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1st Session }

COMMITTEE PRINT

CHILD SUPPORT DATA AND MATERIALS

Background Information Prepared by the Staff for the
Use of the

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE

RUSSELL B. LONG, *Chairman*



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I. GENERAL STATEMENT



I. General Statement

In its report on H.R. 17045 the Committee on Finance stated:

The problem of welfare in the United States is, to a considerable extent, a problem of the non-support of children by their absent parents. . . .

The Committee believes that all children have the right to receive support from their fathers. The Committee bill is designed to help children attain this right, including the right to have their fathers identified so that support can be obtained. The immediate result will be a lower welfare cost to the taxpayer but, more importantly, as an effective support collection system is established fathers will be deterred from deserting their families to welfare and children will be spared the effects of family breakup. . . .

The Committee has long been aware of the impact of deserting fathers on the rapid and uncontrolled growth of families on AFDC. As early as 1950, the Congress provided for the prompt notice to law enforcement officials of the furnishing of AFDC with respect to a child that had been deserted or abandoned. In 1967, the Committee instituted what it believed would be an effective program of enforcement of child support and determination of paternity. The 1967 Social Security Amendments require that the State welfare agency establish a single, identified unit whose purpose is to undertake to establish the paternity of each child receiving welfare who was born out of wedlock and to secure support for him; if the child has been deserted or abandoned by his parent, the welfare agency is required to secure support for the child from the deserting parent, utilizing any reciprocal arrangements adopted with other States to obtain or enforce court orders for support. The State welfare agency is further required to enter into cooperative arrangements with the courts and with law enforcement officials to carry out this program. Access is authorized to both Social Security and (if there is a court order) to Internal Revenue Service records in locating deserting parents. The effectiveness of the provisions of present law has varied widely among the States.

To strengthen the earlier provisions in law relating to child support, the Committee included in H.R. 1, reported on September 26, 1972, provisions that would have transferred responsibility for administering this phase of the AFDC program from the Secretary of HEW and the States to the Attorney General of the United States. This child support program would have delegated the program to the States under certain conditions and, except for the Federal role, was basically similar in general concept to P.L. 93-647. These provisions passed the Senate, but because of insufficient time before adjournment they were not considered at the House-Senate Conference. However, there was a verbal commitment that the House Committee on Ways and

Means would report out a social security bill early in the 93d Congress for consideration by the Senate.

In March 1973, the Committee on Ways and Means reported out H.R. 3153, making amendments to H.R. 1, which passed the House and was referred to the Committee on Finance.

On September 25, 1973, the Committee conducted a public hearing on child support on the two child support bills that had been introduced in the 93rd Congress. One, by Senator Nunn of Georgia, was similar to the child support provisions in H.R. 1 of the 92d Congress; the other was sponsored by Senator Bellmon of Oklahoma.

A Committee staff survey in 1973 of about 20 States showed that their child support collections amounted to \$180 million in that fiscal year. Of the group surveyed, the States of Washington, Massachusetts, Michigan, and California appeared to have the best collection programs. Those States which did assess administrative costs in terms of support collections indicated that in general about twenty cents in collection costs resulted in a dollar return of support payments. Additional data on the amount of child support collected by the States are contained in table 1.

During subsequent executive sessions of the Committee on Finance on H.R. 3153, the Committee decided to leave the child support program under State administration and under direction of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. However, in doing so, the Committee mandated more aggressive administration at the Federal, State and local levels with various incentives for compliance and with penalties for noncompliance.

H.R. 3153 passed the Senate on November 30, 1973 by a rollcall vote of 66 to 8 and went to a House-Senate conference in December 1973, at which time only certain provisions that required immediate implementation were taken from H.R. 3153, incorporated into another bill, and then enacted into law.

No further House-Senate conferences were held on H.R. 3153. In December 1974, the House passed H.R. 17045, the Social Services Amendments of 1974. When this bill was referred to the Finance Committee, the Committee struck the provisions of the House bill and substituted in lieu thereof the social services provisions, the child support provisions, and the work bonus provisions from H.R. 3153. H.R. 17045 passed the Senate on December 17, 1974 by a rollcall vote of 76 to 17 and went to a House-Senate conference. During this conference, the conferees deleted the work bonus provisions, compromised on the social services provisions, and approved the child support provisions except for the following modifications: (1) "the Assistant Secretary for child support" in the Senate bill was changed to "a person designated by the Secretary"; (2) the provisions for blood laboratories were deleted; and (3) the IRS collection mechanism was modified to provide that the IRS would collect only on delinquencies for court-ordered cases. Also, provision was made for a 60-day notice to be given to the absent parent the first time a delinquency against that parent was to be collected by IRS. On December 20, 1974, both the Senate and the House passed H.R. 17045, the Social Services Amendments of 1974 and it was signed into law by the President on January 4, 1975 as P.L. 93-647.

The implementation of the child support program was delayed from July 1 to August 1, 1975 by P.L. 94-46. This delay was necessitated

when it was ascertained that some States could not implement the law due to lack of statutory authority or because of statutory barriers. It was also found that because of maximums in a few States on the amount of aid payable, certain recipients having child support income would lose some disposable income when P.L. 93-647 was implemented. This delay of 1 month was to provide time for the Finance Committee and the Congress to amend the child support provisions in a manner which would take care of the problem concerning both the States and the recipients involved.

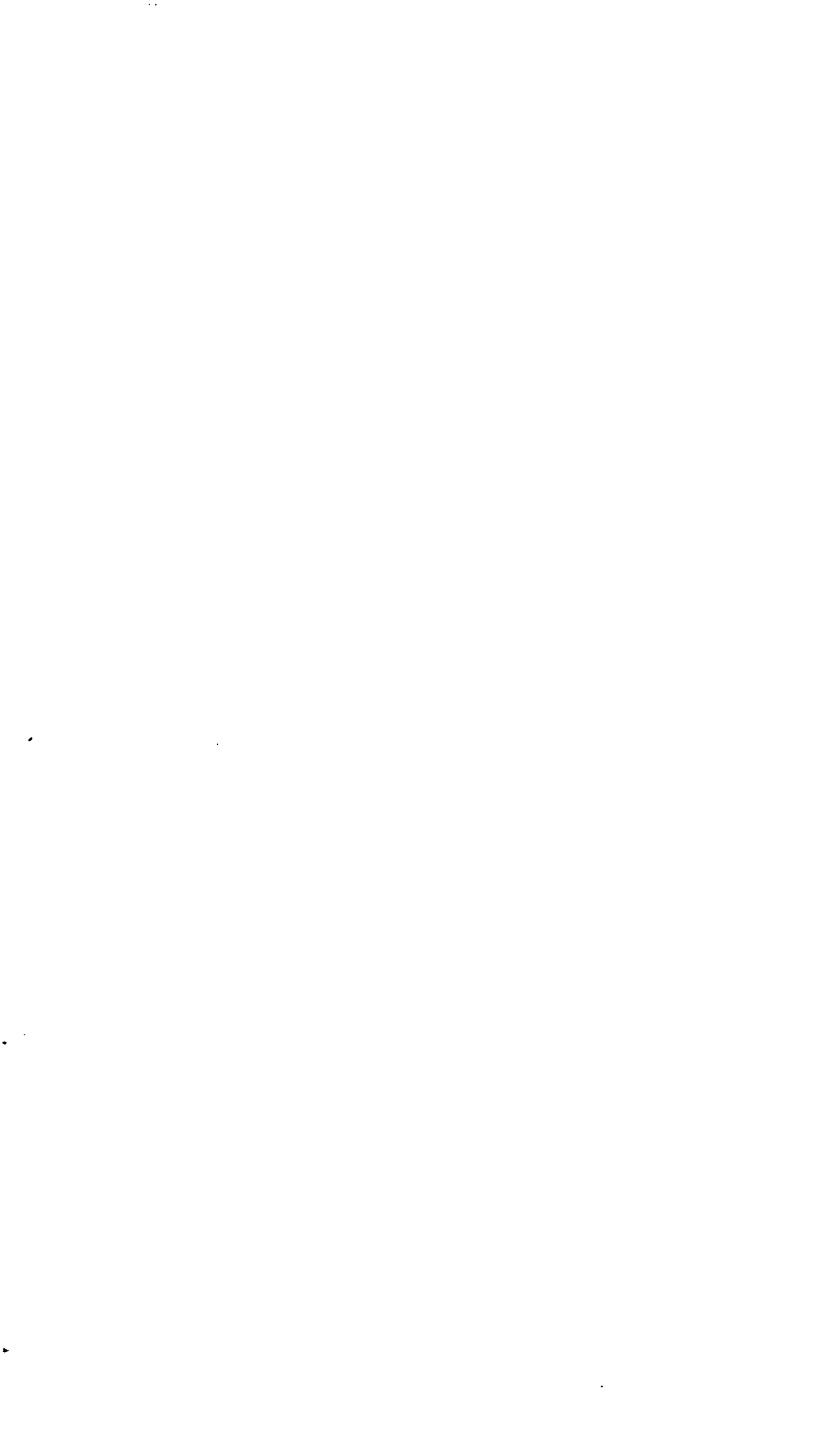
The child support program went into effect on August 1, 1975. On that same day, the Chairman of the Finance Committee offered an amendment to H.R. 7710, a tariff bill, which had been approved by the Finance Committee. This amendment provided for temporary waivers for certain States of the requirement to implement the child support plan provided in P.L. 93-647, protection of recipients against a decrease in grants because of payment of support directly to the State, waiver of the requirement for support assignments by recipients during transitional period, modification of the safeguarding of information provision of P.L. 93-647, protection of the child's best interest, removal of vendor payment limitation with regard to child support, authority for quarterly advances to States for child support programs, and payments to States for certain expenses incurred during July 1975. This amendment was approved by voice vote by both the Senate and the House and was approved by the President on August 9, 1975 as P.L. 94-88.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) offers welfare payments to families in which the parent is dead, absent, or disabled, or, in States that have exercised the option, unemployed. The AFDC program was enacted, as title IV of P.L. 74-271, on August 14, 1935. In 1948, 23.7 percent of the children were receiving AFDC because of the death of the father (see table 4). By 1973 the portion of the children eligible because of the father's death had decreased to 4 percent (see table 2). The percentage of AFDC families in which the father was incapacitated diminished from 18.1 percent in 1961 (see table 3) to 8 percent in 1973 (see table 3A). Families with unemployed fathers represented 5.2 percent of the caseload in 1961 and decreased to 4 percent of the caseload in 1973. In 1961, families with absent fathers represented 66.7 percent of the total AFDC caseload and increased steadily to 83 percent in 1973.

A certain amount of background information on the AFDC program is necessary for a person interested in or working in the area of child support. Some of this data on AFDC can be found in the Appendixes.



**II. CHILD SUPPORT AND ESTABLISHMENT
OF PATERNITY**



Child Support and Establishment of Paternity

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II. Child Support and Establishment of Paternity

A. PUBLIC LAW 93-647, PART B, 93D CONGRESS, H.R. 17045, JANUARY 4, 1975

88 STAT. 2351

Pub. Law 93-647

January 4, 1975

Public Law 93-647
93rd Congress, H. R. 17045
January 4, 1975

* * * * *

PART B—CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAMS

CHILD SUPPORT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY

In General

SEC. 101. (a) Title IV of the Social Security Act is amended by adding after part C the following new part:

“PART D—CHILD SUPPORT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PATERNITY

“APPROPRIATION

42 USC 651.

“SEC. 451. For the purpose of enforcing the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children, locating absent parents, establishing paternity, and obtaining child support, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this part.

“DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY

42 USC 652.

“SEC. 452. (a) The Secretary shall establish, within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a separate organizational unit, under the direction of a designee of the Secretary, who shall report directly to the Secretary and who shall—

“(1) establish such standards for State programs for locating absent parents, establishing paternity, and obtaining child support as he determines to be necessary to assure that such programs will be effective;

“(2) establish minimum organizational and staffing requirements for State units engaged in carrying out such programs under plans approved under this part;

“(3) review and approve State plans for such programs;

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88 STAT. 2352

"(4) evaluate the implementation of State programs established pursuant to such plan, conduct such audits of State programs established under the plan approved under this part as may be necessary to assure their conformity with the requirements of this part, and, not less often than annually, conduct a complete audit of the programs established under such plan in each State and determine for the purposes of the penalty provision of section 403(h) whether the actual operation of such programs in each State conforms to the requirements of this part;

Annual audit.

"(5) assist States in establishing adequate reporting procedures and maintain records of the operations of programs established pursuant to this part in each State;

"(6) maintain records of all amounts collected and disbursed under programs established pursuant to the provisions of this part and of the costs incurred in collecting such amounts;

"(7) provide technical assistance to the States to help them establish effective systems for collecting child support and establishing paternity;

Technical assistance.

"(8) receive applications from States for permission to utilize the courts of the United States to enforce court orders for support against absent parents and, upon a finding that (A) another State has not undertaken to enforce the court order of the originating State against the absent parent within a reasonable time, and (B) that utilization of the Federal courts is the only reasonable method of enforcing such order, approve such applications;

"(9) operate the Parent Locator Service established by section 453; and

"(10) not later than June 30 of each year beginning after December 31, 1975, submit to the Congress a report on all activities undertaken pursuant to the provisions of this part.

Post, p. 2353.
Report to Congress.

"(b) The Secretary shall, upon the request of any State having in effect a State plan approved under this part, certify the amount of any child support obligation assigned to such State to the Secretary of the Treasury for collection pursuant to the provisions of section 6305 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. No amount may be certified for collection under this subsection except the amount of the delinquency under a court order for support and upon a showing by the State that such State has made diligent and reasonable efforts to collect such amounts utilizing its own collection mechanisms, and upon an agreement that the State will reimburse the United States for any costs involved in making the collection. The Secretary after consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury may, by regulation, establish criteria for accepting amounts for collection and for making certification under this subsection including imposing such limitations on the frequency of making such certifications under this subsection.

Post, p. 2358.

"(c) (1) There is hereby established in the Treasury a revolving fund which shall be available to the Secretary without fiscal year limitation, to enable him to pay to the States for distribution in accordance with the provisions of section 457 such amounts as may be collected and paid (subject to paragraph (2)) into such fund under section 6305 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Revolving fund, establishment.
Post, p. 2356.

"(2) There is hereby appropriated to the fund, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, amounts equal to the amounts collected under section 6305 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, reduced by the amounts credited or refunded as overpayments of the amounts so collected. The amounts appropriated by the preceding section shall be transferred at least quarterly from the general fund of the Treasury to the fund on the basis of estimates made by

the Secretary of the Treasury. Proper adjustments shall be made in the amounts subsequently transferred to the extent prior estimates were in excess of or less than the amounts required to be transferred.

"PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE

Establishment.
42 USC 653.

"SEC. 458. (a) The Secretary shall establish and conduct a Parent Locator Service, under the direction of the designee of the Secretary referred to in section 452(a), which shall be used to obtain and transmit to any authorized person (as defined in subsection (c)) information as to the whereabouts of any absent parent when such information is to be used to locate such parent for the purpose of enforcing support obligations against such parent.

"(b) Upon request, filed in accordance with subsection (d) of any authorized person (as defined in subsection (c)) for the most recent address and place of employment of any absent parent, the Secretary shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, provide through the Parent Locator Service such information to such person, if such information—

"(1) is contained in any files or records maintained by the Secretary or by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; or

"(2) is not contained in such files or records, but can be obtained by the Secretary, under the authority conferred by subsection (e), from any other department, agency, or instrumentality, or the United States or of any State.

Information
disclosure,
prohibited.

No information shall be disclosed to any person if the disclosure of such information would contravene the national policy or security interests of the United States or the confidentiality of census data. The Secretary shall give priority to requests made by any authorized person described in subsection (c)(1).

"Authorized
person."

"(c) As used in subsection (a), the term 'authorized person' means—

"(1) any agent or attorney of any State having in effect a plan approved under this part, who has the duty or authority under such plans to seek to recover any amounts owed as child support (including, when authorized under the State plan, any official of a political subdivision);

"(2) the court which has authority to issue an order against an absent parent for the support and maintenance of a child, or any agent of such court; and

"(3) the resident parent, legal guardian, attorney, or agent of a child (other than a child receiving aid under part A of this title) (as determined by regulations prescribed by the Secretary) without regard to the existence of a court order against an absent parent who has a duty to support and maintain any such child.

"(d) A request for information under this section shall be filed in such manner and form as the Secretary shall by regulation prescribe and shall be accompanied or supported by such documents as the Secretary may determine to be necessary.

"(e) (1) Whenever the Secretary receives a request submitted under subsection (b) which he is reasonably satisfied meets the criteria established by subsections (a), (b), and (c), he shall promptly undertake to provide the information requested from the files and records maintained by any of the departments, agencies, or instrumentalities of the United States or of any State.

"(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, whenever the individual who is the head of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receives a request from the Secretary for information authorized to be provided by the Secretary under

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88 STAT. 2354

this section, such individual shall promptly cause a search to be made of the files and records maintained by such department, agency, or instrumentality with a view to determining whether the information requested is contained in any such files or records. If such search discloses the information requested, such individual shall immediately transmit such information to the Secretary, except that if any information is obtained the disclosure of which would contravene national policy or security interests of the United States or the confidentiality of census data, such information shall not be transmitted and such individual shall immediately notify the Secretary. If such search fails to disclose the information requested, such individual shall immediately so notify the Secretary. The costs incurred by any such department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States or of any State in providing such information to the Secretary shall be reimbursed by him. Whenever such services are furnished to an individual specified in subsection (c) (3), a fee shall be charged such individual. The fee so charged shall be used to reimburse the Secretary or his delegate for the expense of providing such services.

Fees.

"(f) The Secretary, in carrying out his duties and functions under this section, shall enter into arrangements with State agencies administering State plans approved under this part for such State agencies to accept from resident parents, legal guardians, or agents of a child described in subsection (c) (3) and, after determining that the absent parent cannot be located through the procedures under the control of such State agencies, to transmit to the Secretary requests for information with regard to the whereabouts of absent parents and otherwise to cooperate with the Secretary in carrying out the purposes of this section.

"STATE PLAN FOR CHILD SUPPORT

"SEC. 454. A State plan for child support must—

Provisions.
42 USC 654.

"(1) provide that it shall be in effect in all political subdivisions of the State;

"(2) provide for financial participation by the State;

"(3) provide for the establishment or designation of a single and separate organizational unit, which meets such staffing and organizational requirements as the Secretary may by regulation prescribe, within the State to administer the plan;

"(4) provide that such State will undertake—

"(A) in the case of a child born out of wedlock with respect to whom an assignment under section 402(a) (26) of this title is effective, to establish the paternity of such child, and

42 USC 602.

"(B) in the case of any child with respect to whom such assignment is effective, to secure support for such child from his parent (or from any other person legally liable for such support), utilizing any reciprocal arrangements adopted with other States, except that when such arrangements and other means have proven ineffective, the State may utilize the Federal courts to obtain or enforce court orders for support;

"(5) provide that, in any case in which child support payments are collected for a child with respect to whom an assignment under section 402(a) (26) is effective, such payments shall be made to the State for distribution pursuant to section 457 and shall not be paid directly to the family except that this paragraph shall not apply to such payments (except as provided in section 457(c)) for any month in which the amount collected is sufficient to make such family ineligible for assistance under the State plan approved under part A;

Post, p. 2356.

Application
fee.

"(6) provide that (A) the child support collection or paternity determination services established under the plan shall be made available to any individual not otherwise eligible for such services upon application filed by such individual with the State, (B) an application fee for furnishing such services may be imposed, except that the amount of any such application fee shall be reasonable, as determined under regulations of the Secretary, and (C) any costs in excess of the fee so imposed may be collected from such individual by deducting such costs from the amount of any recovery made;

"(7) provide for entering into cooperative arrangements with appropriate courts and law enforcement officials (A) to assist the agency administering the plan, including the entering into of financial arrangements with such courts and officials in order to assure optimum results under such program, and (B) with respect to any other matters of common concern to such courts or officials and the agency administering the plan;

"(8) provide that the agency administering the plan will establish a service to locate absent parents utilizing—

"(A) all sources of information and available records, and

"(B) the Parent Locator Service in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;

"(9) provide that the State will, in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary, cooperate with any other State—

"(A) in establishing paternity, if necessary,

"(B) in locating an absent parent residing in the State (whether or not permanently) against whom any action is being taken under a program established under a plan approved under this part in another State,

"(C) in securing compliance by an absent parent residing in such State (whether or not permanently) with an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction against such parent for the support and maintenance of a child or children of such parent with respect to whom aid is being provided under the plan of such other State, and

"(D) in carrying out other functions required under a plan approved under this part;

"(10) provide that the State will maintain a full record of collections and disbursements made under the plan and have an adequate reporting system;

"(11) provide that amounts collected as child support shall be distributed as provided in section 457;

"(12) provide that any payment required to be made under section 456 or 457 to a family shall be made to the resident parent, legal guardian, or caretaker relative having custody of or responsibility for the child or children; and

"(13) provide that the State will comply with such other requirements and standards as the Secretary determines to be necessary to the establishment of an effective program for locating absent parents, establishing paternity, obtaining support orders, and collecting support payments.

"PAYMENTS TO STATES

42 USC 655.

"Sec. 455. From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary shall pay to each State for each quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1975, an amount equal to 75 percent of the total amounts expended by such State during such quarter for the operation of the plan approved under section 454 except that no amount shall be

Ante, p. 2354.

Post, p. 2356.

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paid to any State on account of furnishing collection services (other than parent locator services) to individuals under section 454(6) during any period beginning after June 30, 1976.

"SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

"Sec. 456. (a) The support rights assigned to the State under section 402(a)(26) shall constitute an obligation owed to such State by the individual responsible for providing such support. Such obligation shall be deemed for collection purposes to be collectible under all applicable State and local processes. 42 USC 656.
42 USC 602.

"(1) The amount of such obligation shall be—

"(A) the amount specified in a court order which covers the assigned support rights, or

"(B) if there is no court order, an amount determined by the State in accordance with a formula approved by the Secretary, and

"(2) Any amounts collected from an absent parent under the plan shall reduce, dollar for dollar, the amount of his obligation under paragraphs (1) (A) and (B).

"(b) A debt which is a child support obligation assigned to a State under section 402(a)(26) is not released by a discharge in bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy Act. 11 USC 1
note.

"DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS

"Sec. 457. (a) The amounts collected as child support by a State pursuant to a plan approved under this part during the 15 months beginning July 1, 1975, shall be distributed as follows: 42 USC 657.

"(1) 40 per centum of the first \$50 of such amounts as are collected periodically which represent monthly support payments shall be paid to the family without any decrease in the amount paid as assistance to such family during such month;

"(2) such amounts as are collected periodically which are in excess of any amount paid to the family under paragraph (1) which represent monthly support payments shall be retained by the State to reimburse it for assistance payments to the family during such period (with appropriate reimbursement of the Federal Government to the extent of its participation in the financing);

"(3) such amounts as are in excess of amounts retained by the State under paragraph (2) and are not in excess of the amount required to be paid during such period to the family by a court order shall be paid to the family; and

"(4) such amounts as are in excess of amounts required to be distributed under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be (A) retained by the State (with appropriate reimbursement of the Federal Government to the extent of its participation in the financing) as reimbursement for any past assistance payments made to the family for which the State has not been reimbursed or (B) if no assistance payments have been made by the State which have not been repaid, such amounts shall be paid to the family.

"(b) The amounts collected as child support by a State pursuant to a plan approved under this part during any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1976, shall be distributed as follows:

"(1) such amounts as are collected periodically which represent monthly support payments shall be retained by the State to reimburse it for assistance payments to the family during such period

(with appropriate reimbursement of the Federal Government to the extent of its participation in the financing);

"(2) such amounts as are in excess of amounts retained by the State under paragraph (1) and are not in excess of the amount required to be paid during such period to the family by a court order shall be paid to the family; and

"(3) such amounts as are in excess of amounts required to be distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be (A) retained by the State (with appropriate reimbursement of the Federal Government to the extent of its participation in the financing) as reimbursement for any past assistance payments made to the family for which the State has not been reimbursed or (B) if no assistance payments have been made by the State which have not been repaid, such amounts shall be paid to the family.

"(c) Whenever a family for whom child support payments have been collected and distributed under the plan ceases to receive assistance under part A of this title, the State may—

"(1) continue to collect such support payments from the absent parent for a period of not to exceed three months from the month following the month in which such family ceased to receive assistance under part A of this title, and pay all amounts so collected to the family; and

"(2) at the end of such three-month period, if the State is authorized to do so by the individual on whose behalf the collection will be made, continue to collect such support payments from the absent parent and pay the net amount of any amount so collected to the family after deducting any costs incurred in making the collection from the amount of any recovery made.

"INCENTIVE PAYMENT TO LOCALITIES

42 USC 656.

"SEC. 458. (a) When a political subdivision of a State makes, for the State of which it is a political subdivision, or one State makes, for another State, the enforcement and collection of the support rights assigned under section 402(a)(26) (either within or outside of such State), there shall be paid to such political subdivision or such other State from amounts which would otherwise represent the Federal share of assistance to the family of the absent parent—

42 USC 602.

"(1) an amount equal to 25 per centum of any amount collected (and required to be distributed as provided in section 457 to reduce or repay assistance payments) which is attributable to the support obligation owed for 12 months; and

"(2) an amount equal to 10 per centum of any amount collected (and required to be distributed as provided in section 457 to reduce or repay assistance payments) which is attributable to the support obligation owed for any month after the first twelve months for which such collections are made.

"(b) Where more than one jurisdiction is involved in such enforcement or collection, the amount of the incentive payment determined under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a) shall be allocated among the jurisdictions in a manner to be prescribed by the Secretary.

"CONSENT BY THE UNITED STATES TO GARNISHMENT AND SIMILAR PROCEEDINGS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT AND ALIMONY OBLIGATIONS

42 USC 659.

"SEC. 459. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective January 1, 1975, moneys (the entitlement to which is based upon remuneration for employment) due from, or payable by, the United States (including any agency or instrumentality thereof and any

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wholly owned Federal corporation) to any individual, including members of the armed services, shall be subject, in like manner and to the same extent as if the United States were a private person, to legal process brought for the enforcement, against such individual of his legal obligations to provide child support or make alimony payments.

"CIVIL ACTIONS TO ENFORCE CHILD SUPPORT OBLIGATIONS

"SEC. 460. The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction, without regard to any amount in controversy, to hear and determine any civil action certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare under section 452(a) (8) of this Act. A civil action under this section may be brought in any judicial district in which the claim arose, the plaintiff resides, or the defendant resides."

42 USC 660.

Ante, p. 2351.

Collection of Child Support Obligations

(b) (1) Subchapter A of chapter 64 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to collection of taxes) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 6305. COLLECTION OF CERTAIN LIABILITY.

26 USC 6305.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon receiving a certification from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, under section 452(b) of the Social Security Act with respect to any individual, the Secretary or his delegate shall assess and collect the amount certified by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, in the same manner, with the same powers, and (except as provided in this section) subject to the same limitations as if such amount were a tax imposed by subtitle C the collection of which would be jeopardized by delay, except that—

"(1) no interest or penalties shall be assessed or collected,

"(2) for such purposes, paragraphs (4), (6), and (8) of section 6334(a) (relating to property exempt from levy) shall not apply,

26 USC 6334.

"(3) there shall be exempt from levy so much of the salary, wages, or other income of an individual as is being withheld therefrom in garnishment pursuant to a judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction for the support of his minor children, and

"(4) in the case of the first assessment against an individual for delinquency under a court order against such individual for a particular person or persons, the collection shall be stayed for a period of 60 days immediately following notice and demand as described in section 6303.

26 USC 6303.

"(b) REVIEW OF ASSESSMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.—No court of the United States, whether established under article I or article III of the Constitution, shall have jurisdiction of any action, whether legal or equitable, brought to restrain or review the assessment and collection of amounts by the Secretary or his delegate under subsection (a), nor shall any such assessment and collection be subject to review by the Secretary or his delegate in any proceeding. This subsection does not preclude any legal, equitable, or administrative action against the State by an individual in any State court or before any State agency to determine his liability for any amount assessed against him and collected, or to recover any such amount collected from him, under this section."

USC prec.
title 1.

(2) The table of sections for such subchapter is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"Sec. 6305. Collection of certain liability."

Amendments to Part A of Title IV

42 USC 602
note.

(c)(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 402(a) of the Social Security Act, in addition to the amounts required to be disregarded under clause (8)(A) of such section, there is imposed the requirement (and the State plan shall be deemed to include the requirement) that for the 15 months beginning July 1, 1975, in making the determination under clause (7), the State agency shall with respect to any month in such year and in addition to the amounts required to be disregarded under clause (8)(A), disregard amounts payable under section 457(a)(1).

42 USC 602.

(2) Section 402(a)(9) is amended to read as follows:

"(9) provide safeguards which permit the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants or recipients only to (A) public officials who require such information in connection with their official duties, or (B) other persons for purposes directly connected with the administration of aid to families with dependent children;"

(3) Section 402(a)(10) is amended by inserting immediately before "be furnished" the following: ", subject to paragraphs (25) and (26)";

(4) Section 402(a)(11) is amended to read as follows:

"(11) provide for prompt notice (including the transmittal of all relevant information) to the State child support collection agency (established pursuant to part D of this title) of the furnishing of aid to families with dependent children with respect to a child who has been deserted or abandoned by a parent (including a child born out of wedlock without regard to whether the paternity of such child has been established);"

(5) Section 402(a) is further amended—

(A) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (23);

(B) by inserting immediately before the first word in paragraph (24) the following: "provide that"; and

(C) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (24) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following:

"(25) provide (A) that, as a condition of eligibility under the plan, each applicant for or recipient of aid shall furnish to the State agency his social security account number (or numbers, if he has more than one such number), and (B) that such State agency shall utilize such account numbers, in addition to any other means of identification it may determine to employ in the administration of such plan;

"(26) provide that, as a condition of eligibility for aid, each applicant or recipient will be required—

"(A) to assign the State any rights to support from any other person such applicant may have (i) in his own behalf or in behalf of any other family member for whom the applicant is applying for or receiving aid, and (ii) which have accrued at the time such assignment is executed,

"(B) to cooperate with the State (i) in establishing the paternity of a child born out of wedlock with respect to whom aid is claimed, and (ii) in obtaining support payments for such applicant and for a child with respect to whom such aid is claimed, or in obtaining any other payments or property due such applicant or such child and that, if the relative with whom a child is living is found to be ineligible because of failure to comply with the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, any aid for which such child

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88 STAT. 2360

is eligible will be provided in the form of protective payments as described in section 406(b)(2) (without regard to subparagraphs (A) through (E) of such section); and

"(27) provide, that the States have in effect a plan approved under part D and operate a child support program in conformity with such plan."

(6) (A) Section 403 of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount payable to any State under this part for quarters in a fiscal year shall with respect to quarters beginning after December 31, 1976, be reduced by 5 per centum of such amount if such State is found by the Secretary as the result of the annual audit to have failed to have an effective program meeting the requirements of section 402(a)(27) in any fiscal year beginning after September 30, 1976 (but, in the case of the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1976, only considering the second, third, and fourth quarters thereof)."

(B) Section 404 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(c) No State shall be found, prior to January 1, 1977, to have failed substantially to comply with the requirements of section 402(a)(27) if, in the judgment of the Secretary, such State is making a good faith effort to implement the program required by such section.

"(d) After December 31, 1976, in the case of any State which is found to have failed substantially to comply with the requirements of section 402(a)(27), the reduction in any amount payable to such State required to be imposed under section 403(h) shall be imposed in lieu of any reduction, with respect to such failure, which would otherwise be required to be imposed under this section."

(7) Section 406 of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), the term 'aid to families with dependent children' does not mean payments with respect to a parent (or other individual whose needs such State determines should be considered in determining the need of the child or relative claiming aid under the plan of such State approved under this part) of a child who fails to cooperate with any agency or official of the State in obtaining such support payments for such child. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to make an otherwise eligible child ineligible for protective payments because of the failure of such parent (or such other individual) to so cooperate."

(8) Section 402(a), (17), (18), (21), and (22), and section 410 of such Act are repealed.

Repeal.
42 USC 602,
610.

Conforming Amendments to Title XI

(d) Section 1106 of such Act is amended—

42 USC 1306.

(1) by striking out the period at the end of the first sentence of subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and except as provided in part D of title IV of this Act.";

Ante, p. 2351.

(2) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following new sentence: "Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subsection, requests for information made pursuant to the provisions of part D of title IV of this Act for the purpose of using Federal records for locating parents shall be complied with and the cost incurred in providing such information shall be paid for as provided in such part D of title IV."; and

(3) by striking out subsection (c).

Authorization of Appropriations

42 USC 651
note.

(e) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare such sums as may be necessary to plan and prepare for the implementation of the program established by this section.

Effective Date

42 USC 651
note.
Ante, p. 2357.

(f) The amendments made by this section shall become effective on July 1, 1975, except that section 459 of the Social Security Act, as added by subsection (a) of this section shall become effective on January 1, 1975, and subsection (e) of this section shall become effective upon the date of enactment of this Act.

Approved January 4, 1975.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1490 (Comm. on Ways and Means) and
No. 93-1643 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 93-1356 (Comm. on Finance).

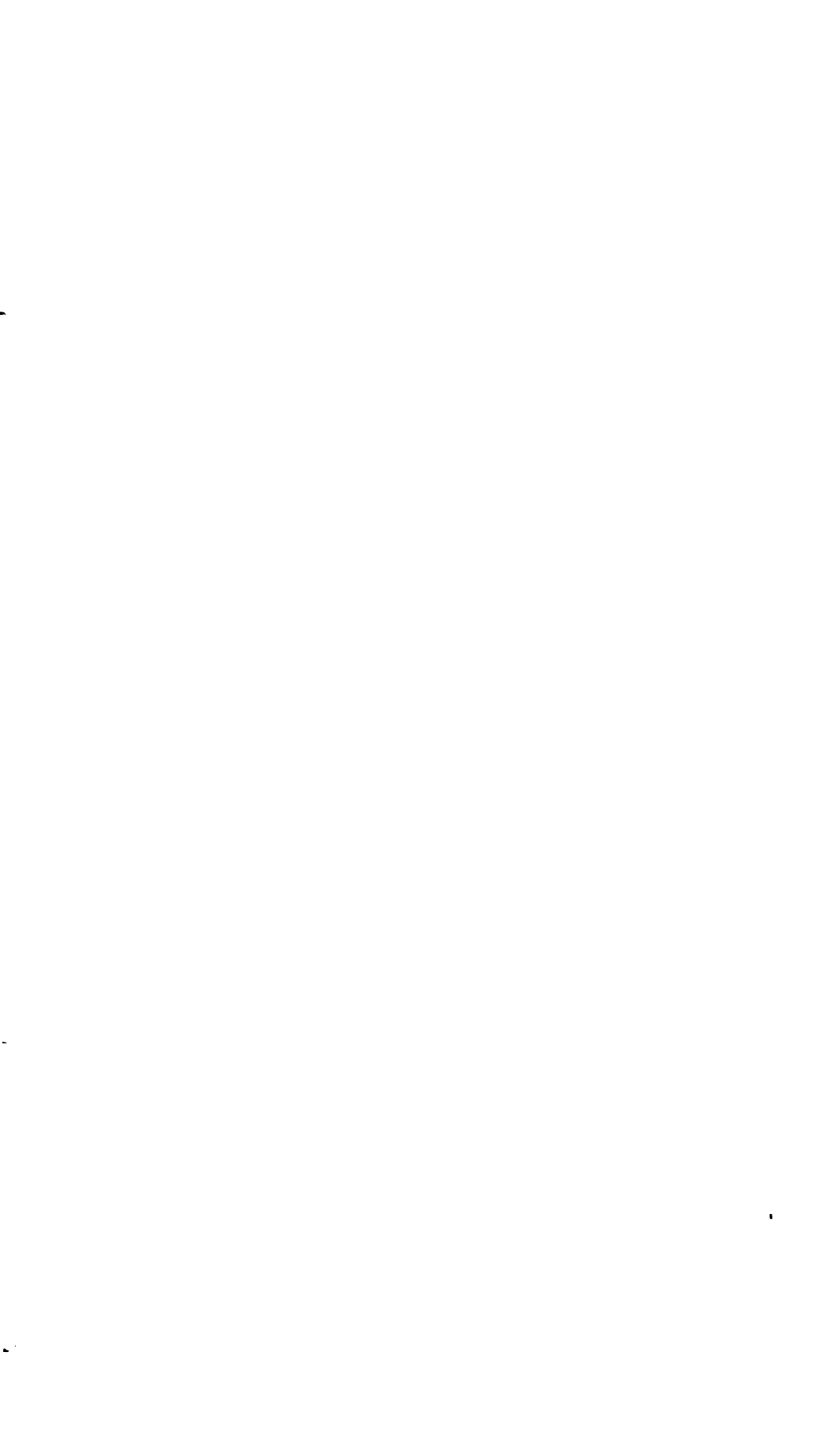
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):

Dec. 9, considered and passed House.

Dec. 17, considered and passed Senate, amended.

Dec. 20, House and Senate agreed on conference report.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 11, No. 2:
Jan. 4, Presidential statement.



B. PUBLIC LAW 94-46, 94TH CONGRESS, H.R. 7709, JUNE 30, 1975

Public Law 94-46
94th Congress, H. R. 7709
June 30, 1975

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* * * * *

SEC. 2. Section 101(f) of Public Law 93-647 is amended by striking "July 1, 1975" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 1, 1975". 42 USC 651 note.
Approved June 30, 1975.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-297 (Comm. on Ways and Means).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 121 (1975):
June 24, considered and passed House.
June 26, considered and passed Senate, amended;
House concurred in Senate amendment.

C. PUBLIC LAW 94-88, 94TH CONGRESS, H.R. 7710, AUGUST 9, 1975

Public Law 94-88
94th Congress, H. R. 7710
August 9, 1975

* * * * *

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS RELATING TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

TEMPORARY WAIVERS OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN STATES

SEC. 201. (a) If the Governor of any State, which has an approved State plan under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act, submits to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary"), a request that any provision of section 402(a)(26) of the Social Security Act or section 402(a)(27) of such Act not be made applicable to such State prior to a date specified in the request (which shall not be later than June 30, 1976) and—

Request,
submittal.
42 USC 602
note.
42 USC 601.
42 USC 602.

(1) such request is accompanied by a certification, with respect to such provision, of the Governor that the State cannot implement such provision because of the lack of authority to do so under State law, and

(2) such request fully explains the reasons why such provision cannot be implemented, and sets forth any provision of State law which impedes the implementation thereof,

the Secretary shall, if he is satisfied that such a waiver is justified, grant the waiver so requested.

(b) During any period with respect to which a waiver, obtained under subsection (a) with respect to section 402(a)(26)(A) of the Social Security Act, is in effect with respect to any State, the provisions of section 454 (4) and (5) of such Act shall be applied to such State in like manner as if the phrase "with respect to whom an assignment under section 402(a)(26) of this title is effective" did not appear therein, and the provisions of section 458 of such Act shall be applied to such State in like manner as if the phrase "support rights assigned under section 402(a)(26)" read "child support obligations".

42 USC 654.
42 USC 658.

(c) Section 455 of the Social Security Act is amended to read as follows:

Payments to
States.
42 USC 655.

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42 USC 655.

"SEC. 455. From the sums appropriated therefor, the Secretary shall pay to each State for each quarter, beginning with the quarter commencing July 1, 1975, an amount—

42 USC 654.

"(1) equal to 75 percent of the total amounts expended by such State during such quarter for the operation of the plan approved under section 454, and

"(2) equal to 50 percent of the total amounts expended by such State during such quarter for the operation of a plan which meets the conditions of section 454 except as is provided by a waiver by the Secretary which is granted pursuant to specific authority set forth in the law;

except that no amount shall be paid to any State on account of furnishing child support collection or paternity determination services (other than the parent locator services) to individuals under section 454 (6) during any period beginning after June 30, 1976."

Reports to
congressional
committees.
42 USC 602
note.

(d) The Secretary shall from time to time, submit to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, full and complete reports (the first of which shall not be later than September 15, 1975) regarding any requests which he has received for waivers under subsection (a) and any waivers granted by him under such subsection, and such reports shall include copies of all such requests for such waivers and any supporting documents submitted with or in connection with any such requests.

P. PROTECTION AGAINST DECREASE IN GRANTS BECAUSE OF PAYMENT OF SUPPORT DIRECTLY TO THE STATE

42 USC 602.

SEC. 202. Section 402(a) of the Social Security Act is amended—

(1) by striking out "and" at the end of paragraph (26);

(2) by striking out the period at the end of paragraph (27) and inserting in lieu thereof "; and"; and

(3) by adding after paragraph (27) the following new paragraph:

"(28) provide that, in determining the amount of aid to which an eligible family is entitled, any portion of the amounts collected in any particular month as child support pursuant to a plan approved under part D, and retained by the State under section 457, which (under the State plan approved under this part as in effect both during July 1975 and during that particular month) would not have caused a reduction in the amount of aid paid to the family if such amounts had been paid directly to the family, shall be added to the amount of aid otherwise payable to such family under the State plan approved under this part."

42 USC 651.

42 USC 657.

SUPPORT ASSIGNMENTS BY RECIPIENTS DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

42 USC 602
note.

SEC. 203. (a) In the case of any State the law of which on August 1, 1975, meets the requirements of section 402(a) (26) (A) of the Social Security Act, the requirements of such section shall be effective, with respect to individuals who are recipients on August 1, 1975, at such time as may be determined by the State agency, but not later than the time of the first redetermination of eligibility required after August 1, 1975, and in any event not later than February 1, 1976.

42 USC 602.

42 USC 654.

(b) In the case of any State described in subsection (a), the provisions of section 454 (4) and (5) of the Social Security Act shall, during the period beginning August 1, 1975, and ending December 31, 1975, be applied, with respect to all recipients of aid under the State

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plan of such State (approved under part A of title IV of such Act) who have not made an assignment pursuant to section 402(a)(26)(A) of such Act, in the case of such State in like manner as if the phrase "with respect to whom an assignment under section 402(a)(26) of this title is effective" did not appear therein, and the provisions of section 458 of such Act shall, during such period, be applied in the case of such State in like manner as if the phrase "support rights assigned under section 402(a)(26)" read "child support obligations".

42 USC 601.

42 USC 602.

REMOVAL OF VENDOR PAYMENT LIMITATION FOR CHILD SUPPORT

SEC. 204. Section 403(a) of the Social Security Act is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof "or section 402(a)(26)".

42 USC 603.

AUTHORITY FOR QUARTERLY ADVANCES TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAMS

SEC. 205. (a) Section 455 of the Social Security Act (as added by the Social Services Amendments of 1974 and amended by section 201(c) of this Act) is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Sec. 455." and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

Ante, p. 433.

"(b) (1) Prior to the beginning of each quarter, the Secretary shall estimate the amount to which a State will be entitled under subsection (a) for such quarter, such estimates to be based on (A) a report filed by the State containing its estimate of the total sum to be expended in such quarter in accordance with the provisions of such subsection, and stating the amount appropriated or made available by the State and its political subdivisions for such expenditures in such quarter, and if such amount is less than the State's proportionate share of the total sum of such estimated expenditures, the source or sources from which the difference is expected to be derived, and (B) such other investigation as the Secretary may find necessary.

Estimate of payments.

"(2) The Secretary shall then pay, in such installments as he may determine, to the State the amount so estimated, reduced or increased to the extent of any overpayment or underpayment which the Secretary determines was made under this section to such State for any prior quarter and with respect to which adjustment has not already been made under this subsection.

"(3) Upon the making of any estimate by the Secretary under this subsection, any appropriations available for payments under this section shall be deemed obligated."

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CERTAIN EXPENSES INCURRED DURING JULY 1975

SEC. 206. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts expended in good faith by any State (or by any of its political subdivisions) during July 1975 in employing and compensating staff personnel, leasing office space, purchasing equipment, or carrying out other organizational or administrative activities, in preparation for or implementation of the child support program under part D of title IV of the Social Security Act, shall be considered for purposes of section 455 of such Act (as amended by this Act), to the extent that payment for the activities involved would be made under such section (as so amended) if section 101 of the Social Services Amendments of 1974 had become effective on July 1, 1975, to have been expended by the State for the operation of the State plan or for the conduct of activities specified in such section (as so amended).

