

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES

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TO:	RECIPIENTS OF THE DCSS 2022-23 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET ESTIMATE
FROM:	MATHEW MACY, Budget Manager Budget Support Section
DATE:	May 13, 2022
SUBJECT:	DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES ESTIMATES

This memorandum transmits the 2022-23 May Revision to the 2022-23 Governor's Budget estimates for the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS).

The 2022-23 May revision updates the DCSS local assistance budget for State Fiscal Years (SFY) 2021-22 and SFY 2022-23. It provides estimates of the administrative costs for the local child support agencies and a detailed methodology for each estimate. The total costs for local assistance are estimated to be \$904.5 million (\$280.8 million State General Fund (SGF)) for SFY 2021-22 and \$964 million (\$300.9 million SGF) for SFY 2022-23. Total distributed child support collections and revenues are projected to be \$2.44 billion (\$167.3 million SGF) for SFY 2021-22 and \$2.43 billion (\$121.4 million SGF) for SFY 2022-23.

Also included is an Auxiliary Tables section that consists of charts reflecting historical and projected data on child support collections, federal performance measures, and State Disbursement Unit transactions. For your convenience, a list of acronyms is included in the Premise Methodologies section.

The material contained in the May 2022 Revision package will also be available on the DCSS website: <http://www.childsup.ca.gov>. Should you have any questions, please contact the Budget Support Section at (916) 464-5801.

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COST TABLE 1
Comparison of the 2021-22 Enacted Budget to the 2021-22 May Revise
(in thousands)

	2021-22 ENACTED BUDGET			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2021-22 MAY REVISE								
	Total	Federal	State	County	Reimb.	Total	Federal	State	County	Reimb.					
CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COSTS ^{1/}	1,106,310	749,031	343,556	13,600	123	5,861	4,682	1,179	0	0	1,112,171	753,713	344,735	13,600	123
1 STATE OPERATIONS ^{2/}	203,746	141,055	62,568	0	123	3,900	2,574	1,326	0	0	207,646	143,629	63,894	0	123
Item 5175-001	123,693	83,852	39,718	0	123	3,900	2,574	1,326	0	0	127,593	86,426	41,044	0	123
Item 5175-002 - Internal & External Contracts	80,053	57,203	22,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,053	57,203	22,850	0	0
2 LOCAL ASSISTANCE	902,564	607,976	280,988	13,600	0	1,961	2,108	-147	0	0	904,525	610,084	280,841	13,600	0
Child Support Services	706,736	412,148	280,988	13,600	0	29,638	29,785	-147	0	0	736,374	441,933	280,841	13,600	0
Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	195,828	195,828	0	0	0	-27,677	-27,677	0	0	0	168,151	168,151	0	0	0
2a LOCAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	829,527	559,771	256,156	13,600	0	1,961	2,108	-147	0	0	831,488	561,879	256,009	13,600	0
Local Child Support Agency Basic Costs	823,242	558,119	251,523	13,600	0	1,430	1,430	0	0	0	824,672	559,549	251,523	13,600	0
Administration	720,403	475,250	245,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	720,403	475,250	245,153	0	0
Federal Performance Basic Incentives	44,104	44,104	0	0	0	1,430	1,430	0	0	0	45,534	45,534	0	0	0
County Match for Administration	40,000	26,400	0	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	26,400	0	13,600	0
Revenue Stabilization	18,735	12,365	6,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,735	12,365	6,370	0	0
Internal Revenue Services Intercept Fees	2,213	1,460	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,213	1,460	753	0	0
Deficit Reduction Act - Mandatory Fee	3,880	0	3,880	0	0	-147	0	-147	0	0	3,733	0	3,733	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Procedural Justice Informed Alternative to Contempt)	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Intergovernmental Case Processing Innovation Demo)	95	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Charting a Course for Economic Mobility & Responsible Parenting)	0	0	0	0	0	678	678	0	0	0	678	678	0	0	0
2b LOCAL ASSISTANCE AUTOMATION	73,037	48,205	24,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,037	48,205	24,832	0	0
California Child Support Automation System - SDU	14,966	9,878	5,088	0	0	-2,200	-1,452	-748	0	0	12,766	8,426	4,340	0	0
California Child Support Automation System - CSE	58,071	38,327	19,744	0	0	2,200	1,452	748	0	0	60,271	39,779	20,492	0	0

Notes:

^{1/} Child Support Program Total Costs minus county funds equals total enacted budget.

^{2/} State Operations Administration adjustments reflect augmentations for Employee Compensation and Retirement.

COST TABLE 2
Comparison of the 2021-22 November Estimate to the 2021-22 May Revise
(in thousands)

	2021-22 NOVEMBER ESTIMATE			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2021-22 MAY REVISE							
	Total	Federal	State	County	Reimb.	Total	Federal	State	County	Reimb.				
CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COSTS ^{1/}	1,112,171	753,713	344,735	13,600	123	0	0	0	0	1,112,171	753,713	344,735	13,600	123
1 STATE OPERATIONS	207,646	143,629	63,894	0	123	0	0	0	0	207,646	143,629	63,894	0	123
Item 5175-001	127,593	86,426	41,044	0	123	0	0	0	0	127,593	86,426	41,044	0	123
Item 5175-002 - Internal & External Contracts	80,053	57,203	22,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,053	57,203	22,850	0	0
2 LOCAL ASSISTANCE	904,525	610,084	280,841	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	904,525	610,084	280,841	13,600	0
Child Support Services	736,906	442,465	280,841	13,600	0	-532	-532	0	0	736,374	441,933	280,841	13,600	0
Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	167,619	167,619	0	0	0	532	532	0	0	168,151	168,151	0	0	0
2a LOCAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	831,488	561,879	256,009	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	831,488	561,879	256,009	13,600	0
Local Child Support Agency Basic Costs	824,672	559,549	251,523	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	824,672	559,549	251,523	13,600	0
Administration	720,403	475,250	245,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	720,403	475,250	245,153	0	0
Federal Performance Basic Incentives	45,534	45,534	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,534	45,534	0	0	0
County Match for Administration	40,000	26,400	0	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	26,400	0	13,600	0
Revenue Stabilization	18,735	12,365	6,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,735	12,365	6,370	0	0
Internal Revenue Services Intercept Fees	2,213	1,460	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,213	1,460	753	0	0
Deficit Reduction Act - Mandatory Fee	3,733	0	3,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,733	0	3,733	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Procedural Justice Informed Alternative to Conte	97	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	97	0	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Intergovernmental Case Processing Innovation I	95	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	95	0	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Charting a Course for Economic Mobility & Resp	678	678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	678	678	0	0	0
Parenting)														
2b LOCAL ASSISTANCE AUTOMATION	73,037	48,205	24,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,037	48,205	24,832	0	0
California Child Support Automation System - SDU	14,966	9,878	5,088	0	0	-2,200	-1,452	-748	0	12,766	8,426	4,340	0	0
California Child Support Automation System - CSE	58,071	38,327	19,744	0	0	2,200	1,452	748	0	60,271	39,779	20,492	0	0

Notes:
^{1/} Child Support Program Total Costs minus county funds equals total enacted budget.

COST TABLE 3

Comparison of the 2021-22 May Revise to the 2022-23 May Revise
(in thousands)

	2021-22 MAY REVISE			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2022-23 MAY REVISE								
	Total	Federal	State	County	Reimb.	Total	Federal	State	County	Reimb.					
CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COSTS ^{1/}	1,112,171	753,713	344,735	13,600	123	60,399	40,427	19,972	0	0	1,172,570	794,140	364,707	13,600	123
1 STATE OPERATIONS ^{2/}	207,646	143,629	63,894	0	123	949	1,077	-128	0	0	208,595	144,706	63,766	0	123
Item 5175-001	127,593	86,426	41,044	0	123	949	1,077	-128	0	0	128,542	87,503	40,916	0	123
Item 5175-002 - Internal & External Contracts	80,053	57,203	22,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,053	57,203	22,850	0	0
2 LOCAL ASSISTANCE	904,525	610,084	280,841	13,600	0	59,450	39,350	20,100	0	0	963,975	649,434	300,941	13,600	0
Child Support Services	736,374	441,933	280,841	13,600	0	126,183	106,083	20,100	0	0	862,557	548,016	300,941	13,600	0
Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	168,151	168,151	0	0	0	-66,733	-66,733	0	0	0	101,418	101,418	0	0	0
2a LOCAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	831,488	561,879	256,009	13,600	0	59,450	39,350	20,100	0	0	890,938	601,229	276,109	13,600	0
Local Child Support Agency Basic Costs	824,672	559,549	251,523	13,600	0	59,672	39,572	20,100	0	0	884,344	599,121	271,623	13,600	0
Administration	720,403	475,250	245,153	0	0	59,100	39,000	20,100	0	0	779,503	514,250	265,253	0	0
Federal Performance Basic Incentives	45,534	45,534	0	0	0	572	572	0	0	0	46,106	46,106	0	0	0
County Match for Administration	40,000	26,400	0	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	26,400	0	13,600	0
Revenue Stabilization	18,735	12,365	6,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,735	12,365	6,370	0	0
Internal Revenue Services Intercept Fees	2,213	1,460	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,213	1,460	753	0	0
Deficit Reduction Act - Mandatory Fee	3,733	0	3,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,733	0	3,733	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Procedural Justice Informed Alternative to Contempt)	97	97	0	0	0	-97	-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Intergovernmental Case Processing Innovation Demo)	95	95	0	0	0	-95	-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Charting a Course for Economic Mobility & Responsible Parenting)	678	678	0	0	0	-30	-30	0	0	0	648	648	0	0	0
2b LOCAL ASSISTANCE AUTOMATION	73,037	48,205	24,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,037	48,205	24,832	0	0
California Child Support Automation System - SDU	12,766	8,426	4,340	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,766	8,426	4,340	0	0
California Child Support Automation System - CSE	60,271	39,779	20,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,271	39,779	20,492	0	0

Notes:

^{1/} Child Support Program Total Costs minus county funds equals total enacted budget.

