557
Georgia.....	7,372	12,293	5,329
Guam.....	169	487	297
Hawaii.....	2,069	5,880	794
Idaho.....	3,965	850	79
Illinois.....	10,933	6,393	6,028
Indiana.....	12,719	9,015	1,287
Iowa.....	10,752	18,423	1,373
Kansas.....	2,600	10,339	1,074
Kentucky.....	5,718	14,035	2,157
Louisiana.....	7,682	9,287	2,869
Maine.....	3,109	1,787	339
Maryland.....	10,100	18,650	10,435
Massachusetts.....	12,414	22,650 ^{b/}	3,564
Michigan.....	10,445	32,495	10,696
Minnesota.....	8,268	15,546	2,526
Mississippi.....	822	15,841	1,725
Missouri.....	3,719	7,582	476
Montana.....	69	2,471	97
Nebraska.....	789	2,800 ^{c/}	268
Nevada.....	4,362	3,810	395
New Hampshire.....	219	2,061	71
New Jersey.....	24,744	32,220	11,282
New Mexico.....	4,416	10,004	1,258
New York.....	27,987	52,119	12,041
North Carolina.....	11,473	19,635	6,728
North Dakota.....	443	847	328
Ohio.....	7,796	21,098	7,658
Oklahoma.....	3,824	12,242	698
Oregon.....	7,259	18,126	2,199
Pennsylvania.....	34,942	16,738	7,305
Puerto Rico.....	10,943	14,371	39
Rhode Island.....	2,835	2,506	354
South Carolina.....	1,272	5,936	1,536
South Dakota.....	338	1,521	137
Tennessee.....	4,149	8,750	5,669
Texas.....	11,784	19,360	1,822
Utah.....	4,794	19,103	1,076
Vermont.....	1,327	576	245
Virgin Islands.....	138	360	3
Virginia.....	7,949	12,904	1,995
Washington.....	9,211	7,183	981
West Virginia.....	728	4,699	484
Wisconsin.....	11,544	11,040	4,672
Wyoming.....	369	1,798	88

^{a/} Connecticut's figures represent only those support obligations established for AFDC cases.

^{b/} Massachusetts's number of parents located includes AFDC data only; non-AFDC data were not reported.

^{c/} Nebraska's figures include only those non-AFDC parents located as AFDC data is not yet available from the counties.

TABLE 9. Number of Families Removed from AFDC Due to Child Support
(By State, FY 1981)

State	Number of Cases Closed
Nationwide totals.....	45,618
Alabama.....	135
Alaska.....	150
Arizona.....	31 <u>a/</u>
Arkansas.....	297
California.....	*
Colorado.....	172 <u>b/</u>
Connecticut.....	209
Delaware.....	*
District of Columbia.....	53
Florida.....	582
Georgia.....	0
Guam.....	2
Hawaii.....	27
Idaho.....	480
Illinois.....	*
Indiana.....	5,770
Iowa.....	41
Kansas.....	483
Kentucky.....	436
Louisiana.....	1,022
Maine.....	650
Maryland.....	970
Massachusetts.....	*
Michigan.....	1,639
Minnesota.....	1,146
Mississippi.....	86
Missouri.....	952
Montana.....	82
Nebraska.....	46
Nevada.....	106 <u>a/</u>
New Hampshire.....	*
New Jersey.....	3,155
New Mexico.....	66
New York.....	2,495
North Carolina.....	289
North Dakota.....	125
Ohio.....	584
Oklahoma.....	159
Oregon.....	478
Pennsylvania.....	*
Puerto Rico.....	260 <u>a/</u>
Rhode Island.....	1,383
South Carolina.....	724
South Dakota.....	123
Tennessee.....	16,152
Texas.....	1,405
Utah.....	401
Vermont.....	*
Virgin Islands.....	1
Virginia.....	524
Washington.....	*
West Virginia.....	1,383
Wyoming.....	233
Wyoming.....	111

*The reporting form was submitted, however this item was not available.

a/ Represents data for 11 months of the fiscal year only.

b/ Colorado's figure represents 2 months of fiscal year only.