42 USC 655 note.

42 USC 651.

42 USC 655.

88 Stat. 2351.

SAFEGUARDING OF INFORMATION

42 USC 602. SEC. 207. Section 402(a)(9) of the Social Security Act (as amended by the Social Services Amendments of 1974) is amended to read as follows:

42 USC 620, 630, 651, 301, 1201, 1351, 1381, 1396, 1397. "(9) provide safeguards which restrict the use of disclosure of information concerning applicants or recipients to purposes directly connected with (A) the administration of the plan of the State approved under this part, the plan or program of the State under part B, C, or D of this title or under title I, X, XIV, XVI, XIX, or XX, or the supplemental security income program established by title XVI, (B) any investigation, prosecution, or criminal or civil proceeding, conducted in connection with the administration of any such plan or program, and (C) the administration of any other Federal or federally assisted program which provides assistance, in cash or in kind, or services, directly to individuals on the basis of need; and the safeguards so provided shall prohibit disclosure, to any committee or a legislative body, of any information which identifies by name or address any such applicant or recipient;"

PROTECTION OF CHILD'S BEST INTEREST

42 USC 602. SEC. 208. (a) Section 402(a)(26)(B) of the Social Security Act (as added by the Social Services Amendments of 1974) is amended by inserting immediately after "such applicant or such child" the following: ", unless (in either case) such applicant or recipient is found to have good cause for refusing to cooperate as determined by the State agency in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary, which standards shall take into consideration the best interests of the child on whose behalf aid is claimed;"

42 USC 654. (b) Section 454(4)(A) of such Act (as so added) is amended by inserting after "such child," the following: "unless the agency administering the plan of the State under part A of this title determines in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to section 402(a)(26)(B) that it is against the best interests of the child to do so,"

42 USC 601. (c) Section 454(4)(B) of such Act (as so added) is amended by inserting immediately after "other States" the following: "(unless the agency administering the plan of the State under part A of this title determines in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to section 402(a)(26)(B) that it is against the best interests of the child to do so)"

Proposed standards, submittal to Congress. 42 USC 602 note. 42 USC 602. Effective date. (d)(1) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall submit to the Congress any proposed standards authorized to be prescribed by him under section 402(a)(26)(B) of the Social Security Act (as added by the Social Services Amendments of 1974 and as amended by subsection (a) of this section). Such standards shall take effect at the end of the period which ends 60 days after such proposed standards are so submitted to such committees unless, within such period, either House of the Congress, adopts a resolution of disapproval.

"Resolution." (2) For purposes of this subsection, the term "resolution" means only—

(A) a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of the Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the Congress does not approve the standards (as authorized under

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section 402(a)(26)(B) of the Social Security Act) transmitted to the Congress on .", the blank space being filled with the appropriate date; and 42 USC 602.

(B) a resolution of either House of the Congress, the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the does not approve the standards (as authorized under section 402 (a)(26)(B) of the Social Security Act) transmitted to the Congress on .", with the first blank space being filled with the name of the resolving House, and the second blank space being filled with the appropriate date.

(3) The provisions of subsection (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of section 152 of the Trade Act of 1974 shall be applicable to resolutions under this subsection, except that the "20 hours" referred to in subsections (d)(2) and (e)(2) of such section shall be deemed to read "4 hours". 19 USC 2192.

TECHNICAL AMENDMENT

SEC. 209. Section 402(a)(27) is amended by striking out "States have" and inserting in lieu thereof "State has". 42 USC 602.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 210. The amendments made by this title shall, unless otherwise specified therein, become effective August 1, 1975. 42 USC 602 note.

Approved August 9, 1975.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 94-298 (Comm. on Ways and Means),

SENATE REPORT No. 94-273 (Comm. on Finance),

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 121 (1975):

June 24, considered and passed House.

Aug. 1, considered and passed Senate, amended;

House concurred in Senate amendments.

WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 11, No. 33:

Aug. 11, Presidential statement.

D. Summary of Part B of Public Law 93-647 and Title II of Public Law 94-88

1. Effective August 1, 1975,^{1 2} the new statute:

(a) Imposes on the Secretary of HEW greater responsibilities for leadership in the area of child support and establishment of paternity and provides for a far more active role on the part of the Federal Government in monitoring and evaluating State child support programs, in providing technical assistance, and, in certain instances, in undertaking to give direct assistance to the States in locating absent parents and obtaining support from them (sec. 452).

(b) Requires HEW to establish a separate organizational unit under the direct control of a person designated by the Secretary to assist and oversee the operations of State child support programs. The head of this unit reports directly to the Secretary (sec. 452(a)). This child support office is required to:

(1) Review and approve State child support plans (sec. 452(a)(3)).

(2) Evaluate the implementation of the child support program in each State (sec. 452(a)(4)).

(3) Provide technical assistance to the States to help them establish effective systems for establishing paternity, collecting support and adequate reporting (sec. 452(a)(5) and (7)).

(4) Prescribe the organizational structures, minimum staffing levels and types of staffing (e.g., attorneys, collection agents, locator personnel) and other program requirements that States must have to be in conformity with the law (sec. 452(a)(1) and (2)).

(5) Maintain adequate records of all amounts collected and disbursed and the costs incurred in collecting and disbursing these amounts; publish periodic reports on the operation of the program in the various States and localities and at national and regional levels (sec. 452(a)(5) and (6)).

(6) Approve or disapprove applications from a State for permission to sue in Federal court in a situation where a prosecuting attorney or court in another State does not undertake to enforce the court order against an absent parent within a reasonable time (sec. 452(a)(8) and 460). (The originating State under these circumstances is authorized to enforce the order against the deserting parent in Federal court.)

(7) Perform an annual audit in each State and make a specific finding as to whether or not the child support program as actually operated in that State conforms to the requirements of law and the minimum standards for an effective support program. A State will

¹ The effective date of "July 1, 1975" was changed to "August 1, 1975" by P.L. 94-46, sec. 2.

² Section references are to Title IV of the Social Security Act, as amended, unless otherwise specified.

not be found to have an acceptable program unless it adequately cooperates in obtaining child support payments from the absent spouse and/or parent (living in the State) for an AFDC recipient or a non-welfare participant who resides in a different State (secs. 452(a)(4) and 454(9)).

(8) Make special audits of each State's child support program, as necessary (sec. 452(a)(4)).

(9) Impose a penalty upon the State if the minimum standards are not met. This penalty is equal to 5 percent of the Federal funds to which the State is otherwise entitled as the Federal share for AFDC payments made by the State for each quarter of the year to which the audit relates (sec. 403(h)). No such penalties are to be imposed with respect to years prior to January 1, 1977, provided that the agency finds the State to be making a good-faith effort to operate effectively all portions of the State plan or those portions authorized or not prohibited by its State statutes (secs. 404(c) and (d)). This provision gives the State reasonable time to develop an effective program. The Secretary shall grant a waiver to a State, if he is satisfied that such a waiver is justified, provided the Governor of the State requests a waiver and submits the necessary documentation with his request. This waiver is for a temporary period (but not later than June 30, 1976) and applies to the provisions requiring assignment of support rights or any part of the child support program which the State could not implement because of lack of statutory authority or because of statutory impediments (sec. 201 of P.L. 94-88). Any State granted a waiver would be eligible for 50% Federal matching for the administrative costs of operating the program (75% matching is available for States fully implementing the new program), if the State submits an approvable State plan which includes provisions to implement those portions of the child support program for which no waiver was requested or granted (sec. 455). The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is required to submit to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Ways and Means reports on the States to which he had granted waivers (sec. 201(d) of P.L. 94-88).

(10) Establish and operate a Federal Parent Locator Service (F.P.L.S.), which, upon request of the State agency administering the State plan for the IV-D child support program on its own behalf, on behalf of a local official with support collection responsibility under this program, a court with support order authority, or the agent of a deserted child not on welfare, will make available the most recent address and place of employment of an absent parent as well as other pertinent information that it can obtain from HEW files or the files of any other Federal or State agency. Information of a national security nature or information in highly confidential files will not be divulged (secs. 452(a)(9) and 453).

(11) Upon the request of a State having an approved State plan pursuant to section 454 of the Act, certify the amount of the delinquency of any child support court-ordered obligation that has been assigned to that State by the Secretary of the Treasury for collection. This certification may be made no more often than semiannually for any individual, and then only if the amount of the delinquency is \$75 or more and at least equal to the amount of the court order owed for three months (secs. 452(b) and 101(b) of P.L. 93-647).

(12) Submit an annual report to the Congress on all activities undertaken in the child support program (sec. 452(a)(10)).

(o) Requires each State to have a State plan approved under part D and operate a child support program in conformity with such plan (sec. 402(a)(27)) that will:

(1) Establish or designate a single and separate organizational unit within the State to administer the child support program. This unit need not be part of the welfare unit but can be under any other organization or a completely separate organization within the State structure. This unit must meet the staffing and organization guidelines set by HEW (sec. 454(3)).

(2) Be in effect in all of the political subdivisions of the State (sec. 454(1)).

(3) Provide for financial participation by the State (sec. 454(2)).

(4) Provide that the State will undertake to establish paternity and obtain support for any child who is an applicant for or recipient of AFDC unless the agency administering the plan of the State under part A of this title determines in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Secretary pursuant to section 402(a)(26)(B) of the Act that it is against the best interests of the child to do so (sec. 454(4)).

(5) Provide that child support and paternity services will be available to nonwelfare families in the State upon application. The State may require payment of a reasonable application fee for furnishing such services and also payment of the Federal P.L.S. fee. The balance of the cost could be deducted from the collections for such family made by the State (sec. 454(6)).

(6) Provide for cooperation with other States in establishing paternity, locating absent parents, and securing compliance with court orders (sec. 454(9)).

(7) Provide that if one State does not cooperate with another State by failing to act on the request of the other State within a reasonable time, the other State can request HEW to certify the case to the district court in any judicial district in which the claim arose, the plaintiff resides, or the defendant resides (secs. 452(a)(8) and 460).

(8) Provide for entering into cooperative agreements (including financial arrangements) with appropriate courts and law enforcement officials to assist in administering the plan and with respect to other matters of common concern (sec. 454(7)).

(9) Provide that the agency administering the plan will establish a service to locate absent parents, utilizing all sources of information and available records at the local and State level, and also the Federal P.L.S., if other diligent and reasonable efforts to locate the absent parent have proven unsuccessful (sec. 454(8)).

(10) Provide that the State will maintain a full record of collections and disbursements made under the plan and have an adequate reporting system (sec. 454(10)).

(11) Provide for distribution of funds as required by section 457 unless the amount of the current monthly support payment collected is equal to or greater than the AFDC assistance payment or the court order for support, whichever is larger (secs. 454(5) and (11)). An exception to the distribution formula in section 457 permits the continuation of existing practice by a State concerning child support payments (but only to the exact extent that this practice was authorized

by the State plan for July 1975) by providing that such State, in determining the amount of aid to which a family is entitled for a particular month, will add to the amount of aid otherwise payable to the family, the amount of child support collected as payment on the required support obligation for the month in which the support was collected and retained by the State pursuant to its child support plan under part D of title IV which would not have caused a reduction in aid for AFDC for the month of July 1975 had the child support been paid directly to the family. The State has the option to discontinue this practice at any time it chooses and distribute the amounts collected in accordance with the distribution formula in section 457 (sec. 402(a)(28)).

(12) Provide that any payments required to be made to an assistance group be paid to the resident parent, legal guardian, or caretaker relative having custody of or responsibility for the child or children (sec. 454(12)).

(13) Provide that the State will comply with other regulations and standards issued by HEW (sec. 454(13)).

(d) Requires, as a condition of eligibility, that each applicant for or recipient of AFDC—

(1) must assign to the State all accrued support rights from any other person such applicant or recipient may have in his or her own behalf, or in behalf of any other family member for whom he or she is applying for or receiving AFDC (sec. 402(a)(26)(A)), and

(2) cooperate (A) in establishing the paternity of a child born out of wedlock with respect to whom aid is claimed, and (B) in securing support payments, and in obtaining any money or property due the assistance group unless (in either (2)(A) or (B)) such applicant or recipient is found to have good cause for refusing to cooperate as determined by the State agency in accordance with standards prescribed by the Secretary which take into consideration the best interests of the child on whose behalf aid is claimed (sec. 402(a)(26)(B)). (States are permitted a six-month transitional period to operate the program as it relates to certain recipients who have not assigned support rights (P.L. 94-88, sec. 203)). The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is required to prescribe standards to protect the best interests of the child; the Secretary shall submit these standards to Congress and they shall take effect in 60 days unless, within these 60 days, either House of Congress adopts a resolution of disapproval (P.L. 94-88, sec. 208(d)). Failure of an applicant or recipient to meet the requirement for cooperation will not affect the eligibility of an otherwise eligible child or children in the assistance group (sec. 402(a)(26)(B)). In such a case, the eligible child or children shall be eligible for protective payments (sec. 406(f)). The category of individuals who are not counted in computing the 10 percent limitation on protective payment pursuant to section 403(a) of title IV of the Act has been expanded to include individuals to whom the State is required to provide aid in the form of protective payments because there has been a failure to cooperate in the establishment of paternity or the collection of child support (P.L. 94-88, sec. 204).

(e) Makes the assigned support rights an obligation owed to the State by the individual responsible for providing such support. The amount of this obligation is to be determined by a court order if one

exists. In the absence of a court order, the amount of the obligation is to be determined by the State in accordance with a formula approved by the Secretary of HEW, and it is to be collected by any appropriate State legal process (sec. 456). Collection of the support obligation may continue, if the State wishes, for a period not to exceed three months after the assistance group goes off welfare. At the end of the three-month period, the governmental collection agency, if requested to do so by the individual, can continue to collect the support payments from the absent parent and pay the net amount to the family after deduction of collection costs (sec. 457(c)).

(f) Authorizes States (subject to certification by the Secretary of HEW) to use the Federal income tax mechanism for collecting support payments if the State has made diligent and reasonable efforts to collect the payments without success and the amount sought is based on noncompliance with a court order for support. IRS is to give a one-time, 60-day notice to a defaulting parent of its intent to enforce payments under the IRS tax-collecting mechanism (Internal Revenue Code, ch. 64 § 6305).

(g) Increases the Federal share for State administrative costs for the child support program for AFDC cases from 50% to 75% except for those States which receive a temporary waiver pursuant to section 201 of P.L. 94-88. This 75% matching also is allowed for nonwelfare cases for fiscal year 1976 (sec. 455(a)). Authorizes quarterly advances to States for such costs (sec. 455(b)). In addition, this 75% Federal share will be made to States under the new child support program to reimburse them for expenses incurred in carrying out organizational and administrative activities during July 1975 in cases where payment for those activities would have been made had the program become effective on July 1, as originally provided (P.L. 94-88, sec. 206).

(h) Requires incentive payments to be paid to a political subdivision that enforces and collects the child support rights assigned to the State to which it belongs, or to one State that collects the rights assigned to another. Such payments will be made from what would otherwise represent the Federal share of the amount collected and used to reduce or repay assistance payments.

(i) Provides that for the first 14 months of the program 40% of the first \$50 collected each month for child support will go to the family and be disregarded in determining continuing eligibility for assistance payments (sec. 457(a) and P.L. 93-647, sec. 101(c)(1)).

(j) Provides that as a condition of eligibility for AFDC, each applicant for or recipient of aid shall furnish to the State agency his social security number (or numbers) and the numbers of those on whose behalf he is applying for or receiving aid; and that the State agency shall use such account numbers in administering the plan, in addition to any other means of identification it may choose (sec. 402(a)(25)).

(k) Provides safeguards to restrict the use or disclosure of information concerning applicants or recipients to purposes directly connected with the administration of the various State plans and the supplemental security income program under the Social Security Act, any investigation, prosecution, or criminal or civil proceeding conducted in connection with the administration of these plans or programs and the administration of any other Federal or Federally assisted program which provides assistance or services directly to

individuals on the basis of need. The safeguards prohibit disclosure to any committee or legislative body of any information which identifies by name or address any such applicant or recipient (sec. 402(a)(9)).

(l) Requires the State agency responsible for AFDC to notify the child support agency promptly of the furnishing of AFDC and to submit relevant information to the child support agency, including the name of each child's parent in the applicant or recipient group who is absent from the home (sec. 402(a)(11)).

(m) Requires that the "furnishing of aid promptly" is subject to the applicant's or recipient's (1) furnishing the necessary social security numbers as required by section 402(a)(25) of the Act, (2) assigning the accrued support as outlined in section 402(a)(26)(A) of the Act, and (3) cooperating with the State in establishing the paternity of any child in the applicant or recipient assistance group who was born out of wedlock and in obtaining any support payments or any other payments or property due anyone in the applicant or recipient group as required by section 406(a)(26)(B) except as provided in section 208 of Public Law 94-88 (sec. 402(a)(10)).

2. Effective January 1, 1975, the wages of Federal employees, including military personnel, are subject, in like manner and to the same extent as if the United States were a private person, to garnishment and other legal process in child support and alimony cases. In addition, annuities and other payments under Federal programs in which entitlement is based on employment also are subject to attachment for child support and alimony payments. This provision is applicable whether or not the family upon whose behalf the proceeding is brought is on AFDC. This overrides provisions in various social insurance or retirement statutes that prohibit attachment or garnishment (sec. 459 and P.L. 93-647, sec. 101(f)).

3. Effective January 4, 1975, the law authorizes appropriations for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) and the States to plan and prepare for the implementation of Title IV-D (Child Support and Establishment of Paternity) of the Social Security Act (P.L. 93-647, sec. 101(e)).

E. Organizational and Functional Statement: Office of Child Support Enforcement, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare¹

OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT—5A04

The mission of the Office of Child Support Enforcement is to provide leadership in the planning, development, management and coordination of the Department's Child Support Enforcement programs and activities authorized and directed by title IV-D of the Social Security Act and other pertinent legislation. The general purpose of this legislation and the Child Support Enforcement programs developed pursuant thereto is to require States to enforce support obligations owed by absent parents to their children by locating absent parents, establishing paternity when necessary and obtaining child support. The specific responsibilities of this office are to: establish regulations and standards for State programs for locating absent parents, establishing paternity, and obtaining child support; establish minimum organizational and staffing requirements for State units engaged in carrying out Child Support Enforcement programs; review and approve State plans for Child Support Enforcement programs; evaluate the implementation of State Child Support Enforcement programs, conduct audits of State programs to assure their conformity with requirements, and not less often than annually, conduct a complete audit of these programs in each State and determine for the purposes of the penalty provision of section 403(h) of the Social Security Act whether the actual operation of such programs in each State conforms to Federal requirements; assist States in establishing adequate reporting procedures and maintain records of the operations of Child Support Enforcement programs; maintain records of all amounts collected and disbursed under Child Support Enforcement programs and of the costs incurred in collecting such amounts; provide technical assistance to the States to help them establish effective systems for collecting child support and establishing paternity; certifies certain applications from States for permission to utilize the Courts of the United States to enforce court orders for support against absent parents; operate the Parent Locator Service; certify the amount of certain child support obligations that have been assigned to a State, to the Secretary of the Treasury for collection; submit an annual report to the Congress on all activities undertaken relative to the Child Support Enforcement Program; establish regulations and standards for Federal financial participation in support of State Child Support Enforcement programs, distribute proceeds collected as a result of this program and incentive payments to localities.

¹ Federal Register, vol. 40, No. 112, page 24764—Tuesday, June 10, 1975.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR—5A0401

Responsible for directing the activities of the Office of Child Support Enforcement, assisted by the Deputy Director.

Has special responsibility for high level relationships with officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, other Federal Departments and public and private organizations on matters relative to Child Support Enforcement (CSE) programs, for coordinating, planning and training activities; for coordinating efforts to improve State and local public agency capability to plan and manage Child Support Enforcement programs, and for final review and approval of all office publications and issuances.

PARENT LOCATOR SERVICE DIVISION—5A0402

Responsible for developing, operating and maintaining the Parent Locator Service in support of the Child Support Enforcement program. Responsibilities and functions relative and necessary to development, operation and maintenance of the Parent Locator Service are: systems operation of the Parent Locator Service; coordinate national telecommunications and other data entry operations with States; act as liaison between the Office of Child Support and States in support of the Parent Locator Service systems; act as a liaison between the Office and other Federal agencies for the purposes of exchanging information to locate absent parents; assess State Parent Locator Service needs and formulate plans for improving State systems; provide technical assistance to States to implement State and local location services and on use of the Federal Parent Locator Service; review State plans and Federal financial participation applications for establishment of automated and manual Parent Locator Service systems; control all correspondence relating to requests for information; design automated systems to support Parent Locator Service operations; establish and maintain a communication network for receiving/transmitting information between States and the Parent Locator Service and between the Parent Locator Service and Federal Departments; establish billing rates and maintain quarterly billing records for requests for information on behalf of individuals who are not recipients of public assistance under title IV-A of the Social Security Act; specify the manner and form for requesting information for the Parent Locator Service; negotiate reimbursable service contracts with participating Federal agencies providing information to the Parent Locator Service; send and receive documents to authorized users; control and coordinate flow of work; perform data conversion for input to Parent Locator Service; preparation of printed information for field distribution; answer telephone queries; microfilm maintenance; keep up-to-date statistics on the operation of the Parent Locator Service; train States, using telecommunications transmission, on data entry operations; assist in preparation of program policy and regulations as it relates to the Parent Locator Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION—5A0403

Provides, in coordination with the Social and Rehabilitation Service Central Office support offices, administrative support for all Office of

Child Support Enforcement activities and develops plans, schedules and standards for the annual program audits of the States' Child Support Enforcement programs required by section 452(a)(4) of the Social Security Act.

Provides support of programs operations including; editing regulations and other issuances for formal requirements and correctness; operation of suspense control for the coordination of important issuances and submissions that are being developed and/or reviewed, e.g. proposed regulations for State plans; maintenance of central policy files; maintenance of approved State plan files; coordination of responses for the Director when input of more than one division is required; control and routing of requests for information by the Executive Secretariat, Office of the Associate Administrator for Policy Control and Coordination, concerning public and Congressional inquiries.

Provides administrative management support including: coordination of the Office of Child Support Enforcement personnel and training activities; coordination and/or management of Office space, supplies, equipment, travel, messenger services and duplication requirements; control of expenditures for travel, printing, binding, supplies and other services; coordination of all budget activities; development, execution and review of the Salaries and Expenses budget; control of manpower authorizations; coordination of organization and staffing proposals and requirements.

Develops planning, scheduling and standards for the annual program audits of State Child Support Enforcement programs as prescribed in section 452(a)(4) of the Social Security Act. Participates in the development of program audit policy, evaluation of program audit findings and in the development of recommendations concerning the penalty provision of section 403(h) of the Social Security Act.

POLICY AND PLANNING DIVISION—5A0404

Develops regulations to implement those provisions of the Social Security Act and other laws governing Federal-State Child Support Enforcement and Paternity Establishment programs.

Develops, proposes and assists the Director regarding regulations governing Federal-State Child Support Enforcement programs to include provisions relative to: programs standards for locating absent parents; establishing paternity, and obtaining child support; minimum organizational and staffing requirements for State units engaged in carrying out Child Support Enforcement programs; State plan requirements; distribution of amounts collected as child support; payments to States for operation of the approved State plan; incentive payments to localities for enforcement and collection of assigned support rights; Federal financial participation; and program definitions.

Develops and reviews legislative proposals and enactments pertinent to policy development, and proposes legislation. Reviews court decisions relating to Child Support Enforcement and Paternity Establishment.

Coordinates development of program regulations and their interpretation within the Office of Child Support Enforcement, the Social and Rehabilitation Service and the Department, and with other

agencies whose programs relate to this program. Provides technical assistance concerning program policies within the Department, to Regional Offices, and through Regional Offices to the States.

Responsible for liaison and the joint development and promulgation of policies, regulations and procedures with: The Department of Treasury (IRS) relative to the certification and collection of certain child support obligations; the Department of Justice and/or Federal Courts Establishment relative to the certification of certain actions for utilization of the United States District Courts.

Reviews proposed legislation and regulations for procedural implementation impacts and feasibility.

Develops, proposes, and interprets written materials, which are in support of the Office of Child Support Enforcement regulations and which are designed to provide States with technical assistance and guidance in the most accurate and effective techniques of administering the Child Support Enforcement program.

Procedural material developed for States includes models and guides for Child Support Enforcement management methods, including: organization and staffing; personnel aptitude and qualifications testing; personnel position descriptions, qualifications and performance standards; direct and indirect cost allocation; fiscal controls, accounting, reporting, and auditing guidelines; time controls; data collecting, collating, recording, and reporting; case and other records control, maintenance, and disposition; work measurement, distribution, and control; long-range programing and budgeting; statistical research, evaluation, and analysis; and other basic Child Support Enforcement and Paternity Establishment functions.

Monitors the Child Support Enforcement functions as carried out by the Regional Offices, and coordinates reviews within the Office of Child Support Enforcement and with appropriate Social and Rehabilitation Service offices.

Provides technical assistance concerning program procedures within the Department, to Regional Offices, and on their request, to States and interested agencies. Coordinates development of program management methods and their interpretations with the Office of Child Support Enforcement, the Social and Rehabilitation Service and the Department, and with other agencies whose programs relate to the Office of Child Support Enforcement.

Primarily responsible for development of the Office of Child Support Enforcement long-range plans, operational plans, program budget, legislative proposals, broad statistical requirements and schedules for achievement of operational goals and objectives.

Evaluates the deployment of resources for the achievement of plans, programs, objectives, operational goals. Participates in the evaluation of research and demonstration projects, as appropriate. Participates in the development of the annual audit plan for State Child Support Enforcement programs.

Provides the Office of Child Support Enforcement components planning and programing guidance, and obtains their input as basis for coordinated development of proposed Office of Child Support Enforcement emergency, long-range, and short-range plans and programs. Has responsibility for the Office of Child Support Enforcement program statistical research and analysis; trend and cost pro-

jecting and reporting; provides programmatic input to the Social and Rehabilitation Service research and evaluation efforts.

Initiates or, upon request of the Director of the Office of Child Support Enforcement components, develops statistical and narrative facts based on comparative analysis of data relating to State programs of Child Support Enforcement to establish their effectiveness and isolate ideal versus inadequate programs and processes of the various States. Prepares reports of analytical findings and recommends alternative courses of action to the Director and the Office of Child Support Enforcement components.

Develops annually, for the Director and in coordination with the Office of Child Support Enforcement staff elements, a proposed plan for the Operational Planning System (OPS) and provides on-going tracking capability of the objectives for the current year.

Provides technical assistance to the Director, Office of Child Support Enforcement divisions, and the Regional Offices regarding the Office of Child Support Enforcement program planning, research and statistics, and the Office of Child Support Enforcement portion of the Operational Planning System.

REGIONAL OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT—5M8-08

Provides interpretations of the Child Support Enforcement program regulations to State agencies; reviews and approves or recommends disapproval of State plans, State plan amendments and certain project grants; provides assistance to State agencies in developing State plans and plan amendments; evaluates the implementation of State programs; provides technical assistance to States in establishing effective programs; monitors State agency operations in order to maintain a broad awareness of program activity; stimulates State action toward achievement of selected program objectives; assists States in the maintenance of on-going program activities; provides support to other Regional Office components as necessary; conducts annual audits of the States' Child Support Enforcement programs; conducts other audits as necessary; receives, reviews and certifies, when appropriate, certain requests to use the IRS and the Federal courts for collection or enforcement of support obligations.

Dated: June 2, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-15038 Filed 6-9-75;8:45 am]

F. Rules and Regulations for the Child Support Enforcement Program^{1 2}

Chapter II, Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is revised as follows:

PART 205—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

1. Section 205.50 is amended by revising paragraph (a); redesignating paragraph (b) as (d) and adding a new paragraph (b) and (c) as set forth below:

¹ Federal Register, vol. 40, No. 124, page 27154—Thursday, June 26, 1975.

² These regulations do not reflect the amendments made to the child support program by P.L. 94-46 and P.L. 94-88. As of November 6, 1975, the regulations implementing the provisions of P.L. 94-88 had not been published.

§ 205.50 Safeguarding information for the financial assistance and social services programs.

(a) *State plan requirements.* A State plan under title I, IV-A, IV-D, VI, X, XIV, or XVI, of the Social Security Act, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, must provide that:

(1) Pursuant to State statute which imposes legal sanctions:

(i) The use or disclosure of information concerning applicants and recipients will be limited to public officials who require such information in connection with their official duties, except that use or disclosure of information provided under 20 CFR Part 401 shall be limited to purposes directly connected with the administration of the program; and to other persons for purposes directly connected with the administration of the program. Such purposes include establishing eligibility, determining amount of assistance, and providing services for applicants and recipients. Under the requirement concerning the use or disclosure of information to public officials, such information shall be available only to public officials who certify in writing that:

(A) They are public officials as defined by State or Federal laws of general applicability; and

(B) The information to be disclosed or used is required in connection with their official duties.

* * * * *

(b) *State plan requirements for the medical assistance programs.* A State plan under title XIX of the Social Security Act must meet all the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, except that disclosure shall be limited to purposes directly connected with the administration of the program.

(c) *State administrative plan requirements for the Social Service program.* A State administrative plan under title XX of the Social Security Act must meet all the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, except that disclosure shall be limited to purposes directly connected with the purposes of that program, the plan of the State approved under Part A of title IV, the plan of the State developed under Part B of that title, the Supplemental Security Income program established by title XVI, or the plan of the State approved under title XIX;

* * * * *

2. A new Part 232 is added to read as follows:

PART 232—SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO TITLE IV-A OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Sec.	
232.1	Scope.
232.2	Child support program; State plan requirement.
232.10	Furnishing of social security numbers.
232.11	Assignment of rights to support.
232.12	Cooperation in obtaining support.
232.20	Disregard of payments under section 457 of the Act.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1102, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302).

§ 232.1 Scope.

This part implements provisions of Part B of P.L. 93-647 that are applicable only to title IV-A.

§ 232.2 Child support program; State plan requirements.

The State plan must specify that the State:

- (a) Has in effect a plan approved under part D of title IV of the Act; and
- (b) Operates a child support program in conformity with such plan.

§ 232.10 Furnishing of social security numbers.

The State plan must provide that:

(a) As a condition of eligibility, each applicant for or recipient of aid will be required:

(1) To furnish to the State or local agency a social security account number, hereinafter referred to as the SSN (or numbers, if more than one has been issued); and

(2) If he cannot furnish a SSN (either because such SSN has not been issued or is not known), to apply for such number through procedures adopted by the State or local agency with the Social Security Administration. If such procedures are not in effect, the applicant or recipient shall apply directly for such number, submit verification of such application, and provide the number upon its receipt.

(b) For new applicants, the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section shall be effective July 1, 1975; and, for current recipients, it shall be effective as determined by the State agency but not later than the time of the next redetermination of eligibility required by § 206.10

(a) (9) of this chapter.

(c) The State or local agency will assist the applicant or recipient in making applications for SSNs and will comply with the procedures and requirements established by the Social Security Administration for application, issuance, and verification of social security account numbers. For purposes of AFDC foster care, the application for the SSN will be made by the State or local agency.

(d) The State or local agency will not deny, delay, or discontinue assistance pending the issuance or verification of such numbers if the applicant or recipient has complied with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) The State or local agency will use such account numbers, in addition to any other means of identification it may determine to employ, in the administration of the plan.

(f) "Applicant" and "recipient" include the caretaker relative, the children, and any other individual whose needs are considered in determining the amount of assistance.

(g) The State or local agency shall notify the applicant or recipient that the furnishing of the SSN is a condition of eligibility for assistance required by section 402(a) (25) of the Social Security Act and that the SSN will be utilized in the administration of the AFDC program.

§ 232.11 Assignment of rights to support.

(a) The State plan must provide that:

(1) As a condition of eligibility for assistance, each applicant for or recipient of AFDC shall assign to the State any rights to support from any other person as such applicant or recipient may have:

(i) In his own behalf or in behalf of any other family member for whom the applicant or recipient is applying for or receiving assistance; and

(ii) Which have accrued at the time such assignment is executed.

(2) If the relative with whom a child is living fails to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) (1), (2), or (3) of this section, such relative shall be denied eligibility without regard to other eligibility factors.

(3) If the relative with whom a child is living is found to be ineligible for assistance because of failure to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) (1), (2), or (3) of this section, any aid for which such child is eligible (determined without regard to the needs of the ineligible relative) will be provided in the form of protective payments as described in § 234.60 of this chapter.

(4) For new applicants, the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section shall be effective July 1, 1975; and, for current recipients, it shall be effective as determined by the State agency but not later than the time of the next redetermination of eligibility required by §206.10 (a) (9) of this chapter.

(b) An assignment by operation of State law which is substantially identical to the requirements of paragraph (a) (1) may be utilized in lieu of the assignment described in that paragraph.

(c) If there is a failure to execute an assignment pursuant to this section, the State may attempt to establish paternity and collect child support pursuant to appropriate State statutes and regulations.

§ 232.12 Cooperation in obtaining support.

The State plan must provide that:

(a) As a condition of eligibility for assistance, each applicant for or recipient of AFDC will be required to cooperate with the State in:

(1) Identifying and locating the parent of a child with respect to whom aid is claimed;

(2) Establishing the paternity of a child born out of wedlock with respect to whom aid is claimed;

(3) Obtaining support payments for such applicant or recipient and for a child with respect to whom aid is claimed; and

(4) Obtaining any other payments or property due such applicant or recipient of such child.

(b) "Cooperate" includes the following:

(1) Appearing at the offices of the State or local agency or the child support agency as necessary to provide verbal or written information, or documentary evidence, known to, possessed by, or reasonably obtainable by him, that is relevant to achieving the objectives of paragraph (a) of this section;

(2) Appearing as a witness at court or other hearings or proceedings necessary to achieving the objectives of paragraph (a) of this section;

(3) Providing information, or attesting to the lack of information, under penalty of perjury; and

(4) After an assignment under § 232.11 has been made, paying to the child support agency any child support payments received from the absent parent which are covered by such assignment.

(c) If the child support agency notifies the State or local agency of evidence of failure to cooperate, the State or local agency shall act

upon such information in order to enforce the eligibility requirements of this section.

(d) If the relative with whom a child is living fails to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, such relative shall be denied eligibility without regard to other eligibility factors.

(e) If the relative with whom a child is living is found to be ineligible for assistance because of failure to comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section, any aid for which such child is eligible (determined without regard to the needs of the caretaker relative) will be provided in the form of protective payments as described in § 234.60 of this chapter.

§ 232.20 Treatment of child support collections made in the Child Support Enforcement Program as income and resources in the Title IV-A Program.

(a) The State plan must provide that in any case in which child support payments are collected for a recipient of AFDC with respect to whom an assignment under section 232.11 is effective:

(1) Upon notification to the IV-A agency by the IV-D agency of the amount of a child support collection, such amount will be used to redetermine eligibility for an assistance payment the first time it is feasible for the IV-A agency to consider such collections in redetermining eligibility for and the amount of the assistance payment. This use of these amounts so collected shall not be later than the second month after the month in which the collections were made by the IV-D agency. In determining whether a child support collection made by the State's IV-D agency, which represents support amounts for a month as determined pursuant to § 302.51 (a) of this title, is sufficient to make the family ineligible for an assistance payment for the month to which the redetermination applies, the State will determine if such collection, when treated as if it were income, makes the family ineligible for an assistance payment. If such treatment makes the family ineligible, the child support for the month will be considered to be income and the IV-A agency will notify the family and will inform the IV-D agency to pay such collection to the family in the month for which the family was determined to be ineligible. If such treatment does not make the family ineligible for an assistance payment, such collection will not be considered to be income and will be retained by the State's IV-D agency for distribution pursuant to § 302.51 of Chapter III of this title and the assistance payment will be calculated without regard to such collection.

(2) Any payment received pursuant to § 302.51 (b) (1) shall not be considered as income or as a resource.

(3) Any payment received pursuant to § 302.51 (b) (3) or (5) shall be treated as income in the month following the month to which the redetermination in paragraph (1) applies.

(b) From any amounts of assistance payments which are reimbursed by child support collections made by the IV-D agency, the IV-A agency shall pay the Federal government its share of the collections made, after the incentive payments, if any, have been made pursuant to § 302.52 of Chapter III of this title.

**PART 233—COVERAGE AND CONDITIONS OF ELIGIBILITY IN
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

3. Section 233.0 is amended by revising paragraphs (a) (3) (v) and (vi), and revoking paragraph (b) (4) to read as follows:

§ 233.20 Need and amount of assistance.

(a) *Requirements for State plans.*

* * * * *

(3) Income and resources; OAA, AFDC, AB, APTD, and AABD.***

(v) Provide that agency policies will assure that in determining the eligibility of an individual for an assistance payment or the amount of such payment, child support amounts which are collected as part of the State's child support enforcement program will be treated in accordance with § 232.20. Any child support amounts for which an assignment pursuant to § 232.11 is effective, which are received directly by the assistance unit shall be paid to the State child support enforcement unit. Whether or not the support payments are received regularly, the agency does not delay or reduce public assistance payments on the basis of assumed support which is not actually available.

(vi) Except for child support obligations assigned pursuant to § 232.11 of this chapter, if the State agency holds relatives responsible for the support of applicants and recipients, (a) include an income scale for use in determining whether responsible relatives have sufficient income to warrant expectation that they can contribute to the support of applicants or recipients, which income scale exceeds a minimum level of living and at least represents a minimum level of adequacy that takes account of the needs and other obligations of the relatives; and (b) provide that no request will be made for contributions from relatives whose net cash income is below the income scale. In family groups living together, income of the spouse is considered available for children under 21.

* * * * *

(b) (4) Revoked.

* * * * *

4. Section 233.90 is amended by revising paragraph (b) (4) to read as follows:

§ 233.90 Factors specific to AFDC.

* * * * *

(b) Conditions for plan approval.

* * * * *

(4) (i) A child may not be denied AFDC either initially or subsequently because a parent or other caretaker relative fails to cooperate with the child support agency in performing any of the activities needed to:

- (A) Establish the paternity of a child born out of wedlock; or
 (B) Obtain support from a person having a legal duty to support the child.

(ii) Any parent or caretaker relative who fails to so cooperate shall be treated in accordance with § 232.12 of this chapter.

PART 234—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS

5. Section 234.60 is amended by revising paragraph (a) (1), adding a new paragraph (a) (13). As amended, § 234.60 reads as follows:

§ 234.60 Protective and vendor payments for dependent children.

(a) *State plan requirements.* (1) If a State plan for AFDC under title IV-A of the Social Security Act provides for protective and vendor payments for other than WIN cases and cases in which the caretaker relative fails to meet the eligibility requirements of §§ 232.11 or 232.12 of this chapter, it must meet the requirements in paragraph (a) (2) through (11) of this section.

* * * * *

(13) For cases in which a caretaker relative fails to meet the eligibility requirements of § 232.11 or § 232.12 of this chapter by failing to assign rights to support or cooperate in determining paternity and securing support, the State plan must provide that only the requirements of paragraph (a) (7) and (9) (ii) of this section will be applicable. For such cases the entire amount of the assistance payment will be in the form of protective or vendor payments. These protective or vendor payments will be terminated, with return to money payment status, only upon compliance by the caretaker relative with the eligibility requirements of §§ 232.11 and 232.12 of this chapter.

* * * * *

PART 235—ADMINISTRATION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

6. Section 235.70 is revised to read as follows:

§ 235.70 Prompt notice to child support agency.

A State plan under title IV-A of the Social Security Act must provide for prompt notice to the State or local child support agency designated pursuant to section 454(3) of the Social Security Act whenever AFDC is furnished with respect to a child who has been deserted or abandoned by a parent. Under this requirement:

(a) "Prompt notice" means written notice within two working days of the furnishing of aid including, a copy of the AFDC case record, or all relevant information as prescribed by the child support agency. The title IV-A agency and the child support agency may agree to provide notice immediately upon the filing of an application for assistance.

Under this definition:

(1) "Furnish" means the date on which cash is given to the family, a check or warrant is mailed to the family, a deposit is made in a bank for the family, or other similar circumstances in which an assistance payment is made to the family; and

(2) "Aid" means Aid to Families with Dependent Children, emergency assistance, or AFDC Foster Care.

(b) "A child who has been deserted or abandoned by a parent" means any child whose eligibility for AFDC is based on continued absence of a parent from the home, and includes a child born out of wedlock without regard to whether the paternity of such child has been established.

Effective date: The regulations in these parts shall be effective on July 1, 1975.

Dated: June 12, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-16662 Filed 6-25-75;8:45 am]

Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by establishing a new Chapter III consisting of Parts 301 and 302, 303 and 304 as set forth below ¹:

CHAPTER III—OFFICE OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT (CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM), DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

State Plan Requirements

PART 301—STATE PLAN APPROVAL AND GRANT PROCEDURES

Sec.

301.0 Scope and applicability of this part.

301.1 General definitions.

301.10 State plan.

301.11 State plan; format.

301.12 Submittal of State plan for Governor's review.

301.13 Approval of State plans and amendments.

301.14 Administrative review of certain administrative decisions.

301.15 Grants.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1102, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302).

§ 301.0 Scope and applicability of this part.

This part deals with the administration of title IV-D of the Social Security Act by the Federal Government including actions on the State plan and amendments thereto and review of such actions; grants under the approved plan; review and audit of State and local expenditures; and reconsideration of disallowances of expenditures for Federal financial participation.

§ 301.1 General definitions.

When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates:

(a) "Act" means the Social Security Act, and the title referred to is title IV-D of that Act;

(b) "Department" means the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;

(c) "Director" means the Director, Office of Child Support Enforcement, who is the Secretary's designee to administer the Child Support Enforcement program under title IV-D;

¹ Federal Register, vol. 40, No. 124, page 27156—Thursday, June 26, 1975.

(d) "Secretary" means the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare;

(e) "Office" means the Office of Child Support Enforcement which is the separate organizational unit within the Department with the responsibility for the administration of the program under this title;

(f) "State" means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam;

(g) "IV-D Agency" means the single and separate organizational unit in the State that has the responsibility for administering or supervising the administration of the State plan under title IV-D of the Act;

(h) The terms "Regional Office" and "central office" refer to the regional offices and the central office of the Office of Child Support Enforcement, respectively;

(i) The "State plan" means the State plan for child support under section 454 of the Act;

(j) "Federal PLS" means the Parent Locator Service operated by the Office of Child Support Enforcement pursuant to section 452(a) (9) of the Act.

(k) "State PLS" means the service established by the IV-D agency pursuant to section 454(8) of the Act to locate absent parents.

§ 301.10 State plan.

The State plan is a comprehensive statement submitted by the IV-D agency describing the nature and scope of its program and giving assurance that it will be administered in conformity with the specific requirements stipulated in title IV-D, the regulations in Subtitle A and this chapter of this title, and other applicable official issuances of the Department. The State plan contains all information necessary for the Office to determine whether the plan can be approved, as a basis for Federal financial participation in the State program.

§ 301.11 State plan; format.

The State plan must be submitted to the Office in the format and containing the information prescribed by the Office, and within time limits set in implementing instructions issued by the Office. Such time limits will be adequate for proper preparation of plans and submittal in accordance with the requirements for State Governors' review (see section 301.12 of this chapter).

§ 301.12 Submittal of State plan for Governor's review.

The State plan must be submitted to the State Governor for his review and comments, and the State plan must provide that the Governor will be given opportunity to review State plan amendments and long-range program planning projections or other periodic reports thereon. This requirement does not apply to periodic statistical or budget and other fiscal reports. Under this requirement, the Office of the Governor will be afforded a specified period in which to review the material. Any comments made will be transmitted to the Office with the documents.

§ 301.13 Approval of State plans and amendments.

The State plan consists of written documents furnished by the State to cover its Child Support Enforcement program under title IV-D

of the Act. After approval of the original plan by the Office, all relevant changes, required by new statutes, rules, regulations, interpretations, and court decisions, are required to be submitted currently so that the Office may determine whether the plan continues to meet Federal requirements and policies.

(a) *Submittal.* State plans and revisions of the plans are submitted first to the State governor or his designee for review in accordance with § 301.12, and then to the regional office. The States are encouraged to obtain consultation of the regional staff when a plan is in process of preparation or revision.

(b) *Review.* The Office of Child Support Enforcement in the regional offices is responsible for review of State plans and amendments. It also initiates discussion with the IV-D agency on clarification of significant aspects of the plan which come to its attention in the course of this review. State plan material on which the regional staff has questions concerning the application of Federal policy is referred with recommendations as required to the Office of Child Support Enforcement in the central office for technical assistance. Comments and suggestions, including those of consultants in specified areas, may be prepared by the central office for use by the regional staff in negotiations with the IV-D agency.