^{2/} State Operations Administration adjustments reflect augmentations for Employee Compensation and Retirement.

COST TABLE 4
Comparison of the 2022-23 Governor's Budget to the 2022-23 May Revise
(in thousands)

	2022-23 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2022-23 MAY REVISE								
	Total	Federal	State	County	Reimb.	Total	Federal	State	County	Reimb.					
CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COSTS ^{1/}	1,172,570	794,140	364,707	13,600	123	0	0	0	0	0	1,172,570	794,140	364,707	13,600	123
1 STATE OPERATIONS	208,595	144,706	63,766	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	208,595	144,706	63,766	0	123
Item 5175-001	128,542	87,503	40,916	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	128,542	87,503	40,916	0	123
Item 5175-002 - Internal & External Contracts	80,053	57,203	22,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,053	57,203	22,850	0	0
2 LOCAL ASSISTANCE	963,975	649,434	300,941	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	963,975	649,434	300,941	13,600	0
Child Support Services	861,551	547,010	300,941	13,600	0	1,006	1,006	0	0	0	862,557	548,016	300,941	13,600	0
Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	102,424	102,424	0	0	0	-1,006	-1,006	0	0	0	101,418	101,418	0	0	0
2a LOCAL ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION	890,938	601,229	276,109	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	890,938	601,229	276,109	13,600	0
Local Child Support Agency Basic Costs	884,344	599,121	271,623	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	884,344	599,121	271,623	13,600	0
Administration	779,503	514,250	265,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	779,503	514,250	265,253	0	0
Federal Performance Basic Incentives	46,106	46,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,106	46,106	0	0	0
County Match for Administration	40,000	26,400	0	13,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	40,000	26,400	0	13,600	0
Revenue Stabilization	18,735	12,365	6,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,735	12,365	6,370	0	0
Internal Revenue Services Intercept Fees	2,213	1,460	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,213	1,460	753	0	0
Deficit Reduction Act - Mandatory Fee	3,733	0	3,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,733	0	3,733	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Procedural Justice Informed Alternative to Contempt)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Intergovernmental Case Processing Innovation Demo)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 1115 Grant (Charting a Course for Economic Mobility & Responsible Parenting)	648	648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	648	648	0	0	0
2b LOCAL ASSISTANCE AUTOMATION	73,037	48,205	24,832	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73,037	48,205	24,832	0	0
California Child Support Automation System - SDU	14,966	9,878	5,088	0	0	-2,200	-1,452	-748	0	0	12,766	8,426	4,340	0	0
California Child Support Automation System - CSE	58,071	38,327	19,744	0	0	2,200	1,452	748	0	0	60,271	39,779	20,492	0	0

Notes:
^{1/} Child Support Program Total Costs minus county funds equals total enacted budget.

REVENUES AND COLLECTIONS TABLE 1
Comparison of the 2020-21 Actuals to the 2021-22 May Revision
(in thousands)

	2020-21 ACTUALS			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2021-22 MAY REVISE								
	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}					
1	2,767,308	210,312	188,755	21,035	2,347,206	-329,045	-42,161	-21,443	-2,264	-263,177	2,438,263	168,151	167,312	18,771	2,084,029
2 CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COLLECTIONS	2,770,131	218,200	183,690	21,035	2,347,206	-327,783	-41,140	-21,202	-2,264	-263,177	2,442,348	177,060	162,488	18,771	2,084,029
3 Child Support Assistance Collections	462,061	218,200	183,690	21,035	39,136	-55,417	-41,140	-21,202	-2,264	9,189	406,644	177,060	162,488	18,771	48,325
4 Basic Collections	398,404	205,671	172,792	19,941	0	-65,095	-40,993	-21,617	-2,485	0	333,309	164,678	151,175	17,456	0
5 Disregard Payments to Families	22,927	0	0	0	22,927	10,193	0	0	0	10,193	33,120	0	0	0	33,120
6 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - Assistance	5,249	0	0	0	5,249	-325	0	0	0	-325	4,924	0	0	0	4,924
7 Miscellaneous Collections - Assistance	10,960	0	0	0	10,960	-679	0	0	0	-679	10,281	0	0	0	10,281
8 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- Assistance	24,521	12,529	10,898	1,094	0	489	-147	415	221	0	25,010	12,382	11,313	1,315	0
9 Child Support NonAssistance Collections	2,308,070	0	0	0	2,308,070	-272,366	0	0	0	-272,366	2,035,704	0	0	0	2,035,704
10 Basic Collections	2,096,209	0	0	0	2,096,209	-278,351	0	0	0	-278,351	1,817,858	0	0	0	1,817,858
11 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - NonAssistance	96,646	0	0	0	96,646	-5,992	0	0	0	-5,992	90,654	0	0	0	90,654
12 Miscellaneous Collections - NonAssistance	2,839	0	0	0	2,839	-176	0	0	0	-176	2,663	0	0	0	2,663
13 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- NonAssistance	112,376	0	0	0	112,376	12,153	0	0	0	12,153	124,529	0	0	0	124,529
14 REVENUES AND TRANSFERS	-2,823	-7,888	5,065	0	0	-1,262	-1,021	-241	0	0	-4,085	-8,909	4,824	0	0
15 Title IV-E Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	-7,888	-7,888	0	0	0	-1,021	-1,021	0	0	0	-8,909	-8,909	0	0	0
16 Never Assisted Cases Fee Recovery	5,065	0	5,065	0	0	-241	0	-241	0	0	4,824	0	4,824	0	0

Notes:
^{1/} Other reflects collections disbursed directly to California families and other jurisdictions.

REVENUES AND COLLECTIONS TABLE 2
Comparison of the 2021-22 Enacted Budget to the 2021-22 May Revision
(in thousands)

	2021-22 ENACTED BUDGET			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2021-22 MAY REVISE								
	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}					
1	2,629,316	195,828	182,899	17,844	2,232,745	-191,053	-27,677	-15,587	927	-148,716	2,438,263	168,151	167,312	18,771	2,084,029
2 CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COLLECTIONS	2,632,764	204,394	177,781	17,844	2,232,745	-190,416	-27,334	-15,293	927	-148,716	2,442,348	177,060	162,488	18,771	2,084,029
3 Child Support Assistance Collections	455,810	204,394	177,781	17,844	55,791	-49,166	-27,334	-15,293	927	-7,466	406,644	177,060	162,488	18,771	48,325
4 Basic Collections	375,498	191,865	166,883	16,750	0	-42,189	-27,187	-15,708	706	0	333,309	164,678	151,175	17,456	0
5 Disregard Payments to Families	39,313	0	0	0	39,313	-6,193	0	0	0	-6,193	33,120	0	0	0	33,120
6 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - Assistance	4,700	0	0	0	4,700	224	0	0	0	224	4,924	0	0	0	4,924
7 Miscellaneous Collections - Assistance	11,778	0	0	0	11,778	-1,497	0	0	0	-1,497	10,281	0	0	0	10,281
8 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- Assistance	24,521	12,529	10,898	1,094	0	489	-147	415	221	0	25,010	12,382	11,313	1,315	0
9 Child Support NonAssistance Collections	2,176,954	0	0	0	2,176,954	-141,250	0	0	0	-141,250	2,035,704	0	0	0	2,035,704
10 Basic Collections	1,969,993	0	0	0	1,969,993	-152,135	0	0	0	-152,135	1,817,858	0	0	0	1,817,858
11 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - NonAssistance	91,368	0	0	0	91,368	-714	0	0	0	-714	90,654	0	0	0	90,654
12 Miscellaneous Collections - NonAssistance	3,217	0	0	0	3,217	-554	0	0	0	-554	2,663	0	0	0	2,663
13 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- NonAssistance	112,376	0	0	0	112,376	12,153	0	0	0	12,153	124,529	0	0	0	124,529
14 REVENUES AND TRANSFERS	-3,448	-8,566	5,118	0	0	-637	-343	-294	0	0	-4,085	-8,909	4,824	0	0
15 Title IV-E Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	-8,566	-8,566	0	0	0	-343	-343	0	0	0	-8,909	-8,909	0	0	0
16 Never Assisted Cases Fee Recovery	5,118	0	5,118	0	0	-294	0	-294	0	0	4,824	0	4,824	0	0

Notes:
^{1/} Other reflects collections disbursed directly to California families and other jurisdictions.

REVENUES AND COLLECTIONS TABLE 3
Comparison of the 2021-22 November Estimate to the 2021-22 May Revise
(in thousands)

	2021-22 NOVEMBER ESTIMATE			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2021-22 MAY REVISE								
	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}					
1	2,483,317	167,619	167,318	18,887	2,129,493	-45,054	532	-6	-116	-45,464	2,438,263	168,151	167,312	18,771	2,084,029
2 CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COLLECTIONS	2,488,727	177,853	162,494	18,887	2,129,493	-46,379	-793	-6	-116	-45,464	2,442,348	177,060	162,488	18,771	2,084,029
3 Child Support Assistance Collections	414,366	177,853	162,494	18,887	55,132	-7,722	-793	-6	-116	-6,807	406,644	177,060	162,488	18,771	48,325
4 Basic Collections	334,713	165,713	151,402	17,598	0	-1,404	-1,035	-227	-142	0	333,309	164,678	151,175	17,456	0
5 Disregard Payments to Families	39,927	0	0	39,927	0	-6,807	0	0	0	-6,807	33,120	0	0	0	33,120
6 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - Assistance	4,924	0	0	0	4,924	0	0	0	0	0	4,924	0	0	0	4,924
7 Miscellaneous Collections - Assistance	10,281	0	0	0	10,281	0	0	0	0	0	10,281	0	0	0	10,281
8 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- Assistance	24,521	12,140	11,092	1,289	0	489	242	221	26	0	25,010	12,382	11,313	1,315	0
9 Child Support NonAssistance Collections	2,074,361	0	0	0	2,074,361	-38,657	0	0	0	-38,657	2,035,704	0	0	0	2,035,704
10 Basic Collections	1,868,668	0	0	0	1,868,668	-50,810	0	0	0	-50,810	1,817,858	0	0	0	1,817,858
11 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - NonAssistance	90,654	0	0	0	90,654	0	0	0	0	0	90,654	0	0	0	90,654
12 Miscellaneous Collections - NonAssistance	2,663	0	0	0	2,663	0	0	0	0	0	2,663	0	0	0	2,663
13 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- NonAssistance	112,376	0	0	0	112,376	12,153	0	0	0	12,153	124,529	0	0	0	124,529
14 REVENUES AND TRANSFERS	-5,410	-10,234	4,824	0	0	1,325	1,325	0	0	0	-4,085	-8,909	4,824	0	0
15 Title IV-E Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	-10,234	-10,234	0	0	0	1,325	1,325	0	0	0	-8,909	-8,909	0	0	0
16 Never Assisted Cases Fee Recovery	4,824	0	4,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,824	0	4,824	0	0

Notes:
^{1/} Other reflects collections disbursed directly to California families and other jurisdictions.

REVENUES AND COLLECTIONS TABLE 4
Comparison of the 2021-22 May Revise to the 2022-23 May Revise
(in thousands)

	2021-22 MAY REVISE			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2022-23 MAY REVISE								
	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}				
1	2,438,263	168,151	167,312	18,771	2,084,029	-7,280	-66,733	-45,933	-1,065	106,451	2,430,983	101,418	121,379	17,706	2,190,480
2 CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COLLECTIONS	2,442,348	177,060	162,488	18,771	2,084,029	-7,505	-66,958	-45,933	-1,065	106,451	2,434,843	110,102	116,555	17,706	2,190,480
3 Child Support Assistance Collections	406,644	177,060	162,488	18,771	48,325	-94,715	-66,958	-45,933	-1,065	19,241	311,929	110,102	116,555	17,706	67,566
4 Basic Collections	333,309	164,678	151,175	17,456	0	-113,956	-65,934	-46,957	-1,065	0	219,353	98,744	104,218	16,391	0
5 Disregard Payments to Families	33,120	0	0	33,120	0	18,319	0	0	0	18,319	51,439	0	0	0	51,439
6 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - Assistance	4,924	0	0	0	4,924	298	0	0	0	298	5,222	0	0	0	5,222
7 Miscellaneous Collections - Assistance	10,281	0	0	0	10,281	624	0	0	0	624	10,905	0	0	0	10,905
8 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- Assistance	25,010	12,382	11,313	1,315	0	-1,024	1,024	0	0	0	25,010	11,358	12,337	1,315	0
9 Child Support NonAssistance Collections	2,035,704	0	0	2,035,704	87,210	0	0	0	0	87,210	2,122,914	0	0	0	2,122,914
10 Basic Collections	1,817,858	0	0	0	1,817,858	81,540	0	0	0	81,540	1,899,398	0	0	0	1,899,398
11 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - NonAssistance	90,654	0	0	0	90,654	5,508	0	0	0	5,508	96,162	0	0	0	96,162
12 Miscellaneous Collections - NonAssistance	2,663	0	0	0	2,663	162	0	0	0	162	2,825	0	0	0	2,825
13 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- NonAssistance	124,529	0	0	0	124,529	0	0	0	0	0	124,529	0	0	0	124,529
14 REVENUES AND TRANSFERS	-4,085	-8,909	4,824	0	0	225	225	0	0	0	-3,860	-8,684	4,824	0	0
15 Title IV-E Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	-8,909	-8,909	0	0	0	225	225	0	0	0	-8,684	-8,684	0	0	0
16 Never Assisted Cases Fee Recovery	4,824	0	4,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,824	0	4,824	0	0

Notes:
^{1/} Other reflects collections disbursed directly to California families and other jurisdictions.

REVENUES AND COLLECTIONS TABLE 5
Comparison of the 2022-23 Governor's Budget to the 2022-23 May Revise
(in thousands)

	2022-23 GOVERNOR'S BUDGET			ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2022-23 MAY REVISE								
	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}	Total	Federal	State	County	Other ^{1/}					
1	2,480,583	102,424	124,989	17,886	2,235,284	-49,600	-1,006	-3,610	-180	-44,804	2,430,983	101,418	121,379	17,706	2,190,480
2 CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COLLECTIONS	2,482,012	108,677	120,165	17,886	2,235,284	-47,169	1,425	-3,610	-180	-44,804	2,434,843	110,102	116,555	17,706	2,190,480
3 Child Support Assistance Collections	319,783	108,677	120,165	17,886	73,055	-7,854	1,425	-3,610	-180	-5,489	311,929	110,102	116,555	17,706	67,566
4 Basic Collections	222,207	97,876	107,734	16,597	0	-2,854	868	-3,516	-206	0	219,353	98,744	104,218	16,391	0
5 Disregard Payments to Families	56,928	0	0	0	56,928	-5,489	0	0	0	-5,489	51,439	0	0	0	51,439
6 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - Assistance	5,222	0	0	0	5,222	0	0	0	0	0	5,222	0	0	0	5,222
7 Miscellaneous Collections - Assistance	10,905	0	0	0	10,905	0	0	0	0	0	10,905	0	0	0	10,905
8 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- Assistance	24,521	10,801	12,431	1,289	0	489	557	-94	26	0	25,010	11,358	12,337	1,315	0
9 Child Support NonAssistance Collections	2,162,229	0	0	0	2,162,229	-39,315	0	0	0	-39,315	2,122,914	0	0	0	2,122,914
10 Basic Collections	1,950,866	0	0	0	1,950,866	-51,468	0	0	0	-51,468	1,899,398	0	0	0	1,899,398
11 Collections for Other Jurisdictions - NonAssistance	96,162	0	0	0	96,162	0	0	0	0	0	96,162	0	0	0	96,162
12 Miscellaneous Collections - NonAssistance	2,825	0	0	0	2,825	0	0	0	0	0	2,825	0	0	0	2,825
13 Revenue Stabilization Adjustment- NonAssistance	112,376	0	0	0	112,376	12,153	0	0	0	12,153	124,529	0	0	0	124,529
14 REVENUES AND TRANSFERS	-1,429	-6,253	4,824	0	0	-2,431	-2,431	0	0	0	-3,860	-8,684	4,824	0	0
15 Title IV-E Child Support Collections Recovery Fund	-6,253	-6,253	0	0	0	-2,431	-2,431	0	0	0	-8,684	-8,684	0	0	0
16 Never Assisted Cases Fee Recovery	4,824	0	4,824	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,824	0	4,824	0	0

Notes:
^{1/} Other reflects collections disbursed directly to California families and other jurisdictions.

Local Child Support Agency Basic Costs

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects funding for the Local Child Support Agency (LCSA) basic costs.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Family Code (FC) Section 17306, FC Section 17704(b), and FC Section 17710(a).
- IRS Publication 1075 Tax Information Security Guidelines

METHODOLOGY:

Basic Costs:

Basic Costs are the sum of administration, county match for administration and revenue stabilization. The forecast for Basic Cost is \$824,672,000 for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021-22 and \$884,344,000 for SFY 2022-23.

Administration:

LCSA administration costs include salaries and benefits of county staff as well as operating costs. LCSAs are responsible for case intake, court preparation to establish paternity and support obligations, and the enforcement of support obligations, including locating absent parents. LCSA administration costs are funded at \$720,403,000 for SFY 2021-22 and \$779,503,000 for SFY 2022-23. Funding for administration is 34 percent State General Fund (SGF) and 66 percent Federal Financial Participation (FFP) matching funds.

DCSS is requesting an increase of \$59.1 million (\$20.1 million SGF) beginning in SFY 2022-23 to bring the underfunded LCSAs to parity with the LCSA funding methodology, which has been updated with the most recent LCSA caseload and fulltime equivalent (FTE) data.

The purpose of the methodology is to create more equitable funding across all local agencies, reducing geographic disparities in funding for child support case management and is not intended to establish new services or processes. The amount of funding proposed is based on the staffing costs (average cost per FTE) in each LCSA, as well as the number of additional FTEs needed by the LCSA.

The 32 LCSAs that would receive the proposed funding augmentation serve families who experience some of the highest rates of poverty, child poverty and homelessness in California. The combination of higher poverty rates and limitations on the availability of child support services because of the lack of adequate funding for these LCSAs has exacerbated the challenges families face in these counties. Funding LCSAs will enable underfunded LCSAs to provide more effective case management services for families who have existing cases, while also helping them

to begin to reach out to families who do not currently participate in the child support program.

Federal Performance Basic Incentives:

Federal Performance Basic Incentive funds of \$45,534,000 for SFY 2021-22 and \$46,106,000 for SFY 2022-23 are included in LCSA Basic Costs. These numbers reflect the amount of estimated federal incentive funds available to cover LCSA administration costs. For details, refer to the Federal Performance Basic Incentives premise description.

County Match for Administration:

Included in LCSA Basic Costs are county match funds for those LCSAs that elect to supplement the program with local matching funds. For SFY 2021-22 and SFY 2022-23 the budget is \$40,000,000 (\$26,400,000 federal funds and \$13,600,000 county funds). Funding for the County Match is 34 percent County General Fund (CGF) and 66 percent FFP matching funds. Counties may supplement their funding by using CGF in lieu of SGF.

Revenue Stabilization:

SFY 2021-22 includes an on-going augmentation of \$18,735,000 for Revenue Stabilization. For details, refer to the Revenue Stabilization premise description.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

- There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

- Adds \$59.1 million (\$20.1 million GF) for the LCSA Funding Methodology adjustment.
- Adds \$572,000 (100% FFP) to the Federal Performance Basic Incentive estimate based on the most recent data available.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>LCSA Basic Costs</u>	<u>LCSA Basic Costs</u>
Total	\$824,672	\$884,344
Federal	559,549	599,121
State	251,523	271,623
County	13,600	13,600
Reimbursements	0	0

Federal Performance Basic Incentives

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects the Federal Performance Basic Incentives. Pursuant to the Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998, the federal incentives passed onto Local Child Support Agencies (LCSAs) are based on the five performance measures and Data Reliability Audit compliance. California's historical performance on the Federal Performance Measures is displayed in the Auxiliary Tables section of this document.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

The federal performance incentive methodology was implemented October 1, 1999 and phased in over three years.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Family Code Section 17704, Public Law (PL) 105-200.
- The federal government pays incentives based on PL 105-200 using the following criteria:

1. The State's Collection Base

The federal incentive methodology gives a weight of "2" for all distributed collections made in current, former and Medicaid assistance cases and adds Never Assisted collections to make up the state's collection base. Federal fiscal year distributed collections were taken from the Office of Child Support Enforcement Quarterly Report of Collection reports. The formula is as follows:

$$2 \times (\text{Current Assistance Collections} + \text{Former Assistance Collections} + \text{Medicaid Assistance}) + \text{Never Assisted Collections} + \text{Collections for Other Countries} + \text{Fees Retained by Other States} = \text{State's Collection Base}$$

The state's incentive amount earned is based on the calculation of each performance measure level multiplied against the state's collection base.