(c) *Action.* The Regional Office exercises delegated authority to take affirmative action on the State plan and amendments thereto on the basis of policy statements or precedents previously approved by the Director. The Director retains authority for determining that proposed plan material is not approvable, or that a previously approved plan no longer meets the requirements for approval, except that a final determination of disapproval may not be made without prior consultation and discussion by the Director with the Secretary. The Regional Office or the Director formally notifies the IV-D agency of the actions taken on the State plan or revisions thereto.

(d) *Basis for approval.* Determinations as to whether the State plan (including plan amendments and administrative practice under the plan) originally meets or continues to meet the requirements for approval are based on relevant Federal statutes and regulations. Guidelines are furnished to assist in the interpretation of the regulations.

(e) *Prompt approval of the State plan.* The determination as to whether the State plan submitted for approval conforms to the requirements for approval under the Act and regulations issued pursuant thereto shall be made promptly and not later than the 90th day following the date on which the plan submittal is received in the regional office, unless the Regional Office has secured from the IV-D agency a written agreement to extend that period.

(f) *Prompt approval of plan amendments.* Any amendment of an approved State plan may, at the option of the State, be considered as a submission of a new State plan. If the State requests that such amendments be so considered, the determination as to its conformity with the requirements for approval shall be made promptly and not later than the 90th day following the date on which such a request is received in the Regional Office with respect to an amendment that has been received in such office, unless the Regional Commissioner

has secured from the State agency a written agreement to extend that period.

(g) *Effective date.* The effective date of a new plan may not be earlier than the first day of the calendar quarter in which an approvable plan is submitted.

§ 301.14 Administrative review of certain administrative decisions.

Any State dissatisfied with a determination of the Director pursuant to § 301.13 (e) or (f) with respect to any plan or amendment may, within 60 days after the date of receipt of notification of such determination, file a petition with the Regional Office asking the Director for reconsideration of the issue of whether such plan or amendment conforms to the requirements for approval under the Act and pertinent Federal requirements. Within 30 days after receipt of such a petition, the Director shall notify the State of the time and place at which the hearing for the purpose of reconsidering such issue will be held. Such hearing shall be held not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days after the date notice of such hearing is furnished to the State, unless the Director and the State agree in writing on another time. The hearing procedures contained in 45 CFR Part 213 applicable to § 201.4 of this title shall apply to reconsiderations brought under this section. A determination affirming, modifying, or reversing the Director's original decision will be made within 60 days of the conclusion of the hearing. Action pursuant to an initial determination by the Director described in such § 301.1 (e) or (f) that a plan or amendment is not approvable shall not be stayed pending the reconsideration, but in the event that the Director subsequently determines that his original decision was incorrect he shall certify restitution forthwith in a lump sum of any funds incorrectly withheld or otherwise denied.

§ 301.15 Grants.

To States with approved plans, a grant is made each quarter for expenditures under the plan for the administration of the Child Support Enforcement program. The determination as to the amount of a grant to be made to a State is based upon documents submitted by the IV-D agency containing information required under the Act and such other pertinent facts as may be found necessary.

(a) *Form and manner of submittal.* (1) Time and place: An estimate for a grant for each quarterly period must be forwarded to the Regional Office 45 days prior to the period of the estimate. It includes a certification of State funds and a justification statement in support of the estimate. A statement of quarterly expenditures and any necessary supporting schedules must be forwarded to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Attention: Finance Division, Washington, D.C. 20201, not later than 30 days after the end of the quarter.

(2) *Description of forms:* "State Agency Expenditure Projection—Quarterly Projection by Program" represents the IV-D agency's estimate of the total amount and the Federal share of expenditures for the administration of the title IV-D program for the quarter. From this estimate the State and Federal shares of the total expenditures are computed. The State's computed share of total estimated

expenditures is the amount of State and local funds necessary for the quarter. The Federal share is the basis for the funds to be advanced for the quarter. The agency must also certify, on this form or otherwise, the amount of State funds (exclusive of any balance of advances received from the Federal Government) actually on hand and available for expenditure; this certification must be signed by the executive officer of the IV-D agency submitting the estimate or a person officially designated by him, or by a fiscal officer of the State if required by State law or regulation. (A form "Certificate of Availability of State Funds for Assistance and Administration during Quarter" is available for submitting this information, but its use is optional.) If the amount of State funds (or State and local funds if localities participate in the program), shown as available for expenditures is not sufficient to cover the State's proportionate share of the amount estimated to be expended, the certification must contain a statement showing the source from which the amount of the deficiency is expected to be derived and the time when this amount is expected to be made available.

(3) The IV-D agency must also submit a quarterly statement of expenditures for the title IV-D program. This is an accounting statement of the disposition of the Federal funds granted for past periods and provides the basis for making the adjustments necessary when the State's estimate for any prior quarter was greater or less than the amount the State actually expended in that quarter. The statement of expenditures also shows the share of the Federal Government in any recoupment, from whatever source, of expenditures claimed in any prior period, and also in expenditures not properly subject to Federal financial participation which are acknowledged by the IV-D agency or have been revealed in the course of an audit.

(b) *Review.* The State's estimate is analyzed by the regional office and is forwarded with recommendations as required to the central office. The central office reviews the State's estimate, other relevant information, and any adjustments to be made for prior periods, and computes the grant.

(c) *Grant award.* The grant award computation form shows the amount of the estimate for the ensuing quarter, and the amounts by which the estimate is reduced or increased because of over- or underestimate for the prior quarter and for other adjustments. This form is transmitted to the IV-D agency to draw the amount of the grant award as needed, to meet the Federal share of disbursements. The draw is through a commercial bank and the Federal Reserve system against a continuing letter of credit certified to the Secretary of the Treasury in favor of the State payee. A notice of the amount of the grant award is sent to the State Central Information Reception Agency in accord with section 201 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968.

(d) *Letter of credit payment system.* The letter of credit system for payment of advances of Federal funds was established pursuant to Treasury Department regulations (Circular No. 1075), published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on July 11, 1967 (32 FR 10201). The HEW "Instructions to Recipient Organizations for Use of Letter of Credit" was transmitted to all grantees by memorandum from the Assistant Secretary-Comptroller on January 15, 1968.

(e) *General administrative requirements.* With the following exceptions, the provisions of Part 74 of this title, establishing uniform administrative requirements and cost principles, shall apply to all grants made to States under this part:

45 CFR Part 74

Subpart G Matching and Cost Sharing.
Subpart I Financial Reporting Requirements.

PART 302—STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS

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 - 302.53 Formula for determining the amount of the obligation.
 - 302.70 Requests for information from the Federal Parent Locator Service (PLS).
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 - 302.72 Applications to use the courts of the United States to enforce court orders.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1102, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302)

§ 302.0 Scope of this part.

This part defines the State plan provisions required for an approved plan under title IV-D of the Act.

§ 302.1 Definitions.

The definitions found in section 301.1 of the Chapter also are applicable to this part.

§ 302.10 Statewide operations.

The State plan shall provide that:

(a) It will be in operation on a statewide basis in accordance with equitable standards for administration that are mandatory throughout the State;

(b) If administered by a political subdivision of the State, the plan will be mandatory on such political subdivision;

(c) The IV-D agency will assure that the plan is continuously in operation in all appropriate offices or agencies through:

(1) Methods for informing staff of State policies, standards, procedures and instructions; and

(2) Regular planned examination and evaluation of operations in local offices by regularly assigned State staff, including regular visits by such staff; and through reports, controls, or other necessary methods.

§ 302.11 State financial participation.

The State plan shall provide that the State will participate financially in the program.

§ 302.12 Single and separate organization unit.

(a) The State plan shall provide for the establishment or designation of a single and separate organizational unit to administer the IV-D plan. Such unit is referred to as the IV-D agency. Under this requirement:

(1) The IV-D agency may be:

(i) Located in the single State agency designated pursuant to § 205.100 to administer title IV-A of the Act;

(ii) Located in any other agency of the State; or,

(iii) Established as a new agency of the State.

(2) The IV-D agency shall be responsible and accountable for the operation of the IV-D program. Except as provided in § 303.20 of this Part, the agency need not perform all the functions of the IV-D program so long as it insures that all these functions are being carried out properly, efficiently, and effectively;

(3) If the IV-D agency delegates any of the functions of the IV-D program to any other State or local agency or official, or any official with whom a cooperative agreement as described in § 302.34 has been entered into or purchases services from any person or private agency pursuant to § 304.22 of this Part, the IV-D agency shall have responsibility for securing compliance with the requirements of the State plan by such agency or officials.

(b) The State plan shall describe the structure of the IV-D agency and the distribution of responsibilities among the major divisions within the unit, and if it is located within another agency, show its place in such agency. If any of the IV-D program functions are to be performed outside of the IV-D agency then these functions shall be listed with the name of the organization responsible for performing them.

§ 302.13 Plan amendments.

(a) The State plan shall provide that the plan will be amended whenever necessary to reflect new or revised Federal statutes or regulations, or material change in any phase of State law, organization, policy or IV-D agency operation.

(b) *Federal financial participation.* Except where otherwise provided, Federal financial participation is available in the additional expenditures resulting from an amended provision of the State plan as of the first day of the calendar quarter in which an approvable amendment is submitted or the date on which the amended provision becomes effective in the State, whichever is later.

§ 302.14 Fiscal policies and accountability.

The State plan shall provide that the IV-D agency, in discharging its fiscal accountability, will maintain an accounting system and supporting fiscal records adequate to assure that claims for Federal funds are in accord with applicable Federal requirements. The retention and custodial requirements for these records are prescribed in 45 CFR Part 74.

§ 302.15 Reports and maintenance of records.

(a) The State plan shall provide that:

(1) The IV-D agency will maintain records necessary for the proper and efficient operation of the plan, including records regarding:

(i) Applications pursuant to § 302.33 for child support services available under the State plan;

(ii) Location of absent parents, actions to establish paternity and obtain and enforce child support, and the costs incurred in such actions;

(iii) Amount and sources of child support collections and the distribution of these collections;

(iv) Any fees charged or paid for child support enforcement services;

(v) Any other administrative costs;

(vi) Any other information required by the Office; and,

(vii) Statistical, fiscal, and other records necessary for reporting and accountability required by the Secretary.

The retention and custodial requirements for these records are prescribed in 45 CFR Part 74.

(2) The IV-D agency will make such reports in such form and containing such information, as the Secretary may from time to time require, and comply with such provisions as he may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(b) *Conditions for optional use of microfilm copies.* Certified microfilm copies of the substantiating documents required for Federal audit and review purposes may be substituted for the originals (i.e., the originals may be destroyed), provided that:

(1) The IV-D agency can show, on the basis of a study of its record storage situation, that the use of microfilm copies is in the interest of efficiency and economy;

(2) The proposed microfilm system is adequate:

(i) To enable the IV-D agency to discharge its own audit responsibility for propriety of expenditures for which Federal financial participation is claimed and in no way hinders the IV-D agency's supervision and control of the programs; and

(ii) To enable the HEW Audit Agency and the Office to properly discharge their respective responsibilities for reviewing the manner in which all aspects of the Child Support Enforcement program are being administered in the State; and

(3) Prior approval is obtained from the regional office indicating that the system meets the conditions in paragraph (b)(2) of this section and that the proposed microfilming procedures are reliable and are supported by an adequate retrieval system.

§ 302.16 Cost allocation.

(a) The State plan shall provide that:

(1) The IV-D agency has an approved cost allocation plan on file with the Regional Office which identifies and describes the methods and procedures the State has established for properly charging the costs of administration, services (excluding purchased services), and training activities under the plan in accordance with the Federal requirements set out in 45 CFR Part 74, Appendix C, and in Department and Office regulations and instructions.

(2) The cost allocation plan includes description of the functions and activities by organizational units or other cost centers prescribed in the State plan; estimated costs for an annual period by organizational units or other cost centers (unless specifically waived by the Regional Office); and the basis used for allocating the various pools of costs to programs and activities (with justification for each).

(3) The cost allocation plan contains such other information as is necessary to document the validity of the cost allocation methods and procedures and must include the methods and procedures for:

(i) Allocating all such administrative costs of the State Department in which the IV-D agency is located between Federal and non-Federal programs;

(ii) Identifying, of the costs applicable to more than one of the Federal programs, those applicable to each of the separate programs, in accordance with the program classifications specified by the Secretary; and

(iii) Segregating costs in paragraph (a)(3)(ii) of this section by classifications as are found necessary by the Secretary.

(4) The estimated costs are included solely to permit evaluation of the methods of allocation, and therefore approval of the cost allocation plan shall not constitute approval of these estimated costs for use in calculating claims for Federal financial participation.

(5) A State shall revise its cost allocation plan when the allocation method shown in the existing plan is outdated due to organizational changes within the IV-D agency, changes in Federal law or regulations, or other similar changes.

(b) *Federal financial participation.* (1) As a condition for receipt of Federal financial participation in administration of the IV-D program for any quarterly period, a IV-D agency's claim for such expenditures must be in accord with a cost allocation plan on file with and approved by the Regional Office for that period.

(2) If a IV-D agency fails to revise its cost allocation plan as required by paragraph (a)(2) of this section within the quarter that such changes are effective, the Regional Office will defer payment of any overstated portions of expenditures which he determines to result from the IV-D agency using an outdated cost allocation method until the IV-D agency has submitted a revised cost allocation plan which is approved by him and the IV-D agency has revised its claim accordingly.

(3) If a IV-D agency does not have any cost allocation plan on file with the Regional Office, payment will not be made for those costs of administration which require an allocation method. Such payments will be deferred until such time as a cost allocation plan has been submitted and is approved by the Regional Office.

§ 302.17 Inclusion of State statutes.

The State plan shall provide a copy of State statutes, or regulations promulgated pursuant to such statutes and having the force of law (including citations of such statutes and regulations), that provide procedures to be used in the determination of paternity of a child born out of wedlock, and to establish the child support obligation of a responsible parent, and to enforce such child support obligations.

§ 302.31 Establishing paternity and securing support.

The State plan shall provide that the IV-D agency will undertake:

(a) In the case of a child born out of wedlock with respect to whom an assignment under § 232.11 of this title is effective, to establish the paternity of such child; and

(b) In the case of any child with respect to whom such assignment is effective, to secure support for such child from any person who is legally liable for such support, utilizing reciprocal arrangements adopted with other States when appropriate.

§ 302.32 Child support payments to the IV-D agency.

The State plan shall provide that:

(a) In any case in which child support payments are collected for a recipient of aid under the State's title IV-A plan with respect to whom an assignment under § 232.11 is effective, such payments shall be made to the IV-D agency and shall not be paid directly to the family except as provided in paragraph (b).

(b) As soon as possible but not later than 30 days after the end of a month, the IV-D agency will inform the agency administering the State's title IV-A plan of the amount of the collection which represents payment on the required support obligation for that month as determined in § 302.51(a). Upon being informed of this amount, the IV-A agency will determine if such amount is sufficient to make the family ineligible for an assistance payment pursuant to the State's IV-A plan (See § 232.20 of Chapter II of this title). If such amount is sufficient to make the family ineligible for an assistance payment, the IV-A agency will notify the IV-D agency of such fact and the IV-D agency must pay such amount to the family in the month for which the IV-A agency had determined that the family is ineligible for an assistance payment except in those cases pursuant to § 205.10 of this title in which a family is nevertheless entitled to an assistance payment pending the result of a hearing. With such payment the IV-D agency will notify the family if it will continue to collect and distribute current support payments pursuant to § 302.5(e)(1) of this part.

(c) If the IV-A agency determines that the amount of the collection which represents payment on the required support obligation for the month does not make the family ineligible for an assistance payment, or if a hearing is requested pursuant to § 205.10 of this title, the IV-A agency will notify the IV-D agency of such fact and the IV-D agency will distribute such amount pursuant to § 302.51 of this part.

(d) To the extent any amount collected in a month includes payment on required support obligations for past months, that portion of such amount will be distributed by the IV-D agency pursuant to § 302.51(b)(4) and (5) of this part.

(e) Child support collected in a month after any month in which the child support collected makes the family ineligible for an assistance payment (pursuant to § 232.20 of this title) but prior to or in the month in which the family receives its last assistance payment, shall be used to reimburse the State for any assistance paid in such months with any excess being paid to the family. This provision will not apply when a hearing is requested pursuant to § 205.10 of this title. In these cases, when the hearing results in a determination that the family was ineligible for an assistance payment, the IV-D agency will determine the amount by which the entire child support collection for a month that the family would have received pursuant to paragraph (b) above exceeds the amount the family actually received for a month as an assistance payment and pursuant to § 302.51. Such excess shall be paid to the family. If the family is determined to be eligible, distribution will continue to be made pursuant to § 302.51.

§ 302.33 Individuals not otherwise eligible for paternity and child support services.

(a) The State plan shall provide that the child support collection or paternity determination services established under the plan shall be made available to any individual not otherwise eligible for such services upon application filed by such individual with the IV-D agency.

(b) The State plan may provide for an application fee to be charged each individual who applies for services under this section. If the State elects to charge a fee, the State plan shall specify either:

(1) A flat dollar amount not to exceed \$20 to be charged each applicant; or,

(2) A fee schedule to be used to determine the fee to be charged each applicant. Such fee schedule will be based on each applicant's income and will be designed so as not to discourage the application for such services by those most in need of them.

(c) The State plan may provide for recovery of any costs incurred in excess of the application fee in collection of child support. If the State elects to recover such costs they shall be deducted from the amount of such recovery. In a particular case, large initial costs of establishing paternity or collecting child support may be prorated over a period of months for purposes of recovering such costs. If the State elects to recover costs under this paragraph, the individual for whom child support services are provided shall be informed of such fact.

(d) The IV-D agency may take as assignment of support rights from an individual applying for paternity or child support services under this section. However, such assignment shall not constitute an assignment for purposes of § 232.11 of this title and may not be a condition of receipt of such services.

§ 302.34 Cooperative arrangements.

The State plan shall provide that the State will enter into written agreements for cooperative arrangements with appropriate courts and law-enforcement officials. Such agreements may be entered into with a single official covering more than one court, official, or agency, if such single official has the legal authority to enter into agreements on behalf of such courts, officials, or agencies. Such agreements shall contain pro-

visions for providing courts and law-enforcement officials with pertinent information needed in locating absent parents, establishing paternity and securing support, including the immediate transfer of the information obtained under § 235.70 of this title to the court or law-enforcement official, to the extent that such information is relevant to the duties to be performed pursuant to the agreement. They shall also provide for assistance to the IV-D agency in carrying out the program, and may relate to any other matters of common concern. Under this requirement such agreements may include provisions:

- (a) For the investigation and prosecution of fraud directly related to paternity and child support;
- (b) To reimburse courts and law-enforcement officials for their assistance.

§ 302.35 State parent locator service.

The State plan shall provide that:

- (a) The IV-D agency will establish a parent locator service utilizing:
 - (1) All sources of information and records available in the State, and in other States as appropriate; and
 - (2) The Federal PLS of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- (b) The State PLS will have a central State office and may also establish or designate offices at the local level.
- (c) The IV-D agency will accept applications to utilize the Federal PLS from:
 - (1) Any State or local agency or official seeking to collect child support obligations pursuant to the State plan;
 - (2) A court which has authority to issue an order against an absent parent for the support and maintenance of a child, or any agency of such court; or
 - (3) The resident parent, legal guardian, attorney, or agent of a child who is not receiving aid under title IV-A of the Act.

However, prior to the submission of any request to the Federal PLS, the State PLS must first make diligent and reasonable efforts to exhaust the State and local parent locator resources;

(d) Any requests to the Federal PLS under section 453 of the Act will be submitted only by the central State office in accordance with the manner and form prescribed by the Secretary.

(e) The IV-D agency will collect or pay the fee which is required by section 453(e)(2) of the Act to be charged the individuals described in paragraph (c)(3) of this section.

§ 302.36 Cooperation with other States.

The State plan shall provide that the State will cooperate with any other State:

- (a) In establishing paternity, if necessary;
- (b) In locating an absent parent who is present in the State and against whom any action is being taken under a IV-D program in any other State;
- (c) In securing compliance by an absent parent who is present in the State with an order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction against such parent for the support and maintenance of a child or children of such parent with respect to whom aid is being provided

under the plan approved under title IV-A of the Social Security Act in any other State; and,

(d) In carrying out any other function required under a plan approved under title IV-D.

§ 302.37 Distribution of child support payments.

The State plan shall provide that, pursuant to the requirements of § 302.32 of this Part, amounts collected as child support will be distributed as provided in § 302.51 of this Part.

§ 302.38 Payments to the family.

The State plan shall provide that any payment required to be made under §§ 302.32 and 302.51 of this Part to a family will be made to the resident parent, legal guardian, or caretaker relative having custody of or responsibility for the child or children.

§ 302.39 Standards for an effective program.

The State plan shall provide that the IV-D agency will comply with the standards for an effective program and the organizational and staffing requirements prescribed by Part 303 of this Chapter.

§ 302.50 Support obligations.

The State plan shall provide as follows:

(a) The support rights assigned to the IV-D agency pursuant to § 232.11 of this title constitute an obligation owed to the State by the individual responsible for providing such support. Such obligation shall be established by:

(1) Order of a court of competent jurisdiction,

(2) Other legal process as established by State laws, such as an administrative hearing process or a legally enforceable and binding agreement; or,

(3) For cases receiving child support services under the provisions of section 402(a) (17) and (18) of the Act prior to July 1, 1975, the obligation may be that established by an agreement which was entered into prior to July 1, 1975 which does not meet the requirement of paragraph (a) (2) of this section. In the event of a breach of the agreement, such agreement must be superseded pursuant to paragraph (a) (1) or (2) of this section as soon as possible. All agreements not meeting the requirements of paragraph (a) (2) of this section must be superseded pursuant to paragraph (a) (1) or (2) of this section on the basis of one-third by January 1, 1976, two-thirds by July 1, 1976, and all by January 1, 1977;

(b) The amount of the obligation described in paragraph (a) of this section shall be:

(1) The amount specified in the order of a court of competent jurisdiction which covers the assigned support rights; or

(2) If there is no court order, an amount determined in writing by the IV-D agency as part of the legal process referred to in paragraph (a) (2) of this section in accordance with a formula which meets the criteria prescribed in § 302.53.

(c) The obligation described in paragraph (a) of this section shall be deemed for collection purposes to be collectible under all applicable State and local processes.

(d) Any amounts which represent support payments collected from an individual responsible for providing support under the State plan shall reduce, dollar for dollar, the amount of his obligation under this section.

§ 302.51 Distribution of child support collections.

The State plan shall provide as follows:

(a) For the purposes of distribution under this section, amounts collected shall be treated first as payment on the required support obligation for the month in which the support was collected and if any amounts are collected which are in excess of such amount, these excess amounts shall be treated as amounts which represent payment on the required support obligation for previous months. (The IV-D agency may if it so desires round off the converted amount to whole dollar amounts for the purposes of distribution under this section and § 302.52.) The date of collection shall be the date on which the payment is received by the IV-D agency or the legal entity of the State or political subdivision actually making the collection on behalf of the IV-D agency. For purposes of interstate collections, the date of collection shall be the date on which the payment is received by the IV-D agency of the State in which the family is receiving aid.

(b) The amounts collected as support by the IV-D agency pursuant to the State plan for children who are current recipients of aid under the State's title IV-A plan and for whom an assignment under §232.11 of this title is effective shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Of any amount that is collected in a month which represents payment on the required support obligation for that month, 40 percent of the first \$50 of such amount shall be paid to the family. This payment may not be used in determining the amount paid, if any, to the family in paragraph (b)(3) of this section. If the amount collected includes payment on the required support obligation for a previous month or months, the family shall only receive 40 percent of the first \$50 of the amount which represents the required support obligation for the month in which the support was collected. If amounts are collected for one family which represents support payments from two or more absent parents, only 40 percent of the first \$50 of the amount collected which represents the total required support obligation for the month in which the support was collected shall be paid to the family under this paragraph. No payment shall be made to a family under this paragraph for a month in which there is no child support collection. The requirements of this paragraph shall not be applicable after September 30, 1976.

(2) Any amount that is collected in a month which represents payment on the required support obligation for that month (and, prior to October 1, 1976, is in excess of the amount paid to the family under paragraph (b)(1) of this section) shall be retained by the State to reimburse, in whole or in part, the assistance payment for the month in which the child support was collected or the next month. Of the amount retained by the State as reimbursement for that month's assistance payment, the IV-D agency shall determine the Federal Government's share of the amount so retained so the IV-A agency may reimburse the Federal Government to the extent of its participation in the

financing of the assistance payment. From the Federal Government's share, the IV-D agency shall deduct and pay the incentive payments, if any, prescribed in § 302.52.

(3) If the amount collected is in excess of the amount required to be distributed under paragraphs (b) (1) and (2) of this section, the family shall be paid such excess up to the difference between the assistance payment for the month in which the amount of the collection was used to redetermine eligibility for an assistance payment under the State's title IV-A plan (see § 302.32) and the court ordered amount for that month. This payment shall be made in the month following the month in which the amount of the collection was used to redetermine eligibility for an assistance payment under the State's title IV-A plan. If such court ordered amount is less than such assistance payment, no amount shall be paid to the family under this paragraph. In cases in which there is no court order, the family shall not be paid any amount under this paragraph.

(4) If the amount collected is in excess of the amounts required to be distributed under paragraphs (b) (1)-(3) of this section, any such excess shall be retained by the State as reimbursement for past assistance payments made to the family for which the State has not been reimbursed. The State may apply the amount retained to any sequence of months for which it has not yet been reimbursed. Of the amount retained by the State as reimbursement of past assistance payments, the IV-D agency shall determine the Federal Government's share of the amounts so retained so the IV-A agency may reimburse the Federal Government to the extent of its participation in the financing of the assistance payments. From the Federal Government's share, the IV-D agency shall deduct and pay the incentive payment, if any, prescribed in § 302.52. If past assistance payments are greater than the total support obligation owed, the maximum amount the State may retain as reimbursement for such assistance payments is the amount of such obligation, unless amounts are collected which represent the required support obligation for periods prior to the first month in which the family received assistance under the State's title IV-A plan, in which case such amounts may be retained by the State to reimburse the difference between such support obligation and such assistance payments.

(5) If the amount collected is in excess of the amounts required to be distributed under paragraphs (b) (1)-(4) of this section, such excess shall be paid to the family. This payment shall be made in the month following the month in which the amount of the collection was used to redetermine eligibility for an assistance payment under the State's title IV-A plan.

(c) If an amount collected as child support represents payment on the required support obligation for future months, the amount shall be applied to such future months. However, no such amounts shall be applied to future months unless amounts have been collected which fully satisfy the support obligation assigned under section 402(a) (26) of the Act for the current month and all past months.

(d) Any amount paid under paragraph (b) (1), (3) or (5) of this section shall be identified as not being an assistance payment.

(e) Whenever a family for whom child support payments have been collected and distributed under the title IV-D State plan ceases to

receive assistance under the title IV-A State plan, the IV-D agency may:

(1) Continue to collect current support payments from the absent parent for a period of not to exceed three months from the month following the month in which such family ceased to receive assistance under the title IV-A State plan, and pay all amounts so collected to the family; and

(2) At the end of such three month period, if the IV-D agency is authorized to do so by the individual on whose behalf the collection will be made, continue to collect such support payments from the absent parent and pay the net amount of any amount so collected to the family after deducting any costs incurred in making the collection from the amount of any recovery made.

(f) When a family ceases receiving assistance under the State's title IV-A plan, the assignment of support rights under the assignment of support rights under § 232.11 of this title terminates, except with respect to the amount of any unpaid support obligation that has accrued under such assignment. From this accrued amount, the IV-D agency shall attempt to collect such unpaid obligation. Under this requirement:

(1) Such collections shall be used to reimburse any amounts of past assistance which have not been reimbursed under paragraph (b) (4) of this section;

(2) Of the amount collected, the IV-D agency shall determine the Federal Government's share of the collection so the IV-A agency may reimburse the Federal Government to the extent of its participation in the financing of the assistance payments. From the Federal Government's share the IV-D agency shall deduct and pay the incentive payment, if any, prescribed in § 302.52;

(3) Only amounts collected pursuant to this paragraph which exceed the amount of unreimbursed past assistance shall be paid to the family;

(4) For those cases in which collections are authorized under paragraph (e) of this section, priority shall be given to collection of current support.

§ 302.52 Incentive payments to political subdivisions and other States.

The State plan shall provide as follows:

(a) When, pursuant to the State plan, a political subdivision of the State (or a legal entity of the political subdivision, such as a Prosecuting or District Attorney or a Friend of the Court) makes, for the State of which it is political subdivision, or one State makes for another State, the enforcement and collection of the support rights assigned under § 232.11 of this title (either within or outside of the State making the enforcement or collection), the IV-D agency making the distribution pursuant to § 302.51 of this Chapter of the amounts collected shall pay to the political subdivision or State making the enforcement and collection from the amounts which would otherwise represent the Federal share of the assistance payments to the family of the absent parent:

(1) An amount equal to 25 percent of any amount collected (and required to be retained by the State to reduce or repay assistance pay-

ments in accordance with § 302.51(b) (2) or (4)) which represents payment on the required support obligation owed for 12 months; and

(2) An amount equal to 10 percent of any amount collected (and required to be retained by the State to reduce or repay assistance payments in accordance with § 302.51(b) (2) or (4)) which is attributable to the support obligation owed for any month after the first 12 months for which collections are made.

(b) The 25 percent incentive described in paragraph (a) (1) of this section shall be paid for any month in which amounts are collected (pursuant to an assignment under § 232.11 of this title) which represent payments on the required monthly support obligation owed for 12 months and shall continue to be paid for such amount until the amounts that are collected equal the amount owed on the required support obligation for 12 months, even if the months during which such collections are made are not consecutive. In the case of a family who ceases receiving aid under the State's title IV-A plan, if such family begins receiving such aid again at a later date, a new 12 month period for payment of the 25 percent incentive shall commence.

(c) The jurisdiction making the collection shall transmit, no later than 10 days after the end of the month in which the collection was made, the entire amount of the collection to the appropriate IV-D agency. Such IV-D agency shall calculate and pay the incentive, if any, described in paragraph (a) of this section, within 60 days after the end of the month in which the collection was made by the collecting jurisdiction.

(d) In forwarding the child support collection to the appropriate IV-D agency, the collecting jurisdiction shall include, as appropriate, either a two digit code identifying the collecting State or a five digit code identifying the collecting county. Such codes shall be those defined in the Federal Information Processing Standards Publication (FIPS) by the National Bureau of Standards and also promulgated by the General Services Administration in *Worldwide Geographical Location Codes* and shall be used by the IV-D agency to track the collection and pay the incentive.

(e) Where more than one jurisdiction within the State is involved in the enforcement or collection, or more than one State is involved in the enforcement or collection, the amount of the incentive payment determined in paragraph (a) of this section shall be allocated among such jurisdictions in a manner prescribed by instructions issued by the Office.

§302.53 Formula for determining the amount of the obligation.

The State plan shall provide as follows:

(a) There shall be a formula to be utilized by the IV-D agency in determining the amount of the support obligation pursuant to § 302.50 when there is no court order covering the obligation. Such formula must take into consideration the following criteria:

- (1) All earnings, income resources of the absent parent including real and personal property;
- (2) The earnings potential of the absent parent;
- (3) The reasonable necessities of the absent parent;
- (4) The ability of the absent parent to borrow;
- (5) The needs of the child for whom the support is sought;

(6) The amount of assistance which would be paid to the child under the full standard of need of the State's IV-A plan;

(7) The existence of other dependents; and

(8) Other reasonable criteria which the State may choose to incorporate.

(b) The formula described in paragraph (a) of this section must be designed to insure, as a minimum, that the child for whom support is sought benefits from the income and resources of the absent parent on an equitable basis in comparison with any other minor children of the absent parent.

(c) The formula described in paragraph (a) of this section shall be utilized to determine the required monthly support obligation, the amount of support obligation arrearage, if any, and the amount to be paid periodically against such arrearage.

§ 302.70 Request for information from the Federal Parent Locator Service (PLS).

The State plan shall provide as follows:

(a) All requests for information from the Federal PLS will originate from the central office of the State PLS.

(b) Diligent and reasonable efforts to exhaust all appropriate State and local locate sources will be made prior to requesting information from the Federal PLS.

(c) All requests will be on such forms and in such format as may be prescribed by the Office.

(d) Each request to the Federal PLS must contain the following information:

(1) The absent parent's name;

(2) The absent parent's social security account number (SSN). If the SSN is unknown, the IV-D agency must make every reasonable effort to ascertain the individual's SSN before submitting the request to the Federal PLS;

(3) Whether the individual is or has been a member of the armed services, if known;

(4) Whether the individual is receiving, or has received, any Federal compensation or benefits, if known; and,

(5) Any other information prescribed by the Office.

(e) All requests to the Federal PLS will be accompanied by a statement, signed by the head of the IV-D agency or his designee, attesting to the following:

(1) That request is being made to locate an individual for the purpose of establishing paternity or securing child support, and for no other purpose.

(2) That any information obtained through the Federal PLS shall be treated as confidential and shall be safeguarded pursuant to the requirements of § 205.50 of this title.

(3) That the IV-D agency will take protective measures to safeguard personal information transmitted and received through use of the Federal PLS.

(f) The State PLS shall collect such fee as the Office may from time to time establish for each request to the Federal PLS pursuant to § 302.35(c) (3). This fee will be collected by the Office from the IV-D agency by an offset of the quarterly awards.

§ 302.71 Requests for collection by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(a) The State plan shall provide that the IV-D agency may request the Secretary to certify the amount of any child support obligation assigned to the IV-D agency to the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate for collection pursuant to the provisions of section 6305 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Such requests shall be submitted to the Regional Office, using such forms as may be prescribed by the Office of Child Support Enforcement, signed by the head of the IV-D agency or his designee, attesting to the following:

(1) The amount of the delinquency under a court order for support, which shall not be less than the amount owed for three months and in no case less than \$75, and whether such amount is in lieu of, or in addition to, any previous amounts which have been certified.

(2) There has not been a request for certification to the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate in the case during the previous 6 months. If there has been a request for certification in the case prior to such 6 month period, the date of such request must be specified.

(3) The IV-D agency agrees to reimburse the United States for costs involved in making the collection.

(4) The IV-D agency has made diligent and reasonable efforts to collect such amounts utilizing its own collection mechanisms as set forth in the State plan. Under this requirement, the following must be provided:

(i) A certified copy of the court order for support;

(ii) A description of action taken under any collection mechanisms described in the State plan, including certified copies of court orders if applicable;

(iii) An explanation as to why the State collection mechanisms were not utilized, or why such mechanisms failed to collect the amount of the delinquency and why further State action would be unproductive.

(5) The reasonable belief that the delinquent support obligee possesses assets which could be levied upon by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate to collect the delinquency, the nature of such assets and their location, if known.

(6) Sufficient information to enable the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate to identify and locate the delinquent support obligee including:

(i) The individual's name and social security number, if known; and.

(ii) The individual's last known address and place of employment.

(b) The Regional Office will review each request for certification to determine if the request meets the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(1) If the request meets such requirements it will promptly be certified and transmitted together with a copy of the documents submitted by the State under paragraph (a) of this section, to the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate. The IV-D agency will then be notified of such action.

(2) If the request does not meet such requirements, it will be returned to the IV-D agency with an explanation of the refusal to certify.

(c) The State plan shall provide that after a case has been certified under this section, and prior to a distribution of the delinquent amount to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, any change in the status of the case that would affect the amount of the delinquency, or a change in the location or nature of the assets or address of the delinquent support obligee, shall be reported by the IV-D agency to the Regional Office. (Such information will be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate by the Regional Child Support Office.)

§302.72 Applications to use the courts of the United States to enforce court orders.

(a) The State plan shall provide that the IV-D agency may apply to the Secretary for permission to utilize a United States district court to enforce a child support order of a court of competent jurisdiction against an absent parent who is present in another State when the IV-D agency can furnish evidence to demonstrate that:

(1) The State in which the absent parent is present has not undertaken to enforce such order against such parent within 60 days of the receipt of a request by the originating State under uniform reciprocal enforcement of support procedures or other legal processes required by § 303.7 (a) (3); and,

(2) Utilization of the United States district court is the only reasonable method of enforcing such order.

(b) The State plan shall provide that such applications will be submitted to the Regional Office, using such forms as may be prescribed, signed by the head of the IV-D agency or his designee, attesting to the following:

(1) The requesting IV-D agency has undertaken to obtain the assistance of such other State to enforce such order;

(2) Such other State has failed to secure compliance with such order;

(3) The requesting IV-D agency has provided notice to the State-level central office of the IV-D agency of the other State 60 days or more after requesting the other State's assistance that it would request the Secretary to certify the case for use of a United States district court if such other State did not respond to the request for assistance within 30 days of the notice, and that an unsatisfactory response would not preclude a request to the Secretary. Copies of the original request, the notice, and any response thereto shall be furnished with the application.

(c) The Regional Office will review each application to determine if it meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section. If a request meets such requirements, the case will promptly be certified for enforcement in the United States district court. If the request fails to meet such requirements, the application shall be denied and returned to the IV-D agency with an explanation of the refusal to certify.

(Sec. 1102, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302))

PART 303—STANDARDS FOR AN EFFECTIVE PROGRAM

Sec.

303.0 Scope and applicability of this part.

303.1 Definitions.

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- 303.4 Establishment of support obligation.
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- 303.7 Cooperation with other States.
- 303.20 Minimum organizational and staffing requirements.

AUTHORITY: Sec. 1102, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302).

§ 303.0 Scope and applicability of this part.

This part prescribes:

(a) The minimum organizational and staffing requirements the State IV-D agency must meet in carrying out the IV-D program, effective July 1, 1975; and,

(b) The standards which the IV-D agency must meet to be determined by the Office to have an effective program. The standards in this part must be met:

(1) By July 1, 1976, for all cases in which action has been taken prior to July 1, 1975 on behalf of individuals receiving assistance under the State IV-A plan or other individuals to either determine paternity or establish and enforce a support obligation by the State agency designated under Title IV-A of the Act or some other public agency such as a district attorney, State's attorney or other entity providing such services.

(2) Within 90 days for all cases referred to the IV-D agency pursuant to § 235.70 of this title or applying under § 302.33 of this Chapter between July 1 and September 30, 1975;

(3) Within 60 days for all such cases referred or applying between October 1 and December 31, 1975;

(4) Within 30 days for all such cases referred or applying between January 1 and March 31, 1976;

(5) Within 15 days for all cases referred or applying between April 1 and June 30, 1976;

(6) Within 10 days for all such cases referred or applying between July 1 and September 30, 1976;

(7) Immediately for all such cases referred or applying after September 30, 1976.

§ 303.1 Definitions.

The definitions found in section 301.1 of this Chapter also are applicable to this part.

§ 303.2 Maintenance of case records.

For all cases referred to the IV-D agency pursuant to § 235.70 of this title or applying under § 302.33 of this Chapter, the IV-D agency must immediately establish a case record which will contain all information collected pertaining to the case. When applicable, such information will include, but not be limited to the following:

(a) The referral document or documents received from the IV-A agency or the application for IV-D services of any other individual;

(b) A record of any contacts with an applicant or recipient of assistance under Title IV-A who is required to cooperate pursuant to § 232.11 of this title, the date and reason therefor and the results of such contact;

(c) A record of any contacts with an individual who has applied for services under § 302.33, the date and reason therefor and the results of such contact;

(d) A record of any contacts with the absent parent, the date and reason therefor and the results of such contact;

(e) A record of efforts to utilize local locate resources and the dates and the results of these efforts;

(f) A record of efforts to utilize State locate resources and the dates and the results of these efforts;

(g) A record identifying the court order or, if there is no court order, the calculation of the amount of the obligation utilizing the formula prescribed in the State plan pursuant to § 302.53 of this Chapter.

(h) A record of any actions taken under § 303.3-303.6 and the dates and results thereof;

(i) A record of communications to and from the State or local agency administering the State's title IV-A plan;

(j) A record of communications to and from any other IV-D agencies;

(k) A record of communications to and from the Regional Office and the Federal PLS; and

(l) A notation in the case record of the closing of the case, the date thereof, and the reason for taking the action.

§ 303.3 Location of absent parents.

For all cases referred to the IV-D agency pursuant to § 235.70 of this title or applying under § 302.33 of this Chapter, the IV-D agency must attempt to locate all absent parents when their location is unknown. Under this standard, the IV-D agency must:

(a) Use appropriate local locate sources such as officials and employees administering public assistance, general assistance, medical assistance, food stamps and social services (whether such individuals are employed by the State or a political subdivision), 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;

(b) Establish working relationships with all appropriate local agencies in order to utilize local locate resources effectively;

(c) Use appropriate State agencies and departments, which as a minimum must include those departments which maintain records of public assistance, unemployment insurance, income taxation, driver's licenses, vehicle registration, and criminal records;

(d) Utilize all appropriate State and local locate sources within 60 days of referral of the case pursuant to § 235.70 of this title or application under § 302.33;

(e) Transmit cases to the Federal PLS if a reasonable and diligent State and local locate effort has failed to locate the absent parent;

(f) Refer cases to the IV-D agency of any other State if there is reasonable belief that the absent parent may be present in such State. The IV-D agency of such other State shall follow the procedures prescribed in paragraphs (a)-(d) of this section for such cases.

§ 303.4 Establishment of support obligations.

For all cases referred to the IV-D agency pursuant to § 235.70 of this title or applying under § 302.33 of this Chapter, the IV-D Agency must:

(a) When necessary, establish paternity pursuant to the standards of § 303.6;

(b) Utilize appropriate State statutes and legal processes in establishing the support obligation pursuant to § 302.50 of this chapter; and

(c) Review the support obligation periodically and whenever the IV-D agency becomes aware of changes in the factors which determine the amount of the support obligation.

§ 303.5 Establishment of paternity.

(a) For all cases referred to the IV-D agency pursuant to § 235.70 of this title or applying under § 302.33 of this chapter in which paternity has not yet been established, the IV-D agency must:

(1) Attempt to establish paternity by court order or other legal process established under State law; or

(2) Establish paternity by acknowledgment if under the State law such acknowledgment has the same legal effect as court-ordered paternity, including the right to benefits other than child support.

(b) The IV-D agency need not attempt to establish paternity in any case involving incest or forcible rape, or in any case in which legal proceedings for adoption are pending, if, in the opinion of the IV-D agency, it would not be in the best interests of the child to establish paternity.

(c) The IV-D agency shall identify laboratories within the State which perform legally and medically acceptable tests, including blood tests, which tend to identify the father or exclude the alleged father from paternity. A list of such laboratories shall be available to appropriate courts and law enforcement officials, and to the public upon request.

§ 303.6 Enforcement of support obligations.

For all cases under the State plan in which the obligation to support and the amount of the obligation have been established, the IV-D agency must maintain an effective system for identifying, within 30 days, those cases in which there is a failure to comply with the support obligation and to contact such delinquent individuals as soon as possible in order to enforce the obligation and obtain the current support obligation and any arrearages. Such attempts to collect support must include the institution of the following procedures as applicable and necessary:

(a) Contempt proceedings to enforce an extant court order;

(b) Garnishment or similar proceedings if the State's statutes and constitution permit such a procedure and the individual can be brought under the jurisdiction of the courts of the State;

(c) Proceedings to attach real or personal property if the State's law provides for such a procedure and the individual is subject to such procedure;

(d) Any other collection or enforcement procedure described in the State plan pursuant to § 302.17 of this chapter;

(e) Applications to utilize the courts of the United States pursuant to § 302.72 of this chapter, and proceedings to enforce an order in the courts of the United States if such application is certified; and,

(f) Applications for collection of the delinquent child support obligation by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to § 302.71 of this chapter.

§ 303.7 Cooperation with other States.

(a) For all cases referred to the IV-D agency under the State plan of another State, the IV-D agency must assist the other State in locating an absent parent, establishing paternity, or securing support for a child in the other State. Under this standard, the IV-D agency must:

(1) When necessary, locate the putative father or absent parent utilizing the standards prescribed in § 303.3;

(2) When necessary, establish paternity or assist the other State in establishing paternity;

(3) Process and enforce all court orders referred by another State, whether pursuant to the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act or other legal processes. The IV-D agency shall utilize the same remedies normally applied to its own cases.

(4) Collect any support payments from the absent parent and forward them to the State to whom they are owed; and,

(5) Inform the State which initiated the action of the status of the case periodically and on request.

(b) For all cases referred for securing support by the IV-D agency under the State plan to the IV-D agency of another State, the IV-D agency must provide the IV-D agency of the other State sufficient information to act on the case, including but not limited to the following:

(1) Whether the case involves a recipient of aid under the State's title IV-A plan;

(2) The amount of the current assistance payment if any;

(3) Notice of any termination of eligibility for assistance; and

(4) Any other information prescribed by instructions of the Office.

(c) For all cases referred by the IV-D agency under the State plan to the IV-D agency of another State which require location activities, the IV-D agency shall provide sufficient information to assist the IV-D agency of the other State, such as the absent parent's social security account number and other identifying information to the extent it is available.

§ 303.20 Minimum organizational and staffing requirements.

(a) The organizational structure of the IV-D agency (See § 302.12) provides for administration or supervision of all the functions for which it is responsible under the State plan, is appropriate to the size and scope of the program in the State, and contains clearly established lines for administrative and supervisory authority.

(b) There is an organizational structure and sufficient staff to fulfill the following required State level functions:

(1) The establishment and administration of the State plan.

(2) Formal evaluation of the quality, efficiency, effectiveness, and scope of services provided under the plan.

(3) Coordination of activities pursuant to, and assurance of compliance with, the requirements of the State's Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act for cases pursuant to a State plan.

(4) Requests to the DHEW Office of Child Support Enforcement for use of the Federal Parent Locator Service, the U.S. District Courts, and IRS collection procedures.

(5) Preparation and submission of reports required by the Office.

(6) Financial control of the operation of the plan.

(7) Operation of the State Parent Locator Service as required under § 302.35 of this chapter.

(c) There is an organization structure and sufficient staff, at the State or local level, to provide for the administration or supervision of the following child support enforcement functions:

(1) *Intake*, activities associated with initial child support case opening.

(2) *Establishing the legal obligation to support*, activities related to determining the absent parent's legal obligation to support his or her dependent children, including paternity determination when necessary.

(3) *Locate*, activities associated with locating an absent parent.

(4) *Financial assessment*, activities related to determining an absent parent's ability to provide support.

(5) *Establishment of the amount of support*, activities related to determining an absent parent's support obligation, including methods and terms of payment.

(6) *Collection*, activities related to monitoring payment activities and processing cash flow.

(7) *Enforcement*, activities to enforce collection of support, including but not limited to and executing contempt proceedings, wage assignments, obtaining garnishment orders, attaching real and personal property, criminal prosecution and executing judgments.

(8) *Investigation*, activities related to investigation necessary to accomplish the functions of this paragraph.

(d) The functions referred to in paragraph (b) (1), (2) and (6) of this section may not be delegated by the IV-D agency. The functions referred to in paragraph (b) (5) of this section may be delegated to the extent necessary to report on activities delegated by the IV-D agency.

(e) No functions under the State plan may be delegated by the IV-D agency if such functions are to be performed by caseworkers who are also performing the assistance payments or social services functions under title IV-A or XX of the Act.

In the case of a sparsely populated geographic area, upon justification by the IV-D agency documenting a lack of administrative feasibility in not utilizing staff of the IV-A agency, the Office may approve alternate arrangements that include sufficient reporting and cost allocation methods that will assure compliance with Federal requirements and proper claims for Federal financial participation. Under this provision:

(1) "Caseworker" means any person who has decision-making authority over individual cases on a day-to-day basis and includes, but is not limited to such designations as intake worker, eligibility technician, caseworker, and social worker.

(2) The "assistance payments function" means activities related to determination of eligibility for, and amount of financial assistance under the approved State plan under title I, IV-A, X, XIV, or XVI, State Supplemental income payments under title XVI of the Act, and State or local General Assistance programs. It includes the complete process of determining initial and continuing eligibility for financial and medical assistance and commodities distribution or food stamps.

(3) The "social services function" means those activities included in the approved State plan and carried out pursuant to Parts 220, 222 and 228 of this title or carried out pursuant to title XX of the Act. It includes determination of eligibility for, and delivery of services to, families and individuals under the approved State plan or under title XX of the Act.

(f) There are the following types of staff in sufficient numbers to achieve the standards for an effective program prescribed in this Part :

(1) Attorneys or prosecutors to represent the agency in court or administrative proceedings with respect to the establishment and enforcement of orders of paternity and support, and

(2) Other personnel such as legal, interviewer, investigative, accounting, clerical, and other supportive staff.

PART 304—FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION

Sec.

- 304.10 General administrative requirements.
- 304.11 Effect of State rules.
- 304.20 Availability and rate of Federal financial participation.
- 304.21 Federal financial participation in costs of cooperative agreements with courts and law enforcement officials.
- 304.22 Federal financial participation in purchased child support enforcement services.
- 304.23 Expenditures for which Federal financial participation is not available.
- 304.24 Federal financial participation in non-expendable personal property.
- 304.25 Deadline for submission of claims for Federal financial participation.
- 304.26 Treatment of collections.
- 304.30 Public sources of State's share.

AUTHORITY : Sec. 1102, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302).

§ 304.10 General administrative requirements.

As a condition for Federal financial participation, the provisions of Part 74 of this title (with the exception of Subpart G, Matching and Cost Sharing and Subpart I, Financial Reporting Requirements) establishing uniform administrative requirements and cost principles shall apply to all grants made to States under this part.

§ 304.11 Effect of State rules.

Subject to the provisions and limitations of Title IV-D of the Act and Chapter III, Federal financial participation will be available in expenditures made under the state plan (including the administration thereof) in accordance with applicable State laws, rules, regulations, and standards governing expenditures by State and local child support enforcement agencies.

§ 304.20 Availability and rate of Federal financial participation.

(a) Federal financial participation at the 75 percent rate is available for :

(1) Necessary expenditures under the State title IV-D plan for the child support enforcement services and activities specified in this section and § 304.21 provided to individuals from whom an assignment of support rights has been obtained pursuant to § 232.11 of this title;

(2) Collection services pursuant to § 302.51(e)(1) of this chapter; and

(3) Parent locator services for individuals eligible pursuant to § 302.33 of this title;

(4) During any period prior to July 1, 1976, paternity and child support services under the State plan for individuals eligible pursuant to § 302.33 of this chapter.

(b) Services and activities for which Federal financial participation will be available shall be those made pursuant to the approved title IV-D State plan which are determined by the Secretary to be necessary expenditures properly attributable to the child support enforcement program including the following:

(1) The administration of the State Child Support Enforcement Program, including, but not limited to the following:

(i) The establishment and administration of the State plan;

(ii) Monitoring the progress of program development and operations and evaluating the quality, efficiency, effectiveness and scope of child support enforcement services available in each political subdivision;

(iii) The establishment of all necessary agreements with other State and local agencies or private providers for the provision of services in support of child support enforcement in accordance with Subpart P, Procurement Standards, 45 CFR Part 74. These agreements may include:

(A) Necessary administrative agreements for support services;

(B) Utilization of State and local information resources;

(C) Cooperation with courts and law enforcement officials pursuant to § 302.34 of this chapter;

(iv) Securing compliance with the requirements of the State plan in operations under any agreements;

(v) The development and maintenance of systems for fiscal and program records and reports required to be made to the Office based on these records;

(vi) The development of a cost allocation system pursuant to § 302.16 of this chapter;

(vii) The financial control of the State plan including the administration of Federal grants pursuant to § 301.15 of this chapter;

(viii) The establishment of agreements with agencies administering the State's Title IV-A plan in order to establish criteria for:

(A) Referral of cases to the IV-D agency;

(B) Reporting on a timely basis information necessary to the determination and redetermination of eligibility and amount of assistance payments;

(C) Determining if individuals receiving assistance under the IV-A plan are cooperating adequately as required in § 232.12 of this title;

(D) The procedures to be used to transfer collections from the IV-D agency to the IV-A agency before or after the distribution described in § 302.51 of this chapter.

(2) The establishment of paternity including:

(i) Reasonable attempts to determine the identity of the child's father such as:

(A) Investigation;

(B) The development of evidence including the use of the polygraph and blood tests;

(C) Pre-trial discovery;

(ii) Court or other actions to establish paternity pursuant to procedures established under State statutes or regulations having the effect of law;

(iii) Identifying competent laboratories that perform blood tests as described in § 303.5(b) of this part and making a list of those laboratories available;

(iv) Referral of cases to the IV-D agency of another State to establish paternity when appropriate;

(v) Cooperation with other States in determining paternity;

(3) The establishment and enforcement of support obligations including:

(i) Investigation, the development of evidence and when appropriate, bringing court actions;

(ii) Determination of the amount of the support obligation including developing the information needed for a financial assessment;

(iii) Referral of cases to the IV-D agency of another State to establish a support obligation when appropriate;

(iv) Enforcement of the support obligation including those activities associated with collections and the enforcement of court orders, such as contempt citations, issuance of warrants, investigation, wage attachment and processing, and the obtaining and enforcing of court-ordered support through civil or criminal proceedings either in the State that granted the order or in another State;

(v) Investigation and prosecution of fraud related to child support.

(4) The collection and distribution of support payments including:

(i) An effective system for making collections of established support obligations and identifying delinquent cases and attempting to collect support from these cases;

(ii) Collection of child support pursuant to § 302.51(e) (1) of this chapter;

(iii) Referral of cases to the IV-D agency of another State for collection when appropriate;

(iv) Making collections for another State;

(v) The distribution of funds as required by this chapter;

(vi) Making the IV-A agency aware of the amounts collected and distributed to the family for the purposes of determining eligibility for, and amount of, assistance under the State title IV-A plan;

(5) The establishment and operation of the State parent locator service including:

(i) Utilization of appropriate State and local locate sources to locate absent parents;

(ii) Utilization of the Federal Parent Locator Service;

(iii) Collection of the fee pursuant to §§ 302.35(e) and 302.70(f) of this chapter;

(iv) Referral of requests for location of an absent parent to the IV-D agency of another State;

(v) Cooperation with another State in locating an absent parent;
 (6) Activities related to requests for certification of collection of child support delinquencies by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to § 302.71 of this chapter.

(7) Activities related to requests for utilization of the United States district courts pursuant to § 302.72 of this chapter.

(8) Establishing and maintaining case records as required by § 302.2 of this chapter.

§ 304.21 Federal financial participation in the cost of cooperative agreements with courts and law enforcement officials.

(a) Federal financial participation at the 75 percent rate is available in the costs of cooperative agreements with appropriate courts and law enforcement officials pursuant to § 302.34 of this chapter. "Law-enforcement officials" means district attorneys, attorneys general, and similar public attorneys and prosecutors and their staff. Federal financial participation is available for costs incurred consistent with the agreement as of the first day of a calendar quarter if the agreement is executed prior to the end of the quarter. When performed pursuant to written agreement, cost of the following activities are subject to reimbursement:

(1) Subject to the conditions of § 304.20(a) of this chapter, the activities, including administration of such activities, specified in § 304.20(b) (2)–(8) of this chapter;

(2) Reasonable and essential short term training of law enforcement staff assigned on a full or part time basis to child support enforcement functions pursuant to the cooperative agreement.

(b) Federal financial participation is not available for the ordinary administrative costs of the judiciary system. Under this provision:

(1) Service of process and court filing fees are reimbursable only if the law enforcement agency would normally be required to pay the cost of such fees;

(2) Compensation of individuals (other than judges) employed by a court is reimbursable at the 75 percent rate if such individual performs any of the activities described in paragraph (b) (2)–(8) of § 304.20 of this chapter;

(3) No other court or judicial costs are subject to Federal financial participation.

§ 304.22 Federal financial participation in purchased child support enforcement services.

Federal financial participation is available at the 75 percent rate for the purchase of child support enforcement services as provided for in the State plan to the extent that payment for such purchased services is in accordance with rates of payment established by the State which do not exceed the amounts reasonable and necessary to assure quality of such service and in the case of such services purchased from other public agencies, the cost reasonably assignable to such services. The determination that the amounts are reasonable and necessary and that the costs are reasonably assignable must be fully documented in the IV-D agency records. Child support enforcement services which may be purchased with Federal financial participation are those for which

Federal financial participation is otherwise available under § 304.20 and which are included under the approved State plan.

§ 304.23 Expenditures for which Federal financial participation is not available.

Federal financial participation is not available under this part for:

(a) Activities related to administering title I, IV-A, X, XIV, XVI, XIX or XX of the Act.

(b) Purchased child support enforcement services which are not secured in accordance with § 304.22.

(c) Construction and major renovations.

(d) Education and training programs and educational services except direct cost of short term training provided to IV-D agency staff or pursuant to § 304.21.

(e) Any expenditures which have been reimbursed by fees collected as required by this chapter.

(f) Any costs of caseworkers as described in § 303.20(e) of this Part.

§ 304.24 Federal financial participation in non-expendable personal property.

(a) *Conditions for Federal financial participation.* Federal financial participation is available at the 75 percent rate in amounts expended by the IV-D agency for a unit of non-expendable personal property which has a useful life of more than one year only to the extent of the depreciation expense/or annual use allowance of 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ percent of acquisition cost) applicable to the period for which the property was used under a Federal program or activity; except that:

(1) Amounts expended for non-expendable personal property costing less than \$5,000 may be subject to Federal financial participation for the full cost at the 75 percent rate at the time of acquisition at the option of the IV-D agency, except as provided in paragraphs (a) (2) and (3) of this section.

(2) Non-expendable personal property acquired under cost reimbursement contracts with the IV-D agency or for use under contracts with other agencies or providers shall be capitalized and depreciated (or subject to a use allowance) when it has an acquisition cost of \$300 or more.

(3) Non-expendable personal property acquired and assigned for use to organizational elements of the IV-D agency, or of the department in which the IV-D agency is located, which are treated as indirect cost centers or pools in a Departmental Indirect Cost Rate or in a department wide cost allocation plan shall be capitalized and depreciated (or subject to a use allowance) when it has an acquisition cost of \$300 or more.

(b) *Definitions.* (1) Acquisition cost is the amount expended by a IV-D agency for the property (excluding interest) plus, in the case of property acquired with a trade-in, the book value (acquisition cost less amount depreciated through the date of trade-in) of the property traded in. Property which was expensed when acquired which is traded in has a book value of zero.

(2) Depreciation expense for any time period is the portion of the acquisition cost of property which is assignable to that time period.

The acquisition cost of the property shall be divided by the number of years of estimated useful service life of the property to arrive at the depreciation expense per year. This method shall be used unless a State obtains approval from the Regional Child Support Office to use another method, which must be demonstrated to be more consistent with the using up of the asset.

(3) The number of years of estimated useful service life of property shall be based on the Department of Treasury, Internal Revenue Service policies on depreciation for tax purposes. However, the Regional Child Support Office will approve a shorter period, if the IV-D agency can document that such period is justified.

(c) *Other administrative requirements*—(1) *Distribution of costs.* Amounts expended by the IV-D agency for non-expendable personal property may be directly charged to the Child Support Enforcement Program, if the property is being exclusively used for the program or activity at the time of the expenditures for the property. Amounts expended for such property not exclusively used for the Child Support Enforcement Program shall be allocated to such program and to other programs or activities by using one of the following methods:

(i) Using cost centers or pools and allocation bases which will distribute the costs consistent with program or activity usage of the property at the time of the expenditures. Any credits for property sold or retained for agency use in non-Federal programs (see § 74.134 of this title) shall be distributed to programs or activities consistent with the distribution methods used for such property expenditures at the time of acquisition; or

(ii) Using a common distribution factor for all property or for classifications of property (e.g., desks distributed based on number of staff employed in each program or activity). Credits for property sold or retained for use in non-Federal programs shall be distributed to programs or activities using the same distribution factors which are applied to expenditures for property acquired in the quarter in which such credits occurred.

(2) *Accountability and management of non-expendable property.* The provision in § 304.24(a) (1) does not affect the requirements on the IV-D agency to account for and manage non-expendable personal property as defined in § 74.132 of this title, in accordance with the provisions in § 74.134 through 136 of this title.

(3) *Disposition of Certain Property.* The IV-D agency shall not request disposition instructions for property with an acquisition cost of over \$1,000 per unit as specified in § 74.134(c) (2) of this title, but rather shall sell the property and account for it as specified in § 74.134(c) (1) of this title.

§ 304.25 Deadline for submission of claims for Federal financial participation.

(a) *Treatment of expenditures.* Expenditures are considered to be made on the date on which the cash disbursements occur or the date to which allocated in accordance with Part 74 of this title. In the case of local administration, the date of disbursements by the local agency governs. In the case of purchase of services from another public agency, the date of disbursements by such other public agency governs. Differ-

ent rules may be applied with respect to a State, either generally or for particular classes of expenditures only upon justification by the State to the Office of Child Support Enforcement and approval by the Office.

(b) *Due date for expenditure statements.* The due date for the submission of the quarterly statement of expenditures under § 301.15 of this chapter is 30 days after the end of the quarter.

(c) *Deadline for the submission of claims.* The deadline for the submission of claims for Federal financial participation in expenditures incurred in any Federal fiscal year is the due date of the quarterly statement of expenditures for the second quarter subsequent to the end of the fiscal year.

§ 301.26 Treatment of collections.

(a) In the determination of the amount of reimbursement to the Federal Government of amounts retained by the State to reimburse it for assistance payments under § 302.51(b)(2) and (4) of this chapter, if in the computation of the Federal share of assistance payments the State uses:

(1) The Federal medical assistance percentage under section 1118 of the Act, this percentage shall be used in the computation of the Federal reimbursement of retained child support payments.

(2) The computations in section 403(a), the Federal reimbursement of amounts retained by the State to reimburse it for an assistance payment shall be to the extent of the Federal participation in the financing of:

- (i) the individual assistance payment; or
- (ii) all of the assistance payments in the same month.

(b) If an incentive payment is made to a jurisdiction under § 302.52 of this chapter for the enforcement and collection of support obligations, such payment shall be made from the amounts computed in paragraph (a) or (b) of this section which would otherwise constitute the Federal share.

§ 304. Public sources of State's share.

(a) Public funds, other than those derived from private resources, used by the IV-D agency for its child support enforcement program may be considered as the State's share in claiming Federal reimbursement where such funds are:

- (1) Appropriated directly to the IV-D agency; or
- (2) Funds of another public agency which are transferred to the IV-D agency and are under its administrative control.

(b) Public funds used by the IV-D agency for its child support enforcement program may not be considered as the State's share in claiming Federal reimbursement where such funds are:

- (1) Federal funds, unless authorized by Federal law to be used to match other Federal funds;
- (2) Used to match other Federal funds.

Effective date: The regulations in these parts shall be effective on July 1, 1975.

Dated: June 12, 1975.

G. Enumeration of Social Security Number for AFDC Applicants and Recipients

Title 45—Public Welfare ¹

CHAPTER II—SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE (ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS), DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART 206—APPLICATION, DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY, AND FURNISHING OF ASSISTANCE—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Securing Social Security Numbers for Applicants and Recipients

Section 206.10, Part 206, Chapter II, Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended by revising paragraph (a) (1) (iv), adding a new subdivision (a) (1) (v), and revising paragraph (a) (9), to read as set forth below:

§ 206.10 Application, determination of eligibility and furnishing of assistance.

(a) *State plan requirements.* A State plan under title I, IV-A, X, XIV, XVI, or XIX of the Social Security Act shall provide that:

(1) Each individual wishing to do so shall have the opportunity to apply for assistance under the plan without delay. Under this requirement:

(i) Each individual may apply under whichever of the State plans he chooses;

(ii) The agency shall require a written application, signed under a penalty of perjury, on a form prescribed by the State agency, from the applicant himself, or his authorized representative, or where the applicant is incompetent or incapacitated, someone acting responsibly for him;

(iii) An applicant may be assisted, if he so desires, by an individual(s) of his choice (who need not be a lawyer) in the various aspects of the application process and the redetermination of eligibility and may be accompanied by such individual(s) in contacts with the agency and when so accompanied may also be represented by them; and

(iv) (A) Individuals found eligible for financial assistance under a State plan for title I, IV-A, X, XIV, or XVI (AABD) are eligible for medical assistance without a separate application.

(B) Aged, blind, or disabled individuals found eligible for Supplementary Security Income benefits under title XVI of the Act or for State supplemental payments are eligible for medical assistance without a separate application to the extent provided for in agreements between the individual's State of residence and the Social Security Administration; and

(C) Individuals not found eligible as specified in paragraph (a) (1) (iv) (A) or (B) of this section must file a separate application for medical assistance.

¹ Federal Register, Vol. 40, No. 127, p. 27059—Tuesday, July 1, 1975.

(v) (A) For assistance under title XIX, the agency shall request on the application the social security number (SSN) of each individual (including children) for whom assistance is requested. Under this requirement, the agency shall advise the applicant whether disclosure of such number is mandatory or voluntary, by what statute or other authority such number is requested, and what uses will be made of it. Disclosure of the SSN may be made mandatory only if the State had in existence and operating prior to January 1, 1975, a system of welfare or Medicaid records for which disclosure of the SSN was required, by statute or regulation, in order to verify the identity of the individual. If any individual cannot provide a SSN either because he has not been issued one or he does not know his SSN, and wishes to secure one, the agency shall assist him in filling out an application for such number on such forms and under such procedures as may be required by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and shall transmit it to the SSA. Under this requirement, the agency shall also obtain such evidence as may be required under SSA regulations to establish the age, citizenship or alien status, and true identity of such applicant, and, where the case record attests that a previous social security number has been issued, request verification of the number by SSA. Where disclosure of the SSN is voluntary, no individual who is otherwise eligible shall be denied assistance because of failure or refusal to disclose or apply for a SSN, and the individual shall be so informed.

(B) The provisions of paragraph (a)(1)(v)(A) of this section shall apply to title IV-A for the period prior to July 1, 1975.

(C) The agency shall not deny or delay assistance to an eligible individual pending issuance by SSA or verification by the agency of his SSN.

* * * * *

(9) Where an individual has been determined to be eligible, eligibility will be reconsidered or redetermined:

(i) When required on the basis of information the agency has obtained previously about anticipated changes in the individual's situation;

(ii) Promptly, within 30 days, after a report is obtained which indicates changes in the individual's circumstances that may affect the amount of assistance to which he is entitled or may make him ineligible; and

(iii) Periodically, within agency-established time standards, but not less frequently than every 6 months in AFDC, and every 12 months in the other categories, including medical assistance, on eligibility factors subject to change. Under this requirement:

(A) For recipients of assistance under title IV-A or XIX, the agency shall verify that the case record contains a social security number (SSN) for each recipient, including children; if the case record does not contain a SSN, the agency shall follow the procedures set forth in paragraph (a)(1)(v) of this section for the purpose of obtaining a SSN; and

(B) For any recipient whose social security number was established as part of the case record without corroborative evidence of age, citizenship or alien status, and true identity, the agency shall obtain verification thereof under the procedures set forth in paragraph (a) (1) (v) of this section.

* * * * *

Effective date: The regulations in this section shall be effective September 20, 1975.

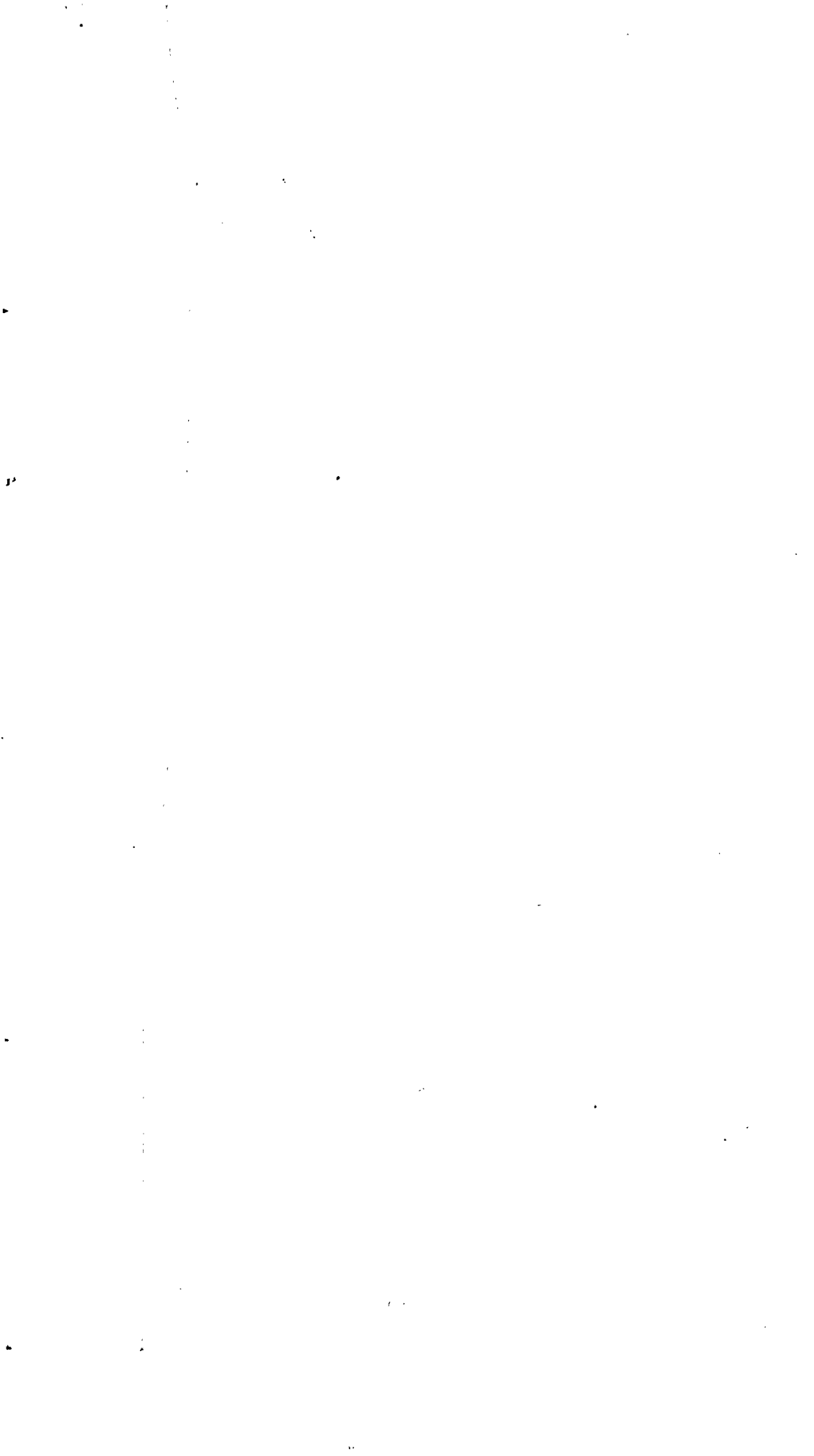
(Sec. 1102, 49 Stat. 647 (42 U.S.C. 1302))

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.714, Medical Assistance Program, 13.761, Public Assistance-Maintenance (State Aid))

Dated: June 13, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-16868 Filed 6-30-75; 8:45 am]

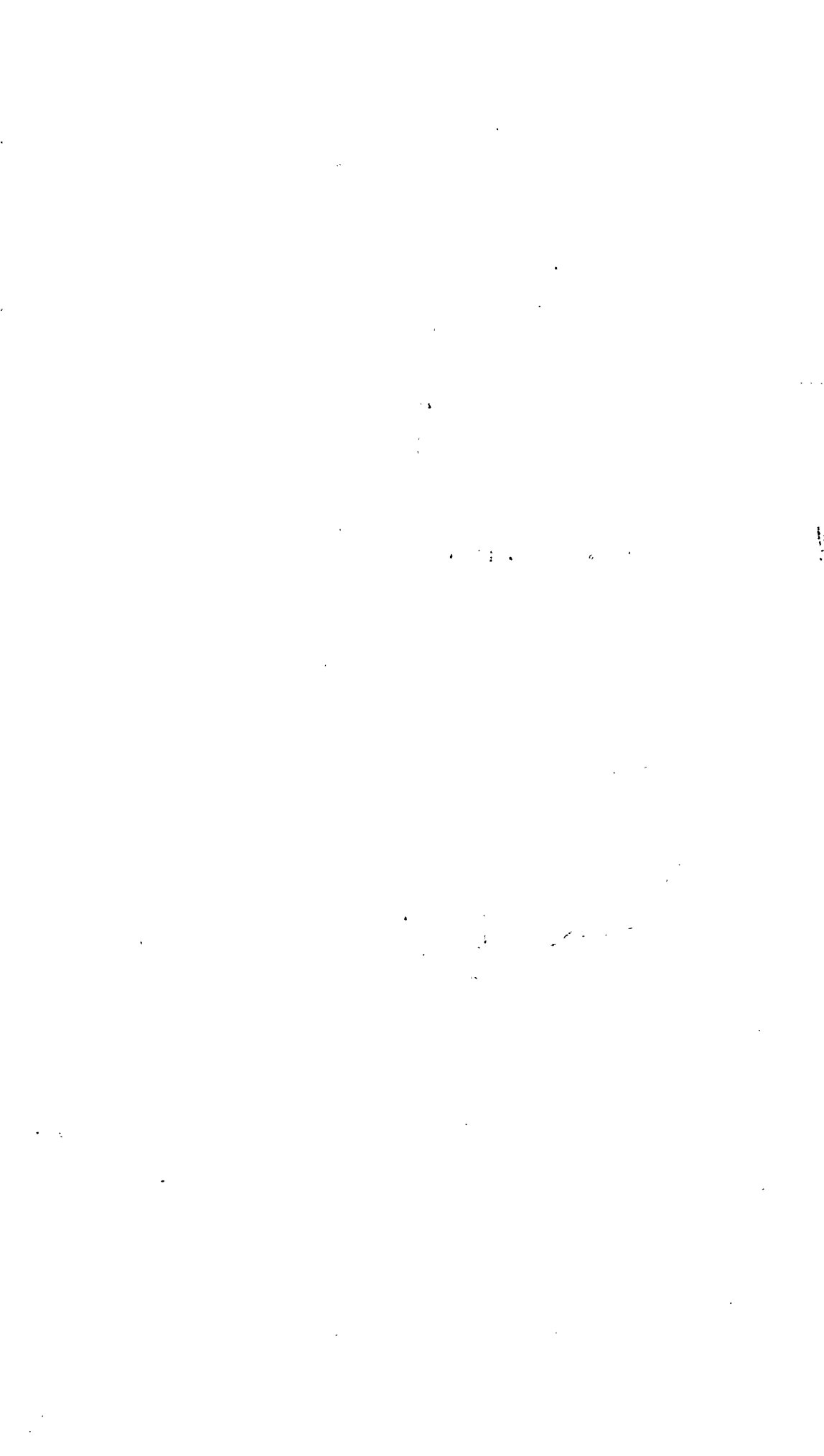
III. CHILD SUPPORT DATA



Child Support Data

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III. Child Support Data

The size of the child support problem in the United States was difficult to analyze until recently because of the lack of data on the subject. A survey was made in the State of Michigan in December 1974 by the Office of Central Registry, Michigan Department of Social Services, to determine the number of current cases of child support actually on record in the courts of that State. The survey disclosed that there were a total of 520,000 cases of nonsupport in the active files of the courts of which 172,000, or 33.1 percent, were cases in which the families were on AFDC and 348,000, or 66.9 percent were nonwelfare cases. The nonsupport cases before the courts amounted to 88.3 percent of the total number of families receiving AFDC in December 1974 in Michigan.

If we were to apply that percentage to the total December 1974 AFDC caseload for the Nation we would find that over 2.9 million families, comprising 9.7 million recipients of whom 6.96 million are children, could be estimated as having problems of nonsupport. If the same ratio found in Michigan were to be applied to nonwelfare families, the result would be that 5.8 million nonwelfare families in the United States could be estimated as having problems of nonsupport. This is a shocking indictment of neglect and failure on the part of parents to provide support and care for their children. This is the situation that the new child support provisions of the Social Security Act are designed to change.

The number of children receiving AFDC doubled from June 1948 to February 1960, a period of 11 $\frac{2}{3}$ years (see table 4). It then doubled again in less than 9 years—from February 1960 to January 1969—and 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ years later, by April 1975, the number of children receiving AFDC had increased another 77 percent.

Even more significant is the increase in the number of children under age 18 receiving AFDC in relation to the number of all children in the United States under age 18. In 1948, there were 25 AFDC children under age 18 per thousand children under age 18 in the United States. By December 1966—18 $\frac{1}{2}$ years later—the number of such AFDC children had doubled in relation to the total number of children. It then doubled again in less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years—from December 1966 to June 1971. By 1973, there were 113 AFDC children under age 18 per one thousand children under age 18 in the U.S.A. In other words, 11.3 percent of the children under age 18 in the United States were receiving AFDC in 1973.

In June 1948, there were 11 AFDC recipients per 1,000 civilian population in the United States. By June 1964, 16 years later, the number of AFDC recipients per 1,000 population had doubled. The number of AFDC recipients began increasing rapidly and by 1971, only 7 years later, the number of recipients per 1,000 population had again doubled (see table 5).

In December 1974, there were 51.5 AFDC recipients per one thousand population in the United States (see table 5A); however there were 145 AFDC recipients per one thousand population in the District of Columbia, by far the largest number of recipients per 1,000 population in any of the 54 jurisdictions.

A. Collection Data

There has been a lack of effort on the part of a number of States to enforce the legal duty of parents to support their children. As a consequence many parents turned to AFDC for the support of their families. This situation is brought out clearly in the statistics resulting from periodic AFDC surveys. In 1948, the absence of the parent from the home accounted for 45.5 percent of the families receiving AFDC. By 1971 this percentage had increased to 76.2. The last AFDC survey made in 1973 showed that the eligibility for 83 percent of the total AFDC caseload was attributable to the absence of the parent from the home, an increase of 8.9 percent in two years.

A survey by the Committee staff in 1975 showed that child support collections for fiscal year 1973 amounted to \$190 million and for fiscal year 1974 had increased to more than \$240 million, a gain of 27% over 1973. For the first half of fiscal year 1975 approximately \$140 million was collected, which when projected to an annual basis amounts to an increase of 47% over 1973. The cost per dollar collected averaged less than 25 cents for those States which reported such costs (see table 1).

The State of Washington is one of the States that collects not only child support for AFDC recipients but also makes collections for nonwelfare cases, foster care recoveries, medical third party cases and funerals. The cost per dollar collected for the period 1973 to 1975 was \$.195 for AFDC child support collections, \$.201 for foster care, \$.07 for nonwelfare cases (after they had deducted the fees collected, the cost was reduced to \$.015), \$.032 for medical third party recoveries, and \$.034 for funeral recoveries. The average cost for all categories of collections made was \$.144 for each dollar collected. More details on the Washington State collection efforts are shown below.

WASHINGTON STATE—DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION
OFFICE OF SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

COLLECTIONS AND COSTS 1973-75 BIENNIUM

	Collections	Costs	Collections less costs	Costs per dollar collected
AFDC-R recoveries.....	\$18,224,827	\$3,557,229	\$14,667,598	.195
Foster care recoveries.....	1,411,221	283,039	1,128,182	.201
Nonassistance support collections.....	6,232,667	435,248	5,797,419	.07
Less fees collected.....		343,096		
Nonassistance support collections, net.....		92,152		.015
Medical 3d party recoveries.....	4,449,977	142,652	4,307,325	.032
Funeral recoveries.....	552,189	19,003	533,186	.034
Total.....	30,870,881	4,437,171	26,433,710	.144

In the 1973 AFDC survey, 2.2 million families, or 73.6 percent of the 2.99 million families surveyed, were recorded as having no court order or parent's voluntary agreement for child support. There

were 635,999 families, or 21.3 percent of the total AFDC families, reported as having one or more court orders for child support. An additional 168,668 families, or 5.6 percent of the total AFDC families, were recorded as having one or more parent's voluntary support agreements for child support. Since there were both court orders and parent's voluntary agreements listed for 15,258 of these families, the total number of families recorded as having a court order or parent's voluntary agreement, or both, for child support amounted to 789,409 families or 26.4 percent of the total AFDC families in the survey (see table 6).

Of the 21.3 percent of the AFDC families reported as having a court order for child support, only 138,470 or 21.8 percent of these families were receiving the full amount of the court ordered child support payments (see table 7). Thus, the absent parents of only 138,470 families, or 4.6 percent of the 3 million families surveyed, were complying fully with their child support payments pursuant to a court order.

A detailed analysis of the child support data obtained in the 1973 AFDC survey shows that:

1. Of the 138,470 families recorded as receiving court-ordered support payments fully, the monthly budgeted amount used in determining their assistance payment did not reflect any court-ordered support payment for 39,981, or 28.9 percent of these families (see tables 8 and 8A).

2. Of the 98,489 families recorded as receiving court-ordered support payments fully that were reflected in their assistance payment, 70,832, or 71.9 percent received support payments ranging from \$50 to \$199 a month. The median monthly payment was \$75 to \$99.

3. The amount of the court-ordered support payments received in full and reflected in the assistance payment and the percentage of the 98,489 families receiving these payments are as follows:

<i>Amount of court-ordered support payment budgeted monthly</i>	<i>Percent of families in which the court-ordered support payment is being fully met</i>
\$1 to \$24-----	2.7
\$25 to \$49-----	18.3
\$50 to \$74-----	23.2
\$75 to \$99-----	14.1
\$100 to \$149-----	24.4
\$150 to \$199-----	10.2
\$200 to \$249-----	4.9
\$250 to \$299-----	1.2
\$300 and over-----	1.0

4. Of the 168,668 families recorded as having a parent's voluntary agreement for monthly child support payments, the monthly budgeted amount used in determining the assistance payment did not reflect any parent's voluntary agreement support payment for 60,868 families, or 36.1 percent of the families having such voluntary support agreements (see tables 9 and 9A).

5. A comparison between the number of families by the amount of the court-ordered (c/o) monthly support payments reflected in the budget for the 166,205 families receiving such payments and the number of families by the amount of the parent's voluntary agreement (v/a) monthly support payments reflected in the budget for the

107,800 families with such payments is shown below (see tables 9 and 9A and tables 10 and 10A).

Amount of support payment	Court-ordered payment		Parent's voluntary agreement	
	Number of families	Percent	Number of families	Percent
\$1 to 24.....	5,256	3.2	14,167	13.1
\$25 to \$49.....	27,223	16.4	31,411	29.1
\$50 to \$74.....	34,727	20.9	22,379	20.8
\$75 to \$99.....	23,176	14.0	12,939	12.0
\$100 to \$149.....	40,752	24.5	15,053	14.0
\$150 to \$199.....	20,612	12.4	7,639	7.1
\$200 to \$249.....	9,553	5.7	2,559	2.4
\$250 to \$299.....	2,589	1.6	892	1.0
\$300 and over.....	2,177	1.3	517	.5
Unknown.....	140		239	
Total.....	166,205	100.0	107,800	100.0

6. A comparison between the number of AFDC families (635,999) with court orders for child support, by monthly amount ordered for support payments, and the number of such families (166,205), by the monthly budgeted amount of court-ordered support payments is shown below (see tables 10 and 11).

NUMBER OF AFDC FAMILIES WITH COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS

Amount of support payments	By monthly amount ordered	By monthly amount budgeted	Difference between amounts ordered and budgeted	Amount budgeted as percentage of amounts ordered
\$1 to \$24.....	31,208	5,256	25,952	16.8
\$25 to \$49.....	98,061	27,223	70,838	27.8
\$50 to \$74.....	118,496	34,727	83,769	29.3
\$75 to \$99.....	89,877	23,176	66,701	25.8
\$100 to \$149.....	145,704	40,752	104,952	30.0
\$150 to \$199.....	76,270	20,612	55,658	27.0
\$200 to \$249.....	41,668	9,553	32,115	22.9
\$250 to \$299.....	12,440	2,589	9,851	20.8
\$300 and over.....	12,965	2,177	10,788	16.8
Unknown.....	9,310	140	9,170	1.5
Total.....	635,999	166,205	469,794	26.1

7. The median amount of both the parent's voluntary agreement for child support, and the parent's voluntary agreement for child support which is actually reflected in the budget is \$50 to \$74 a month. The largest amount of both the parent's voluntary agreement and the parent's voluntary agreement which is reflected in the budget is \$25 to \$49 monthly. There are 6,905 parent's voluntary agreements, or 4.1 percent of the 168,668 such agreements, in the amount of \$200 or more monthly. Of these agreements 3,968, or 57.4 percent were reflected in the budget (see tables 9 and 12).

A comparison between the AFDC families (168,668) with parent's voluntary agreement for child support, by monthly amount agreed upon for support payments, and such families (107,800), by the monthly amount budgeted is shown below.

NUMBER OF AFDC FAMILIES WITH PARENT'S VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

Amount of support payments	By monthly amount agreed upon	By monthly amount budgeted	Difference between amount agreed upon and budgeted	Amount budgeted as percentage of amount agreed upon
\$1 through \$24.....	21,735	14,167	7,568	65.2
\$25 through \$49.....	47,842	31,411	16,431	65.7
\$50 through \$74.....	33,257	22,379	10,878	67.3
\$75 through \$99.....	19,097	12,939	6,158	67.8
\$100 through \$149.....	24,668	15,058	9,610	61.0
\$150 through \$199.....	12,448	7,639	4,809	61.4
\$200 through \$249.....	4,734	2,559	2,175	54.1
\$250 through \$299.....	1,052	892	160	84.8
\$300 and over.....	1,119	517	602	46.2
Unknwn.....	2,716	239	2,477	8.8
Total.....	168,668	107,800	60,868	63.9

8. There are 220,916 families with 1 child, or 21.9 percent of the 1,010,715 AFDC families with 1 child in the 1973 survey, for whom there were court ordered support payments. The median amount of court support orders for the 1 child in these families is \$50 to \$74. There are 179,897 families with 2 children, or 23.6 percent of the 761,369 AFDC families with 2 children, for whom court support payments are ordered. The median amount of court support orders for the 2 children in these families is \$100 to \$149. There are 108,280 families with 3 children, or 22.2 percent of the 488,031 AFDC families with 3 children, for whom court support payments are ordered. The median amount of court support orders for the 3 children in these families is \$100 to \$149 (see tables 13 and 14).

A comparison between the families (2,989,891), by number of child recipients and the families (635,999), by number of children for whom court support payments are ordered, is shown below.

AFDC FAMILIES WITH COURT ORDERS FOR CHILD SUPPORT

[By number of children for whom support ordered]

Children in family	Families, by number of child recipients	Families, by number of children for whom support payments ordered	Difference between families, by number of child recipients, and families, by number of children for whom support payments ordered	Families, by number of children for whom support payments ordered, as a percentage of families, by number of child recipients
1.....	1,010,715	220,916	789,799	21.9
2.....	761,369	179,897	581,472	23.6
3.....	488,031	108,280	379,751	22.2
4.....	327,884	68,651	259,233	20.9
5.....	185,630	31,999	153,631	17.2
6.....	111,904	15,162	96,742	13.5
7.....	54,012	4,585	49,427	8.5
8 or more.....	50,346	4,405	45,941	8.7
Unknown.....		2,104	-2,104	
Total.....	2,989,891	635,999	2,353,892	21.3

9. There are 75,985 families with one child, or 7.5 percent of the 1,010,715 AFDC families with one child in the 1973 survey, for whom there are parent's voluntary support agreements. The median amount

of parent's voluntary support agreement for one child is \$25-\$49 a month. There are 41,162 families with 2 children, or 5.4 percent of the 761,369 AFDC families with two children, for whom there are parent's voluntary support agreements. The median amount of the parent's voluntary support agreements for the two children is \$50-\$74 a month. There are 23,836 families with 3 children, or 4.9 percent of the 488,031 AFDC families with three children, for whom there are parent's voluntary support agreements. The median amount of the parent's voluntary support agreements for the three children is \$100-\$149 per month (see tables 13 and 15).

A comparison between the families (2,989,891), by number of child recipients, and families (168,668), by number of children with parent's voluntary support agreements, is shown below.

AFDC FAMILIES WITH PARENT'S VOLUNTARY SUPPORT AGREEMENTS

(By number of children with voluntary support agreements)

Children in family	Families, by number of child recipients	Families by number of children for whom there is a parent's voluntary agreement for support	Difference between families, by number of child recipients, and families by number of children for whom there is a parent's voluntary support agreement	Families by number of children for whom there is a parent's voluntary agreement, as a percentage of families, by number of child recipients
1.....	1, 010, 715	75, 985	934, 730	7. 5
2.....	761, 369	41, 162	720, 207	5. 4
3.....	488, 031	23, 836	464, 195	4. 9
4.....	327, 884	12, 367	315, 517	3. 8
5.....	185, 630	6, 826	178, 804	3. 7
6.....	111, 904	3, 805	108, 099	3. 4
7.....	54, 012	2, 387	51, 625	4. 4
8 or more.....	50, 346	1, 504	48, 842	3. 0
Unknown.....		796	(796)	
Total.....	2, 989, 891	168, 668	2, 821, 223	

10. There are 219,836 families with one child, or 99.5 percent of the 220,916 such families with court support orders, for whom the court support order for the child is against one parent; for the children in the other 1,080 such families, the court has ordered support payments from two parents. There are 168,485 families with two children, or 93.7 percent of the 179,897 such families with court support orders, for whom the court support order for the two children is against one parent. There are 94,358 families with three children, or 87.1 percent of the 108,280 such families with court support orders, for whom the court support order for the children is against one parent; for the children of 12,536 such families the court has ordered support payments by two parents; and for the children of the other 1,386 such families the court has ordered support payments by three parents. There are 593,353 families, or 93.3 percent of the 635,999 families for whom the court has ordered support payments for the children by one parent and 38,396 families for whom the court has ordered support payments by two parents (see table 16).