2. Performance Factors

The federal incentive methodology considers program performance in five areas to determine each performance level:

- Paternity Established (Statewide Paternity Establishment Percentage) =
$$\frac{\text{Out-of-Wedlock Children w/Paternity}}{\text{Total Out-of-Wedlock Children, Last Fiscal Year}}$$

- Support Orders Established =
Total Cases w/Support Orders ÷ Total Number of Cases

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS (continued):

- Current Support Collected =
Total Current Support Collected ÷ Total Current Support Owed

(The previous three performance factors may each earn up to a performance level of 100 percent of the collection base.)

- Cases Paying on Arrears =
Total Cases Paying Arrears ÷ Cases with Total Arrears Due

- Cost-Effectiveness =
Total Collections ÷ Total Expenditures

(The above two performance factors may each earn up to a performance level of 75 percent of the collection base.)

3. Data Reliability Audit

The five performance measures data that the state reports annually is required to be complete and reliable through an audit. State data must meet a 95 percent standard of reliability. Failure to meet the data reliability standard in a given performance measure by a state would result in a reduction of federal incentives and the potential issuance of a performance penalty.

4. The Incentive Base Amount

Each performance level is multiplied by the collection base for each performance factor which results in an incentive base amount.

5. Comparison with Other States

The estimated maximum base for California is divided by the estimated maximum base for all states to determine California's share of the available federal incentive pool.

6. Determining the State's Incentive Entitlement

California's percentage of the available pool, as determined in number five, is multiplied by the available federal incentive pool to determine California's entitlement to federal incentives.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS (continued):

7. The Available Federal Incentive Pool

The available pool of federal incentive funds is determined using the Consumer Price Index. Following are the statutorily set pool amounts for each Federal Fiscal Year:

Federal Fiscal Year	National Incentive Pool Available	California's Earned Performance Incentives
2014	\$547,000,000	\$39,179,540
2015	\$556,000,000	\$40,765,180
2016	\$559,000,000	\$41,167,696
2017	\$571,000,000	\$41,997,177
2018	\$583,000,000	\$43,247,644
2019¹	\$588,000,000	\$43,749,032
2020¹	\$600,000,000	\$43,790,868
2021¹	\$609,000,000	\$45,533,581
2022¹	\$615,000,000	\$46,105,610

¹/ FFY 2019 through 2022 are based on the Policy Studies Institute.

METHODOLOGY:

The federal incentives are estimated using the methodology under PL 105-200. Based on current information available, it is estimated that California will be entitled to \$45,534,000 federal incentives in SFY 2021-22 and \$46,106,000 in SFY 2022-23.

FUNDING:

Funding for Federal Performance Basic Incentives is 100 percent federal funds.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

Adds \$572,000 (100% FFP) to the Federal Performance Basic Incentive estimate based on the most recent data available.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>
Federal Performance Basic Incentives	\$45,534	\$46,106
Federal	45,534	46,106
State	0	0
County	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0

Parentage Establishment Program (AB 2684)

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects the cost of Declarations of Parentage, as required by Family Code (FC) Section 7570-7577.

The California Paternity Opportunity Program (POP) was established in 1995 to comply with federal mandate (Title 42 United States Code (USC) 666(a)(5)(C)) that requires the Child Support Program to operate a simple system to establish paternity, or a legal determination for fatherhood for unmarried biological parents.

Establishing paternity is a critical first step in providing children with access to key benefits, such as social security and health insurance. Paternity establishment is achieved by either 1) obtaining a court order, or 2) completing a Declaration of Paternity. The Declaration of Paternity is a legal affidavit that holds the same legal force and effect as a court order and is offered free of charge by authorized witnessing agencies.

Chapter 876, Statutes of 2018 (AB 2684) revises the Uniform Parentage Act to ensure parents and children are treated the same, regardless of whether the children are born to same-sex or opposite sex couples. This new statute requires DCSS to expand the current POP to include voluntary declaration of parentage procedures to unmarried couples, including, but not limited to, unmarried same-sex couples who have children using assisted reproductive technology. The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) defines parentage as, "the legal mother-child relationship and father-child relationship as determined by the state."

California began establishing parentage as of January 2020. Two months later, the state was shut down due to the Covid-19 pandemic. State (and national) pandemic healthcare procedures severely limited who was allowed inside healthcare facilities (which disallowed fathers/other parents to attend births). This disrupted the ability for hospitals/birthing facilities to assist in the paternity/parentage establishment process (most declarations are completed in the birth setting, so the impact was great). Because these impacts were realized nationwide, states petitioned HHS for temporary relief from paternity-specific performance penalties. The Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE) proposed to modify the Paternity Establishment Percentage (PEP) from the 90 percent performance threshold to 50 percent for Federal Fiscal Years (FFY) 2020 and 2021 in order for a state to avoid a financial penalty. OCSE also proposed to provide that adverse findings of data reliability audits of a state's paternity establishment data would not result in a financial penalty. Due to the pandemic DCSS did not see the expected increase in declarations, but still maintained the required 90 percent performance threshold.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise will be implemented January 1, 2020.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: FC Section 7570-7577.

METHODOLOGY:

- Chapter 876 increases the number of people eligible to sign a declaration. Currently, LCSAs receive approximately 150,000 completed declarations annually from Authorized Witnessing Agencies. Assuming a 15 percent increase in declarations for parentage, DCSS anticipates an annual increase of 22,500.
- LCSAs are required to pay ten dollars (\$10) to birthing hospitals and other entities for each completed declaration that is filed with DCSS per California Family Code section 7571.

FUNDING:

- Funding for this premise consists of 34 percent SGF and 66 percent Federal Financial Participation matching funds.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

There is no change.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>
Total	\$225	\$225

Local Child Support Agency Revenue Stabilization

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects a permanent ongoing augmentation of \$18,735,000 (\$6,370,000 State General Fund (SGF)) for local child support agencies (LCSAs) to stabilize caseworker staffing and avoid a potential loss in child support collections.

In order to receive an allocation of revenue stabilization funds, LCSAs were required to develop and submit early intervention plans including the development of early intervention strategies that would be ready for implementation by July 1, 2009. Early intervention provides for a proactive approach to establish consistent and reliable payments of current support for families by engaging the noncustodial parent early in the child support process.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented July 1, 2009.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Family Code (FC) Section 17555 and FC Section 17710(a).
- The LCSAs were able to retain 186 caseworker staff in SFY 2020-21 with Revenue Stabilization funding.
- For SFY 2020-21, the marginal return on collections per caseworker for assistance cases was \$138,049.
- For SFY 2020-21, the marginal return on collections per caseworker for non-assistance cases was \$670,345.

METHODOLOGY:

- In SFY 2009-10, the base administration allocation of \$696,400,000 was used to calculate the inflationary increase needed to maintain a full administration allocation. The Consumer Price Index of 2.7 percent was applied to the base allocation resulting in an additional \$18,735,000 needed to fully fund administrative activities.
- An analysis of actual collections and caseworker staffing levels was used to estimate the marginal return on collections per caseworker.
- The 186 caseworkers were multiplied by the marginal return on collections per assistance case. This quotient was reduced by \$635,453 (to account for disregards) to compute additional net assistance collections of \$25,009,702 (\$11,902,526 SGF) in SFY 2021-22 and SFY 2022-23. The 186 caseworkers were multiplied by the marginal return on collections per non-assistance case to compute additional non-assistance collections of \$124,528,984.

FUNDING:

- Funding for this premise consists of 34 percent SGF and 66 percent Federal Financial Participation matching funds.
- Collections for assistance families are retained and serve as recoupment of public assistance costs. Collections received on behalf of non-assistance families are forwarded directly to custodial parties.
- The assistance collections are shared based on the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage and the non-federal sharing ratios. These ratios were updated to temporarily increase the federal share of recoupment to 56.2% effective July 2021 through June 2022 based on the public health emergency due to the Coronavirus pandemic. See Appendix A for the sharing ratios.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

There is no change to expenditures.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>
Total	\$18,735	\$18,735
Federal	12,365	12,365
State	6,370	6,370
County	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0

COLLECTIONS:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Collections</u>
Assistance Total	\$25,010	\$25,010
Federal	12,382	11,358
State	11,313	12,337
County	1,315	1,315
Other		
Non-Assistance	\$124,529	\$124,529
Total	\$149,539	\$149,539
Collections		

Internal Revenue Service Intercept Fees

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects the additional cost for Internal Revenue Service tax intercepts.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented October 1, 2007.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Title IV-D of the Social Security Act and 5 United States Code § 5514 (A)(a)(i).

METHODOLOGY:

- The federal tax intercepts were forecasted based on the actuals collected in State Fiscal Year 2020-21, adjusted to remove fees collected due to federal stimulus payments issued for Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19).
- Based on the September 16, 2021 Federal Offset notice DCL-21-12, the federal tax intercept fee will be \$21.61 per offset, and the administrative fee remains at \$14.83 per offset.

FUNDING:

Funding for this premise consists of 34 percent State General Fund and 66 percent Federal Financial Participation matching funds.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

There is no change.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>
Total	\$2,213	\$2,213
Federal	1,460	1,460
State	753	753
County	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0

Deficit Reduction Act – Mandatory Fee

DESCRIPTION:

The Federal Deficit Reduction Act (FDRA) of 2005 requires each state's office of child support enforcement to collect a \$25 annual fee from families that have never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families and have received at least \$500 in child support during the current fiscal year. Fees may be recovered from the custodial party, the non-custodial parent or the State (using state funds). California opted to pass the annual fee to the custodial party and began collecting the fee October 1, 2011. Annually, via the automated child support system, qualifying cases are assessed the \$25 fee. As required by FDRA 2005, 66 percent of the total fees collected are remitted to the federal government. The remaining 34 percent is retained by the state.

Effective October 1, 2019, the administrative service fee changed to \$35 and the disbursement threshold to \$550.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented January 1, 2008.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Public Law 109-171, FDRA of 2005 and Family Code 17208(c).
- California Child Support Automation System, Child Support Enforcement began tracking fees on October 1, 2010 and started assessing and collecting fees on October 1, 2011. Custodial parties began paying the fees in State Fiscal Year 2011-12.
- The federal budget (H.R. 1892) made changes to the FDRA of 2005. DCSS submitted and the legislature approved trailer bill language to increase the administrative service fee to \$35 and increase the disbursement threshold to \$550, effective October 1, 2019.

METHODOLOGY:

- The number of never-assisted cases assessed the fee is multiplied by \$35 to compute the total fees.
- The total fees to be collected are multiplied by 66 percent to determine the federal share.

FUNDING:

These costs represent the 66 percent Federal Financial Participation to be paid from the State General Fund.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

There is no change.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>
Total	\$3,733	\$3,733
Federal	0	0
State	3,733	3,733
County	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0

Section 1115 Grant Procedural Justice Informed Alternative to Contempt

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects the Procedural Justice Informed Alternatives to Contempt (PJAC) Federal grant. The PJAC grant allows states to develop and implement programs that offer an alternative to contempt by incorporating procedural justice principles into child support business practices as part of a national demonstration framework. The goal of the demonstration is to increase reliable child support payment, reduce potential arrears, avoid contempt proceedings, and improve relationships with the custodial parent and their child.

Beginning in February 2018, the California PJAC project sites in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties began the random assignment process for identifying participants for assignment to the treatment and control groups respectively. Working with the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation evaluation/research firm, the sites have maintained quality control and integrity in the random assignment process.

In October 2019, Riverside and San Bernardino received supplemental grant funding from OCSE to acquire additional caseworkers. Staffing was increased to manage the PJAC caseloads for the final 18 months of the grant and to move the cases from active management status to monitoring status. San Bernardino added two additional staff and Riverside added two and a half additional staff. The increase in staffing allowed more cases to be added to the PJAC project. In September 2020, the funding for these positions was no longer available, therefore, requiring a reduction in PJAC staff. This impacted case management and increased the average cases assigned to the remaining staff.

In Year 5 of the grant period, 100% of the enrollment goal was met, 2,300 participants for both the control and treatment groups. The Federal Performance Measure (FPM) 3 reached 22.9%, with over \$3.4 million in PJAC collections at the conclusion of Year 4. As the PJAC grant finalizes, the focus will be dedicated to close-out and evaluation of the project, as well as successfully transitioning PJAC cases back into the general caseloads.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented September 30, 2016.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Section 1115(a)(2), 1115(b) and 1115(b)3 of the Social Security Act [42 United States Code 1315].

- The grant is effective from September 30, 2016 through September 29, 2021.
- Section 1115 grant funds awarded to each project will represent 34 percent of the total project costs. The grant funds will be treated as state expenditures under Title IV-D that, for purposes of the demonstration project, will be reimbursed by the regular Title IV-D FFP match of 66 percent. The total approved cost of the project is the sum of the federal Administration for Children and Families (ACF) grant award under Section 1115 and regular FFP. Grantees do not need to provide matching funds.

METHODOLOGY:

- The estimate is based on the federal ACF Award letters dated September 30, 2016, and August 28, 2017.
- Funding for SFY 2021-22 is \$97,000, which is the last year.

FUNDING:

- The cost is funded 66 percent federal matching funds and 34 percent Section 1115 grant funds. No State General Funds are required.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

The grant ends in SFY 2021-22.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>CS Administration</u>	<u>CS Administration</u>
Total	\$97	\$0
Federal	97	0
State	0	0
County	0	0

Section 1115 Grant

Intergovernmental Case Processing Innovation Demonstration

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects the Intergovernmental Case Processing Innovation Demonstration grant. This demonstration grant project will provide new federal funding to California to make improvements to their existing intergovernmental case processing procedures and systems. The department has developed and deployed an interactive, electronic child support order modification & intergovernmental process. The child support modification process is housed in the department's public facing Customer Connect platform and allows customers to submit information related to their income and current circumstances to expedite the review and adjustment. The intergovernmental solution is housed in the SimpliGov platform and will feature two of the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA) required forms, the Declaration in Support of Establishing Parentage and the General Testimony. This workflow will allow Child Support Professionals and customers to complete these complex intergovernmental forms electronically. The child support modification process was implemented in June 2020 and the Intergovernmental Solution will be implemented in the Fall of 2021. DCSS is delivering these innovative solutions to customers in identified pilot counties and looks to expand and refine implementation statewide over the coming years. The grant period is October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2022.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented October 1, 2019.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Section 1115(a)(2), 1115(b) and 1115(b)3 of the Social Security Act [42 United States Code 1315].
- The grant is effective from October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2021.
- Section 1115 grant funds awarded to each project will represent 34 percent of the total project costs. The grant funds will be treated as state expenditures under Title IV-D that, for purposes of the demonstration project, will be reimbursed by the regular Title IV-D FFP match of 66 percent. The total approved cost of the project is the sum of the federal Administration for Children and Families (ACF) grant award under Section 1115 and regular FFP. Grantees do not need to provide matching funds.

METHODOLOGY:

- Funding for SFY 2021-22 is \$32,000 Section 1115 grant funds and \$63,000 FFP, for a total of \$95,000. SFY 2021-22 is the last year.

FUNDING:

- The program is funded 66 percent federal matching funds and 34 percent Section 1115 grant funds. No State General Funds are required.
- The total grant award is \$500,000 (\$170,000 Section 1115 grant funds, and \$330,000 FFP).

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

The grant ends in SFY 2021-22.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>CS Administration</u>	<u>CS Administration</u>
Total	\$95	\$0
Federal	95	0
State	0	0
County	0	0

Section 1115 Grant

Charting a Course for Economic Mobility and Responsible Parenting

DESCRIPTION:

California Child Support program received two awards from this grant, one managed by DCSS and the other by Sacramento County LCSA, as detailed below:

DCSS' project titled, "Adding Behavioral Economics and Change Science to Family Education Programs in California". In 2015, Los Angeles County Child Support Services developed a Parental Responsibility Education Program (PREP) to promote responsible parenthood by identifying the realities, costs, and legal consequences of parenting and encouraging the formation of healthy relationships and strong, stable families. While PREP was designed for high school students, this proposal intends to adapt the PREP curriculum for community college students, while incorporating best practices from behavioral economics to enhance the ability of young adults to focus on the legal and financial responsibilities and realities that accompany childbirth and childrearing. Grant monies will fund new research to elicit the social, cultural, emotional, and cognitive factors in this population that will increase the efficacy of the PREP program and provide building blocks to update the curriculum, incorporating behavioral economics to create an environment that will "nudge" students toward decisions that will support their educational goals.

Sacramento County LCSA's project titled, "My Empowerment (M.E.) Project, My Life, My Journey, My Choices," will target youth who are at higher risk of adolescent or young adult pregnancy and educate them about the financial, legal, and emotional responsibilities of parenthood. DCSS will leverage its financial and legal expertise assistance, and work with community partners to provide education and supports for youth to have access to informed decision making on success sequencing, which refers to a series of milestones in life that help young adults achieve self-sufficiency and avoid living in poverty. Specifically, the program will focus on a subpopulation of Black and Hispanic youth, ages 13 to 19, who have the highest instances of adolescent birth in Sacramento County. In addition to this primary focus, the M.E. Project will reach out to young, unmarried parents who have children to educate them on resources and support for being a successful co-parent.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented October 1, 2021.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Section 1115(a)(2), 1115(b) and 1115(b)3 of the Social Security Act [42 United States Code 1315].

- The grant is effective from October 1, 2021 through September 30, 2024.
- Section 1115 grant funds awarded to each project will represent 34 percent of the total project costs. The grant funds will be treated as state expenditures under Title IV-D that, for purposes of the demonstration project, will be reimbursed by the regular Title IV-D FFP match of 66 percent. The total approved cost of the project is the sum of the federal Administration for Children and Families (ACF) grant award under Section 1115 and regular FFP. Grantees do not need to provide matching funds.

METHODOLOGY:

- Funding for SFY 2021-22 is \$231,000 Section 1115 grant funds and \$447,000 FFP, for a total of \$678,000.
- Funding for SFY 2022-23 is \$220,000 Section 1115 grant funds and \$428,000 FFP, for a total of \$648,000.
- Funding for SFY 2023-24 is \$229,000 Section 1115 grant funds and \$445,000 FFP, for a total of \$674,000.

FUNDING:

- The program is funded 66 percent federal matching funds and 34 percent Section 1115 grant funds. No State General Funds are required.
- The total grant award is \$2,000,000 (\$680,000 Section 1115 grant funds, and \$1,320,000 FFP).

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

Reflects the budget for SFY 2022-23.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>CS Administration</u>	<u>CS Administration</u>
Total	\$678	\$648
Federal	678	648
State	0	0
County	0	0

California Child Support Automation System - SDU

DESCRIPTION:

The State Disbursement Unit (SDU) is one of two components of the California Child Support Automated System. The Child Support Enforcement (CSE) component provides the case management system for the statewide automated system. The SDU complements the CSE component by providing services to collect and distribute child support obligation payments for both the IV-D and Non IV-D populations, and to prepare collection payment transactions for processing by the CSE system.