11. There are 75,937 families with one child, or 99.9 percent of the 75,985 such families with parent's voluntary support agreement, for whom one parent has made a voluntary support agreement for

the child. There are 40,038 families with two children, or 97.3 percent of the 41,162 such families with parent's voluntary support agreements, for whom one parent has made a voluntary agreement to support the children. There are 23,338 families with three children, or 97.9 percent of the 23,836 such families with parent's voluntary support agreements, for whom one parent has made a voluntary agreement to support the three children; for the children of 354 such families, two parents have made voluntary agreements to support them; and three parents have made voluntary agreements to support the three children of the other 144 such families. There are 165,667 families, or 98.2 percent of the 168,668 families with parent's voluntary support agreements, for whom one parent has made a voluntary agreement to support the children (see table 17).

12. The 1973 AFDC survey showed that the court has ordered child support payments made to the AFDC parent, other child caretaker, or legally appointed representative, for 314,708 families, or 39.9 percent of the 789,409 families with any type of child support arrangement. However, there is no payment reflected in the budget for 188,643, or 59.9 percent of such families.

The court has also ordered payments for child support made to the court for 135,779 families, or 17.2 percent of the families with any type of child support arrangement. However, there is no payment reflected in the budget for 108,972 families, or 80.3 percent of such families.

The court has ordered payments for child support made to the public welfare agency for 166,134 families, or 21 percent of the families with any type of child support arrangement, but an analysis of the survey data shows that 153,329, or 92.3 percent are not reflected in the budget.

The court has ordered that payments for child support be made to an agency other than those previously mentioned for 27,029 families, or 3.4 percent of the families with any type of child support arrangement. However, there is no payment reflected in the budget for 25,051 families, or 92.7 percent of such families (see tables 18, 19, and 19A).

13. The 1973 AFDC survey showed that absent parents voluntarily agreed to make child support payments to the AFDC parent, representative, or to a non-welfare agency for children in 138,521 families, or 17.5 percent of the 789,409 families with any type of child support arrangement. However, there is no payment reflected in the budget for 40,840 families, or 29.5 percent of such families.

Absent parents voluntarily agreed to make child support payments to the public welfare agency for children in 31,775 families, or 4 percent of AFDC families with any type of child support arrangement, but an analysis of the survey data shows that for 28,678 families, or 90.3 percent of such families, no payment is reflected in the budget (see tables 18, 20 and 20A).

B. Location Data

One of the key elements in the child support program is locating the absent parent, whether it is to establish paternity or collect support. Service or process cannot ordinarily be effected without knowing the residence or business address of the parent.

The problem of the absent parent as a cause of eligibility for Aid to Families with Dependent Children became quickly apparent. In 1948, "death of the father" was a major basis for eligibility, amounting to 24 percent; absence of the parent from the home accounted for 45.5 percent of the eligible AFDC families. The portion of the caseload eligible because of the father's death has become substantially smaller over the years while that of the absent father has greatly increased. In 1973, only 4 percent of the AFDC families were receiving aid because the father was deceased, while aid because of the absence of the father had increased to 83 percent of the total AFDC families.

Amendments to the Social Security Act relating to desertion and abandonment were enacted in 1950. This legislation required that all cases of such desertion or abandonment of children must be brought to the attention of the proper law enforcement official when eligibility for AFDC was established and aid furnished. This provision became effective on July 1, 1952. It provided for prompt notice to appropriate law enforcement officials of the furnishing of aid to dependent children with respect to a child who had been deserted or abandoned by a parent. The purpose of the amendment was to enable law enforcement officials to undertake to locate the parent and to prosecute the absent parent under the various State laws, if such a prosecution for desertion or abandonment were warranted. The amendment, thus, removed the responsibility from the public assistance agency for filing a complaint or pressing a suit against a deserting parent and made it the responsibility of the prosecutor.

It did require, however, that the public assistance caseworker should notify the applicant that such a notice would be furnished to law enforcement officials to allow the applicant to decide whether or not she wished to continue her request for assistance. The public assistance agency was not responsible for enforcing support, but only for providing eligible children with the assistance needed. It was not the intent of the legislation to deprive children of assistance in order to punish their parents for neglect of their duties. Section 402(a)(10) of the Act did not impose an additional eligibility requirement since the notice to the law enforcement official was not required until aid had been furnished. Despite this fact, there have been many court cases on the subject of desertion or abandonment.

Only a few years elapsed before the public assistance directors in many States ascertained that the law enforcement officials were not trying to find the absent parents referred to them under the procedure. The law enforcement officials were overloaded with cases of missing persons and determined that other parts of their workload problems were more important than finding the absent parents. In 1953 in the District of Columbia, an interdepartmental committee agreed that the District of Columbia should request a number of investigators from Congress to locate absent parents. Congress in 1955 approved 10 such positions. By 1962, many States were using social workers or case workers or had hired investigators to perform the function of locating absent parents.

There was a concern by many of the State welfare directors and social workers that the absent parent problem was basically because the AFDC provisions in the Social Security Act permitted AFDC only as a result of the death, absence, or incapacity of a parent, and

thus forced many of the fathers who were married to the mothers of the children to leave the home when they were unemployed so that the mother and children would be able to obtain financial assistance. In 1961, in Public Law 87-31, Congress enacted a provision giving States the option of providing assistance in cases where the parent was unemployed, with an effective date of May 1, 1961. For a relatively short period of time the rapid growth in the percentage of the AFDC caseload due to the absence of the father did slow down.

In 1965, under Public Law 89-97, Congress approved access to social security files for the most recent address and place of employment of the absent parent to be used for locating the absent parent. This provision put into law what had already been done by the State welfare departments for years. The State welfare departments would send a form to the Social Security Administration with the full name of the absent parent, his home address if known, social security number, and most recent place of employment. If the State welfare official did not know the social security number of the absent parent, he would also fill in the maiden name of the absent parent's mother, the full name of the father, and the date and place of birth of the absent parent. Upon receipt of this form, the Social Security Administration would return to the State welfare agency the most recent place of employment and the most recent address of the parent. If the social security number had not been furnished by the State agency or was incorrect, SSA would also furnish the State welfare agency the correct social security number. Under Public Law 89-97, it was necessary to have a court order for child support against the absent parent before the same information could be requested from Social Security.

In 1967, under Public Law 90-248, the facilities of the Internal Revenue Service were added to those of the Social Security Administration for use by the State welfare agency for locating the absent parent. This provision had an effective date of January 2, 1968, and had the same restrictions with regard to the court order that the 1965 law had. Also in 1967 Congress approved what it believed would be an effective program of enforcement of child support and determination of paternity.

The value of using Internal Revenue Service facilities for location of absent parents of AFDC children is best shown by the number of inquiries IRS matched to the address of the absent parent as a percentage of the number of inquiries made by the State agencies for that information. From April 1969 through March 1975, the State agencies sent more than 300,000 inquiries to IRS for data on the absent parent's most recent address. IRS was able to furnish the State agencies almost 230,000 addresses in response to their requests or 76.4 percent of the total inquiries received during that six-year period. In the last year, April 1974 through March 1975, the five States with the largest number of inquiries were Michigan with 13,193, Pennsylvania with 10,331, Ohio with 9,133, New York with 8,359 and Massachusetts with 6,709. IRS was able to furnish 76.6 percent of the absent parents' most recent addresses for Michigan, 74.7 percent for Pennsylvania, 77 percent for Ohio, 71.2 percent for New York, 77.9 percent for

Massachusetts. More details on the use of IRS facilities by State agencies to aid in the location of absent parents are shown below.

April to March	Number of inquiries made by IRS	Number of inquiries matched to address	Percent of inquiries matched to address
1969 to 1970	22,169	16,160	72.9
1970 to 1971	39,164	30,400	77.6
1971 to 1972	45,291	35,764	78.9
1972 to 1973	41,441	32,036	77.3
1973 to 1974	66,331	49,884	75.2
1974 to 1975	86,124	65,474	76.0
1969 to 1975	300,520	229,718	76.4

The provisions in the 1967 Social Security Amendments enabled some of the States to locate a considerable number of absent parents, and in those few States, to greatly increase the amount of child support collections.

The significance of the absent parent problem can perhaps be better understood if we convert the previously mentioned "83 percent of the families receiving AFDC because of the absent parent" to the number of AFDC recipients and families. Applying the 83 percent to the March 1975 caseload, shows that 9,418,000 recipients (6,727,000 of whom were children) in 2,864,000 families were receiving AFDC based on the fact that the father was absent from the home.

The problem of locating the absent father (father is used since that parent represents most of the parents absent from the home) is not as difficult as one would think. Table 21 shows that about one-third of the absent fathers were known to be living in the same State as the children were, of whom 77 percent were living in the same county as the children, and 42.6 percent of the fathers were listed as address unknown. Logically, and as some location statistics have borne out, approximately 60 percent of the fathers, whose whereabouts are unknown are found to be also living in the same county as the children. Some of them are living in the same home and are actually not absent.

Recent efforts by States to locate missing parents indicate that in many cases these parents can be found if well-directed efforts are made. New York, for example, reported the location of 26,434 parents in 1974, as compared to 13,270 in 1973 and 10,788 in 1972. The success in finding fathers was reportedly the result of expanded staff, computerization of records to yield a possible address, and improved investigation techniques.

In Michigan, the Office of the Central Registry, Michigan Department of Social Services, received 6,415 requests for location of parents in calendar year 1972. It located 4,350, or approximately 68 percent of the requests received. In calendar year 1973, this office received 18,912 requests for locating the absent parent, of which it located 13,012 or 68.8 percent. In calendar year 1974, the office received 24,098 re-

quests, and located 13,615 of the missing persons, or 56.6 percent of the requests received. For the first six months of calendar year 1975, the office received 11,396 requests for locating an absent parent and located 9,318 of them, or 81.8 percent of the requests received.

In the State of Washington, the Office of Support Enforcement of the Washington Department of Social and Health Services is the central locator office for that State. However, the counties also have separate locator offices. In calendar 1972, the Central Office received 6,361 requests to locate absent parents. It located 3,593 of these missing persons, or 56.5 percent of the requests received. In calendar year 1973, it located 2,947 missing persons, or 47.7 percent of the 6,184 requests received. In year 1974, the office received 6,218 requests to locate absent parents of which it located 3,619, or 58.2 percent. For the first six months of calendar year 1975, the office has located 1,977 missing parents, or 64.9 percent of the 3,048 requests received.

One of the provisions of the Federal child support law which became effective on August 1, 1975, was the establishment of a Federal Parent Locator Service within the Department of HEW's separate child support unit. This unit, upon request of (1) a local or State official with support collection responsibility under this program, (2) a court with support order authority, or (3) the agent of a deserted child not on welfare, will make available to the State P.L.S. the most recent address and place of employment of a deserting parent and other pertinent information which it can obtain from HEW files or the files of any other Federal agency, or of any State (irregardless of whether such parent is under a court order to support). Information of a national security nature or information in highly confidential files such as those of the Bureau of the Census would not be divulged. The State agency for child support enforcement must also establish a service (with units at the local level) to locate absent parents.

The F.P.L.S. is computerized and has completed test and trial runs in a number of States. Those States with computers will have terminals with input capability to the Federal P.L.S. but not into the records or data in the F.P.L.S. data bank. The Federal P.L.S. will maintain separate data files for each State. States without terminals will be able to receive information through the Federal P.L.S. by submission of the request on computer tape or cards or on designated forms. The Federal P.L.S. will respond to any request from the State within one to eight days. The entire F.P.L.S. system is classified and is to be maintained in a manner that should prevent any unauthorized data from being obtained from the system.

The Parent Locator Service at the Federal level will not use investigators or similar type personnel since it is basically designed to make checks with Federal agencies and checks with State agencies as necessary.

Before utilizing the Federal P.L.S., the State must make a reasonable and diligent effort to locate the absent parent through its own locator service, utilizing all appropriate local and State sources.

IV. APPENDIXES

Appendixes

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Appendix A. Determination of Need in AFDC

State Standards of Need

Under the Social Security Act and Federal regulations State agencies are required to specify a State-wide standard expressed in money amounts to be used in determining the need of applicants and recipients for AFDC and the amount of the assistance payment. The Act requires generally that all income and resources must be considered in determining need although it provides that States *must* disregard certain kinds and amounts of income and resources, and *may* disregard others. The Act does not specify a standard or level of living to be used by a State in determining its standard of need.

The standard of need represents the consumption items to be considered in the assistance budget. The consumption items that all States recognize as basic are food, clothing, shelter, fuel and utilities. Some States also include such items as household supplies, transportation, personal care and recreation. In addition to basic needs State agencies are permitted to identify special needs as part of their standard. Such needs are those needs that are essential for some persons under specified circumstances but are not needed for everyone and, therefore, must be determined on an individual basis. The State plan must outline under what conditions special needs may be utilized.

State standards vary by size of family, or number of persons in the assistance unit.¹ Standards also may reflect the composition of the assistance unit, for example, specifying different amounts for children and adults. The age of children in the unit also is taken into account in some States.

An assistance unit does not have to include an adult, even though the adult is caring for the child, and even though the adult is needy. On the other hand, the unit may include, in addition to a parent, a so-called "essential person," whose presence in the household is considered essential to the well-being of the child or children.

The State standard of need, as well as the policies governing the determination of need and the amount of assistance for all applicants and recipients, must be made on an objective and equitable basis. It must be applied uniformly to all families in similar circumstances throughout the State or uniformly in identified areas within the State having justifiable cost differentials.

In the past States generally had standards of need which were itemized, providing specific amounts of money for food, clothing, utilities, rent, transportation, and any other individual items which the State chose to include. In recent years there has been a trend toward use of consolidated standards. Such standards may be fully consolidated, i.e., provide a single amount of money to cover all items of need, or they may be partially consolidated, i.e., provided a basic amount of money to cover some but not all items of need.

¹ Family, applicant family, and recipient family are terms used for the term "assistance unit."

Resource Disregards¹

Within limits the State can specify the amounts and types of real and personal property including liquid assets that may be reserved for current and future needs of the individual receiving assistance. HEW regulations now pending provide that the State can disregard the reasonable value of a home, wedding and engagement rings, heirlooms, and automobile with a retail market value of \$1,200 or less, and equipment and material of reasonable value necessary to implement a plan for employment or rehabilitation. A family of four may be permitted to hold as reserves within the amounts and types specified by the State, real and personal property at gross market value including encumbrances not in excess of \$2,250. For each additional eligible person, an additional \$100 in personal property reserves may be allowed. The value of the automobile in excess of \$1,200 must be deducted from the amount of the permissible reserve.

Income Disregards

The mandatory provisions for disregarding income, i.e. income that may not be taken into consideration in determining need, and the amount of the assistance payment, are as follows:

A. For applicants and recipients:

1. Income and resources of individuals in the household who are receiving SSI benefits for the period during which such benefits are received.
2. Any expenses reasonably attributable to the earning of income.
3. Earnings of a child under 14 years of age (no inquiry permitted).
4. Loans and grants, such as scholarships, obtained and used under conditions that preclude their use for current living costs.
5. Any grant or loan to any undergraduate student for educational purposes made or insured under any program administered by the Commissioner of Education under the Higher Education Act.
6. Home produce utilized for household consumption.
7. The value of the bonus coupon allotment under the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended.
8. The value of foods donated by the United States Department of Agriculture (surplus commodities).
9. The value of supplemental food assistance under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the Special Food Service program for children under the National School Lunch Act, as amended.
10. Income received under Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.
11. Per capita judgment payments to Blackfeet and Gros Ventre Tribes of Montana.
12. Per capita payments to, or funds held in trust for, any Indian Tribe in satisfaction of a judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims.
13. Payments made pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to the extent such payments are exempt from taxation under Section 21(a) of the Act.

¹ See chart, pages 110-121 for more details on AFDC mandatory and optional income and resource disregards, and for citations to Federal law, United States Code, and Federal regulations.

14. Payments for supportive services or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses made to individual volunteers serving as foster grandparents, senior health aides, or senior companions, and to persons serving in the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and Active Corps of Executives (ACE) and any other programs pursuant to Titles II and III of the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973.

15. Any benefits received under Title VII, Nutrition Program for the Elderly, of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.

B. For recipients only:

1. All of the earned income of any child receiving AFDC, if the child is either a full-time student, or is a part-time employee, and is attending a school, college, or university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit him for gainful employment (a full-time student must have a school schedule that is equal to at least one-half of a full-time curriculum). Includes participants of the Job Corps Program under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA).

2. The \$30 monthly incentive payment and reimbursement of training-related expenses made by the manpower agency to any participant in institutional and work experience training under the WIN program pursuant to 432(b) of the Act.

3. Work-related expenses only for public service employment under the WIN program pursuant to section 432(b) (3) of the Act.

4. The incentive allowance of \$30 per week for trainees under CETA who are receiving AFDC and are not in the WIN program, or whose needs or income are taken into account in determining such AFDC payments to others.

5. The first \$30 of the total of earned income (gross) for a month of all other individuals whose needs are included in the family grant, plus one-third of the remainder of their earned income for the month (includes earned income from regular and on-the-job training under the WIN program pursuant to section 432(b) (1) of the Act).

6. Any payments to volunteers under Title I (VISTA), who were receiving assistance prior to becoming VISTA volunteers.

7. Forty percent of the first \$50 child support collected in a month which represents payment on the required support obligation for that month.

The optional provisions for disregarding income and resources are as follows:

A. For applicants and recipients:

1. Not more than \$5 per month of any income of persons claiming assistance.

2. All or any portion of the earned or other income to be set aside for further identifiable needs of a dependent child.

3. The income of an individual allocated as necessary for support of his dependent(s). This support must not exceed the total amount of the needs of the dependent(s) as determined by the agency's state-wide standard.

4. Assistance from other agencies and organizations in determining need and amount of assistance may be disregarded payment. However, there must be no duplication between the assistance by other agencies and organizations and the assistance by the State agency.

Methods of Determining Payment

In determining both financial eligibility for assistance and the amount of the assistance payment, the State welfare agency uses the "budget" method. This budget form is usually divided into three parts. One part represents the State standard of need (or the State standard of need for that particular area, if there is more than one standard of need within the State); the second part represents total income; and the third part represents countable income, that is total income minus income disregards. The difference between the sum of the needs and the sum of the total income determines whether the assistance unit is eligible for assistance. The difference between the payment standard and the sum of the countable income is the budget deficit.

The payment standard is the amount of money from which is deducted the "income available for basic needs" (total income less income allowances and disregards provided by law) to determine the amount of the AFDC payment for a family of specified size. The payment standard may be equal to or less than the full standard.

In some States a maximum amount for the assistance payment is imposed by legislative authority or by administrative authority or by both. Maximums may be (1) a specified maximum amount by number and composition of the family, (2) a specified maximum amount for all family sizes, (3) a specified maximum amount by family size, (4) a maximum amount by number and composition of the family up to a specified maximum amount for any family size, (5) a combination of any of the above. Some States allow some special needs items to be paid over and above the assistance payment.

Examples of four methods of specifying maximum AFDC payments follow.

(1) Specified maximum amount by number and composition of the family:

The State welfare agency regulation provides that the amount of the assistance payment is the budget deficit or the applicable maximum specified below, whichever is less.

<i>Family</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
For one adult and one child.....	\$60
For each additional child or adult add.....	30

Assume a family of 4 (1 adult + 3 children) and a budget deficit of \$200; the maximum, and therefore the payment, would be \$140.

(2) Specified maximum amount for all family sizes:

The State welfare agency regulation provides that the amount of the assistance payment is the budget deficit or overall family maximum of \$300, whichever is less. Assume the budget deficit is \$350; the payment would be the \$300 maximum.

(3) Specified maximum amount by family size:

The State welfare agency regulation provides that the amount of the assistance payment is the budget deficit or the following maximums, whichever is less.

<i>Family size:</i>		<i>Family size:</i>	
1	\$100	5	\$300
2	150	6	350
3	200	7	400
4	250	8	450

If the budget deficit for a family of 4 was \$300, the payment would be the maximum \$250; if the budget deficit was \$120, the payment would be the budget deficit \$120.

(4) Specified maximum amount by number of persons in the family up to an overall maximum amount for any family size:

The State welfare agency regulation provides the same as (1) above, and further provides that the amount of the assistance payment for any family size shall not exceed \$200.

In several States, the welfare agencies have reduced either the standard or the budget deficit on a percentage basis. The method and the percentage must be applied uniformly Statewide. More than a single percentage reduction is not acceptable. However, a State may limit payments by applying both a maximum and a percentage reduction.

(a) State agency applies a percentage reduction to the assistance standard.

Assume that the State's AFDC standard, expressed in money amounts for family sizes of 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or more is:

2 -----	\$100	5 -----	\$310
3 -----	210	6 or more -----	300
4 -----	260	6 or more -----	\$300

The State agency decides to reduce that standard to 80% of need. The reduced standards for each family size would be:

2 -----	\$128	5 -----	\$248
3 -----	168	6 or more -----	288
4 -----	208		

All countable income would be applied to the reduced standard.

(b) State agency applies a percentage reduction to the budget deficit.

The State agency policy provides that payment will be 80% of the deficit.

Income is applied to the welfare agency's full standard. In the case of a State with an assistance standard in (a) above, the State standard for a family of 4 is \$260. If the family has no income, the deficit is \$260 and 80% of the deficit would be \$208, the payment level.

The rules by which States computed the assistance payment in the AFDC program as of July 1, 1975, are as follows:

1. Apply countable income to full standard of need, pay full deficit (22 States):

Colorado, Connecticut, Guam, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky,¹ Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma,² Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virgin Islands.

2. Apply countable income to full standard of need for family size one to six, pay full deficit; apply countable income to maximum for family size seven or more, pay deficit (1 State):

Washington.

3. Apply countable income to full standard of need, pay full deficit except for certain large size families because of maximums (\$520) at that level (1 State):

Alaska.

¹ No increase in need standard for assistance group over 7 persons.

² No increase in need standard for assistance group over 9 persons.

4. Apply countable income to full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less (5 States) :

Maine, Missouri, Nebraska, Tennessee, Wyoming.

5. Apply countable income to maximum allowable (full standard of need), or family maximum, whichever is smaller, pay deficit, or family maximum, or maximum, whichever is the least (1 State) :

Arkansas.

6. Apply countable income to full standard, apply percentage reduction to deficit, pay reduced deficit (4 jurisdictions) :

Arizona (70 percent), Delaware (90 percent), Puerto Rico (40 percent), South Carolina (54 percent).

7. Apply countable income to full standard, apply percentage reduction to deficit, pay reduced deficit or maximum, whichever is less (3 States) :

Georgia (67 percent), New Mexico (86 percent).

8. Apply countable income to full standard of need, apply percentage reduction to deficit, pay reduced deficit, maximum, or family maximum, whichever is the least (1 State) :

Mississippi (40 percent).

9. Apply percentage reduction to full standard, apply countable income to reduced standard, pay deficit (11 States) :

District of Columbia (85 percent), Florida (74 percent), Idaho (87 percent), Iowa (95 percent), Louisiana (69.5 percent), Nevada (70 percent), Ohio (51 percent), Oregon (92.5 percent), Utah (77 percent), Vermont (80 percent), Wisconsin (90 percent).

10. Apply percentage reduction to full standard, apply countable income to reduced standard, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less (4 States) :

Alabama (60 percent), Indiana (87.5 percent), Texas (75 percent), Virginia (90 percent).

11. Apply percentage reduction to full standard, apply countable income to reduced standard or maximum, whichever is less, pay deficit (1 State) :

West Virginia (75 percent).

12. Apply countable income to maximum, pay deficit (1 State) :

California.

Treatment of Child Support Income

The distribution of the amount of the current monthly child support payment pursuant to section 457 of the Act would cause a loss of disposable income for recipients in some States. Section 457 provides that child support payments are no longer considered income but requires a disregard of 40 percent of the first \$50 collected on the current month's support obligation in determining eligibility. For recipients in most States this would result in an increase in total income if they were receiving child support payments. In several States, however, which limit the assistance payment by maximums or by a percentage of the budget deficit, there would be a loss of total income. Section 402(a) (28) was enacted into law as a remedy for this situation.

Section 402(a) (28) was added to Title IV of the Social Security Act by Public Law 94-88. This section reads as follows:

"(28) provide that, in determining the amount of aid to which an eligible family is entitled, any portion of the amounts collected

in any particular month as child support pursuant to a plan approved under part D, and retained by the State under section 457, which (under the State plan approved under this part as in effect both during July 1975 and during that particular month) would not have caused a reduction in the amount of aid paid to the family if such amounts had been paid directly to the family, shall be added to the amount of aid otherwise payable to such family under the State plan approved under this part."

Section 402(a) (28) of the Act permits the continuance of existing practice by a State concerning child support payments (but only to the exact extent that this practice was authorized by the State plan for July 1975) by providing that such State, in determining the amount of aid for AFDC for a particular month to which a family is entitled, will add to the amount of aid otherwise payable to the family, the amount of child support collected and retained by the State pursuant to its child support plan under part D of Title IV which would not have caused a reduction in aid for AFDC for the month of July 1975 had the child support been paid directly to the family. The State has the option to discontinue this practice at any time it chooses and use the distribution method in section 457 of the Act.

The jurisdictions affected by this provision including those jurisdictions which have requested waivers and are not affected by this provision until their waiver has expired are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming.

The following tables show the income gap that exists in certain States for any type of income and contain the income gap applicable to the distribution features of section 457 of the Act.

ALABAMA

Apply percentage reduction to full standard of need, apply income to reduced standard of need, pay deficit, maximum or family maximum, whichever is the least.

Family size	Full standard of need (includes shelter) ¹	Reduced (60 percent) standard of need	Maximum	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 ²
1 to 7.....				None	None
8.....	\$374	\$224	\$205	\$19	\$11
9.....	410	246	205	41	25
10.....	446	268	205	63	43

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Rounded off.

³ Family maximum.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

ALASKA

Apply income to full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size	Full standard of need (consolidated) ¹	Maximum amount paid	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457
1	\$150			
2	300			
3	350			
4	400			
5	450			
6	500			
7	550	\$520	\$80	\$18
8	600	520	80	60
9	600	520	130	110
10	700	520	180	160

¹ As of July 1, 1975. If there is no child in the family over the age of 13, subtract \$50 per month per family.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

ARIZONA

Apply income to full standard of need, pay 70 percent of deficit.

Family size	Full standard of need, (includes rent) ¹	Maximum pay able, no income ²	Income gap	Income gap child support only, if child support collection is more than ³	If child support collection is—	Then maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 would be— ⁴
1	\$130	\$91	(0)	\$66	\$129	\$19
2	180	126	(0)	66	179	34
3	233	164	(0)	69	232	49
4	282	198	(0)	68	281	64
5	322	226	(0)	68	321	76
6	360	252	(0)	65	359	88
7	393	279	(0)	68	397	99

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Rounded up.

³ Child support collections which are less than amount shown will in most cases increase amount of disposable income under sec. IV-457.

⁴ Varies according to income.

⁵ For each additional person add \$31.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

ARKANSAS

Apply income to maximum allowable or family maximum, whichever is smaller, pay deficit, maximum, or family maximum, whichever is the least.

Family size	Maximum allowable (full standard of need), ¹ (includes rent)	Family maximum	Maximum	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457
1 child.....	\$89	\$255	\$105	None	0
1 adult and 1 child.....	204	255	110	\$94	\$74
2 children.....	155	255	120	19	11
1 adult and 2 children.....	255	255	125	128	168
3 children.....	137	255	135	52	32
2 adults and 1 child.....	254	255	125	130	110
1 adult and 3 children.....	222	255	140	115	95
4 children.....	237	255	150	82	72
2 adults and 2 children.....	(*)	255	130	125	165
1 adult and 4 children.....	351	255	155	160	80
5 children.....	277	255	165	90	70
2 adults and 3 children.....	(*)	255	145	110	90
1 adult and 5 children.....	(*)	255	170	85	65
6 children.....	(*)	255	180	75	55
2 adults 4 children.....	(*)	255	160	95	75
1 adult and 6 children.....	(*)	255	185	70	50
7 children.....	(*)	255	195	60	40
2 adults 5 children.....	(*)	255	175	80	60
1 adult and 7 children.....	(*)	255	200	55	35
8 children.....	(*)	255	195	60	40
2 adults and 6 children.....	(*)	255	190	65	45
2 adult and 8 children.....	(*)	255	200	55	35
1 adults and 7 children.....	(*)	255	205	50	30

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Over \$255.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

DELAWARE

Apply income to full standard of need, pay 90 percent of deficit.

Family size	Full standard of need (consolidated) ¹	Income gap	Income gap, child support only, starts when child support collection is more than —	If child support collection is —	Then maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 would be — ²
1.....	\$130	(*)	.....	.....	None
2.....	181	(*)	.....	.....	None
3.....	245	(*)	\$201	\$244	\$5
4.....	287	(*)	203	266	8
5.....	355	(*)	201	354	16
6.....	435	(*)	201	404	21
7 ³	455	(*)	201	454	26

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Rounded off.

³ Varies according to amount of income.

⁴ Add \$50 for each additional person.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

GEORGIA

Apply income to full standard of need, pay 67 percent of deficit, maximum or family maximum, whichever is the least.

Family size	Full standard of need (includes rent) ¹	67 percent of deficit, no income ²	Maximum	Income gap	If child support collection is—	Then maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 would be— ³
1.....	\$105.88	\$71	\$47	(⁴)	\$104	\$38
2.....	160.93	108	85	(⁴)	159	55
3.....	192.59	129	123	(⁴)	191	49
4.....	226.17	152	153	(⁴)	225	54
5.....	259.55	174	175	(⁴)	258	65
6.....	281.88	189	189	(⁴)	280	72
7.....	304.16	204	199	(⁴)	303	85
8.....	323.29	217	199	(⁴)	322	104
9.....	340.42	228	199	(⁴)	339	121
10.....	364.50	244	199	(⁴)	363	145
11 or more.....	389.33	261	199	(⁴)	388	170

¹ As of July 1, 1975. Varies by number of persons outside of assistance unit, living in same household.

² Rounded off.

³ Varies according to amount of income.

⁴ Family maximum.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

INDIANA

Apply income to 87½ percent of full standard of need (amount is rounded off after income, if any, is deducted), pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size	Full standard of need ¹	Rateable reduction (12½ percent)	Maximum ²	Income gap ³	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457
1 adult and 1 child.....	\$247.00	\$216.13	\$150	\$66	\$46
1 adult and 2 children.....	307.45	269.02	200	69	49
1 adult and 3 children.....	363.20	317.80	250	68	48
1 adult and 4 children.....	416.25	364.22	300	64	44
1 adult and 5 children.....	460.90	403.29	350	63	43
1 adult and 6 children.....	514.40	450.10	400	50	30
1 adult and 7 children.....	551.60	482.65	450	33	20
1 adult and 8 children.....	603.55	528.11	500	28	17
1 adult and 9 children.....	654.50	572.69	550	22	13
Each additional child.....	(⁴).....	(⁴).....	(⁴).....	(⁴).....	(⁴).....

¹ As of July 1, 1975. Includes \$100 for shelter cost (shelter cost is as paid up to \$100).

² \$75 for 1st adult, \$50 for 2d adult; \$75 for 1st child, \$50 for each additional child.

³ Rounded off.

⁴ Add \$55 to full standard of need and \$50 to maximum.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

MAINE

Apply income to full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Adults not in grant	Family size		Full standard of need (includes rent) ¹	Maximum	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 ²
	Adults	Children				
1.....	0	1	\$75	\$64	\$11	\$7
1.....	0	2	147	112	35	21
1.....	0	3	219	155	64	44
	1	1	205	128	77	57
	1	2	277	176	101	81
	2	1	277	176	101	81
	2	2	349	219	130	110
	1	3	349	219	130	110
2.....	2	1	72	64	8	5
2.....	2	2	144	112	32	19
2.....	2	3	213	155	60	40

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Rounded off, if applicable.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

MISSISSIPPI

Apply income to full standard of need, pay 40 percent of deficit, maximum, or family maximum, whichever is the least.

Family size	Full standard of need ¹	Maximum	Family maximum	Income gap	If child support collection is—	Then maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457
1 child.....	² \$151	\$30	\$108	(³)	\$149	\$100
2 children.....	² 191	48	108	(³)	191	122
3 children.....	² 227	60	108	(³)	225	146
4 children.....	² 257	72	108	(³)	256	164

¹ As of July 1, 1975. Excludes shelter.

² Plus shelter as paid up to \$50.

³ Plus shelter as paid up to \$60.

⁴ Varies according to amount of income.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

MISSOURI

Apply income to full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size	Full standard of need (includes shelter) ¹	Maximum	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 (includes shelter)
1 adult and 1 child.....	\$230	\$90	\$190	\$170
1 adult and 2 children.....	325	120	205	185
1 adult and 3 children.....	370	150	220	200
1 adult and 4 children.....	415	183	232	212
1 adult and 5 children.....	460	215	245	225

¹ As of July 1, 1975. Shelter cost is paid in full.

Note: Based on information provided by Department of HEW.

NEBRASKA

Apply income to full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size:	Full standard of need ¹	Maximum	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 ²
1 child.....	\$160	\$160		
1 adult and 1 child.....	230	210	\$20	\$12
2 children.....	230	230		
1 adult and 2 children.....	³ 280	252	28	17
3 children.....	³ 280	280		
2 adults and 1 child.....	³ 280	210	70	50
1 adult and 3 children.....	330	294	36	22
4 children.....	330	330		
2 adults and 2 children.....	330	252	78	58
1 adult and 4 children.....	380	⁴ 336	44	26
5 children.....	380	⁴ 378	2	1
2 adults and 3 children.....	380	⁴ 294	86	66
1 adult and 6 children.....	429	378	51	31
6 children.....	429	420	9	5
2 adults and 4 children.....	429	336	93	73

¹ As of August 1, 1975.

² Rounded off, if necessary.

³ The full standard of need is the same for a family unit of the same number of persons.

⁴ Add \$42 for each additional child in each of these units

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

NEW MEXICO

Apply income to full standard of need, pay 86 percent of deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size	Full standard of need (including rent) ¹	Maximum	Income gap	If child support collection is—	Then maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 would be— ²
1.....	\$111	\$300	(0)	\$110	None
2.....	160	300	(0)	159	\$2
3.....	197	300	(0)	170	7
4.....	239	300	(0)	238	13
5.....	275	300	(0)	274	19
6.....	300	300	(0)	299	22
7.....	335	300	(0)	334	27
8.....	373	300	(0)	372	53
9.....	407	300	(0)	406	87
10 ³	440	300	(0)	439	120

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Rounded off.

³ Varies according to amount of income.

⁴ For each additional person, add \$34.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

PUERTO RICO

Apply income to full standard of need, pay 40 percent of deficit.

Family size	Full standard of need (includes rent) ¹	Income gap	If child support collection is—	Then maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 would be—
2.....	\$78.50	(0)	\$77	\$26.20
3.....	108.50	(0)	107	44.20
4.....	132.00	(0)	131	58.40
5.....	155.50	(0)	154	73.50
6.....	179.00	(0)	178	86.80
7.....	202.50	(0)	201	100.60
8.....	226.00	(0)	225	115.00
9.....	249.50	(0)	248	129.00
10.....	273.00	(0)	272	143.20

¹ As of July 1, 1974. Rent is \$20.

² Varies according to amount of income.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Apply income to full standard of need, pay 54 percent of deficit.

Family size	Full standard of need (includes shelter cost) ¹	Income gap	If child support collection is—	Then maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 would be—
1.....	\$99	(²)	\$98	\$25.08
2.....	138	(²)	137	43.02
3.....	178	(²)	177	61.40
4.....	217	(²)	216	80.36
5.....	257	(²)	256	97.76
6.....	296	(²)	295	115.70
7.....	336	(²)	335	134.56
8.....	375	(²)	374	152.04
9 ³	415	(²)	414	170.44

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Varies according to amount of income.

³ Add \$40 for each additional person.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

TENNESSEE

Apply income to full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size	Full standard of need (includes rent) ¹	Maximum	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 ²
1 child.....	\$91	\$49	\$42	\$25
1 adult and 1 child.....	142	99	43	24
2 children.....	142	66	76	56
1 adult and 2 children.....	179	115	64	46
3 children.....	179	82	97	77
1 adult and 3 children.....	217	132	85	65
4 children.....	217	99	118	98
1 adult and 4 children.....	256	148	108	88
5 children.....	256	115	141	121
1 adult and 5 children.....	295	164	131	111
6 children.....	295	132	163	143
1 adult and 6 children.....	337	164	173	153
7 children.....	337	148	189	169
1 adult and 7 children.....	377	164	213	193
8 children.....	377	148	229	209
1 adult and 8 children.....	416	164	252	232
9 children.....	416	148	268	248
1 adult and 9 children.....	457	164	293	273
10 children.....	457	148	309	289

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Rounded off.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

TEXAS

Apply income to 75 percent of full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size	Full standard of need (includes rent) ¹	Reduced (25 percent) standard of need ²	Maximum ³	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 ⁴
1 adult and 10 children ⁴	\$380	\$285			
12 children ⁴	342	257			
1 adult and 11 children.....	412	309	\$300	\$9	\$5
13 children.....	370	278			
1 adult and 12 children.....	439	329	300	29	17
14 children ⁴	398	298			
13 children.....	469	352	300	52	32
15 children.....	418	313	300	13	8
1 adult and 14 children.....	497	373	300	73	53
16 children.....	438	328	300	28	17
1 adult and 15 children ⁴	534	400	300	100	80

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Rounded off.

³ Maximum is \$300.

⁴ There is no "income gap" or "maximum possible loss under section IV-457" for families size with 1 adult and 10 children or 12 children or smaller.

⁵ Add \$20 for each additional child in family with no adult.

⁶ Add \$33 for each additional child in family with 1 adult.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

VIRGINIA

Apply income to 90 percent of full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size	Full standard of need (consolidated) ^{1,2}	Reduced (10 percent) standard of need ³	Maximum	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457 ⁴
Group 1:					
5 ¹	\$320	\$288	\$305		
6.....	359	323	305	\$18	11
7.....	406	365	305	60	40
8.....	456	410	305	105	85
9.....	499	449	305	144	124
10 ⁴	544	490	305	185	165
Group 2:					
5 ¹	346	311	329		
6.....	386	347	329	18	11
7.....	432	389	329	60	40
8.....	482	434	329	105	85
9.....	525	473	329	144	124
10 ⁴	571	514	329	185	165
Group 3:					
5 ¹	411	370	392		
6.....	450	405	392	13	8
7.....	497	447	392	50	30
8.....	547	492	392	100	80
9.....	590	531	392	139	119
10 ⁴	635	572	392	180	160

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² Rounded off.

³ There is no "income gap" or "maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457" for families size 5 or under.

⁴ For each additional child, add \$46 to full standard of need and \$41 to rateable reduction; maximums are the same for all family sizes in the same group.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

WYOMING

Apply income to full standard of need, pay deficit or maximum, whichever is less.

Family size	Full standard of need ¹	Maximum	Income gap	Maximum possible loss under sec. IV-457
1.....	\$150	\$115	\$35	\$21
2.....	210	290	10	6
3.....	240	235	5	3
4.....	270	250	20	12
5.....	310	270	40	24
6.....	350	280	70	50
7.....	410	300	110	50
8.....	440	320	120	100
9.....	480	330	150	130
10.....	\$ 510	\$ 340	170	150

¹ As of July 1, 1975.

² For each additional person, add \$30 to the full standard of need and add \$10 to the maximum.

Note: Based on information provided by State officials.

AFDC MANDATORY AND OPTIONAL INCOME AND RESOURCE DISREGARDS, SEPTEMBER 1975

Public Law or section of Social Security Act	U.S. Code citation	45 CFR regulation	AFDC income disregards
402(a)(24)	42 U.S.C. 602(a)(24)	(1)	<p>A. For applicants and recipients (mandatory):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income and resources of individuals receiving SSI benefits for the period during which such benefits are received. 2. Any expenses reasonably attributable to the earning of income. (See also item B5.) 3. No inquiry of the amount of earnings of a child under 14 yrs of age. 4. Loans and grants, such as scholarships, obtained and used under conditions that preclude their use for current living costs. 5. Any grant or loan to any undergraduate student for educational purposes made or insured under any program administered by the Commissioner of Education under the Higher Education Act. 6. Home produce utilized for household consumption. 7. The value of the bonus coupon allotment under the Food Stamp Act of 1964 as amended. 8. The value of the U.S. Department of Agriculture donated foods (surplus commodities). 9. The value of supplemental food assistance under the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 and the special food service program for children under the National School Lunch Act, as amended. 10. Income received under Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. 11. Per capita judgment payments to Blackfeet and Gros Ventre Tribes of Montana. 12. Per capita payments to, or funds held in trust for, any Indian tribe in satisfaction of a judgment of the Indian Claims Commission or the Court of Claims. 13. Payments made pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to the extent such payments are exempt from taxation under sec. 21(a) of the act.
402(a)(7)	42 U.S.C. 502(7)	233.20(a)(3)(iv)(a), 233.20(a)(7)(i)	
1102	42 U.S.C. 1302	233.20(a)(3)(iii)	
1102	42 U.S.C. 1302	233.20(a)(3)(iv)(b)	
Public Law 90-575	20 U.S.C. 1060 footnote	233.20(a)(4)(ii)(d)	
1102	42 U.S.C. 1302	233.20(a)(3)(iv)(c)	
Public Law 88-525, as amended	7 U.S.C. 2016	233.20(a)(4)(ii)(a)	
Public Law 81 792 as amended by 83-480	7 U.S.C. 612c	233.20(a)(4)(ii)(b)	
Public Law 89-642, as amended by Public Law 92-433 and Public Law 93-150.	42 U.S.C. 1780, 42 U.S.C. 1761, et seq.	(1)	
Public Law 91-646	42 U.S.C. 4636	233.20(a)(4)(ii)(c)	
Public Law 92-254	25 U.S.C. 1261	233.20(a)(4)(ii)(e)	
Public Law 93-134	25 U.S.C. 1401	(1)	
406(a)	42 U.S.C. 606(a)	233.90(a), 233.20(a)(3)(ii)	
Public Law 92-203	43 U.S.C. 1620(a)	(1)	

See footnotes at end of table, p. 121.

AFDC MANDATORY AND OPTIONAL INCOME AND RESOURCE DISREGARDS, SEPTEMBER 1975—Continued

Public Law or section of Social Security Act	U.S. Code citation	45 CFR regulation	AFDC income disregards
Public Law 93-113.....	42 U.S.C. 5058.....	(f).....	14. Payments for supportive services or reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses made to individual volunteers serving as foster grandparents, senior health aides, or senior companions, and to persons serving in the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) and Active Corps of Executives (ACE) and any other programs pursuant to titles II and III of the Domestic Volunteer Services Act of 1973.
Public Law 92-258.....	42 U.S.C. 3045h.....	233.20(a)(4)(ii)(f).....	15. Any benefits received under title VII, nutrition program for the elderly, of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended.
402(a)(8)(A)(i), Public Law 93-203.....	42 U.S.C. 602(a)(8)(A)(i). 29 U.S.C. et seq.	29 U.S.C. 911 233.20(a)(11)(ii)(a), 233.90(c)(vi), (29 CFR 95.34 (g)).	B. For recipients only:
402(a)(19)(D)(i).....	42 U.S.C. 602(a)(19)(D)(i).....	233.20(a)(11)(i), 233.20(a)(11)(v)(b).....	1. All of the earned income of any child receiving AFDC, if the child is either a full-time student, or is a part-time employee, and is attending a school, college, or university, or a course of vocational or technical training designed to fit him for gainful employment (a full-time student must have a school schedule that is equal to at least one-half of a full-time curriculum). Includes participants of the Job Corps program under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA).
402(a)(19)(D)(ii).....	42 U.S.C. 602(a)(19)(D)(ii).....	233.20(a)(11)(v)(c).....	2. The \$30 monthly incentive payment and reimbursement of training related expenses made by the manpower agency to any participant in institutional and work experience training under the WIN program pursuant to 432(b) of the act.
Public Law 93-203.....	29 U.S.C. 821 et seq.....	(f).....	3. Work related expenses only for public service employment under the WIN program pursuant to sec. 432(b)(3) of the act.
402(a)(8)(A)(ii).....	42 U.S.C. 602(a)(8)(A)(ii).....	233.20(a)(11)(ii)(b), 233.20(a)(11)(v)(a).....	4. The incentive allowance of \$30 per week for trainees under CETA who are receiving AFDC and are not in the WIN program, or whose needs or income are taken into account in determining such AFDC payments to others.
			5. The first \$30 of the total of earned income (gross) for a month of all other individuals whose needs are included in the family grant, plus one-third of the remainder of their earned income for the month (and then deduct work expenses from the balance of the income). Includes earned income from regular and on-the-job training under the WIN program pursuant to sec. 432(b)(1) of the act.* 4

Public Law 93-113.....	42 U.S.C. 5044(g).....	(1).....
457(a)(1), Public Law 93-647.....	42 U.S.C. 657(a)(1).....	232.20(a)(2), 302.51(b)(1).....
402(a)(8)(B)(ii).....	42 U.S.C. 602(a)(8)(B)(ii).....	233.20(a)(4)(i).....
402(a)(8)(B)(i).....	42 U.S.C. 602(a)(8)(B)(i).....	233.20(a)(11)(iii).....
1102.....	42 U.S.C. 1302.....	233.20(a)(3)(ii)(b).....
1102.....	42 U.S.C. 1302.....	233.20(a)(3)(vii).....

6. Any payments to volunteers under title I (VISTA), who were receiving assistance prior to becoming VISTA volunteers.
 7. 40 percent of the 1st \$50 child support collected in a month which represents payment on the required support obligation for that month.
- A. For applicants and recipients (optional):
1. Not more than \$5 per month of any income of persons claiming assistance.¹
 2. All or any portion of the earned or other income to be set aside for further identifiable needs of a dependent child.²
 3. The income of an individual allocated as necessary for support of his dependent(s). This support must not exceed the total amount of the needs of the dependent(s) as determined by the agency's statewide standard.
 4. Provide that assistance from other agencies and organizations will not be deducted in determining need and amount of assistance payment. However, there must be no duplication between the assistance by other agencies and organizations and the assistance by the State agency.

AFDC Optional Resource Disregards Pending

402(a)(7), 1102.....	42 U.S.C. 602(a)(7), 42 U.S.C. 1302.....	(*).....
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1. The reasonable value of a home, wedding and engagement rings, heirlooms, an automobile of a retail market value of \$1,200 or less, and equipment and material of reasonable value necessary to implement a plan for employment or rehabilitation. A family of 4 may be permitted to hold as reserves, within the amounts and types specified by the State, real and personal property at gross market value including encumbrances not in excess of \$2,250. For each additional eligible person, an additional \$100 in personal property reserves may be allowed.³

¹ The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has not yet issued regulations.
² Pursuant to sec. 248(c) of Public Law 90-248, for Puerto Rico—the 1st \$15 plus a 5th, for Virgin Islands, the 1st \$20 plus one-fourth.
³ The State agency will not disregard earned income for a month of any one of the persons in a family if a person (a) terminated his employment or reduced his earned income without good cause within the period of 30 days preceding such month; or (b) refused without good cause within the period of 30 days preceding such month to accept employment in which he is able to engage which is offered through the public employment offices of the State, or is otherwise offered by an employer if the offer of such employer is determined by the State or local agency administering the State plan, after notification by him, to be a bona fide offer of employment.
⁴ The State agency will not disregard earned income for a month of the persons in a family if the total income of such persons for such month exceeds their need as determined without application of

any provisions for disregarding or setting aside of income unless for any one of the four preceding months their needs were met in whole or in part by an AFDC payment.
⁵ In effect in 10 jurisdictions: Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Virgin Islands.
⁶ In effect in 20 jurisdictions: Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Guam, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Vermont (State considers this a "resources" provision rather than implementation of 1963 amendment), Virgin Islands, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
⁷ There are no AFDC mandatory resource disregards.
⁸ Pending decision, *Pennsylvania v. Weinberger*, U.S. D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals, case #75 1741.

Appendix B: AFDC Families in January 1973: A Comparison of Newcomer Families With Other Families¹

Information about families who are recent newcomers to the AFDC rolls can assist administrators in understanding and evaluating the program at a particular point in time and also in forecasting and planning for program changes that will occur in the future. The characteristics of newcomers indicate what types of families have recently reached a state of economic need or, if their need is not recent, have decided to ask for financial assistance. We would like to know the precipitating reason for need of assistance for each AFDC family, but such data are not available to us. Data from the 1973 AFDC Study provide some demographic and program characteristics for all families who received an AFDC payment in January 1973, including those who were recent newcomers. We do not know whether any of the families had received AFDC before the most recent opening. Data concerning previous receipt of AFDC were collected in past years, but the State and regional advisory committee for the 1973 study told us that there was decreasing availability of such data in local agencies. For this reason they recommended dropping the item from the 1973 study.

Defining a newcomer family is an arbitrary act. I think the time period since most recent opening for newcomers might be anywhere from one through 11 months. For this analysis I defined a newcomer family as having received AFDC from one through six months. This is a relatively short period, about midway in the range I consider reasonable. Furthermore, one through six months is the first category we used in tabulating the data for time on assistance. The median time on assistance in January 1973 was 24 months. I divided the remaining families into two groups, those who had received AFDC from seven through 24 months and those who had been on the rolls longer than 24 months. The median thus is the dividing point between the newcomer (1-6 months) and mid-time (7-24 months) family groups and the group of families in the other half of the caseload whose time on assistance is relatively longer. The percentage distribution for the three groups is 17.3 percent for the newcomer families, 32.0 percent for the middle group, and 50.2 percent for all others, except the unknown category. To make it easier to characterize the three groups of 1973 families in this analysis, I shall refer to them as newcomer, middle, and older families. For the latter group of families there was a wide range of time on assistance, from 25 months (41,387 families) to over 30 years (379 families). The detailed distribution for time on assistance is as follows:

¹ By Betty Burnside, National Center for Social Statistics, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

<i>Number of months since most recent opening through study month</i>	<i>Percent of families</i>
Newcomer, 1-6.....	17.3
Middle:	
7-12 (1 year).....	12.9
13-18 (1½ years).....	10.6
19-24 (2 years).....	8.5
Older:	
25-36 (3 years).....	15.4
37-48 (4 years).....	9.7
49-60 (5 years).....	7.2
61-120 (10 years).....	12.8
121-180 (16 years).....	3.5
181-240 (20 years).....	1.1
More than 20 years.....	.4
Unknown.....	.4

The distribution of the 1973 study newcomer families by each of the six months shows a peak of cases for the October-November period. There are also distributional peaks for newcomer families in the 1967, 1969, and 1971 AFDC study data which indicate the effect of a seasonal factor. The peaks in all four studies occur either in the spring or in the fall. Unfortunately, NCSS data on applications accepted and cases discontinued are collected and published on a quarterly basis and thus do not permit a month by month analysis which might help in interpreting the study data peaks for newcomer cases. When data become available from the 1973 AFDC Study Follow-up on discontinued cases, we intend to see whether these data will provide some explanation.

Number of months since most recent opening through study month	AFDC newcomer families							
	1967		1969		1971		1973	
	Study month	Per- cent	Study month	Per- cent	Study month	Per- cent	Study month	Per- cent
1.....	November-December.....	15.3	May.....	13.9	January....	11.5	January ...	11.4
2.....	October-November.....	19.3	April.....	18.3	December..	15.6	December..	17.2
3.....	September-October.....	18.9	March.....	18.3	November..	16.4	November..	18.4
4.....	August-September.....	17.5	February...	15.9	October....	21.1	October....	18.9
5.....	July-August.....	15.0	January....	17.9	September..	18.6	September..	17.2
6.....	June-July.....	13.9	December..	15.7	August.....	16.7	August.....	16.9

In the United States the proportion of families below the low income level is greater for nonmetropolitan than for metropolitan areas (11.2 percent and 7.6 percent, respectively).² Although the majority of AFDC families lived in a metropolitan area, as do the majority of U.S. families, newcomer families were more likely than the other two groups to live in a nonmetropolitan area. The proportional bulge for newcomers thus reflected the relatively greater economic need outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Within metropolitan areas newcomers were less likely than other groups to live in a central city. The difference was particularly striking for the six largest cities in the United States, with populations of one million or more: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, and Houston. Because 24 percent of older families lived in these cities, compared with

² U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 94, p. 10.

14 percent of newcomers, there is a clear indication of more long-term need in our largest cities.

Type of place of residence	Percent of families		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
In SMSA county:			
In central city of:			
1,000,000 or more	13.8	18.6	24.2
500,000 to 1,000,000	9.6	12.0	11.7
250,000 to 500,000	8.0	8.8	9.3
100,000 to 250,000	8.2	8.9	8.7
Less than 100,000	8.4	9.0	7.2
Outside central city:			
Urban	19.7	18.5	14.8
Rural	5.1	3.7	2.8
Not in SMSA county:			
Urban	14.2	10.3	9.9
Rural	12.7	9.8	11.2
Residing out of State .....	.2	.1	(¹)
Unknown	0	.3	.1

¹ Less than one-half of 1 percent.

A related finding is that whites comprised a much higher proportion of newcomer families than blacks, whereas older families included a majority of blacks. In middle families there were also more whites than blacks. These data show that while the shorter-term half of the caseload came predominantly from the white majority in the United States population, black families needed assistance for longer periods of time.

Race of payee	Percent of families		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
White	59.2	51.3	39.8
Black	34.1	42.6	51.8
American Indian	1.1	.9	1.3
Other	2.1	2.3	2.9
Unknown	3.4	2.2	4.3

Census data emphasize the greater relative deprivation of black families. In the United States, 28 percent of black families were below the low income level in 1973, compared to 6.6 percent of white families. Among families with female heads the gap was even greater (black 52.7 percent, white 24.5 percent). In the central cities of metropolitan areas, 26.7 percent of black families were below the low income level compared to 6.8 percent of white families.³

Newcomer families were more likely than others to be small and young. Almost half had only one child recipient compared to one-fourth of the older families. Newcomer families were more likely than others to have only preschool children. Newcomer families had the highest proportion (44.1 percent) of mothers under age 25, and one in 10 of the newcomer mothers in the home was under the age of 19. The median age of all mothers in the home, excluding stepmothers, was 29.8 years. Natural or adoptive fathers in the home were, in general, older, with a median age of 41 years. However, over one-third of fathers in the home of newcomer families were not yet in their 30's, compared to about 9 percent of older family fathers.

³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, op. cit., p. 8.

Number of AFDC child recipients	Percent of families		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
1.....	47.3	41.3	24.5
2.....	24.9	26.0	25.4
3.....	12.6	14.8	18.6
4.....	7.5	8	13.5
5.....	4.0	4.6	8.0
6 or more.....	3.8	4.6	10.0

Age of mother	Percent of families with natural or adoptive mother in home		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
Under 19.....	10.8	6.8	0.9
19.....	6.5	5.9	1.1
20 to 24.....	26.8	28.7	14.7
25 to 29.....	20.9	20.8	19.2
30 to 34.....	12.2	14.0	19.3
35 to 39.....	8.2	9.0	15.7
40 to 44.....	5.1	6.2	11.8
45 to 54.....	6.7	6.3	13.3
55 and over.....	1.0	1.0	2.7
Unknown.....	1.8	1.3	1.3

Age of father	Percent of families with natural or adoptive father in home		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
Under 19.....	1.4	0.4	0
19.....	1.5	1.5	0
20 to 24.....	17.5	11.2	3.6
25 to 29.....	13.9	16.7	5.1
30 to 34.....	15.8	12.1	8.9
35 to 39.....	12.4	11.1	11.7
40 to 44.....	11.1	12.3	15.1
45 to 54.....	16.7	18.5	23.9
55 to 64.....	5.9	8.5	19.6
65 and over.....	1.8	3.2	8.3
Unknown.....	2.0	4.2	3.7

In the United States population there has been a decrease in average size of family from 3.6 persons per family in 1971 to 3.5 persons per family in 1973.⁴ There has also been a decrease in the median age of the population from 29.5 years in 1960 to 28.1 years in 1970.⁵ These changes are reflected in the characteristics of newcomer AFDC families, although as the length of time of the AFDC opening increases so, too, does the age of family members. Because it is economically more difficult to provide for a large family than a small one, the prevalence of small families among the newcomers indicates that some of them would need assistance for a relatively short period of time.

Although the father was absent in a large majority of families in each group, about one in five newcomer families did have a father in the home, a much higher proportion than in middle and older families. A related finding is that newcomer families were more likely to have two adult recipients, and in most cases these adults are the mother and father.

⁴ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series p. 20, No. 233, February 1972, and No. 258, December 1973.

⁵ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, op. cit.

	Percent of families		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
Father is:			
Currently in home.....	18.8	12.4	10.5
Not in home.....	81.2	87.6	89.5
Number of adult AFDC recipients:			
None.....	9.1	10.2	10.9
1.....	74.9	79.7	82.1
2.....	16.0	10.0	7.1

At this point I am going to digress in order to discuss the variable, "status of father with respect to the family," which has been used in the AFDC studies since they were first begun in the 1940's. This is what I term a derived variable. Not all AFDC families have only one father of all of the children, but 30 years ago someone decided that for statistical purposes each family should be classified according to the status of only one father. The instructions for making this classification were changed somewhat over the years, but usually the father in the home or the absent father with the largest number of children was selected. Data from the 1971 AFDC Study showed that 27.4 percent of all families had two or more different fathers of the children. The exclusive classification of multiple father families by only one father seemed unrealistic and misleading to users of the study data. For the 1973 study we obtained the reason for deprivation of each child, which enabled us to categorize families on a multiple deprivation factor basis. For historical continuity we also derived a status of the father variable as in past years. Multiple father families in 1973 comprised 25.9 percent of the caseload, a still sizeable proportion. The following tabulation shows how the percentages vary by deprivation factor depending upon whether the variable is derived or not, and what base is used. The data indirectly show that children whose father is deceased or absent are more likely than others to be in multiple father families. The proportion of multiple father families in each deprivation category provides a direct confirmation: deceased 33.9 percent, absent 27.8 percent, unemployed 12.9 percent, deprived of support or care of mother but not father 10.2 percent, incapacitated 9.2 percent. With priority being given to fathers in the home in deriving the status of the father variable, the percentages of families with an incapacitated or unemployed father are larger than when families are categorized by the deprivation factor for each child.

Deprivation factor	Percent of—		
	Recipient children, by reason deprived of support or care of parent	Families, by reason children are deprived of support or care of parent ¹	Families, by status of father with respect to the family
Father is:			
Deceased.....	4.0	4.8	4
Incapacitated.....	10.2	7.6	8
Unemployed.....	4.1	3.6	4
Absent.....	80.5	92.3	83
Children deprived of support or care of mother but not father.....	1.2	1.0	1

¹ Items add to more than 100 because a family be included in more than 1 category.

It is difficult to cross-tabulate a variable with duplicate counts of families, and therefore we are continuing some use of the "status of father" variable. With the caveats mentioned above, the status of father for the three groups of families is shown below:

Status of father with respect to family	Percent of families		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
Father is:			
Deceased.....	3.0	2.7	5.2
Incapacitated.....	9.0	7.2	8.1
Unemployed.....	8.6	4.6	2.0
Absent.....	78.0	84.7	83.8
Children deprived of support or care of mother but not father.....	1.5	.8	1.0

Because newcomer families are most likely to have a father in the home, they are relatively the least deprived of any group due to the absence of a father. As mentioned previously, the highest proportions of multiple fathers are found in the deceased and absent status categories. Only 12 percent of newcomer families had more than one father, compared to 35 percent of the older families.

Number of different fathers	Percent of families		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
Same father.....	87.5	81.6	64.8
2.....	10.2	14.9	24.4
3 or more.....	2.2	3.5	10.8
Unknown.....	.1	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Among families with a father in the home, newcomer families led in labor force participation by the father (51.1 percent either working or looking for work), although older family fathers were ahead in current employment. These differences are, of course, program related inasmuch as families with an able-bodied father in the home do not remain on the AFDC rolls for long periods of time. The public assistance status of fathers in the home provides confirmation in that about 9 in 10 newcomer fathers were AFDC recipients compared to just over 7 in 10 of older family fathers. The latter group of fathers led all groups in receipt of the adult categories of APTD, AB, and OAA. Close to two-thirds of older family fathers were incapacitated. Thus, a large majority of older family fathers received assistance because they were incapacitated, disabled, or elderly.

Current employment status of father	Percent of families with natural or adoptive father in home		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
Employed:			
Full time.....	4.7	5.9	5.3
Part time.....	6.2	5.7	7.0
Physically or mentally incapacitated.....	43.1	50.2	63.4
Needed in home as homemaker.....	.7	1.5	2.1
Actively seeking work.....	40.3	30.6	17.3
Not actively seeking work.....	4.6	5.1	4.3
Unknown.....	.5	1.0	.6

Public assistance status of father	Percent of families with natural or adoptive father in home		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
AFDC in this group.....	89.7	84.4	72.5
APTO.....	5.1	7.8	15.3
OAA.....	1.0	2.0	5.8
AB.....	.3	.5	1.7
General assistance only.....	1.0	.9	.7
Not a recipient.....	2.7	3.4	3.7
Unknown.....	.2	1.0	.2

Newcomer fathers in the home were better educated than the others. Almost 23 percent were high school graduates, some with college education, compared to 20 percent of middle fathers and only 10.5 percent of older family fathers. The higher level of education for newcomer fathers is related to their lower age in comparison with the other groups. In the United States population, the educational level of both male and female persons is inversely related to age.⁶

Highest grade or level of school completed by father	Percent of families with natural or adoptive father in home		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
None, or less than 5.....	9.5	12.7	27.2
5 to 7.....	10.6	13.0	15.8
8.....	15.6	10.8	12.7
9 to 11.....	25.5	24.8	16.6
High school graduate.....	17.3	14.3	7.5
Some college; did not graduate.....	4.3	4.4	2.7
College graduate.....	.9	1.0	.3
Unknown.....	16.4	18.9	17.1

There was not much difference between the educational level of newcomer and middle family mothers in the home. About 30 percent of each group were high school graduates, some with college education. Only 22 percent of older family mothers had a similar educational level.

Highest grade or level of school completed by mother	Percent of families with natural or adoptive mother in home		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
None, or less than 5.....	2.7	3.5	6.9
5 to 7.....	4.3	5.6	9.9
8.....	6.5	6.1	9.4
9 to 11.....	32.7	33.6	34.2
High school graduate.....	25.0	26.0	19.3
Some college; did not graduate.....	3.9	3.9	2.8
College graduate.....	.6	.4	.2
Unknown.....	24.3	20.9	17.4

Most mothers in the home were AFDC recipients, and there was little difference between the three groups. Over 6 in 10 of the mothers who did not receive public assistance lived with a husband who was a stepfather to the recipient children.

⁶ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *U.S. Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, U.S. Summary*, table 199.

Employment and labor force participation among newcomer mothers was the lowest for any group. A major reason is that many newcomer families were small and young, with preschool children who needed care by the mother. Just over half of newcomer families had only preschool children or an unborn child, compared to 46 percent of middle families and 19 percent of older families. Also, because newcomer families were most likely of any group to have a father in the home who was a labor force participant, some newcomer mothers would have felt the need to work less compelling.

Current employment status of mother	Percent of families with natural or adoptive mother in home		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
Employed:			
Full time	6.9	9.0	11.4
Part time	5.6	5.7	6.9
Physically or mentally incapacitated.....	8.4	5.2	9.8
Needed in home as homemaker.....	52.0	52.2	41.6
Actively seeking work.....	10.5	10.9	12.3
Not actively seeking work.....	16.6	17.0	18.0
Unknown.....	(1)	.1	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

The recency of newcomer families' entrance onto the AFDC rolls is reflected in other variables. The father in about 16 percent of newcomer families had left the home during the one-to-six month period defining newcomers, compared to extremely small proportions in the other groups. Newcomer families had the highest proportion (55.8 percent) of moves to current living quarters during 1972 or the study month of January 1973. It is possible that many of the recent moves were necessitated by the economic circumstances which caused the family to apply for AFDC. Although the majority of all AFDC household heads were female persons, the proportion for newcomer families was the lowest. The longer a family remains on AFDC the less likelihood there is that a father or any other male person will be in the household. One-third of newcomer families lived in a household headed by a male person, compared to one-fourth of middle families and one-fifth of older families. Most male household heads in both newcomer and middle family households were either a natural or adoptive father or another relative of the recipient children. There was almost no difference among the groups for stepfathers who were household heads.

Relationship of head of household to recipient children	Percent of families		
	Newcomer	Middle	Older
Male head:			
Father	17.3	11.3	9.8
Stepfather	3.7	4.4	4.4
Other male relative	10.7	8.6	4.9
Nonrelated male	1.3	.6	.7
Female head:			
Mother	58.8	67.2	73.9
Stepmother	(1)	0	(1)
Other female relative	7.0	7.2	5.9
Nonrelated female .....	.5	.1	.1
Unknown .....	.7	.5	.3
Inapplicable; in group qlrs.....	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

With these findings, what general inferences can be made from the data? In the United States population the incidence of low income status in 1973 was greatest for families who lived in a nonmetropolitan area, or if in a metropolitan area who lived in a central city, large families, black families, families with no earner, families whose head was under age 25 or female or with a low educational level.⁷ a majority of AFDC newcomer families had only two of these characteristics related to low income status, a female head and no wage earner. However, newcomer families were significantly different from middle and older families, or only older families, in some aspect of each of the low income characteristics. Compared with the other two groups, they were:

(Positively related to low-income status.)

More likely to:

Live in a nonmetropolitan area.

Have a mother or father in the home who was under age 25.⁸

(Negatively related to low-income status.)

Less likely to:

Live in the central city of a metropolitan area, particularly in cities of one million or more.

Have a relatively large family.⁸

Be black.

Have a father who was not a labor force participant.

Have a female head.

Have a father in the home with a low educational level.⁸

The above summary shows that most of the low income related characteristics of newcomer families are of lesser magnitude than for families in the other two groups. In one respect this is self-evident inasmuch as we assume that most of the newcomer families had just recently become needy. They would no doubt include proportionately more of the families who need financial assistance for only short periods of time and whose numbers therefore would reduce the magnitude of the low income characteristics for the one-to-six months group. Families whose need is of a temporary nature would be expected to have fewer of the indicators of low income status. However, no one can predict caseload changes on the basis of demographic characteristics alone because of the many social and economic factors involved.

The differences between newcomer families and the middle and older families give an indication to administrators of the pluses and minuses among newly needy families in relation to the requirements of the Work Incentive Program, the need for social and medical services, and the potential for employment. Thus, the differences can be used as a management tool.

⁷ U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, op. cit., p. 9.

⁸ Significantly different from older families only.



Appendix C. Changes in AFDC Caseload and AFDC Characteristics ¹

INTRODUCTION

Since 1937, the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program has provided public assistance to needy families with children who are deprived of parental support or care. In addition, beginning May 1961, States could extend the AFDC program to include not only foster home care for these children but also assist intact and needy families with children whose fathers were inadequately or temporarily unemployed and ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Currently, 25 jurisdictions have approved plans operating under the unemployed father segment of the AFDC program.

As of February 1974, 10.9 million persons or 5.2 percent of the total civilian population in the nation were covered under the AFDC program. Included were 7.9 million children and 3.0 million adults in about 3.2 million families (or 5.8 percent of the total number of families in the nation). The program currently covers about 97 AFDC children for every 1,000 under 21 years of age in the Nation (the AFDC child recipient rate).

In February, 1974, 461,000 recipients (including 277,000 children) within 101,000 (mostly double parent) families were in the unemployed father segment of the AFDC program. The remaining segment covered essentially single parent families, mostly families headed by a woman. In January, 1973, a special study found that about two million families of the 2.9 million AFDC families (or 79 percent of the total) were families headed by a woman.

Four States (New York, California, Illinois and Pennsylvania) with about 30 percent of the nation's population had 36 percent of the total AFDC recipient caseload.

AFDC assistance groups not only receive cash maintenance payments but some are also eligible to receive benefits such as food stamps, Medicaid, housing allowances and social services. The amount and type of assistance received depends on States' payments plans and on how much assistance units are able to obtain necessities on their own. Means-tested assistance payments make up the gap between income received and the minimal living cost standards established by States (including adjustments which differed by States).

In February 1974, for the nation as a whole, an average AFDC case unit (approximately a 4-person family) received about \$200 monthly of cash assistance or an annualized amount of about \$2,400. This cash assistance was roughly about 53 percent of the low income threshold for a 4-person family. However, due to different payment standards

¹ Excerpts from Directions in AFDC Statistical Research presented by Dr. Mitsuo Ono at the Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Society, 1974.

among States, average monthly payments per unit ranged from \$339 in New York to \$51 in Mississippi.

AFDC cash income maintenance payments for February 1974 amounted to 638 million dollars. In calendar year 1973, total AFDC income maintenance payments totaled 7.2 billion dollars, approximately 35 percent of all Federally aided assistance program expenditures of 20.5 billion dollars (including AFDC, the adult programs and emergency assistance).

In February 1974, Federally aided Medicaid payments (in the form of vendor payments) amounted to 842 million dollars. In calendar year 1973, total Medicaid payments totaled 9.8 billion dollars. Overall, the Federal Government paid about 54 percent (income maintenance) and 52 percent (Medicaid) of total assistance costs with the balance paid by State and local jurisdictions.

The establishment of timely and comprehensive statistical reporting channels from State welfare offices to Federal regional offices and to NCSS is critical for the proper planning and administration of Federally aided but State operated public assistance programs, such as AFDC.

The main purpose of this preliminary paper, divided into three parts, is to outline better information needs for policymaking purposes. The first part highlights changes in AFDC caseload and AFDC family characteristics occurring in past years. The second part presents some of the efforts being made in NCSS to improve the current AFDC statistical information systems.

While the first and second parts are descriptive, the third part is exploratory. The third part points out needs for further research to develop better ways to collect household survey data. It notes that for certain types of information data collection methods fail to produce relevant information because of the lack of a theoretical framework and related data collection techniques, especially in household surveys covering low income families. It further suggests that the human capital approach be used in developing a conceptual framework for use in conducting household surveys.

MACRO CHANGES

Since the beginning of the program in 1936, AFDC caseload has been on an upward trend in response to many complex interrelated variables. As of December 1936, with 23 States included, the program covered 161,600 AFDC families and 546,200 recipients (403,980 children). As of December 1973, with 54 jurisdictions included, (50 States Puerto Rico, District of Columbia, Guam, Virgin Islands) there were 3,155,500 AFDC families and 10,814,300 recipients (including 7,811,700 children). Between 1936 and 1940, the average annual percentage rate of increase in the number of families and recipients were both about 21 percent per annum primarily because of new States coming into the program. However, between 1941 and 1973, the annual rate of increase averaged out to 6.7 percent for families and 6.9 percent for recipients. The ratio of AFDC families to all families in the Nation (the AFDC family rate) and the ratio of AFDC recipients to the resident population in the Nation (the AFDC recipient rate) increased at an average annual rate of 6.5 percent and 5.4 percent, respec-

tively, during this same period. These data indicate that although AFDC families increased proportionately with the increase in the number of families in the Nation, the AFDC recipient population increased at a slower rate than the overall population growth from 1941 to 1973.

A full analysis of the reasons for the upward trend in AFDC caseload over the past 37 years is outside the scope of this present paper. Only an outline of the more important factors involved is presented. For those who wish to pursue this problem further, publications on this general subject are available.

The growth of AFDC caseload during the past 37 years has been in response to many complex factors. Simplified, they relate to demographic changes, e.g., child population increase, mobility and migration; economic, e.g., rising standards of living, unemployment, etc.; sociological, e.g., increasing teenage marriages, more broken homes, urbanization, etc.; and the most important—administrative, judicial and legislative program changes, including amendments in the Social Security Act, several important court decisions, and changes in State and Federal regulations resulting in expanded coverage, improvement of standards, etc. Clearly, this expansion in AFDC caseload did not occur at an uniform rate but at variable rates depending on how various factors affected the creation of new eligibles, how fast they were converted to program recipients, and on how fast AFDC recipient units were leaving the system.

Beginning in 1936 and continuing through 1940, the high average annual percentage increase (21 percent per annum) in the number of families and recipients between 1936 and 1940 is attributed primarily to new States entering into the program. Between 1936 and 1941, 21 additional States joined this program. By April, 1941, 44 States had adopted the AFDC program. Not included were several States with about 10 percent of the total civilian population in the Nation.

From December 1941 to December 1945, the continual rise in AFDC caseload was broken due to World War II. During this period, the average annual percentage decline was 8.5 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively, for families and recipients. However, after this temporary contraction, the AFDC caseload again rose. From 1946 to 1950, the average annual percentage increase in AFDC families and recipients were 17 percent and 19 percent, respectively. The AFDC recipient rate showed an average annual rate of increase of about 15 percent. Major reasons for this upswing were increases in marriages and marital breakups, expansion in the child population, economic problems, and program changes. In August 1950, the caseload reached a peak of 655.8 thousand families and 2.24 million recipients. As of December, 1950, 36 children per 1000 population under 18 years of age in the Nation were aided in the AFDC program.

This expansion in AFDC caseload was temporarily stopped during the period of the Korean conflict. From 1951 to 1953, the average annual percentage reduction in the number of AFDC families and recipients were 5.6 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively. As of December 1953, there were 547.3 thousand AFDC families and 1.94 million recipients on the rolls. This represented a net loss of 108 thousand AFDC families in three years. The child recipient rate was 27 per 1,000, significantly below the high of 36 per 1,000 in December of 1950.

From the end of 1953 to the beginning of the 1957-58 recession, the overall AFDC caseload moved steadily upward again. Between December 1953 and December 1956, the average annual percentage increases in AFDC families and recipients were 4.0 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively. The AFDC recipient rate grew at an annual average of 3.4 percent. The child recipient rate was 29 per 1000 as of June 1956, still below the high of 36 per 1000 in December 1950. However, from 1956 to 1958, the average annual rate of increase accelerated to 11 percent for families and 12 percent for recipients, probably affected by the 1957-58 recession. Although the average annual rate of increase in AFDC caseload leveled off for a short period from 1959 to 1960 (4.3 percent for recipients) it started to advance again during the 1960-61 period. This amounted to an average of 11 percent for recipients between December 1960 and December 1962. Two main reasons were involved: (1) the 1960-61 recession and (2) effective May 1961, the AFDC program was broadened to include the unemployed father segment. There was a net increase of 112,000 AFDC families and a net increase of 493,000 recipients between December 1960 and 1961.

From 1962 through 1966, the volume of AFDC families and recipients moved forward only gradually, averaging an annual increase of 4.9 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively. Both the AFDC family rate and the AFDC recipient rate increased at an annual average rate of 4.0 percent; in contrast, the child recipient rate crept up from 42 per 1000 in June 1962 to 48 per 1000 in June 1966, reflecting a higher share of the Nation's children under 18 years within the AFDC program.

Beginning in August 1966, the longest rise in AFDC caseload began and continued upward until April 1972. From August 1966 to March 1970, the average annual rate of increase of the 12 months moving average (to eliminate seasonal variations) in the number of AFDC families was 16 percent per annum; from April 1970 to December 1970, it accelerated to a historical peak of 33 percent per annum. From January 1971 to March 1972, the expansion slowed down but still advanced at a very high rate of 22 percent per annum. Between December 1966 to December 1971, the AFDC family caseload continued to increase at an average annual rate of 18 percent while the AFDC recipient caseload rose at 21 percent per annum. The comparable measures for the AFDC family rate and the AFDC recipient rate were 19 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

In December 1966, the AFDC child recipient rate was 48, but in December 1971, this rate was approximately 83 children per 1000 population under 18 years of age, a near doubling within 5 years.

As of December 1971, the AFDC caseload consisted of 2.9 million families and 10.7 million recipients (including 7.7 million children). Five years before (December 1966) the caseload covered about 1.1 million families and 4.4 million recipients (including 3.3 million children).

The dramatic rise in AFDC caseload during this period can be attributed to several factors. The more important ones were the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act which required States to reprice their cost standards for basic needs to reflect price changes and required States to disregard specified amounts of earnings in determining the assistance amount that a family with earnings would receive. Additional families became eligible for assistance under the

first amendment while cases that normally would have been closed continued to be eligible for reduced assistance payments under the second. In addition, more units entered into the AFDC program as they became aware of their eligibility as publicized under the "War on Poverty" program. Also, many organizations working in this program area caused program regulations to be revised which made possible more people to be eligible under the AFDC program. In addition, internal administrative changes caused more AFDC eligible families to receive benefits.

However, beginning with April 1972, the average annual percentage rate of increase of the 12 months moving average began to decline. From April 1972 to August 1973, the average annual rate of increase of the 12 months moving average for recipients dropped about a third (7 percent) of the rate for the January 1971-August 1973 period (22 percent). From September 1973 to February 1974, the average annual rate of increase in the moving average dropped significantly to a level of 1.2 percent. The rate for 1970 to 1971 was 10.3 percent, from 1970 to 1972, 7.1 percent, and from 1970 to 1973, 3.8 percent. Declines in the average rates of expansion were equally significant for families, 14.3 percent, 10.6 percent and 7.3 percent, respectively. For the AFDC family rate, the rates of increase were 12.9 percent, 8.8 percent and 5.5 percent while for the AFDC recipient rate the comparable rates were 9.0 percent, 5.9 percent, and 2.8 percent, respectively.

This decline in the rate of increase in the dramatic upward movement of AFDC caseload can be attributed to many interrelated factors among which are administrative (e.g., tightening of administrative procedures in screening eligibles), legislative (e.g., shift of the disabled to APTD and subsequently to SSI prior to July 1973), demographic (e.g., probable saturation of female headed families eligible for AFDC) and economic (e.g., budgetary pressures on governmental units). The various reasons responsible for the rise and decline of the AFDC caseload are to be analyzed in more detail.

With respect to seasonal variations in the AFDC caseload, there is a definite seasonality pattern in the caseload for the unemployed father segment. Overall, the national caseload tends to increase about 17 percent during the late winter and early spring period and tends to decrease about 14 percent during the late summer and early fall period. The AFDC-UF segment caseload hits its highest peak during January-February and decline to its lowest level during the summer months. These variations are presumably associated with seasonal farm and service-type work, involving the high risk AFDC population.

In summary, this overview noted that AFDC rolls have not expanded on a steady course during the past 37 years but have grown with different periods of rise and decline, depending how different caseload variables interacting with each other. More detailed investigations of reasons for fluctuations in AFDC caseload will be a subject for future papers.

MICRO CHANGES

Characteristics of AFDC families have also changed historically, many in line with national trends. Data depicting these changes were obtained from National surveys of AFDC families conducted recurrently since 1948 by NCSS in cooperation with State welfare offices.

These changes in characteristics reflect changes in administrative, demographic, economic and sociological variables. The statistical information compiled in these surveys is limited to those which can be readily obtained by caseworkers from case schedules kept in State welfare offices. All information is handled under very strict procedures to protect the confidentiality of individuals. Since more detailed statistical information is available elsewhere, only key changes in characteristics are highlighted.

In line with National trends, AFDC families are becoming more urbanized (an increase of about 31 percent between 1953 and 1973). The proportion of Black families in the National caseload has increased, from 22 percent in 1942 to 40 percent in 1961 and 46 percent in 1973. The average number of child recipients declined in AFDC families from 3.2 in 1961 to 2.6 in 1973.

Accordingly, the average size of an AFDC family has dropped from an average of 4.2 persons in 1961 to 3.6 persons per family in 1973. Moreover, the median age of AFDC mothers has declined from about 35 in 1961 to about 30 years in 1973.

In 1961, the median time on assistance rolls of those on the caseload at the time of the survey for a family was 2.1 years. In 1971, the comparable figure was 1.6 years. This drop was heavily influenced by the large number of AFDC families newly coming into the program during the 1966-71 caseload expansion period noted previously. In 1973, however, the median time on assistance had risen to two years. This rise was due to a combination of factors including a slowdown in the caseload expansion which resulted in a smaller proportion of families which were on AFDC rolls for shorter periods and also a result of the income retention provision of the 1967 amendment.

The percentage of illegitimate children in the AFDC program has risen. In 1948 about 11 percent of all children in the program were illegitimate. This percentage rose to 24 percent in 1961, and to 33 percent in 1973. The January 1973 study showed that about 46 percent of all AFDC families had at least one illegitimate child.

Also in line with national trends, there are more AFDC families with marital breakups. In 1961, about 22 percent of all AFDC families had no fathers because of marital breakup. In 1973, this rate was approximately 45 percent, twice the percentage of 1961.

Approximately 18 in every 100 mothers was employed or looking for work in 1961. However, by 1973, this rate had risen to 29 in every 100. AFDC mothers working full-time also increased. In 1961, one in every 20 mothers had worked full time. In 1973, this rate was 1 in 10.

The average educational level of workers has also risen from 9 years of schooling in 1961 to 11 years of schooling in 1973.

Overall, these data indicate that as compared with the past, AFDC families have better chances for getting off AFDC rolls, i.e., relatively smaller sized AFDC families with breadwinners having more work experience and higher educational levels than before. However, further reduction also requires that on the demand side, more work opportunities be made available for them, and on the supply side, barriers for employment outside of the home be reduced (e.g., availability of child care facilities).

Appendix D. Consent by the United States to Garnishment and Similar Proceedings for Enforcement of Child Support and Alimony Obligations

Section 459 of the Social Security Act reads as follows :

Sec. 459. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective January 1, 1975, moneys (the entitlement) due from, or payable by, the United States (including any agency or instrumentality thereof and any wholly owned Federal corporation) to any individual, including any member of the armed services, shall be subject, in like manner and to the same extent as if the United States were a private person, to legal process brought for the enforcement, against such individual of his legal obligations to provide child support or make alimony payments.

BACKGROUND AND CONSTRUCTION OF SECTION 459 OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Under the doctrine of sovereign immunity, the Federal Government is immune from suit except to the extent that it grants its consent to be sued. Historically, the courts have held that the doctrine of sovereign immunity bars the garnishment of the salaries or wages of Federal employees.

Moreover, a number of Federal retirement and other programs established by Federal law contain specific provisions exempting the benefits payable thereunder from legal process.

Because of such doctrine and such statutory exemptions from legal process, Federal employees and individuals to whom such exemptions are applicable enjoy a special shield or protection, against legal process to compel them to fulfill their legal child support and alimony obligations, which other citizens do not enjoy—a shield which in many instances enables them to evade the fulfillment of these obligations.

The purpose of Section 459 of the Social Security Act is to encourage and facilitate the fulfillment by individuals of their legal obligations to make alimony and child support payments, by making moneys (the entitlement to which is based upon remuneration from employment) payable to an individual by the United States subject to legal process in like manner and to the same extent as if the United States were a private person. In other words, it is the intent of the statute to remove from the individual, who is delinquent in meeting his legal alimony or child support obligations, any protection or immunity which he otherwise would enjoy solely by reason of the fact that the moneys sought for the satisfaction of such obligations are moneys payable to him by the United States rather than by some other person.

As used in section 459—

(1) The term "United States" means the Government of the United States, (together with all of its branches, departments, agencies, and instrumentalities), and includes the government of the District of Columbia (together with all of its arms, branches, parts, agencies or instrumentalities), the United States Postal Service, any Federal Commission, or any wholly owned federal corporation.

(2) The term "legal process" means any procedure, authorized or sanctioned by law, for the formal enforcement of a legal right or the obtaining of such remedy as the law allows, and includes, but is not limited to, execution, levy, attachment, garnishment, attachment execution, and trustee process, and the statutory remedy for recovery of support and maintenance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program (e.g., the statutory remedy for recovery of support and maintenance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program in the States of Washington, Florida, Georgia, Virginia, Utah, and Maine).

(3) The term "private person" means an individual or person who does not enjoy any sovereign or other special immunity or privilege under the law.

(4) The term "based upon remuneration for employment" includes wages, salary, incentive pay, bonuses, or other remuneration for employment: such term also includes payments under Federal programs if (A) the payment thereunder would not be payable except for past or present employment, and (B) the amount of such payment is directly or indirectly based (wholly or in part) on the amount or quantum of the remuneration paid or payable for the employment involved.

Thus, the provisions of Section 459 would apply, for example, to payments under (1) the Civil Service Retirement program, (2) the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance program, (3) the Retirement and Disability System established for employees of the Foreign Service, (4) the various retirement, annuity, and survivor benefit plans and programs established for members of the Armed Services or employees of the United States, (5) the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance program, (6) beneficiaries of life insurance policies provided under Government programs where the amount of coverage is directly or indirectly based (wholly or in part) on the amount of remuneration for the employment involved, (7) the Federal program for Compensation for Work Injuries of Federal employees, and (8) the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (but only in cases where the payments are made by the United States). The provisions would apply to the D.C. Government. The provisions of Section 459 would not apply, for example, to most benefits payable by the Veterans' Administration, because the amount of the benefit is determined on the basis of need or on the amount of disability rather than on the basis of the amount of remuneration paid for the employment (service) involved: however, such provision would apply in the case of benefits payable to the widow or widower under the Dependency and Indemnity Compensation program for service-connected deaths.

The provision would not apply to reimbursement-of-expenses incurred by an individual in connection with employment or allowances in lieu thereof: e.g. per diem, mileage, travel, or similar work related expenses. It would not apply to State or locally administered programs even though such programs have been established under Federal auspices and there is Federal participation in the costs thereof, simply because the benefits paid out are not paid by the Federal Government. The State unemployment compensation programs are prime examples of this category.

It should be emphasized that the fact that Section 459 is applicable to particular moneys does not necessarily mean that those moneys will be subject to legal process; it merely means that the question of whether such moneys will be subject to legal process will be determined in accordance with State law in like manner as if the United States were a private person.

Executive Order 11881 was issued on October 3, 1975, delegating authority to issue regulations with respect to section 459 to the Civil Service Commission (see Appendix E). It is anticipated that regulations for the Executive Branch will be published before 1976. Proposed legislation to amend Section 459 was forwarded to Congress by the U.S. Attorney General on October 28, 1975. The following agencies have established tentative guidelines for service of a writ of garnishment or other legal process pursuant to section 459 of the Social Security Act (all mail should be certified or registered with return receipt requested):

1. For all personnel of U.S. Courts established pursuant to Article III of the Constitution except for the Supreme Court, mail or deliver to the Director of the Administrative Office for U.S. Courts, mailing address Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C. 20544.

2. For personnel of the Supreme Court, mail or deliver to chief U.S. Marshall, Supreme Court Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20544.

3. For U.S. Army military personnel, mail or deliver to U.S. Army Finance and Accounting Center, Attention: FINCR, Indianapolis, Indiana 46249.

4. For U.S. Air Force military personnel, mail or deliver to the U.S. Air Force Finance and Accounting Center (AFAFC/AJQ), 3800 York Street, Denver, Colorado 80205.

5. For U.S. Navy military personnel, mail or deliver to Director, U.S. Navy Family Allowance Activity, Anthony J. Celebrezze Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44199.

6. For U.S. Marine military personnel, mail or deliver to Commandant of the Marine Corps (FDD), Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. 20386.

7. For civilian employees of the Department of the Navy and Marine Corps who are currently employed:

(a) If currently employed at Navy or Marine Corps activities (including nonappropriated-fund instrumentalities) or installations situated within the territorial jurisdiction of the issuing courts, mail or deliver to the commanding officers or heads of such activities or installations, or principal assistants specifically designated in writing by such officials;

(b) In other cases involving civilian employees:

(i) If pertaining to Civil Service civilian personnel of the Navy or Marine Corps, mail or deliver to the Director of Civilian Manpower Management, Navy Department, Washington, D.C. 20390.

(ii) If pertaining to non-Civil Service civilian personnel of Navy Exchanges or related nonappropriated-fund instrumentalities administered by the Navy Resale System Office, mail or deliver to the Commanding Officer, Navy Resale System Office, Attention: Industrial

Relations Officer, 29th Street & Third Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11232.

(iii) If pertaining to non-Civil Service civilian personnel of Navy clubs, messes, or recreational facilities (nonappropriated funds), mail or deliver to the Chief of Naval Personnel (Pers-72), Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C. 20370.