This premise provides the funds necessary to support the SDU Service Provider (SP) contract.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented September 1999.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute(s): Family Code Section 17309 effective October 1, 1998.
- This premise reflects costs for the SP contract to perform statewide collection and distribution activities.

METHODOLOGY:

- Resource estimates are based on workload required to support the SDU.
- Costs are based on the current SDU SP contract.

FUNDING:

- The funds to support LCSA staff and the SP contract are funded at 66 percent Federal Financial Participation (FFP) funds and 34 percent State General Fund (SGF).
- Cases not subject to Title IV-D (Non IV-D) and filed prior to 1994 do not receive FFP. Therefore, the SP contract has been adjusted to reflect 100% SGF for the processing of payments related to these cases.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

This premise includes a technical correction to realign the local assistance automation budget by shifting \$2.2 million from SDU to CSE. During the SFY 2020-21 mandatory budget reductions, DCSS reduced the SDU budget by shifting credit card processing fees to the customers. The reduction was inadvertently captured on the budget tables as a CSE reduction, and therefore a technical correction is needed to properly align the funding.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

There is no change.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>CS Automation</u>	<u>CS Automation</u>
Total	\$12,766	\$12,766
Federal	8,426	8,426
State	4,340	4,340
County	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0

California Child Support Automation System - CSE

DESCRIPTION:

Federal law mandates that each state create a single statewide child support automation system that meets federal certification. There are two components of the statewide system. The first is the Child Support Enforcement (CSE) system and the second is the State Disbursement Unit (SDU). The CSE component contains tools to manage the accounts of child support recipients and to locate and intercept assets from noncustodial parents who are delinquent in their child support payments. The SDU provides services to collect child support payments from noncustodial parents and to disburse these payments to custodial parties. The Department of Child Support Services achieved full implementation of the California Child Support Automation System (CCSAS) in November 2008.

This premise reflects the contract services for the CCSAS, Local Child Support Agency (LCSA) staff assigned full-time with CSE as subject matter experts for child support program business practices, CSE system functionality, and funds for Electronic Data Processing maintenance and operations for both the CSE system and the LCSAs.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented September 1999.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Family Code Section 17308 effective January 1, 2000.

METHODOLOGY:

This premise reflects funding for CCSAS CSE as reported in the California Department of Child Support Services' 2021 Annual Advance Planning Document Update.

FUNDING:

- All project costs are funded with 66 percent Federal Financial Participation funds and 34 percent State General Fund.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

This premise includes a technical correction to realign the local assistance automation budget by shifting \$2.2 million from SDU to CSE. During the SFY 2020-21 mandatory budget reductions, DCSS reduced the SDU budget by shifting credit card processing fees to the customers. The reduction was inadvertently captured on the budget tables as a CSE reduction, and therefore a technical correction is needed to properly align the funding.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

There is no change.

EXPENDITURES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>CS Automation</u>	<u>CS Automation</u>
Total	\$60,271	\$60,271
Federal	39,779	39,779
State	20,492	20,492
County	0	0

Child Support Collections Recovery Fund

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects the estimated federal share of Title IV-A child support collections, which is utilized to fund a portion of the federal share of local assistance administration costs for local child support agencies.

The Child Support Collections Recovery Fund (CSCRF) premise only reflects Title IV-A child support collections. The Title IV-E share of the CSCRF is reflected in the California Department of Social Services' Local Assistance budget.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented July 2001.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

Authorizing statute: Family Code Section 17702.5.

METHODOLOGY:

For SFY 2021-22 and SFY 2022-23 the CSCRF is based on the estimated sum of the federal share of child support assistance collections less the estimated sum of the federal share of foster care collections.

FUNDING:

This premise is funded as the federal share of the Title IV-A child support collections in the Child Support Revenues, Transfers and Collections tables.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

This estimate is based on the most recent data and trends.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

This estimate is based on the most recent data and trends. It also reflects reductions in child support recoupment for Pass Through of Assigned Arrears Collections to Formerly Assisted Families.

REVENUES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Revenues</u>
Total	\$168,151	\$101,418
Federal	168,151	101,418
State	0	0
County	0	0
Reimbursements	0	0

Child Support Program Collections Assistance and Non-Assistance

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects child support collections distributed directly to families and assistance revenue collected on behalf of federal, state, or county governments for the recoument of public assistance benefits.

Basic collections represent the regular ongoing efforts of the local child support agency to collect child support payments. Collections for other jurisdictions are collections made on behalf of other states or countries and forwarded directly to them for distribution. Miscellaneous Collections consists of Medical Support, Pass-On, and Excess Collections. Basic, miscellaneous, and collections for other jurisdictions include, but are not limited to, collections from the following sources: wage assignments, federal and state tax refund intercepts, unemployment insurance benefit intercepts, lien intercepts, bank levies, payments directly from parents paying support, compromise of arrears program and the full collections program. Disregard payments to families, and collections attributable to Revenue Stabilization augmentation funding are reflected in separate premises.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Welfare & Institutions Code Section 11477.
- The child support payment data for assistance and non-assistance collections are based on the Child Support Monthly Report of Collections and Distributions (CS 34) and the Supplement to Monthly Report of Collections and Distributions (CS 35).
- The child support collections to other states and miscellaneous collections data are based on the CS 34 and CS 35 reports.

METHODOLOGY:

- Basic distributed collections (assistance and non-assistance), collections for other jurisdictions (assistance and non-assistance), and miscellaneous collections (assistance and non-assistance) are reported monthly on the CS 34 and CS 35 reports.
- Collection by Source reports were used to construct a linear regression model to forecast basic collections for SFYs 2021-22 and 2022-23.
- For collections for other jurisdictions and miscellaneous collections, the forecasted rates of change for basic collections were applied to arrive at the SFYs 2021-22 and 2022-23 estimates.

- Starting January 1, 2023, DCSS estimates a reduction of \$93.5 million (\$52.3 million SGF) in child support recoupment revenues for state fiscal year 2022-23 due to the proposed additional payments going to families, rather than government cost recoupment, including the County share (2.5%). California seeks approval to implement the Pass through a portion of collections to formerly assisted families.¹ To the extent a State pays the collection to the family, the Federal government waives their share of this recoupment, again, generally 50%.
- California seeks approval to implement the Pass through a portion of collections to formerly assisted families.¹ To the extent a State pays the collection to the family, the Federal government waives their share of this recoupment, again, generally 50%.
- Passing through collections to formerly assisted families, boosts the income of families who may still have minor children, and low incomes, with the cost of this boost shared with the Federal government through waiver of the Federal share of recoupment. DCSS collected approximately \$187M for these families in 2021. Similar to the advance payment of child tax credits, passing on these funds to families may help low-income families reduce the burden of high-cost debt² or stabilize their financial position like with Universal Basic Income³. Passing on these collections does not increase the burden of payment on the Parent Ordered to Pay Support (PPS), because only support successfully collected is passed on. Implementing this pass-through option does not impact eligibility of the PPS to relief from the debt pursuant to the Debt Reduction Program (compromise) or classification as uncollectible debt under the AB 135 provisions being implemented in January 2023. Only assigned arrears *actually collected* are passed on to the family.

FUNDING:

- Assistance collections are retained and serve as recoupment of public assistance benefits.
- The assistance collections are shared between federal, state and local governments based on the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage and the non-Federal sharing ratios. See Appendix A for detail.

¹ 42 U.S.C. § 657(a)(6)(A).

² <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-09-01/child-tax-credits-help-poorest-americans-pay-off-costly-debt#:~:text=America%27s%20poorest%20families%20are%20using,likely%20accumulated%20during%20the%20pandemic.&text=Families%20who%20earn%20less%20than,first%20on%20paying%20off%20debt>

³ <https://www.npr.org/2021/03/04/973653719/california-program-giving-500-no-strings-attached-stipends-pays-off-study-finds#:~:text=Short%20Wave-,Stockton's%20Universal%20Basic%20Income%20Experiment%20Increased%20Employment%20And%20Well%2DBeing,Stability%20and%20overall%20well%2Dbeing>.

- Collections received on behalf of non-assistance families are forwarded directly to custodial parties.
- Collections received on behalf of other states are forwarded directly to other states for distribution.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

The estimate has been updated based on the most recent data and trends using CS 34 and CS 35 reports, which reflects a decrease in collections. The estimated decrease can be attributed to a decline of 43% in unemployment insurance benefits intercept collections. The collections estimate was also updated to reflect the change in passthrough collections to former CalWorks assisted families.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

The estimate has been updated based on the most recent data and trends using CS 34 and CS 35 reports. Unemployment insurance benefit intercepts are estimated to decrease an additional 71% in 2022-23. It also reflects reductions in child support recoupment for Pass Through of Assigned Arrears Collections to Formerly Assisted Families.

COLLECTIONS:

(in thousands)

	2021-22 Collections	2022-23 Collections
Assistance Basic Collections	\$333,309	\$219,353
Federal	164,678	98,744
State	151,175	104,218
County	17,456	16,391
Other	0	0
Non-Assistance Basic Collections	\$1,817,858	\$1,899,398
Other	1,817,858	1,899,398
Collections for Other Jurisdictions Total	\$95,578	\$101,384
Assistance	4,924	5,222
Non-Assistance	90,654	96,162
Miscellaneous Collections Total	\$12,944	\$13,730
Assistance	10,281	10,905
Non-Assistance	2,663	2,825
Grand Total ^{1/}	\$2,259,689	\$2,233,865

1/ Grand Total does not include disregard to families or other collections described in separate premise items. Starting SFY 2022-23, Grand Total will include Revenue Stabilization adjustments.

Disregard Payments to Families

DESCRIPTION:

In addition to the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) grant, the custodial party receiving support also receives the first \$50 of the current month's child support payment collected from the non-custodial parent. Forwarding the disregard portion of the collection to the family, instead of retaining it as revenue, results in reduced collection revenues for the state and federal governments. Effective October 1, 2008, the Federal Deficit Reduction Act (FDRA) of 2005 allows the federal government to share in the cost of additional support collections passed through to families.