(iv) If pertaining to non-Civil Service civilian personnel of other nonappropriated fund instrumentalities which fall outside the purview of the Chief of Naval Personnel or the Commanding Officer, Navy Resale System Office, such as locally established morale, welfare, and other social and hobby clubs, mail or deliver to the commanding officer of the activity concerned.

(v) If pertaining to non-Civil Service civilian personnel of any Marine Corps nonappropriated-fund instrumentalities, mail or deliver to the commanding officer of the activity concerned.

8. For civilians employed by the Department of Defense, mail or deliver to the chief payroll disbursing officer at the local, or regional agency, or national department which disburses his pay.

9. For either military or civilian personnel of the Coast Guard to Commandant of U.S. Coast Guard (GLCL/81), mail or deliver to 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

10. For personnel of the U.S. Postal Service, mail or deliver to the postmaster or installation head (or designee) at the local or regional post office installation which disburses the individual's pay or to the Postmaster General (or his designee) if the individual is employed at the U.S. Postal Service Headquarters.

Until such time as rules and regulations are promulgated by the Civil Service Commission, the Legislative Branch, and the Courts established pursuant to Articles I and II of the Constitution, it is suggested that the following procedure for service pursuant to section 459 of title IV of the Social Security Act for personnel employed in any such Federal department or in any such branch might be utilized, provided the State statute authorizes issuance of a writ of garnishment or other legal process in execution of a judgment for child support or alimony, or both, and provided the case of delinquent child support or alimony is one in which it has been determined that garnishment or other legal process is the method chosen to enforce delinquent child support or alimony:

1. Mail or delivery to the person in charge of the payroll disbursements at the local regional or national office of the department or agency in which the absent spouse or parent is employed, or

2. To the chief payroll disbursing official at the Federal department or agency level, or

3. To the Director or Secretary of the Federal department or agency.

In all cases service pursuant to section 459 of the Social Security Act can be made on the U.S. Attorney; however, such service is not recommended, since the case frequently is remanded to the Federal courts and obtaining a final decision may be a relatively slow process.

Garnishment Data

The Department of Defense was the first U.S. Government Department to issue temporary guidelines for implementing section 459, the first on January 22, 1975 and a revision on March 25, 1975. Actions taken during the first six months after these guidelines were received are as follows

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GARNISHMENT DATA FOR THE PERIOD FEB. 1, 1975
THROUGH JULY 31, 1975

	Navy	Air Force	Marine Corps	Army	Subtotal	Civilians	Total
1. Total number of writs of garnishments received.....	277	648	46	176	1,147	37	1,184
2. Number rejected.....		55			55		55
3. Total number of writs honored.....	167	593	28	73	861	17	878
4. Total number of writs paid in full.....	40	15	1	14	70	5	75
5. Number of writs of garnishment on active duty personnel.....	110	99	23	47	279		
6. Number of writs of garnishment on retired personnel.....	167	494	23	129	813		
7. Estimated gross amount of money garnisheed.....	\$797,375	\$2,240,000	\$179,500	\$1,140,000	\$4,356,875	\$66,000	\$4,422,875
8. Estimated gross amount of money paid.....	\$55,000	\$92,600	\$19,500	\$526,470	\$692,970	\$4,000	\$696,970
9. Highest amount of money alleged due from one individual.....	\$33,866	\$62,989	\$22,702	\$47,000		\$11,300	

¹Includes 14 miscellaneous personnel.

Source: Department of Defense.

The U.S. Postal Service issued temporary guidelines for implementing section 459 in March 1975. Actions taken through July 31, 1975 are as follows:

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE GARNISHMENT DATA FOR THE PERIOD FEB. 1 THROUGH JULY 31, 1975

	Postal data center			Total
	New York	Minneapolis	San Bruno, Calif.	
1. Number of writs of garnishment received.....	170	37	41	248
2. Amount of dollars in writs received.....	\$92,868	\$25,628	\$33,964	\$152,460
3. Number of writs paid.....	149	28	41	218
4. Total amount paid.....	\$34,717	\$11,895	\$8,564	\$55,166
5. Highest amount of money due from one individual.....	\$8,704	\$4,892	\$14,275	\$14,275
6. Total number of writs paid in full.....	10	1	0	11

Source: U.S. Postal Service

Appendix E. Executive Order 11881, dated October 3, 1975, Delegation of Authority To Issue Regulations With Respect to Section 459 of the Social Security Act

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, and as President of the United States of America, and to further the implementation of section 459 of the Social Security Act, as added by the Social Services Amendments of 1974 (88 Stat. 2357, 42 U.S.C. 659), it is hereby ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. (a) This order is applicable to all executive agencies of the Federal Government which make any payment of money, the entitlement to which is based upon remuneration for employment, to any individual.

(b) "Executive agency" means all departments, independent establishments, wholly-owned Federal corporations, and all agencies, boards, commissions, councils, bodies, groups, entities, organizations or instrumentalities of the Federal Government, including advisory bodies, except those in the legislative or judicial branches of the Federal Government.

SEC. 2. The Civil Service Commission shall, in consultation with the Department of Justice, issue regulations for the uniform implementation by all executive agencies of section 459 of the Social Security Act. The regulations shall establish standards for determining what constitutes remuneration for employment, shall provide procedures to facilitate appropriate service of process upon an executive agency, and shall establish such other standards and procedures as are necessary or appropriate for the uniform implementation of this order and section 459 of the Social Security Act. Such regulations may require that executive agency regulations be issued as appendices thereto.

SEC. 3. Each executive agency shall issue such rules, regulations and directives, pursuant to and in accord with those issued by the Civil Service Commission pursuant to this order, as are necessary to implement the regulations of the Civil Service Commission, this order and section 459 of the Social Security Act.

SEC. 4. Regulations issued pursuant to this order by the Civil Service Commission and all other executive agencies shall be made available to the public by publication in the Federal Register.

GERALD R. FORD.

THE WHITE HOUSE.
October 3, 1975.

[FR Doc.75-27083 Filed 10-3-75;5:09 pm]
[From the Federal Register, Vol. 40, No. 193, p. 46291—Tuesday, October 7, 1975]

IX. STATISTICAL MATERIAL

Statistical Material

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IX. Statistical Material

TABLE 1.—CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS FOR AFDC RECIPIENTS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1973, 1974, AND THE 1ST HALF OF 1975

(In dollars)

	Collections ¹			Cost per dollar collected
	Fiscal year 1973	Fiscal year 1974	1st half fiscal year 1975	
Alabama.....	None	None	None	
Alaska.....	None	None	None	
Arizona.....	None	None	None	
Arkansas.....	NA	NA	NA	
California.....	53,000,000	60,021,000	31,700,000	0.25
Colorado.....	1,583,900	1,820,400	998,300	.27
Connecticut.....	NA	7,204,700	NA	
Delaware.....	None	None	None	
District of Columbia.....	269,700	326,200	380,000	
Florida.....	None	None	None	
Georgia.....	38,300	1,824,000	1,613,600	.13
Guam.....	None	None	None	
Hawaii.....	None	None	None	
Idaho.....	NA	612,000	382,600	
Illinois.....	12,651,000	13,147,000	7,014,000	.15
Indiana.....	None	None	None	
Iowa.....	2,456,500	3,017,900	1,916,900	.10
Kansas.....	377,800	472,100	NA	
Kentucky.....	None	None	10,000	
Louisiana.....	1,501,500	1,652,300	857,500	
Maine.....	703,900	790,500	444,600	.24
Maryland.....	4,700,000	5,200,000	2,800,000	.25
Massachusetts.....	17,015,700	18,664,100	16,225,300	.18
Michigan.....	35,391,200	39,097,800	33,653,000	
Minnesota.....	NA	NA	NA	
Mississippi.....	None	None	None	
Missouri.....	None	None	None	
Montana.....	None	None	None	
Nebraska.....	NA	NA	NA	
Nevada.....	219,000	237,200	153,100	
New Hampshire.....	594,000	752,300	421,900	
New Jersey.....	None	None	None	
New Mexico.....	237,600	246,100	312,500	
New York.....	13,038,000	22,572,000	13,321,000	
North Carolina.....	None	None	None	
North Dakota.....	NA	NA	NA	
Ohio.....	NA	11,220,000	6,073,800	
Oklahoma.....	299,000	331,200	172,700	
Oregon.....	4,300,000	4,400,000	NA	
Pennsylvania.....	27,000,000	30,000,000	17,000,000	
Puerto Rico.....	None	None	None	
Rhode Island.....	2,400,000	2,800,000	1,600,000	
South Carolina.....	NA	NA	NA	
South Dakota.....	NA	NA	359,000	
Tennessee.....	529,800	541,800	NA	
Texas.....	3,461,200	3,616,100	1,850,000	
Utah.....	NA	1,145,000	658,000	.24
Vermont.....	143,000	162,000	NA	
Virgin Islands.....	NA	NA	14,000	
Virginia.....	NA	846,200	577,300	
Washington.....	7,706,000	8,586,000	4,728,900	
West Virginia.....	179,000	231,000	149,000	
Wisconsin.....	None	None	None	
Wyoming.....	282,700	336,000	220,200	
Total.....	190,078,800	241,872,900	139,607,200	

¹ A few States included in total collections child support payments received directly by recipients and counted as income in determining the amount of aid.

NA—Not available.

Source: State officials.

TABLE 2.—AFDC RECIPIENT CHILDREN, BY REASON DEPRIVED OF SUPPORT OR CARE OF PARENT, 1973

Specified HEW region and State	Total recipient children	Deprived because father ^a										Deprived of mother's but not father's support care
		Unemployed	Deceased	Incapacitated	In Armed Forces	Divorced	Absent from home		Not married to mother	Other reason		
							With court decree	Without court decree				
Total:												
Number.....	7,717,665	317,233	306,941	784,765	14,484	1,369,237	305,789	1,915,850	2,434,872	173,588	94,906	
Percent.....	100.0	4.1	4.0	10.2	.2	17.7	4.0	24.8	31.5	2.2	1.2	
HEW region:												
I.....	1,414,583	2.6	4.0	13.1	.3	6.3	4.2	32.7	31.3	2.6	3.0	
II.....	860,440	2.2	3.8	14.4	.2	9.8	4.6	29.0	33.0	2.2	.8	
IV.....	1,207,664	0	6.4	10.7	.1	12.4	2.5	23.3	41.0	2.8	.8	
V.....	1,628,723	7.5	3.1	6.7	.2	21.8	4.4	23.5	29.8	2.3	.7	
VI.....	698,414	.1	4.4	11.3	.3	16.8	2.7	26.0	35.8	2.1	.7	
VII.....	310,322	.5	5.0	10.5	.3	29.1	2.6	18.7	30.6	1.6	1.1	
VIII.....	151,032	5.7	3.4	9.3	.5	36.1	3.0	20.8	17.6	2.3	1.3	
IX.....	1,064,321	9.5	2.2	7.5	.1	28.5	5.2	18.1	26.2	1.5	1.2	
State:												
Alabama.....	122,920	0	5.0	11.4	0	8.4	2.6	20.2	49.5	2.5	.5	
Arizona.....	55,013	0	6.4	16.6	.5	19.3	2.3	22.8	27.7	4.4	(¹)	
Arkansas.....	61,074	0	8.6	14.4	0	15.9	1.6	21.8	35.8	1.7	.3	
California.....	965,999	10.2	2.1	6.7	0	28.6	5.4	18.2	26.2	1.2	1.3	
Colorado.....	76,527	6.6	2.4	11.3	.3	29.5	4.4	22.0	20.1	2.1	1.4	
Florida.....	258,958	0	4.8	5.2	0	15.5	2.6	24.0	44.3	2.6	.9	

Georgia	246,616	0	6.2	9.4	(³)	12.2	2.6	27.0	37.7	4.4	.5
Illinois	544,620	8.8	2.5	6.6	(³)	10.8	1.8	30.8	36.0	2.0	.5
Indiana	128,622	0	3.0	9.9	.3	34.2	8.2	12.6	28.5	2.3	1.1
Iowa	52,438	0	2.5	10.4	.5	46.5	4.0	15.3	17.6	1.7	1.5
Kansas	50,576	2.6	1.8	8.9	.3	42.5	2.4	14.1	23.2	2.2	1.9
Kentucky	105,383	0	6.6	19.6	(¹)	19.2	0	23.3	28.2	2.5	.5
Louisiana	189,299	0	4.3	9.9	0	7.8	2.7	28.8	44.4	1.6	.3
Maryland	161,956	1.3	2.4	7.4	.2	7.4	5.0	36.0	37.1	2.5	.6
Michigan	431,373	8.2	4.6	3.9	(²)	25.4	5.8	22.6	26.4	2.2	.9
Minnesota	88,274	5.2	3.5	6.0	.5	45.3	4.1	14.3	19.5	.8	.9
Mississippi	125,085	0	9.8	12.7	0	7.7	.8	20.4	44.5	1.4	2.8
Missouri	177,910	0	6.9	11.6	.2	19.4	2.0	20.7	37.3	1.3	.6
Nebraska	29,398	1.0	3.1	6.7	.4	33.6	3.9	20.6	26.4	2.4	2.0
New Jersey	296,412	0	4.2	5.7	.2	7.9	4.7	38.3	34.5	3.3	1.1
New York	916,566	3.9	3.6	7.2	.4	6.7	4.8	31.4	36.7	2.4	2.8
North Carolina	116,973	0	6.8	9.3	.3	8.1	3.2	25.8	43.6	2.2	.8
North Dakota	9,625	0	4.5	10.4	.5	41.1	1.9	16.1	20.1	2.0	3.5
Ohio	334,569	8.6	2.3	8.4	.4	20.1	5.1	22.7	28.6	3.0	.7
Oklahoma	75,496	.6	4.7	15.3	(³)	24.0	1.5	23.6	28.2	1.8	.4
Pennsylvania	442,650	2.0	4.2	17.1	.3	10.1	5.0	28.7	29.7	1.6	1.2
Rhode Island	36,958	3.7	3.0	10.3	.5	30.7	6.5	26.4	16.7	1.9	.5
South Dakota	16,207	0	4.1	9.5	(³)	37.1	3.5	20.0	21.3	1.0	3.3
Tennessee	141,475	0	6.1	12.0	(¹)	17.6	3.2	18.3	39.0	3.6	(³)
Texas	326,201	0	3.5	9.1	(³)	19.1	3.3	27.8	33.5	2.8	.8
Virginia	116,215	0	5.1	11.0	0	11.2	5.7	24.3	40.6	2.1	0
West Virginia	53,177	10.3	3.3	30.4	(²)	17.0	1.5	13.7	19.4	3.5	.8
Wisconsin	100,865	6.2	2.5	9.7	(³)	34.6	6.0	11.7	26.2	2.7	(²)

¹ Proportions may be underestimated because the upper limit of 9 children per family was used for each category.

² Father is the child's natural, adoptive, or legally responsible stepfather.

³ Not computed; base too small.

Source: 1973 AFDC study, pt. 1, table 17.

TABLE 3 AFDC FAMILIES BY STATUS OF FATHER WITH RESPECT TO THE FAMILY, 1961

Census divisions and State	Status of father												
	All families	Absent from the home										Unem- ployed	Other status
		Dead	Incapac- itated	Total	Divorced or legally separated	Separated without court decree	Deserted	Not married to mother	Imprisoned	Absent for other reason			
Total, 51 States ¹	884,441	68,418	160,226	590,236	120,947	72,685	² 164,698	² 189,645	37,514	5,747	45,881	19,680	
Percent.....	100.0	7.7	18.1	66.7	13.7	8.2	² 18.6	² 21.3	4.2	0.6	5.2	2.2	
New England ¹	23,490	5.4	10.3	75.3	24.8	14.4	13.8	19.4	2.5	.4	7.3	1.7	
Maine.....	5,904	8.2	14.5	75.1	40.5	6.5	9.9	15.7	2.2	.4	.....	2.2
New Hampshire.....	1,100	6.0	14.8	78.1	39.7	13.4	14.2	5.7	4.4	.7	.....	1.1
Vermont.....	1,310	10.8	21.2	66.5	21.6	7.7	15.3	15.6	5.8	.5	.....	1.5
Rhode Island.....	5,212	2.5	15.8	71.2	22.3	16.2	14.7	16.5	1.5	.....	8.5	2.0
Connecticut.....	9,964	4.5	2.9	78.4	15.6	19.2	15.5	25.1	2.5	.5	12.7	1.4	
Middle Atlantic.....	171,057	4.4	15.2	63.1	5.7	8.7	19.5	25.5	3.1	.6	14.1	3.2	
New York.....	83,076	4.4	12.3	67.1	5.5	8.3	19.1	30.5	3.0	.7	12.8	3.5	
New Jersey.....	19,844	6.1	6.5	87.3	4.7	8.5	35.7	33.1	5.1	.4	.....	.1
Pennsylvania.....	68,137	3.9	21.2	51.2	6.3	9.2	15.4	17.2	2.7	.4	19.8	3.9	
East North Central.....	138,462	5.5	10.1	79.4	18.7	9.7	17.2	28.8	4.5	.5	4.4	.6	
Ohio.....	33,275	5.5	16.5	77.1	21.7	10.3	12.4	27.4	5.1	.2	.....	.8
Indiana.....	11,818	8.6	12.9	77.8	24.7	7.6	12.6	24.2	8.1	.7	.....	.7
Illinois.....	52,109	3.8	6.4	77.8	9.4	5.6	25.6	34.0	2.8	.5	11.8	.2	
Michigan.....	31,178	6.4	7.1	85.5	23.7	19.9	10.7	25.8	4.7	.7	.....	1.0
Wisconsin.....	10,092	8.2	13.3	78.1	34.6	.....	15.0	21.6	5.4	1.5	.....	.4
West North Central.....	61,419	8.5	18.9	71.4	27.2	8.5	13.4	18.2	3.5	.5	.....	1.2
Minnesota.....	10,769	9.7	13.5	75.8	46.2	4.1	6.7	15.3	2.8	.7	.....	1.0
Iowa.....	9,589	6.3	19.4	72.9	36.4	11.2	8.6	11.4	4.6	.8	.....	1.3
Missouri.....	26,462	9.1	21.1	68.4	14.9	10.1	18.4	22.1	2.7	.2	.....	1.4
North Dakota.....	1,815	11.6	21.9	65.5	25.2	4.0	12.6	17.7	3.9	2.1	.....	.9
South Dakota.....	3,068	10.6	15.0	74.0	26.2	4.2	11.9	25.4	5.4	.8	.....	.5
Nebraska.....	3,207	9.7	16.7	72.2	31.9	7.0	12.8	14.7	5.5	.3	.....	1.4
Kansas.....	6,499	4.7	20.7	73.6	31.3	4.6	12.0	15.7	4.6	.5	.....	1.0

South Atlantic.....	139,325	10.0	24.7	57.1	5.4	5.0	21.3	19.0	5.9	.4	7.6	.7
Delaware.....	2,288	4.7	7.6	68.4	4.0	14.0	15.9	31.1	3.0	.4	18.2	1.1
Maryland.....	11,348	6.3	18.4	70.3	5.0	13.9	15.2	31.1	4.7	.4	5.0	
District of Columbia.....	5,611	6.0	13.4	80.4	2.7	14.4	26.8	28.9	7.1	.4		.3
Virginia.....	10,658	9.7	22.1	68.0	4.0	4.8	25.3	26.8	7.0	.2		.2
West Virginia.....	30,095	5.4	25.8	36.3	6.5	1.8	11.6	14.4	1.6	.4	31.9	.6
North Carolina.....	28,327	10.8	25.3	63.2	4.1	3.6	26.9	19.6	8.9	.1	(¹)	.7
South Carolina.....	9,157	16.6	41.4	41.9	.6	.4	19.2	11.8	9.9			.1
Georgia.....	16,411	17.6	36.0	45.5	3.6	1.1	20.5	10.7	8.8	.8		.9
Florida.....	25,430	10.2	17.3	71.2	10.2	7.9	27.9	70.0	4.6	.6		1.3
East South Central.....	86,326	12.1	24.0	62.0	11.2	3.6	16.3	25.9	4.2	.8		1.9
Kentucky.....	21,826	13.2	26.9	59.7	17.9	2.4	9.8	23.1	6.3	.2		.3
Tennessee.....	22,611	10.5	20.6	68.1	14.7	5.0	13.5	31.5	2.9	.5		.8
Alabama.....	21,336	12.0	24.1	63.4	6.7	6.0	18.4	27.0	5.2	.2		.5
Mississippi.....	20,553	12.6	24.5	56.5	4.8	.9	24.3	21.7	2.2	2.5		6.4
West South Central.....	68,001	10.6	27.1	61.0	13.7	7.3	13.4	22.1	3.9	.6	(¹)	1.3
Arkansas.....	6,839	12.7	36.0	50.2	10.4	3.5	14.8	17.8	2.4	1.3		1.2
Louisiana.....	22,684	13.5	31.4	52.9	5.7	7.8	15.1	21.1	3.1	.2		2.2
Oklahoma.....	19,123	7.5	20.2	71.0	24.5	8.8	8.3	26.1	2.3	1.0	.1	1.3
Texas.....	19,355	9.4	25.9	64.3	13.5	6.6	16.0	20.7	7.0	.5		.5
Mountain.....	34,970	7.8	20.9	69.3	22.2	7.1	18.1	16.4	4.5	1.0	1.1	.9
Montana.....	1,996	8.6	19.5	71.1	31.6	6.0	13.7	14.2	4.8	.8		.9
Idaho.....	2,372	7.1	17.9	75.0	42.8	5.6	13.5	8.9	3.7	.5		
Wyoming.....	770	7.5	16.1	75.3	36.4	4.2	14.9	14.2	4.5	1.2		1.0
Colorado.....	8,274	6.7	18.4	73.1	19.9	10.8	19.3	17.5	5.1	.5		1.8
New Mexico.....	7,394	9.3	25.0	65.1	16.5	5.1	14.4	24.8	3.8	.5		.6
Arizona.....	9,010	8.5	25.8	65.1	15.1	5.9	26.6	12.4	4.9	1.2		.6
Utah.....	3,806	6.2	16.4	66.1	35.6	6.8	7.8	9.1	4.4	2.3	10.4	.9
Nevada.....	1,348	5.4	3.9	90.0	25.7	10.4	20.4	28.7	3.1	1.7		.7
Pacific ¹	105,931	5.2	8.3	82.4	26.3	15.1	15.5	19.6	6.0	1.0	2.8	1.3
Washington.....	15,136	3.4	13.5	63.6	31.9	11.7	8.3	8.3	2.6	.8	18.2	1.4
California.....	86,784	5.3	7.1	86.5	25.5	16.1	17.2	20.0	6.7	1.0		1.1
Alaska.....	1,226	20.5	24.0	49.3	9.0	3.3	10.5	23.3	2.0	1.2		6.2
Hawaii.....	2,785	4.1	12.4	70.0	26.8	5.9	3.9	28.5	2.3	2.5	6.8	6.6
Puerto Rico.....	55,177	12.9	30.0	44.4	1.0	4.1	36.8	(²)	1.5	1.1		12.7
Virgin Islands.....	283	12.0	19.8	68.2	3.2	2.1	43.1	15.9	2.5	1.4		

¹ Does not include Massachusetts (New England), Oregon (Pacific), and Guam; data not available.
² For Puerto Rico, "Deserted" includes an unknown proportion of families with father "Not married to mother."

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: 1961 AFDC Study, table 12.

TABLE 3A -- AFDC FAMILIES, BY STATUS OF FATHER WITH RESPECT TO THE FAMILY, 1973 (Recoded data)

Specified HEW region and State	Total families	Deceased	Incapacitated	Unemployed	Absent from the home					Children deprived of support or care of mother	
					Divorced	Legally separated	Nonlegally separated	Not married to mother	In Armed Forces		Other reason
Total:											
Number.....	2,989,891	120,095	237,946	119,795	545,240	115,453	705,403	1,038,211	7,548	70,094	30,106
Percent.....	100.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	18.2	3.9	23.6	34.7	0.3	2.3	1.0
HEW region:											
II.....	529,049	4.1	9.3	2.0	6.7	4.1	32.8	34.9	.4	2.8	2.4
III.....	335,952	3.8	11.7	2.3	9.8	5.2	28.0	35.8	.4	2.5	.7
IV.....	458,012	6.0	9.3	0	12.7	2.1	21.2	45.2	.1	2.7	.7
V.....	619,096	3.5	5.6	7.6	22.0	4.2	22.2	32.0	.3	2.0	.6
VI.....	255,455	5.0	9.4	.1	17.0	2.4	23.5	39.9		2.2	.4
VII.....	121,415	4.7	8.5	.5	29.9	2.3	17.3	33.4	.5	2.2	.8
VIII.....	63,278	3.3	7.8	5.8	35.2	3.1	20.0	21.4	.5	2.0	.9
IX.....	448,296	2.5	5.0	7.9	28.3	5.2	17.9	30.3		1.9	.9
State:											
Alabama.....	45,531	5.2	8.8	0	9.6	2.0	17.6	54.1	0	2.4	
Arizona.....	19,500	5.2	13.7	0	20.0	2.6	21.6	32.3		4.2	
Arkansas.....	23,065	8.5	13.2	0	15.4	1.5	18.6	40.2	0	1.3	
California.....	411,992	2.4	4.5	8.4	28.3	5.4	18.1	30.3	0	1.7	.9
Colorado.....	31,874	2.2	10.0	5.9	28.9	4.2	22.8	22.9		1.9	1.0
Florida.....	94,622	5.2	5.2	0	15.5	1.9	22.5	45.1	0	2.7	.7
Georgia.....	99,718	5.6	8.5	0	11.9	2.3	23.1	44.5		3.6	

Illinois	193,107	3.2	5.6	9.3	12.5	1.8	28.9	37.0	1.3
Indiana	49,526	3.1	7.3	0	31.8	7.0	12.4	34.7	2.3
Iowa	21,895	2.6	8.6	0	44.3	3.5	14.8	22.0	2.2
Kansas	20,189	2.3	7.6	2.4	40.3	2.4	15.1	25.9	2.3
Kentucky	42,282	6.5	14.7	0	20.6	0	23.0	32.2	2.3
Louisiana	65,125	5.3	9.0	0	8.2	2.7	27.2	45.5	1.9
Maryland	61,576	3.6	6.6	1.6	7.4	4.5	32.8	40.0	2.7
Michigan	160,215	4.3	3.6	8.1	24.7	5.9	22.4	28.2	1.9
Minnesota	37,550	3.2	5.2	4.9	41.5	3.7	14.9	24.2	1.9
Mississippi	46,414	9.1	11.7	0	8.4	.8	18.2	47.6	1.4
Missouri	67,699	6.3	9.2	0	21.3	1.7	18.4	40.2	2.0
Nebraska	11,632	3.8	5.8	.6	34.7	3.5	18.8	28.2	2.8
New Jersey	114,805	4.6	4.2	0	9.2	4.6	36.3	36.5	3.4
New York	358,294	3.6	6.1	3.9	6.6	4.5	30.4	39.4	2.7
North Carolina	43,891	5.9	8.1	0	7.9	3.4	24.8	46.9	2.1
North Dakota	4,013	3.9	7.8	0	39.9	1.8	13.7	26.8	2.5
Ohio	137,164	3.3	6.7	8.4	20.4	4.4	21.6	30.8	3.3
Oklahoma	29,214	4.7	12.9	.7	25.9	1.3	21.0	31.3	1.7
Pennsylvania	169,766	3.9	14.0	2.2	10.5	6.4	28.8	30.5	1.9
Rhode Island	14,581	3.0	7.8	4.7	31.5	6.4	25.9	18.0	1.5
South Dakota	6,356	3.8	7.5	0	36.0	3.1	18.3	27.3	1.4
Tennessee	56,605	5.6	10.6	0	16.7	3.2	15.4	44.6	3.6
Texas	120,932	3.8	7.3	0	18.5	2.7	24.9	39.3	2.9
Virginia	45,958	4.0	8.6	0	10.9	5.1	23.6	45.9	2.0
West Virginia	20,517	4.1	24.0	9.5	18.0	2.1	14.0	23.5	3.9
Wisconsin	41,534	2.9	7.5	6.0	32.1	5.2	11.1	32.2	2.4

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Modified table 37, AFDC 1973 Study. Subcategories for AFDC families were derived from recoding data reported for AFDC children. In previous AFDC studies, these data were reported for AFDC families.

TABLE 4.—CHILDREN RECEIVING AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN AS A PROPORTION OF CHILD POPULATION AND BY STATUS OF FATHER, 1948 TO 1974
[Number of children in thousands]

June of	Total children receiving AFDC		Number of children receiving AFDC by status of father ¹				
	Number	Number per 1,000 population under age 18	Dead	Absent from the home	Incapacitated	Unemployed	Other ²
1948.....	1,146	25	272	522	327		25
1949.....	1,366	29	306	648	382		30
1950.....	1,660	34	350	818	455		37
1951.....	1,617	32	320	826	435		36
1952.....	1,527	30	283	808	402		34
1953.....	1,493	28	255	819	386		33
1954.....	1,566	29	245	884	404		33
1955.....	1,691	30	234	982	443		32
1956.....	1,707	29	210	1,015	451		31
1957.....	1,831	30	211	1,103	482		35
1958.....	2,090	34	222	1,278	546		44
1959.....	2,239	35	217	1,399	571		52
1960.....	2,322	35	202	1,493	569		58
1961.....	2,600	39	193	1,658	590	89	71
1962.....	2,819	41	198	1,774	594	179	74
1963.....	2,893	41	198	1,856	584	179	76
1964.....	3,097	43	203	1,990	583	238	83
1965.....	3,241	45	208	2,130	584	232	87
1966.....	3,382	47	212	2,282	583	213	92
1967.....	3,744	52	224	2,558	608	250	105
1968.....	4,207	58	246	2,956	652	234	119
1969.....	4,893	68	274	3,563	684	242	130
1970.....	6,092	86	341	4,436	852	301	162
1971 ³	7,015	105	305	5,113	874	457	266
1972.....	7,787	112	339	5,675	971	507	295
1973 ⁴	7,718	113	307	6,040	785	317	269
1974.....	7,746	113	308	6,062	787	318	271

¹ Data for the period 1948 through 1968 based on information obtained from State agencies in June 1948, November 1953, February-March 1956, October-December 1958, November-December 1961 and May 1969. Data based on 1942-56 studies adjusted to agree with later classification with respect to coverage of "absent from the home" and "other."

² Data for 1970-1974 based on findings of the 1971 and 1973 AFDC surveys.

³ Includes children with father in home as caretaker because of death, absence, or incapacity of mother.

⁴ January data.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 5.—PROPORTION OF POPULATION RECEIVING AFDC MONEY PAYMENTS (RECIPIENT RATES), JUNE OF EACH YEAR, 1940-74¹
(In thousands)

June of	Total recipients receiving AFDC	
	Number ²	Number per thousand population
1940.....	1,141	9
1941.....	1,291	10
1942.....	1,300	10
1943.....	1,014	8
1944.....	880	7
1945.....	872	7
1946.....	1,073	8
1947.....	1,358	9
1948.....	1,541	11
1949.....	1,838	12
1950.....	2,235	15
1951.....	2,170	14
1952.....	2,042	13
1953.....	1,981	12
1954.....	2,078	13
1955.....	2,238	14
1956.....	2,249	13
1957.....	2,398	14
1958.....	2,731	16
1959.....	2,922	16
1960.....	3,015	17
1961.....	3,369	18
1962.....	3,658	20
1963.....	3,850	20
1964.....	4,126	22
1965.....	4,306	22
1966.....	4,472	23
1967.....	4,977	25
1968.....	5,609	28
1969.....	6,577	33
1970.....	8,292	41
1971.....	10,224	49
1972.....	10,917	52
1973.....	10,907	52
1974.....	10,756	51

¹ Based on estimated civilian population by Bureau of the Census. Beginning in 1951 includes estimated civilian population of Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands by Bureau of Census (AFDC extended to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands by Public Law 81-734 effective Oct. 1, 1950). Beginning in 1959 includes estimated civilian population of Guam by Bureau of the Census (AFDC was extended to Guam by Public Law 85-840, Aug. 28, 1958).

² Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 5A.—Recipients of AFDC per 1,000 population,¹ by State, December 1974

U.S. average.....	51.5		
Alabama	44.3	Montana	30.8
Alaska	30.8	Nebraska	24.0
Arizona	32.5	Nevada	25.0
Arkansas	48.1	New Hampshire.....	31.8
California	64.9	New Jersey.....	60.4
Colorado	39.2	New Mexico.....	54.7
Connecticut	40.3	New York.....	60.2
Delaware	56.1	North Carolina.....	31.2
District of Columbia.....	145.0	North Dakota.....	21.7
Florida	31.8	Ohio	40.2
Georgia	71.7	Oklahoma	35.8
Guam ¹	41.0	Oregon	44.0
Hawaii	59.8	Pennsylvania	53.6
Idaho	23.7	Puerto Rico ¹	82.6
Illinois	68.4	Rhode Island.....	55.3
Indiana	29.8	South Carolina.....	48.8
Iowa	29.1	South Dakota.....	36.1
Kansas	29.2	Tennessee	48.3
Kentucky	47.3	Texas	32.4
Louisiana	62.5	Utah	28.2
Maine	76.9	Vermont	43.3
Maryland	52.9	Virgin Islands ¹	54.9
Massachusetts	60.5	Virginia	36.1
Michigan	70.5	Washington	41.9
Minnesota	31.5	West Virginia	37.9
Mississippi	80.0	Wisconsin	34.0
Missouri	54.1	Wyoming	19.2

¹Fifty States and District of Columbia based on civilian population as of January 1, 1975, estimated by the Bureau of the Census; Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands based on population as of July 1, 1974.

Source: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 6.—AFDC FAMILIES, BY WHETHER THERE IS A COURT ORDER OR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) FOR SUPPORT OF ANY OF THE CHILDREN IN THE AFDC ASSISTANCE GROUP, 1973

Specified HEW region and State	Total families	No court order or agreement	1 or more court orders or agreements	Court ordered support			Agreement (voluntary) for support by		
				1 absent parent	2 absent parents	3 or more absent parents	1 absent parent	2 absent parents	3 or more absent parents
Total:									
Number.....	2,989,891	2,200,482	789,409	593,353	38,396	4,250	165,657	2,804	197
Percent.....	100.0	73.6	26.4	19.8	1.3	.1	5.5	.1	0
HEW region:									
II.....	529,049	78.7	21.3	15.0	.7	.1	5.8	.2	(1)
III.....	335,952	70.6	29.4	21.4	1.8	.4	6.5	.1	0
IV.....	458,012	80.5	19.5	12.8	.6	.1	6.2	.1	(1)
V.....	619,096	69.8	30.2	25.2	1.8	.2	3.5	(1)	0
VI.....	255,455	82.4	17.6	13.5	.3	(1)	3.9	(1)	0
VII.....	121,415	69.8	30.4	23.4	1.9	(1)	5.2	(1)	0
VIII.....	63,278	75.5	24.5	20.3	.9	0	3.4	(1)	0
IX.....	448,296	68.6	31.4	22.5	1.5	(1)	8.1	(1)	0
State:									
Alabama.....	45,531	39.0	11.0	7.2	(1)	0	3.3	(1)	(1)
Arizona.....	19,603	75.5	26.5	18.5	2.2	0	6.1	(1)	0
Arkansas.....	23,065	83.4	18.6	10.2	.7	0	5.8	(1)	0
California.....	411,992	68.4	31.6	22.6	1.4	(1)	3.5	0	0
Colorado.....	31,874	78.3	21.7	16.4	.6	0	4.6	(1)	0
Florida.....	94,622	83.5	16.5	12.6	(1)	0	3.4	(1)	0
Georgia.....	99,718	77.4	22.6	11.2	.6	(1)	10.8	(1)	0
Illinois.....	193,107	83.7	16.3	12.8	.7	0	2.9	0	0
Indiana.....	49,526	51.3	48.7	39.8	4.5	(1)	4.6	0	0
Iowa.....	21,895	57.6	42.4	37.6	2.2	(1)	2.6	0	0
Kansas.....	20,189	62.1	37.9	31.1	1.7	0	5.4	0	0
Kentucky.....	42,282	67.0	33.0	26.5	2.1	(1)	4.7	0	0
Louisiana.....	65,175	85.1	14.9	10.3	(1)	0	4.6	(1)	0
Maryland.....	61,576	59.6	40.4	29.3	5.4	1.1	4.8	(1)	0
Michigan.....	160,215	56.0	34.0	29.4	1.9	(1)	3.1	(1)	0
Minnesota.....	37,550	52.0	48.0	43.2	1.4	(1)	3.6	0	0
Mississippi.....	46,434	88.3	11.7	7.6	(1)	0	3.9	(1)	0
Missouri.....	67,699	75.5	24.5	17.1	2.0	(1)	5.4	(1)	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 6.—AFDC FAMILIES, BY WHETHER THERE IS A COURT ORDER OR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) FOR SUPPORT OF ANY OF THE CHILDREN IN THE AFDC ASSISTANCE GROUP, 1973—Con.

Specified HEW region and State	Total families	No court order or agreement	1 or more court orders or agreements	Court ordered support			Agreement (voluntary) for support by		
				1 absent parent	2 absent parents	3 or more absent parents	1 absent parent	2 absent parents	3 or more absent parents
State—Continued	11,632	70.7	29.3	19.9	1.1	0	3.7	0	(1)
Nebraska.....	114,805	71.2	28.8	23.4	2.2	(1)	3.8	0	0
New Jersey.....	358,294	79.5	20.5	14.0	.4	(1)	6.3	(1)	0
New York.....	43,891	80.0	20.0	11.0	(1)	(1)	9.2	(1)	0
North Carolina.....	4,013	68.1	31.9	27.4	1.3	0	3.4	0	0
North Dakota.....	137,164	71.2	28.8	22.9	1.6	(1)	4.4	(1)	0
Ohio.....	29,214	79.0	21.0	14.7	.8	(1)	5.3	(1)	0
Oklahoma.....	169,766	69.2	30.8	25.0	1.3	(1)	7.1	(1)	0
Pennsylvania.....	14,581	59.9	40.1	32.2	1.3	0	7.1	0	0
Rhode Island.....	6,356	73.7	26.3	23.1	(1)	0	3.1	0	0
South Dakota.....	56,605	75.7	24.3	17.6	1.4	(1)	5.6	0	0
Tennessee.....	120,932	82.9	17.1	14.0	.3	(1)	2.8	(1)	0
Texas.....	45,958	77.3	22.7	15.6	(1)	0	7.5	(1)	0
Virginia.....	20,517	81.6	18.4	13.1	(1)	0	5.1	(1)	0
West Virginia.....	41,534	53.9	46.1	39.8	3.7	(1)	2.5	0	0
Wisconsin.....									

¹ Not computed, base too small.

Source: 1973 AFDC study, pt. II A, table 1.

TABLE 7.—AFDC FAMILIES WITH COURT ORDER FOR CHILD SUPPORT, BY EXTENT TO WHICH PAYMENTS ARE CURRENTLY BEING MET, 1973

Specified HEW region and State	Total of such families ¹	Support payments being met			Payments not being met			Unknown
		Fully	Partially; payments are		Absent parent cannot be located	Proceedings initiated to secure compliance	No proceedings initiated to secure compliance	
			Regular	Irregular				
Total:								
Number.....	635,999	138,470	68,408	139,124	149,607	87,335	61,217	4,550
Percent.....	103.0	21.8	10.8	21.9	23.5	13.7	9.6	.7
HEW Region:								
II.....	83,529	28.6	12.7	22.5	20.3	11.8	3.8	1.9
III.....	79,153	24.7	9.3	24.9	24.0	11.0	7.6	1.2
IV.....	61,881	21.9	8.1	14.1	35.9	9.7	11.4	(?)
V.....	167,602	18.0	12.7	22.6	24.5	15.5	8.2	.6
VI.....	35,046	17.4	6.6	11.1	36.3	11.3	17.9	(?)
VII.....	30,877	21.0	12.3	20.8	25.2	10.6	13.7	.7
VIII.....	13,423	17.2	10.3	18.4	22.8	11.0	20.4	(?)
IX.....	108,301	23.8	10.4	22.7	14.7	18.9	10.7	(?)
State:								
Alabama.....	3,402	21.9	12.5	11.0	31.3	12.5	12.5	0
Arizona.....	4,064	16.5	10.2	21.0	29.6	13.6	12.5	(?)
Arkansas.....	2,519	31.6	9.8	7.6	29.3	9.7	14.2	0
California.....	99,236	24.0	10.3	23.5	13.2	19.1	10.8	(?)
Colorado.....	5,428	15.4	14.1	23.3	14.1	6.3	26.1	(?)
Florida.....	12,238	15.6	5.5	7.3	61.5	(?)	9.2	0
Georgia.....	11,895	34.0	7.8	11.7	34.0	5.8	8.8	0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 7.—AFDC FAMILIES WITH COURT ORDER FOR CHILD SUPPORT, BY EXTENT TO WHICH PAYMENTS ARE CURRENTLY BEING MET, 1973—Continued

Specified HEW region and State	Total of such families ¹	Support payments being met			Payments not being met			Unknown
		Fully	Partially: payments are		Absent parent cannot be located	Proceedings initiated to secure compliance	No proceedings initiated to secure compliance	
			Regular	Irregular				
Illinois	26,094	70.0	5.2	14.8	31.3	18.3	10.4	0
Indiana	22,174	22.6	12.6	15.6	26.3	12.9	14.3	0
Iowa	8,787	18.7	8.5	22.7	22.7	9.9	19.2	(?)
Kansas	6,615	16.7	5.8	21.8	28.3	18.6	10.9	(?)
Kentucky	12,165	22.8	5.7	12.2	33.8	14.2	13.0	(?)
Louisiana	6,775	29.5	11.4	23.9	20.5	5.7	9.1	0
Maryland	22,038	18.0	9.2	33.8	21.6	6.2	12.5	3.0
Michigan	50,122	18.0	18.3	22.4	20.8	16.3	4.8	1.4
Minnesota	16,796	20.5	9.2	21.6	19.8	21.6	8.2	(?)
Mississippi	3,697	19.2	7.3	10.3	14.7	16.2	30.8	(?)
Missouri	13,034	23.6	19.3	19.2	25.4	6.2	12.4	(?)
Nebraska	2,441	27.7	7.0	19.1	24.3	15.0	8.1	0
New Jersey	29,827	23.0	15.0	27.7	21.2	9.9	4.0	2.6
New York	51,638	31.2	11.4	19.9	19.8	13.1	3.5	1.6
North Carolina	5,001	30.9	7.2	15.4	33.1	11.3	(?)	0
North Dakota	1,151	19.6	7.0	23.7	14.0	17.7	22.6	(?)
Ohio	34,181	15.0	13.6	25.4	31.0	9.9	6.6	(?)
Oklahoma	4,562	15.3	9.1	15.3	39.0	9.1	15.2	(?)
Pennsylvania	41,827	26.2	11.3	20.4	24.0	13.6	6.3	(?)
Rhode Island	4,878	19.7	2.1	32.2	16.1	23.0	9.0	0
South Dakota	1,483	17.6	10.5	6.7	16.6	19.7	29.3	0
Tennessee	10,955	11.4	13.2	24.5	26.4	14.4	10.8	0
Texas	17,385	11.0	4.1	8.0	41.8	11.8	23.6	0
Virginia	7,204	30.1	(?)	21.8	25.6	13.5	5.3	(?)
West Virginia	2,718	28.8	7.3	11.7	26.1	17.1	9.0	(?)
Wisconsin	18,235	12.7	10.0	38.5	14.5	17.4	9.8	(?)

¹ May be less than item total because a family may be included in more than 1 column.

² Not computed, base too small.

Source: 1973 AFDC study, pt. II A, table 7.