The Legislature approved trailer bill language to, beginning January 1, 2022, increase the amount of child support passed through to families receiving California Work Opportunities and Responsibilities to Kids (CalWORKs) assistance. Rather than the first \$50 of child support collected in a month, which is current law, the proposal increased the amount up to \$100 for a family with one child or up to \$200 for a family with two or more children. This will send an estimated additional \$34 million in assigned support directly to approximately 160,000 low-income California families and reduce annual general fund revenue by an estimated \$17 million in SFY 2021-22.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

- This premise was implemented in State Fiscal Year 1984-85.
- The FDRA federal participation provision was implemented October 1, 2008.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Family Code Section 17504.
- The child support payment data for disregard payments to families is based on the Child Support Monthly Report of Collections and Distributions (CS 34) and the Supplement to Monthly Report of Collections and Distributions (CS 35).
- Federal Financial Participation (FFP) is available for disregard payments of federally eligible collections.

METHODOLOGY:

- Effective January 1, 2022, the cost of the current disregard of \$100 for families with one child and \$200 for families with two or more children is reported monthly on the CS 35 reports. The disregard is paid when the current monthly child support collection is distributed.
- The forecast was generated based on actual data from July 2021 through March 2022.

- The FFP in disregard was calculated by computing federally eligible disregard collections and multiplying these by 50 percent.
- The cost is counted toward the State's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirement.

FUNDING:

- Beginning October 1, 2008, the federal participation in disregard became 50 percent.
- The costs are reflected in the California Department of Social Services budget as additional TANF MOE expenditures.
- Funding source for these costs are reflected in the Department of Child Support Services collections table as "Other" to display the amount of collections paid to the families.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

The projection has been adjusted based on actual disregard collections in February and March, which come in slightly lower than anticipated.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

SFY 2022-23 will be the first full year of collections at the higher monthly disregard threshold (\$100 / \$200).

COLLECTIONS:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Collections</u>
Total	\$33,120	\$51,439
Federal	0	0
State	0	0
County	0	0
Other	33,120	51,439

Title IV-E Child Support Collections Recovery Fund

DESCRIPTION:

This premise reflects the estimated federal share of Title IV-E Foster Care (FC) child support collections as determined by the Department of Child Support Services (DCSS). The DCSS is responsible for remitting the federal share of FC collections to the Child Support Collection Recovery Fund. The federal FC share of child support collections is used by the Department of Social Services to offset the Title IV-E share of FC expenditures.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented July 1, 2000.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Social Security Act Section 457 (6)(e)(1).
- Based on SFY 2020-21 actual collection data.
- Effective October 1, 2003, both the current and former Title IV-E Child Support Collections reduce the federal share of FC expenditures based on federal Office of Child Support Enforcement Action Transmittal letter 03-04, dated September 26, 2003.
- The Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate is 56.2 percent for the period of July 1, 2020 through July 31, 2023 (See Appendix A).

METHODOLOGY:

- The federal FC share of collections percentage was applied to the total estimated assistance collections. The FMAP rate was then applied to determine the federal share of FC collections, which resulted in a forecast of \$10,014,000 for State Fiscal year 2021-22 and \$8,423,000 for SFY 2022-23.

FUNDING:

The federal FC share of child support collections is used by the Department of Social Services to offset the Title IV-E share of FC expenditures.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

The estimate has been updated based on the latest data and trends.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

The estimate has been updated based on the latest data and trends. It also reflects reductions in child support recoupment for Pass Through of Assigned Arrears Collections to Formerly Assisted Families.

REVENUES:

(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Revenues</u>
Total	-\$8,909	-\$8,684
Federal	-8,909	- 8,684
State	0	0
County	0	0
Other	0	0

Never Assisted Cases Fee Recovery

DESCRIPTION:

The Federal Deficit Reduction Act (FDRA) of 2005 requires the state to pay the federal government a \$25 annual fee for families that have never received Temporary Assistance for Needy Families if at least \$500 is disbursed annually on their behalf. Fees may be recovered from the custodial party, the noncustodial parent or the state (using state funds). California opted to pass the fee to the custodial party and began collecting the fee October 1, 2011. Annually, via the automated child support system, qualifying cases are assessed the \$25 fee. The Department retains 34 percent of total fees collected. As required by FDRA 2005, the Department remits the remaining 66 percent to the federal government.

Effective October 1, 2019, the administrative service fee increased to \$35 and the disbursement threshold to \$550.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented October 1, 2011.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Public Law 109-171, FDRA of 2005.
- The California Child Support Automation System began tracking fees on October 1, 2010 and began assessing and collecting fees on October 1, 2011.
- The federal budget (H.R. 1892) made changes to the FDRA of 2005. DCSS submitted trailer bill language to increase the administrative service fee to \$35 and increase the disbursement threshold to \$550 effective October 1, 2019.

METHODOLOGY:

- The number of never assisted cases assessed the fee is multiplied by \$35 to compute the total fees. Fees collected will be remitted to the State General Fund.

FUNDING:

The \$35 mandatory fee is paid by the custodial party. The federal portion (66 percent) of the recovered fees is remitted to the federal government.

CHANGE FROM NOVEMBER ESTIMATE:

There is no change.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

There is no change.

Expenditures:
(in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23
	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>	<u>LCSA Admin.</u>
Total	\$4,824	\$4,824
Federal	0	0
State	4,824	4,824
County	0	0
Other	0	0

Discontinued Premises

CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COSTS:

- Section 1115 Grant (Using Digital Marketing to Increase Participation in Child Support)

CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM COLLECTIONS:

- None

Appendix A - Federal Medical Assistance Percentage

The assistance collections are shared based on the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) and the nonfederal sharing ratios. The 56.2% enhanced FMAP ends in September 2022 and will revert back to 50% in October 2022. These percentages are reflected below:

<u>ASSISTANCE:</u>	July 2021 – September 2022	<u>ASSISTANCE: Nonfederal</u>	July 2021 – September 2022
Federal	56.20%	State	97.50%
State	41.30%	County	2.50%
County	2.50%		
<u>FOSTER CARE:</u>	July 2021 – September 2022	<u>FOSTER CARE: Nonfederal</u>	July 2021 – September 2022
Federal	56.20%	State	40.00%
State	13.80%	County	60.00%
County	30.00%		
<u>KinGAP:</u>	July 2021 – September 2022	<u>KinGAP: Nonfederal</u>	July 2021 – September 2022
Federal	56.20%	State	79.00%
State	30.61%	County	21.00%
County	10.50%		

<u>ASSISTANCE:</u>	October 2022 – June 2023	<u>ASSISTANCE: Nonfederal</u>	October 2022 – June 2023
Federal	50.00%	State	97.5%
State	47.5%	County	2.50%
County	2.50%		
<u>FOSTER CARE:</u>	October 2022 – June 2023	<u>FOSTER CARE: Nonfederal</u>	October 2022 – June 2023
Federal	50.00%	State	40.00%
State	20.00%	County	60.00%
County	30.00%		
<u>KinGAP:</u>	October 2022 – June 2023	<u>KinGAP: Nonfederal</u>	October 2022 – June 2023
Federal	50.00%	State	79.00%
State	39.50%	County	21.00%
County	10.50%		

Appendix B - List of Acronyms

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
BICS	Behavioral Interventions for Child Support Services
CalWORKs	California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids
CCSAS	California Child Support Automation System
CGF	County General Funds
CS 34	Child Support Monthly Report of Collections and Distributions
CS 35	Supplement to Monthly Report of Collections and Distributions
CSE	Child Support Enforcement
CSCRF	Child Support Collections Recovery Fund
CSDA	Child Support Director's Association
DCSS	Department of Child Support Services
FC	Family Code / Foster Care
FDRA	Federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005
FFP	Federal Financial Participation
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
FMAP	Federal Medical Assistance Percentage
FTE	Full-time Equivalent
KinGAP	Kinship Guardianship Assistance Payment
LCSA	Local Child Support Agency
MOE	Maintenance of Effort
OCSE	Office of Child Support Enforcement
PJAC	Procedural Justice Informed Alternative to Contempt
PL	Public Law
POP	Paternity Opportunity Program
SDU	State Disbursement Unit
SGF	State General Fund
SFY	State Fiscal Year
SP	Service Provider
SSA	Social Security Administration
TANF	Temporary Aid for Needy Families
USC	United States Code

TOTAL PROJECTED DISTRIBUTED COLLECTIONS FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2021-22 and 2022-23

The charts below display California's total projected child support collections.