TABLE 2.—AFDC FAMILIES: EXTENT TO WHICH COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS ARE CURRENTLY BEING MET, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT OF COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By number of families]

Monthly ordered payments	Extent payments met								
	Total ¹	Support payments being met				Payments not being met			Unknown
		Fully	Partially: payments are—		Absent parent cannot be located	Pro-ceedings initiated to secure compliance	No pro-ceedings initiated to secure compliance		
			Regular	Irregular					
Total.....	635,999	138,470	68,408	139,124	149,607	87,073	61,217	4,550	
None ²	469,794	39,981	34,138	108,418	146,097	84,490	59,986	4,225	
\$1-\$24.....	9,013	2,697	1,426	4,358	278	468	160	.....
\$25-\$49.....	34,931	18,011	8,404	8,157	1,227	270	278	85	
\$50-\$74.....	37,387	22,826	6,739	6,753	1,099	1,240	215	81	
\$75-\$99.....	21,151	13,931	4,099	2,782	135	301	334	.....
\$100-\$149.....	36,846	24,034	7,092	5,448	544	596	244	56	
\$150-\$199.....	16,608	10,041	4,374	2,288	.....	60	.....	42
\$200-\$249.....	7,142	4,809	1,574	722	.....	.....	.....	60
\$250-\$299.....	1,778	1,193	313	45	227	.....	.....	.....
\$300 and over.....	1,349	947	249	153	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Columns show extent payments met.² Rows show monthly ordered payment for unduplicated families.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 8A.—AFDC FAMILIES: EXTENT TO WHICH COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS ARE CURRENTLY BEING MET, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT OF COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By percent of families]

Monthly ordered payments	Extent payments met								
	Total ¹	Support payments being met				Payments not being met			Unknown
		Fully	Partially: payments are—		Absent parent cannot be located	Pro-ceedings initiated to secure compliance	No pro-ceedings initiated to secure compliance		
			Regular	Irregular					
Total.....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	
None ²	73.867	28.873	49.904	77.929	97.654	96.639	97.989	92.857	
\$1-\$24.....	1.417	1.948	2.085	3.132	.186	.536	.261	.....
\$25-\$49.....	5.492	13.007	12.285	5.863	.820	.309	.454	1.890	
\$50-\$74.....	5.878	16.484	9.851	4.854	.735	1.420	.351	1.780	
\$75-\$99.....	3.326	10.061	5.992	2.000	.090	.345	.546	.....
\$100-\$149.....	5.793	17.357	10.367	3.916	.364	.682	.399	1.231	
\$150-\$199.....	2.611	7.251	6.394	1.645	.....	.069	.....	.923
\$200-\$249.....	1.123	3.473	2.301	.519	.....	.....	.....	1.319
\$250-\$299.....	.280	.862	.458	.032	.152	.....	.....	.....
\$300 and over.....	.712	.684	.364	.110	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Columns show extent payments met.² Rows show monthly ordered payment for unduplicated families.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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TABLE 9.—AFDC FAMILIES: MONTHLY AMOUNT AGREED UPON FOR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By number of families]

	Total ¹	\$1 through \$24	\$25 through \$49	\$50 through \$74	\$75 through \$99	\$100 through \$149	\$150 through \$199	\$200 through \$249	\$250 through \$299	\$300 and over	Unknown
Total.....	168,668	21,735	47,842	33,257	19,097	24,668	12,448	4,734	1,052	1,119	2,716
None ²	60,868	7,568	16,431	10,878	6,158	9,610	4,809	2,175	160	602	2,477
\$1-\$24.....	14,272	13,648	378	117	24	29				59	17
\$25-\$49.....	31,198	294	30,534	122	225	23					
\$50-\$74.....	22,680	165		21,697	35	513		161			109
\$75-\$99.....	12,498	60	70	227	11,972	56					113
\$100-\$149.....	15,292		429	157		14,437	59		196	14	
\$150-\$199.....	8,198				683		7,500		15		
\$200-\$249.....	2,697			59			80	2,398	160		
\$250-\$299.....	521								521		
\$300 and over.....	444									444	
Total payments.....	107,800	14,167	31,411	22,379	12,939	15,058	7,639	2,559	892	517	239

¹ Columns show amount agreed upon. ² Rows show monthly voluntary payments.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 9A.—AFDC FAMILIES: MONTHLY AMOUNT AGREED UPON FOR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT FOR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By percent of families]

	Total †	\$1 through \$24	\$25 through \$49	\$50 through \$74	\$75 through \$99	\$100 through \$149	\$150 through \$199	\$200 through \$249	\$250 through \$299	\$300 and over	Unknown
Total.....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
None ‡.....	36.087	34.819	34.344	32.709	32.246	38.957	38.633	45.944	15.209	53.798	91.200
\$1-\$24.....	8.462	62.793	.790	.352	.126	.118	-----	-----	-----	5.273	.626
\$25-\$49.....	18.497	1.353	63.823	.367	1.178	.093	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$50-\$74.....	13.447	.759	-----	65.240	.183	2.080	-----	3.401	-----	-----	4.013
\$75-\$99.....	7.410	.276	.146	.683	62.690	.227	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.161
\$100-\$149.....	9.066	-----	.297	.472	-----	58.525	.474	-----	18.631	1.251	-----
\$150-\$199.....	4.860	-----	-----	-----	3.576	-----	60.251	-----	1.426	-----	-----
\$200-\$249.....	1.599	-----	-----	.177	-----	-----	.643	50.655	15.209	-----	-----
\$250-\$299.....	.309	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	49.525	-----	-----
\$300 and over.....	.263	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	39.678	-----

† Columns show amount agreed upon.

‡ Rows show monthly voluntary payments.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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TABLE 10.—AFDC FAMILIES: MONTHLY AMOUNT ORDERED FOR COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT OF COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By number of families]

	Total ¹	\$1 through \$24	\$25 through \$49	\$50 through \$74	\$75 through \$99	\$100 through \$149	\$150 through \$199	\$200 through \$249	\$250 through \$299	\$300 and over	Unknown
Total.....	635,999	31,208	98,061	118,496	89,877	145,704	76,270	41,668	12,440	12,965	9,310
None ²	469,794	25,952	70,838	83,769	66,701	104,952	55,658	32,115	9,851	10,788	9,170
\$1-\$24.....	9,013	4,481	1,719	986	678	891	199				59
\$25-\$49.....	34,931	258	23,725	3,932	2,666	3,155	847	209		139	
\$50-\$74.....	37,387	493	400	29,002	1,836	2,953	1,417	930	215	60	81
\$75-\$99.....	21,151		77	290	17,764	1,531	662	441	269	117	
\$100-\$149.....	36,846	24	1,162	304	116	31,883	2,539	669	90	59	
\$150-\$199.....	16,608		59	189		143	14,649	619	752	197	
\$200-\$249.....	7,142		81	24			42	6,685	18	292	
\$250-\$299.....	1,778				116	115	257		1,245	45	
\$300 and over.....	1,349					81				1,268	
Total payments.....	166,205	5,256	27,223	34,727	23,176	40,752	20,612	9,553	2,589	2,177	140

¹ Columns show amount of court order.

² Rows show monthly ordered payments.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 10A.--AFDC FAMILIES: MONTHLY AMOUNT ORDERED FOR COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT OF COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By percent of families]

	Total ¹	\$1 through \$24	\$25 through \$49	\$50 through \$74	\$75 through \$99	\$100 through \$149	\$150 through \$199	\$200 through \$249	\$250 through \$299	\$300 and over	Unknown
Total.....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
None ²	73.867	83.158	72.239	70.694	74.214	72.031	72.975	77.074	79.188	83.209	98.496
\$1-\$24.....	1.417	14.358	1.753	1.832	.754	.612	.261				.634
\$25-\$49.....	5.492	.527	24.194	3.318	2.966	2.165	1.111	.502		1.072	
\$50-\$74.....	5.878	1.580	.408	24.475	2.043	2.027	1.858	2.232	1.728	.463	.870
\$75-\$99.....	3.326		.079	.245	19.765	1.051	.863	1.058	2.162	.902	
\$100-\$149.....	5.793	.077	1.185	.257	.129	21.882	3.329	1.606	.723	.455	
\$150-\$199.....	2.611		.060	.159		.098	19.207	1.486	6.045	1.519	
\$200-\$249.....	1.123		.083	.020			.055	16.043	.145	2.252	
\$250-\$299.....	.280				.129	.079	.337		10.008	.347	
\$300 and over.....	.212					.056				9.780	

¹ Columns show amount of court order. ² Rows show monthly ordered payments.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 11.—AFDC FAMILIES WITH COURT ORDER FOR CHILD SUPPORT, BY MONTHLY AMOUNT ORDERED FOR SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

Specified HEW region and State	Total of such families	Amount ordered										
		\$1 to \$24	\$25 to \$49	\$50 to \$74	\$75 to \$99	\$100 to \$149	\$150 to \$199	\$200 to \$249	\$250 to \$299	\$300 and over	Unknown	
Total:												
Number.....	635,999	31,208	98,061	118,456	89,877	145,704	76,270	41,668	12,440	12,965	9,310	
Percent.....	100.0	4.9	15.4	18.6	14.1	22.9	12.0	6.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	
HEW region:												
II.....	83,529	3.9	16.6	15.8	14.8	22.2	11.0	7.3	3.0	3.9	1.4	
III.....	79,153	6.0	21.5	18.6	13.9	19.7	11.7	5.5	1.2	1.3	(1)	
IV.....	61,881	7.5	23.8	19.6	13.9	22.0	8.0	2.5	(1)	.8	1.3	
V.....	167,602	6.9	15.4	16.1	12.2	21.3	11.7	7.8	2.4	2.8	3.4	
VI.....	35,046	6.9	16.7	27.0	14.3	22.3	7.5	2.6	(1)	1.6	(1)	
VII.....	30,877	3.5	13.8	18.5	13.2	27.1	11.7	7.6	1.4	1.9	1.2	
VIII.....	13,423	2.2	8.6	22.1	14.0	23.5	16.1	7.6	2.5	2.5	(1)	
IX.....	108,301	1.9	9.4	22.0	17.3	25.1	14.0	7.3	1.8	.7	.6	
State:												
Alabama.....	3,402	7.8	28.2	25.0	10.9	14.1	9.3	(1)	(1)	0	0	
Arizona.....	4,064	13.7	15.4	25.0	10.8	13.0	9.1	5.1	(1)	2.8	4.0	
Arkansas.....	2,519	5.4	19.7	24.9	8.7	28.3	7.7	(1)	0	(1)	0	
California.....	99,236	(1)	8.8	22.5	17.6	25.5	13.7	7.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Colorado.....	5,428	4.2	15.5	19.7	14.1	19.0	12.6	7.1	(1)	4.2	(1)	
Florida.....	12,238	(1)	18.3	17.4	14.7	27.5	10.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Georgia.....	11,895	4.9	23.3	23.3	13.6	23.3	5.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	

Illinois.....	26,094	7.8	22.6	20.0	13.0	16.5	9.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.3
Indiana.....	22,174	3.5	14.0	16.4	10.5	23.1	11.3	9.7	3.2	4.8	3.5
Iowa.....	8,787	2.5	12.6	18.6	14.0	29.1	13.1	6.9	1.7	(1)	(1)
Kansas.....	6,615	2.6	10.2	14.2	17.1	24.7	16.3	8.0	2.2	4.0	(1)
Kentucky.....	12,165	13.8	26.8	14.6	17.1	17.9	5.7	3.3	0	(1)	0
Louisiana.....	6,775	12.5	26.1	31.8	15.9	10.2	(1)	(1)	0	0	0
Maryland.....	22,038	9.2	27.5	18.0	12.1	18.4	8.2	3.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan.....	50,122	10.6	16.6	13.7	10.1	19.1	11.0	8.9	3.0	3.2	3.9
Minnesota.....	16,796	6.2	10.4	15.1	13.4	28.0	15.1	7.0	2.0	2.5	(1)
Mississippi.....	3,697	(1)	16.2	33.8	13.3	23.5	(1)	0	0	0	(1)
Missouri.....	13,034	5.0	18.0	19.2	10.6	27.3	8.7	7.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Nebraska.....	2,441	(1)	5.2	26.1	14.5	24.8	9.8	9.9	2.9	2.9	(1)
New Jersey.....	29,827	2.9	17.2	14.6	14.2	26.6	11.3	6.2	2.6	4.0	(1)
New York.....	51,638	3.2	15.8	16.4	15.2	20.6	11.3	8.2	3.3	4.0	2.0
North Carolina.....	5,001	5.2	33.0	18.5	16.5	14.5	9.3	0	0	0	(1)
North Dakota.....	1,151	(1)	7.1	20.6	15.3	25.9	14.2	10.2	2.1	4.9	(1)
Ohio.....	34,181	6.1	14.1	16.9	16.0	22.5	10.3	6.6	(1)	(1)	4.7
Oklahoma.....	4,562	3.8	15.3	35.1	16.8	16.8	4.6	4.6	0	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	41,827	4.1	20.4	19.0	14.9	19.0	12.7	7.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rhode Island.....	4,878	5.1	15.8	18.0	12.3	25.9	11.6	5.7	3.2	2.2	(1)
South Dakota.....	1,483	2.7	10.5	25.9	11.1	24.9	13.9	4.5	3.8	2.8	0
Tennessee.....	10,955	7.2	27.5	16.8	13.2	22.1	8.4	(1)	0	(1)	(1)
Texas.....	17,385	7.2	16.7	23.2	14.9	22.5	10.0	1.9	(1)	2.4	(1)
Virginia.....	7,204	3.8	12.0	18.8	13.5	30.1	17.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	0
West Virginia.....	2,718	4.5	21.7	21.6	9.1	21.6	13.5	4.5	(1)	0	0
Wisconsin.....	18,235	1.8	10.3	16.6	10.3	23.7	16.9	11.9	4.8	3.2	(1)

¹ Not computed, base too small.

Source: 1973 AFDC Study, pt. II-A, table 3.

TABLE 12.—AFDC FAMILIES WITH PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) FOR CHILD SUPPORT, BY MONTHLY AMOUNT AGREED UPON FOR SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

Specified HEW region and State	Total of such families	Amount agreed upon										
		\$1-\$24	\$25-\$49	\$50-\$74	\$75-\$99	\$100-\$149	\$150-\$199	\$200-\$249	\$250-\$299	\$300 and over	Unknown	
Total:												
Number.....	168,568	21,735	47,842	33,257	19,097	24,668	12,448	4,734	1,052	1,119	2,716	
Percent.....	100.0	12.9	28.4	19.7	11.3	14.6	7.4	2.8	.6	.7	1.6	
HEW region:												
II.....	32,059	7.7	28.7	21.6	10.9	17.0	6.5	5.2	0	(1)	(1)	
III.....	22,190	11.4	29.8	19.7	13.1	15.5	6.4	3.1	(1)	0	0	
IV.....	29,215	26.5	33.5	18.6	8.8	8.6	3.3	(1)	0	0	(1)	
V.....	21,911	7.5	17.1	22.4	12.4	21.7	6.7	3.9	2.1	(1)	4.6	
VI.....	10,147	19.5	40.8	19.0	8.5	8.6	(1)	0	0	(1)	0	
VII.....	6,407	4.2	36.7	18.0	11.0	17.0	8.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.8	
VIII.....	2,214	10.3	26.5	16.7	9.6	17.8	8.0	4.0	0	(1)	(1)	
IX.....	36,485	12.9	26.8	16.6	12.1	13.8	13.5	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	
State:												
Alabama.....	1,590	40.0	43.3	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona.....	1,272	27.1	25.5	16.4	(1)	14.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	
Arkansas.....	1,369	18.0	36.0	16.1	10.0	14.0	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	
California.....	35,016	12.5	26.4	16.7	12.5	13.9	13.9	(1)	0	0	(1)	
Colorado.....	1,495	(1)	23.1	12.8	(1)	20.5	(1)	(1)	0	(1)	(1)	
Florida.....	3,366	16.7	30.0	20.0	16.7	(1)	(1)	0	0	0	(1)	
Georgia.....	11,076	20.8	36.5	21.9	8.3	8.4	(1)	0	0	0	0	

Illinois	5,674	(1)	(1)	20.0	24.0	28.0	(1)				
Indiana	2,262	13.2	21.0	21.1	(1)	13.1	(1)				
Iowa	578	0	41.5	(1)	24.9	(1)	0				
Kansas	1,681	15.6	31.1	17.8	(1)	17.8	(1)				
Kentucky	1,976	35.0	25.0	17.5	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Louisiana	3,080	17.5	45.0	15.0	(1)	12.5	(1)				
Maryland	3,034	19.1	33.5	19.0	(1)	14.2	(1)				
Michigan	5,161	8.8	22.6	9.5	13.2	16.5	10.0				
Minnesota	1,336	(1)	(1)	28.2	(1)	21.9	(1)				
Mississippi	1,847	38.2	32.4	20.6	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Missouri	3,725	0	43.5	19.5	(1)	15.2	10.8				
Nebraska	1,023	9.8	15.3	18.0	13.8	25.0	11.1				
New Jersey	4,352	(1)	30.0	25.0	(1)	17.5	(1)				
New York	23,405	(1)	27.1	22.1	11.4	20.1	7.9				
North Carolina	4,076	27.8	40.5	8.9	8.8	11.4	(1)				
North Dakota	132	(1)	22.0	25.0	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Ohio	6,419	(1)	17.5	35.0	(1)	22.5	(1)				
Oklahoma	1,596	32.7	32.6	17.3	(1)	(1)	(1)				
Pennsylvania	12,110	(1)	25.6	20.3	17.2	14.1	9.4				
Rhode Island	1,037	(1)	25.5	13.5	(1)	18.6	(1)				
South Dakota	197	24.4	(1)	(1)	25.9	20.8	(1)				
Tennessee	3,117	35.4	16.7	20.7	(1)	14.6	(1)				
Texas	3,410	14.6	46.1	23.4	10.5	(1)	(1)				
Virginia	3,575	13.7	34.9	15.2	(1)	15.2	(1)				
West Virginia	1,098	26.8	44.4	11.1	(1)	11.1	(1)				
Wisconsin	1,659	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.2	(1)				

Not computed; base too small.

Source: 1973 AFDC Study, pt. II A, table 4.

TABLE 13.—AFDC FAMILIES, BY NUMBER OF CHILD RECIPIENTS, 1973

Specified HEW region and state	Total families	Number of child recipients										Average number of children	
		1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	5 children	6 children	7 children	8 children	9 children	10 or more children		
Total:													
Number.....	2,989,891	1,010,715	761,369	488,031	327,884	125,630	111,904	54,012	27,198	15,090	8,058		2.6
Percent.....	100.0	33.8	25.5	16.3	11.0	6.2	3.7	1.8	.9	.5	.3		
HEW region:													
II.....	529,049	31.3	25.2	18.2	11.1	6.0	4.0	2.2	.8	.7	.4		2.7
III.....	335,952	33.4	26.9	15.4	10.4	6.8	4.2	1.3	.7	.6	.1		2.6
IV.....	458,012	33.7	23.9	16.4	11.0	7.2	4.9	2.0	.8	.6	.3		2.6
V.....	119,096	32.0	26.2	16.8	11.6	5.7	3.7	2.0	1.1	.5	.4		2.6
VI.....	255,455	32.1	24.1	16.5	11.1	6.8	4.5	2.0	1.9	.6	.4		2.7
VII.....	121,415	34.9	25.5	16.1	10.1	6.0	3.6	2.0	1.0	.6	.3		2.6
VIII.....	63,278	38.8	25.3	15.6	8.3	7.0	2.4	1.6	.8	.1	.2		2.4
IX.....	448,296	38.5	25.2	14.9	10.8	5.8	2.9	1.3	.5	.1	(¹)		2.4
State:													
Alabama.....	45,531	34.8	23.5	15.4	10.1	6.4	4.4	2.0	1.9	1.0	(¹)		2.7
Arizona.....	19,600	31.7	21.7	17.4	11.9	7.3	4.2	3.3	1.7	.7	(¹)		2.8
Arkansas.....	23,065	34.2	24.7	16.0	9.1	7.2	4.0	2.5	1.3	(¹)	.6		2.7
California.....	411,992	39.0	25.5	14.8	10.6	5.7	2.7	1.2	(¹)	(¹)	.0		2.3
Colorado.....	31,874	37.7	25.0	16.7	8.9	7.3	2.2	1.3	.6	(¹)	(¹)		2.4
Florida.....	94,622	29.8	24.2	18.3	12.6	7.6	3.6	2.5	(¹)	.8	(¹)		2.7
Georgia.....	99,718	37.2	24.3	15.0	11.0	6.0	4.2	1.4	.7	(¹)	.0		2.5

Illinois.....	193, 107	28.4	26.0	17.6	11.6	6.3	4.3	2.7	1.5	.6	.8	2.8
Indiana.....	49, 526	33.6	25.9	17.0	10.1	5.7	3.5	1.9	1.4	(.)	(.)	2.6
Iowa.....	21, 895	36.9	25.8	16.9	10.1	5.7	2.1	1.5	(.)	(.)	(.)	2.4
Kansas.....	20, 189	34.3	25.7	15.6	12.4	7.2	2.1	1.5	.8	(.)	(.)	2.5
Kentucky.....	42, 282	38.0	22.0	17.3	9.8	6.9	2.5	2.1	.6	(.)	(.)	2.5
Louisiana.....	65, 125	28.5	25.2	16.3	10.8	7.3	5.8	2.6	2.0	(.)	(.)	2.9
Maryland.....	61, 576	32.8	25.5	16.3	10.9	7.2	3.6	1.8	1.2	(.)	(.)	2.6
Michigan.....	160, 215	30.4	25.6	17.4	12.8	5.6	4.4	2.1	1.0	(.)	(.)	2.7
Minnesota.....	37, 550	37.2	26.8	17.2	9.7	4.9	2.3	1.1	(.)	(.)	(.)	2.4
Mississippi.....	46, 414	27.9	22.6	18.4	11.1	11.1	3.7	2.6	1.3	(.)	(.)	2.9
Missouri.....	67, 699	34.7	24.9	15.9	9.7	5.7	4.4	2.3	1.2	(.)	(.)	2.6
Nebraska.....	11, 632	33.0	28.4	16.6	8.8	6.1	4.2	1.8	.7	(.)	(.)	2.5
New Jersey.....	114, 805	33.0	27.1	16.7	9.5	6.0	3.9	2.2	.9	(.)	(.)	2.6
New York.....	358, 294	32.8	25.3	18.9	11.1	5.2	4.0	1.5	.4	(.)	(.)	2.6
North Carolina.....	43, 891	32.7	26.0	15.2	10.7	7.2	3.5	2.2	1.4	(.)	(.)	2.7
North Dakota.....	4, 013	38.4	24.7	15.4	10.1	7.2	1.9	1.3	(.)	(.)	(.)	2.4
Ohio.....	137, 164	35.2	28.1	14.9	11.0	5.4	2.8	1.3	1.1	(.)	(.)	2.4
Oklahoma.....	29, 214	32.7	25.2	17.3	11.8	7.0	3.0	1.5	.7	(.)	(.)	2.6
Pennsylvania.....	169, 766	32.0	27.5	15.3	10.5	6.9	5.2	1.3	(.)	(.)	(.)	2.6
Rhode Island.....	14, 581	33.2	29.1	15.3	10.0	5.3	3.0	2.4	.6	(.)	(.)	2.5
South Dakota.....	6, 356	37.1	22.8	14.9	11.6	6.1	3.7	2.1	1.8	(.)	(.)	2.5
Tennessee.....	56, 605	38.5	23.4	13.9	10.1	6.8	4.4	1.6	.8	(.)	(.)	2.5
Texas.....	120, 932	32.3	23.7	16.9	12.0	6.5	4.1	1.9	1.9	(.)	(.)	2.7
Virginia.....	45, 958	35.5	24.3	16.1	11.3	6.6	3.5	1.4	.7	(.)	(.)	2.5
West Virginia.....	20, 517	33.8	26.1	15.7	9.4	7.3	4.1	1.8	1.3	(.)	(.)	2.6
Wisconsin.....	41, 534	37.8	23.5	16.5	12.3	4.6	2.8	1.4	.6	(.)	(.)	2.4

1 Not computed, base too small.

Source: 1973 AFDC study, pt. I, table 3.

TABLE 14.—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM SUPPORT ORDERED, BY MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SUPPORT ORDERED, 1973

Number of children for whom support ordered	\$1 through \$24	\$25 through \$49	\$50 through \$74	\$75 through \$99	\$100 through \$149	\$150 through \$199	\$200 through \$249	\$250 through \$299	\$300 through \$399	\$400 through \$998	Unknown	Total
1 child:												
Number	21,230	61,913	66,843	33,757	24,736	4,941	2,149	1,490	297	903	2,657	220,916
Percent	9.6	28.0	30.3	15.3	11.2	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.2	100
2 children:												
Number	5,189	16,804	27,775	28,804	63,274	23,256	8,924	2,172	910	721	2,028	179,897
Percent	2.9	9.3	15.4	16.0	35.2	12.9	5.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	100
3 children:												
Number	2,371	9,472	12,354	14,246	29,526	23,754	9,797	2,342	1,715	1,255	1,468	108,280
Percent	2.2	8.7	11.4	13.1	27.3	21.9	9.0	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.4	100
4 children:												
Number	1,588	5,861	6,680	8,208	15,025	13,085	11,073	3,369	1,706	847	1,209	68,651
Percent	2.3	8.5	9.7	12.0	21.9	19.1	16.1	4.9	2.5	1.2	1.8	100
5 children:												
Number	526	2,637	1,942	2,509	7,376	7,131	6,386	1,861	736	522	373	31,999
Percent	1.6	8.2	6.1	7.8	23.1	22.3	20.0	5.8	2.3	1.6	1.2	100
6 children:												
Number	281	1,059	1,968	864	3,078	2,716	2,083	980	1,370	393	370	15,162
Percent	1.9	7.0	13.0	5.7	20.3	17.9	13.7	6.5	9.0	2.6	2.4	100
7 children:												
Number	23	214	524	652	857	735	561	140	648	172	59	4,585
Percent	0.5	4.7	11.4	14.2	18.7	16.0	12.2	3.1	14.1	3.8	1.3	100
8 or more children:												
Number			410	802	1,044	503	695	86	593	197	75	4,405
Percent	0	0	9.3	18.2	23.7	11.4	15.8	2.0	13.5	4.5	1.7	100
Unknown:												
Number		81		55	788	109					1,071	2,104
Percent	0	3.8	0	2.6	37.5	5.2	0	0	0	0	50.9	100
Total:												
Number	31,208	98,061	118,496	89,877	145,704	76,270	41,668	12,440	7,975	4,990	9,310	635,999
Percent	4.9	15.4	18.6	14.1	22.9	12.0	6.6	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.5	100

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 15. --FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM SUPPORT AGREED, BY MONTHLY AMOUNT OF SUPPORT AGREED UPON, 1973

Number of children for whom support agreed	\$1 through \$24	\$25 through \$49	\$50 through \$74	\$75 through \$99	\$100 through \$149	\$150 through \$199	\$200 through \$249	\$250 through \$299	\$300 through \$399	\$400 through \$998	Unknown	Total
1 child:												
Number.....	15,832	30,174	17,216	6,614	4,518	312	8	0	108	1,203	75,985	
Percent.....	20.8	39.7	22.7	8.7	5.9	0.4	0	0	0.1	1.6	100	
2 children:												
Number.....	3,355	10,186	8,971	6,677	8,337	2,029	1,088	0	189	57	273	41,162
Percent.....	8.2	24.7	21.8	16.2	20.3	4.9	2.6	0	0.5	0.1	0.7	100
3 children:												
Number.....	1,039	3,194	2,427	3,443	6,272	6,135	486	123	253	116	348	23,836
Percent.....	4.4	13.4	10.2	14.4	26.3	25.7	2.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.5	100
4 children:												
Number.....	703	2,071	2,461	1,294	2,344	1,944	1,123	275	24	0	128	12,367
Percent.....	5.7	16.7	19.9	10.5	19.0	15.7	9.1	2.2	0.2	0	1.0	100
5 children:												
Number.....	119	1,367	1,545	458	1,593	750	618	238	114	0	24	6,826
Percent.....	1.7	20.0	22.6	6.7	23.3	11.0	9.1	3.5	1.7	0	0.4	100
6 children:												
Number.....	573	522	132	176	468	881	937	60	0	58	18	3,805
Percent.....	15.1	13.7	3.5	4.6	12.3	23.2	24.6	1.6	0	1.0	.5	100
7 children:												
Number.....	54	204	245	411	1,118	0	45	196	55	0	59	2,387
Percent.....	2.3	8.5	10.3	17.2	46.8	0	1.9	8.2	2.3	0	2.5	100
8 or more children:												
Number.....	0	51	260	24	18	397	429	160	165	0	0	1,504
Percent.....	0	3.4	17.3	1.6	1.2	26.4	28.5	10.6	11.0	0	0	100
Unknown:												
Number.....	60	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	653	796
Percent.....	7.5	9.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83.3	100
Total:												
Number.....	21,735	47,842	33,257	19,097	24,668	12,448	4,734	1,652	800	319	2,716	168,668
Percent.....	12.9	28.4	19.7	11.3	14.6	7.4	2.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.6	100

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 16.—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM SUPPORT ORDERED, BY NUMBER OF ABSENT PARENTS WITH COURT ORDER, 1973

Number of children for whom support ordered	1 absent parent	2 absent parents	3 or more	Total
1 child:				
Number.....	219,836	1,080	0	220,916
Percent.....	99.5	0.5	0	100
2 children:				
Number.....	168,485	11,388	24	179,897
Percent.....	93.7	6.3	0	100
3 children:				
Number.....	94,358	12,536	1,386	108,280
Percent.....	87.1	11.6	1.3	100
4 children:				
Number.....	61,271	5,890	1,490	68,651
Percent.....	89.2	8.6	2.2	100
5 children:				
Number.....	26,673	4,298	1,028	31,999
Percent.....	83.4	13.4	3.2	100
6 children:				
Number.....	13,022	1,927	213	15,162
Percent.....	85.9	12.7	1.4	100
7 children:				
Number.....	4,057	419	109	4,585
Percent.....	88.5	9.1	2.4	100
8 or more children:				
Number.....	3,547	858	0	4,405
Percent.....	80.5	19.5	0	100
Unknown:				
Number.....	2,104	0	0	2,104
Percent.....	100	0	0	100
Total:				
Number.....	593,353	38,396	4,250	635,999
Percent.....	93.3	6.0	0.7	100

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 17.—FAMILIES BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM SUPPORT AGREED, BY NUMBER OF ABSENT PARENTS WITH SUPPORT AGREEMENT, 1973

Number of children for whom support agreed	1 absent parent	2 absent parents	3 or more	Total
1 child:				
Number.....	75,937	48	0	75,985
Percent.....	99.9	0.1	0	100
2 children:				
Number.....	40,038	1,124	0	41,162
Percent.....	97.3	2.7	0	100
3 children:				
Number.....	23,338	354	144	23,836
Percent.....	97.9	1.5	0.6	100
4 children:				
Number.....	11,854	460	53	12,367
Percent.....	95.9	3.7	0.4	100
5 children:				
Number.....	6,460	366	0	6,826
Percent.....	94.6	5.4	0	100
6 children:				
Number.....	3,805	0	0	3,805
Percent.....	100	0	0	100
7 children:				
Number.....	1,958	429	0	2,387
Percent.....	82.0	18.0	0	100
8 or more children:				
Number.....	1,504	0	0	1,504
Percent.....	100	0	0	100
Unknown:				
Number.....	773	23	0	796
Percent.....	97.1	2.9	0	100
Total:				
Number.....	165,667	2,804	197	168,668
Percent.....	98.2	1.7	0.1	100

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 18.—AFDC FAMILIES WITH COURT ORDER OR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) FOR CHILD SUPPORT, BY PAYEE DESIGNATED FOR SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

Specified HEW region and State	Total of such families ¹	Court has ordered payments made to—			Parent's agreement for payments to—			Unknown
		AFDC parent, other child caretaker or legally appointed representative	Court	Public welfare agency	Other agency	AFDC parent, other person, or agency except public welfare agency	Public welfare agency	
Total:								
Number.....	789,409	314,708	135,779	166,134	27,029	138,521	31,775	2,654
Percent.....	100.0	39.9	17.2	21.0	3.4	17.5	4.0	0.3
HEW region:								
II.....	112,755	32.6	15.5	25.9	1.0	24.2	4.1	.6
III.....	98,867	45.3	10.7	24.2	(¹)	21.5	.5	.1
IV.....	89,302	50.3	17.5	2.2	.6	29.7	1.3	.6
V.....	186,767	34.6	17.8	36.3	1.3	8.6	5.6	.2
VI.....	44,851	56.3	18.0	3.4	1.1	21.0	.7	.2
VII.....	36,945	51.3	24.0	10.2	.3	15.4	1.5	.3
VIII.....	15,511	49.5	13.3	26.3	(¹)	11.4	1.6	.3
IX.....	140,755	35.7	19.6	16.3	6.6	17.8	8.3	.4
State:								
Alabama.....	4,992	53.2	18.1	0	0	29.7	0	0
Arizona.....	5,197	46.6	28.0	2.7	(¹)	25.4	0	.4
Arkansas.....	3,834	37.2	29.9	(¹)	0	32.1	(¹)	0
California.....	130,360	35.1	17.9	17.5	7.1	17.9	9.0	.4
Colorado.....	6,923	29.8	7.7	43.1	0	17.7	3.3	.5
Florida.....	15,604	57.6	20.9	0	0	20.1	0	1.4
Georgia.....	22,510	39.0	13.3	(¹)	(¹)	45.6	2.6	0
Illinois.....	31,541	55.4	13.7	11.5	(¹)	18.7	(¹)	0
Indiana.....	24,138	79.5	12.3	(¹)	1.7	8.6	0	0
Iowa.....	9,293	30.3	33.4	30.8	(¹)	5.2	4.9	0
Kansas.....	7,648	53.2	26.1	10.7	0	11.9	(¹)	0
Kentucky.....	13,944	74.1	12.4	0	(¹)	13.1	0	.4
Louisiana.....	9,701	58.7	4.8	7.1	(¹)	28.6	0	0
Maryland.....	24,856	21.5	12.2	54.6	(¹)	10.7	(¹)	.6
Michigan.....	54,454	13.4	31.3	46.7	(¹)	7.6	6.9	.3
Minnesota.....	18,006	33.1	10.4	47.0	2.3	4.6	3.7	1.1
Mississippi.....	5,436	50.1	9.0	13.0	(¹)	21.0	6.0	2.0
Missouri.....	16,597	63.4	16.6	(¹)	0	20.5	0	.5
Nebraska.....	3,407	45.9	29.9	0	(¹)	26.3	(¹)	.4
New Jersey.....	33,090	31.9	29.3	30.6	(¹)	10.5	4.3	0
New York.....	73,299	33.1	10.1	26.0	1.3	26.9	4.3	.8
North Carolina.....	8,767	33.0	21.8	5.9	0	42.9	(¹)	0
North Dakota.....	1,279	62.2	25.1	5.3	(¹)	5.4	1.7	.3
Ohio.....	39,478	29.3	12.2	42.7	3.3	6.5	13.0	0
Oklahoma.....	6,123	51.2	12.0	10.2	0	24.4	(¹)	1.7
Pennsylvania.....	52,236	56.9	9.1	15.6	(¹)	21.7	0	0
Rhode Island.....	5,845	22.8	60.9	2.7	(¹)	14.8	1.5	.6
South Dakota.....	1,672	78.4	10.3	(¹)	(¹)	11.3	0	.5
Tennessee.....	13,773	53.8	21.9	4.3	(¹)	20.0	(¹)	1.4
Texas.....	20,695	55.8	27.0	0	(¹)	16.5	0	0
Virginia.....	10,454	36.3	18.7	13.5	0	33.2	(¹)	0
West Virginia.....	3,767	63.1	5.8	3.2	0	23.9	5.2	0
Wisconsin.....	19,150	16.6	11.8	69.1	0	2.5	3.8	.3

¹ May be less than item total because family may be included in more than 1 column.

² Not computed, base too small.

Source: 1973 AFDC study, p.L. II-A, table 6.

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TABLE 19.—AFDC FAMILIES: PAYEE DESIGNATED FOR COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT OF COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By number of families]

	Total ¹	Parent or representative	Court	Public welfare agency	Other agency	Unknown
Total	635,999	314,708	135,779	166,134	27,029	2,654
None :	459,794	188,643	108,972	153,329	25,051	2,294
\$1-\$24	9,013	6,546	1,691	1,080	77	.....
\$25-\$49	34,931	27,081	5,822	1,845	60	88
\$50-\$74	37,387	28,542	6,267	2,586	573	122
\$75-\$99	21,151	16,075	2,869	1,811	135	90
\$100-\$149	36,846	28,728	4,845	2,567	1,099	.....
\$150-\$199	16,608	12,090	3,069	1,757	84	.....
\$200-\$249	7,142	4,647	1,796	671	.....	60
\$250-\$299	1,778	1,238	367	338	.....	.....
\$300 and over	1,349	1,118	81	150	.....	.....

¹ Columns show court-ordered payee.

² Rows show monthly ordered payments for unduplicated families.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 19A.—AFDC FAMILIES: PAYEE DESIGNATED FOR COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT OF COURT-ORDERED SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By percent of families]

	Total ¹	Parent or representative	Court	Public welfare agency	Other agency	Unknown
Total	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
None :	73.867	59.942	80.257	92.292	92.682	86.436
\$1-\$24	1.417	2.080	1.245	.650	.285	.....
\$25-\$49	5.492	8.605	4.288	1.111	.222	3.316
\$50-\$74	5.878	9.069	4.616	1.557	1.935	4.597
\$75-\$99	3.326	5.108	2.113	1.090	.499	3.391
\$100-\$149	5.793	9.128	3.568	1.545	4.066	.....
\$150-\$199	2.611	3.842	2.260	1.058	.311	.....
\$200-\$249	1.123	1.477	1.323	.404	.....	2.261
\$250-\$299 .....	.280	.393	.270	.203	.....	.....
\$300 and over .....	.212	.355	.060	.090	.....	.....

¹ Columns show court-ordered payee.

² Rows show monthly ordered payments for unduplicated families.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 20.—AFDC FAMILIES: PAYEE DESIGNATED FOR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT OF PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By number of families]

	Total ¹	Nonwelfare agency	Welfare agency	Unknown
Total.....	168,668	138,521	31,775	2,654
None ²	60,868	40,840	28,678	1,569
\$1-\$24.....	14,272	13,165	182	120
\$25-\$49.....	31,198	28,710	709	649
\$50-\$74.....	22,680	20,923	736	54
\$75-\$99.....	12,498	10,902	46	178
\$100-\$149.....	15,292	13,230	778	84
\$150-\$199.....	8,198	7,249	486	.....
\$200-\$249.....	2,697	2,537	160	.....
\$250-\$299.....	521	521	.....	.....
\$300 and over.....	444	444	.....	.....

¹ Columns show parent's voluntary agreement payee.

² Rows show monthly parent's voluntary agreement payments for unduplicated families.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 20A.—AFDC FAMILIES: PAYEE DESIGNATED FOR PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) SUPPORT PAYMENTS, BY MONTHLY BUDGETED AMOUNT OF PARENT'S AGREEMENT (VOLUNTARY) SUPPORT PAYMENTS, 1973

[By percent of families]

	Total ¹	Nonwelfare agency	Welfare agency	Unknown
Total.....	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
None ²	36.087	29.483	90.253	59.112
\$1-\$24.....	8.462	9.504	.573	4.521
\$25-\$49.....	18.497	20.726	2.231	24.454
\$50-\$74.....	13.447	15.105	2.316	2.635
\$75-\$99.....	7.410	7.870	.145	6.707
\$100-\$149.....	9.066	9.551	2.448	3.165
\$150-\$199.....	4.860	5.233	1.530	.....
\$200-\$249.....	1.599	1.831	.504	.....
\$250-\$299.....	.309	.376	.....	.....
\$300 and over.....	.263	.321	.....	.....

¹ Columns show parent's voluntary agreement payee.

² Rows show monthly parent's voluntary agreement payments for unduplicated families.

Source: NCSS, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 21.—AFDC RECIPIENT CHILDREN, BY CURRENT RESIDENCE OF FATHER¹, 1973²

Specified HEW region and State	Total recipient children	Inapplicable; deceased	In the home	In an institution		Neither in home nor in institution; in				
				Correctional	Other	Same county	Different county, same State	Different State in United States	A foreign country	Unknown
Total number.....	7,716,370	306,941	1,169,923	163,629	35,347	1,505,489	454,732	702,714	92,635	3,284,960
Percent.....	100.0	4.0	15.2	2.1	0.5	19.5	5.9	9.1	1.2	42.6
HEW region:										
II.....	1,414,360	4.0	18.2	1.6	.4	16.8	4.2	6.0	2.5	46.4
III.....	860,385	3.8	17.2	2.3	.5	23.8	3.3	8.4	.2	40.6
IV.....	1,207,648	6.4	10.9	2.4	.6	18.3	5.3	9.6	.5	46.0
V.....	1,627,928	3.1	14.6	1.6	.4	18.3	5.0	8.1	.4	48.4
VI.....	698,317	4.4	12.1	2.7	.3	18.4	8.3	8.8	.8	44.1
VII.....	310,213	5.0	11.6	2.0	.4	22.2	7.0	13.3	.3	38.2
VIII.....	151,032	3.4	15.3	1.9	.7	15.2	9.3	16.0	.5	37.9
IX.....	1,064,321	2.2	18.0	2.5	.4	23.3	9.5	10.7	2.8	30.5
State:										
Alabama.....	123,026	5.0	11.1	2.4	.7	23.3	4.8	10.3	(3)	42.3
Arizona.....	55,013	6.4	15.6	3.2	.6	18.5	5.0	12.2	3.5	35.1
Arkansas.....	61,102	8.6	14.7	1.9	.3	19.8	7.2	18.3	.2	29.0
California.....	965,999	2.1	18.0	2.5	.4	23.8	9.9	10.4	2.8	30.1
Colorado.....	76,527	2.4	17.8	1.7	.5	10.3	7.1	13.8	.6	45.7
Florida.....	258,846	4.8	6.1	3.1	.3	11.4	2.9	8.4	1.1	62.0
Georgia.....	246,616	6.2	8.8	2.9	.9	20.1	7.1	8.7	.7	44.7

Illinois.....	544,393	2.5	15.3	1.0	.5	13.0	3.4	5.5	.8	58.1
Indiana.....	128,622	3.0	10.2	2.5	.2	26.8	7.9	12.0	.5	36.8
Iowa.....	52,438	2.5	11.7	1.5	.8	23.3	13.5	12.8	.3	33.5
Kansas.....	50,576	1.8	13.6	1.5	.8	15.5	5.8	18.2	.4	42.5
Kentucky.....	105,481	6.6	19.9	2.7	.6	19.9	5.8	8.3	(?)	36.2
Louisiana.....	189,222	4.3	10.7	1.5	.3	21.0	7.9	7.6	.3	46.4
Maryland.....	161,966	2.4	9.1	2.4	.8	33.9	2.6	6.7	.5	41.6
Michigan.....	430,846	4.6	13.0	1.6	.2	19.3	5.5	8.9	.2	46.7
Minnesota.....	88,233	3.5	11.8	1.7	.8	22.9	11.9	12.4	.9	34.0
Mississippi.....	134,977	9.8	15.6	.8	.5	19.0	7.1	10.5	.2	36.4
Missouri.....	177,829	6.9	11.3	2.2	(?)	24.5	5.9	11.3	.3	37.5
Nebraska.....	29,370	3.1	9.3	2.6	.9	18.6	4.2	17.8	.4	43.0
New Jersey.....	296,303	4.2	6.6	2.1	.7	14.7	5.9	8.3	1.7	55.6
New York.....	916,452	3.6	13.2	1.4	.4	18.6	3.8	5.2	3.0	50.6
North Carolina.....	116,973	6.8	9.9	2.9	.4	14.1	3.9	6.0	.5	55.5
North Dakota.....	9,625	4.5	13.0	1.7	1.4	16.1	11.1	20.4	(?)	31.7
Ohio.....	334,969	2.3	17.7	2.2	.6	19.5	3.8	7.9	(?)	45.8
Oklahoma.....	75,496	4.7	15.8	1.5	(?)	17.1	6.6	13.0	.4	46.8
Pennsylvania.....	442,650	4.2	20.5	2.1	(?)	24.5	3.2	8.3	(?)	36.9
Rhode Island.....	36,958	3.6	14.3	2.4	.7	34.6	5.6	16.7	1.4	21.4
South Dakota.....	16,207	4.1	12.8	.8	.9	20.9	16.4	20.9	.2	22.9
Tennessee.....	141,475	6.1	11.2	1.5	.4	25.2	5.2	13.8	(?)	36.4
Texas.....	326,153	3.5	9.8	3.7	.5	17.2	9.2	6.6	1.4	48.1
Virginia.....	116,160	5.1	9.6	3.6	1.0	15.9	4.8	7.7	(?)	52.0
West Virginia.....	53,177	3.3	41.1	2.1	(?)	10.7	4.9	12.1	(?)	25.7
Wisconsin.....	100,865	2.5	15.8	2.1	1.0	23.3	5.9	10.6	.4	38.4

¹ Father is the child's natural, adoptive, or legally responsible stepfather.
² Proportions may be underestimated because the upper limit of 9 children per family was used for each category.

³ Not computed, base too small.

Source: 1973 AFDC Study, pt. I, table 38.

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