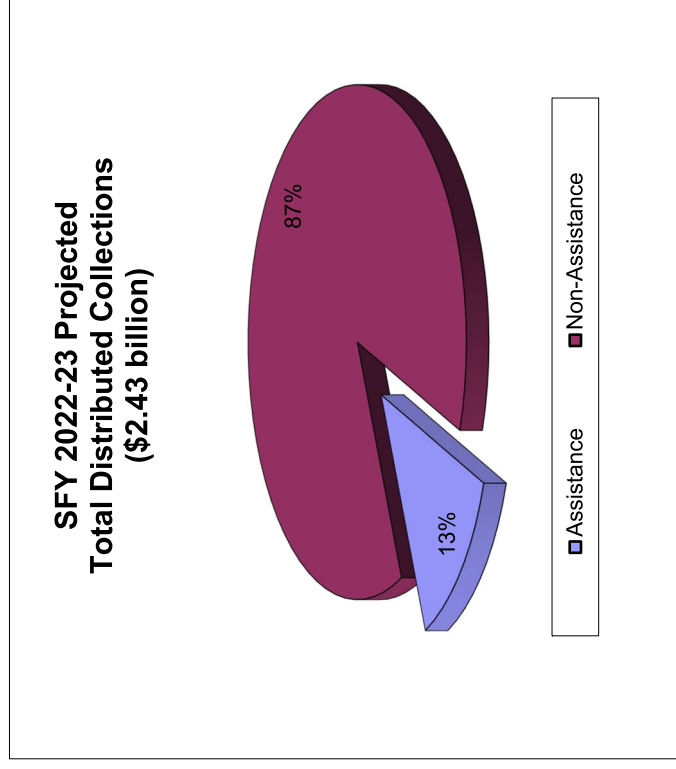
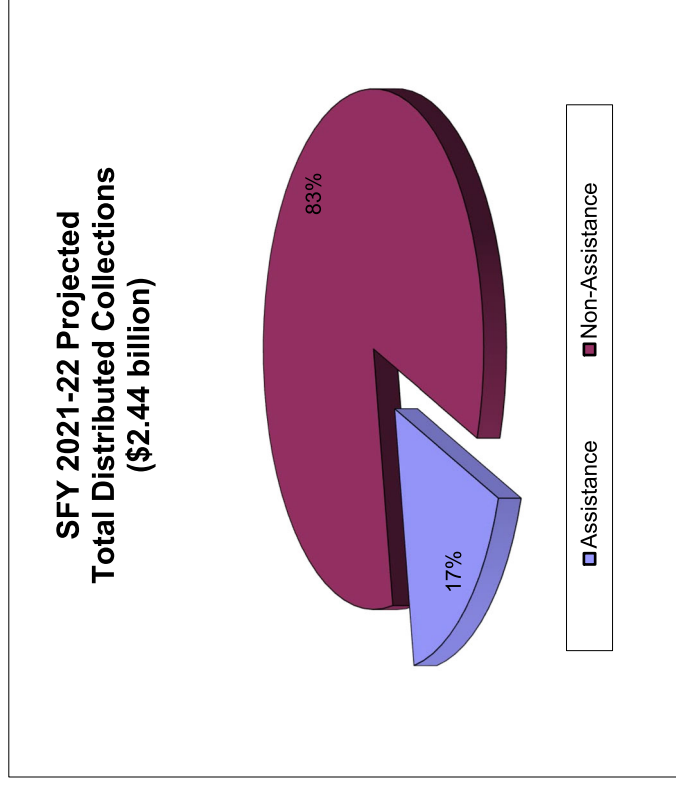
Assistance Collections - \$406.6 million in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021-22 and \$311.9 million in SFY 2022-23

- Basic Collections - \$333.3 million in SFY 2021-22 and \$219.4 million in SFY 2022-23
- Other Collections - \$55.1 million in SFY 2021-22 and \$73.1 million in SFY 2022-23

Non-Assistance Collections: \$2.0 billion in SFY 2021-22 and \$2.1 billion SFY 2022-23

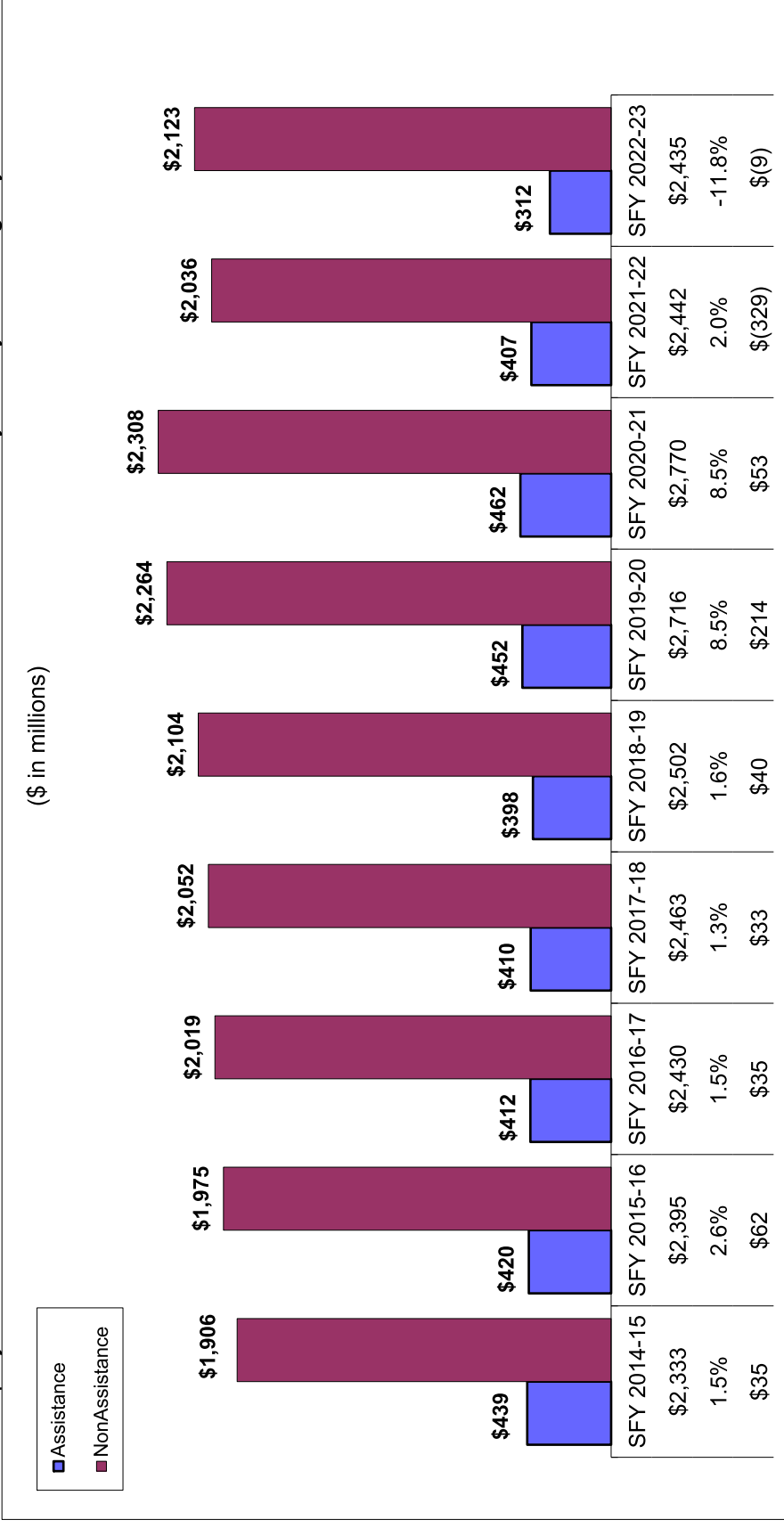
- Basic Collections - \$1.8 billion in SFY 2021-22 and \$1.9 billion SFY 2022-23
- Other Collections - \$93.3 million in SFY 2021-22 and \$99 million in SFY 2022-23

Basic Collections – Child support collections attained through the regular ongoing efforts of the Local Child Support Agencies (LCSAs).
Other Collections – Includes collections distributed to other jurisdictions, miscellaneous collections (medical support, pass-on, and excess), collections attained via Revenue Stabilization funding, and disregard payments to families.



TOTAL DISTRIBUTED COLLECTIONS FOR STATE FISCAL YEARS 2014-15 through 2022-23

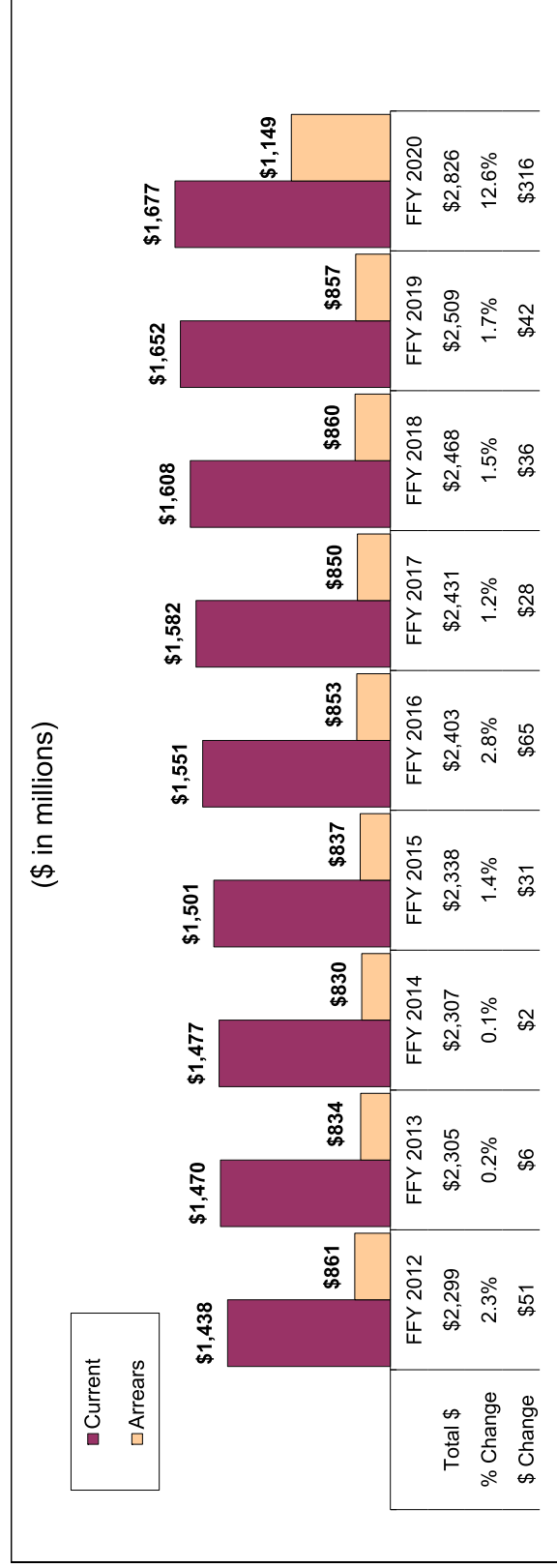
Child support distributed collections are projected to total \$2.43 billion in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2022-23. The chart below reflects actual and projected Total Distributed Collections for Assistance and Non-Assistance and the year-to-year change by State Fiscal Year.



Source: The collections data for SFY 2014-15 through SFY 2020-21 are from the Child Support 34 and Child Support 35 reports. The SFY 2021-22 through SFY 2022-23 projections are based on the most recent data.

**TOTAL DISTRIBUTED COLLECTIONS ^{1/}
FOR FEDERAL FISCAL YEARS 2012 through 2020**

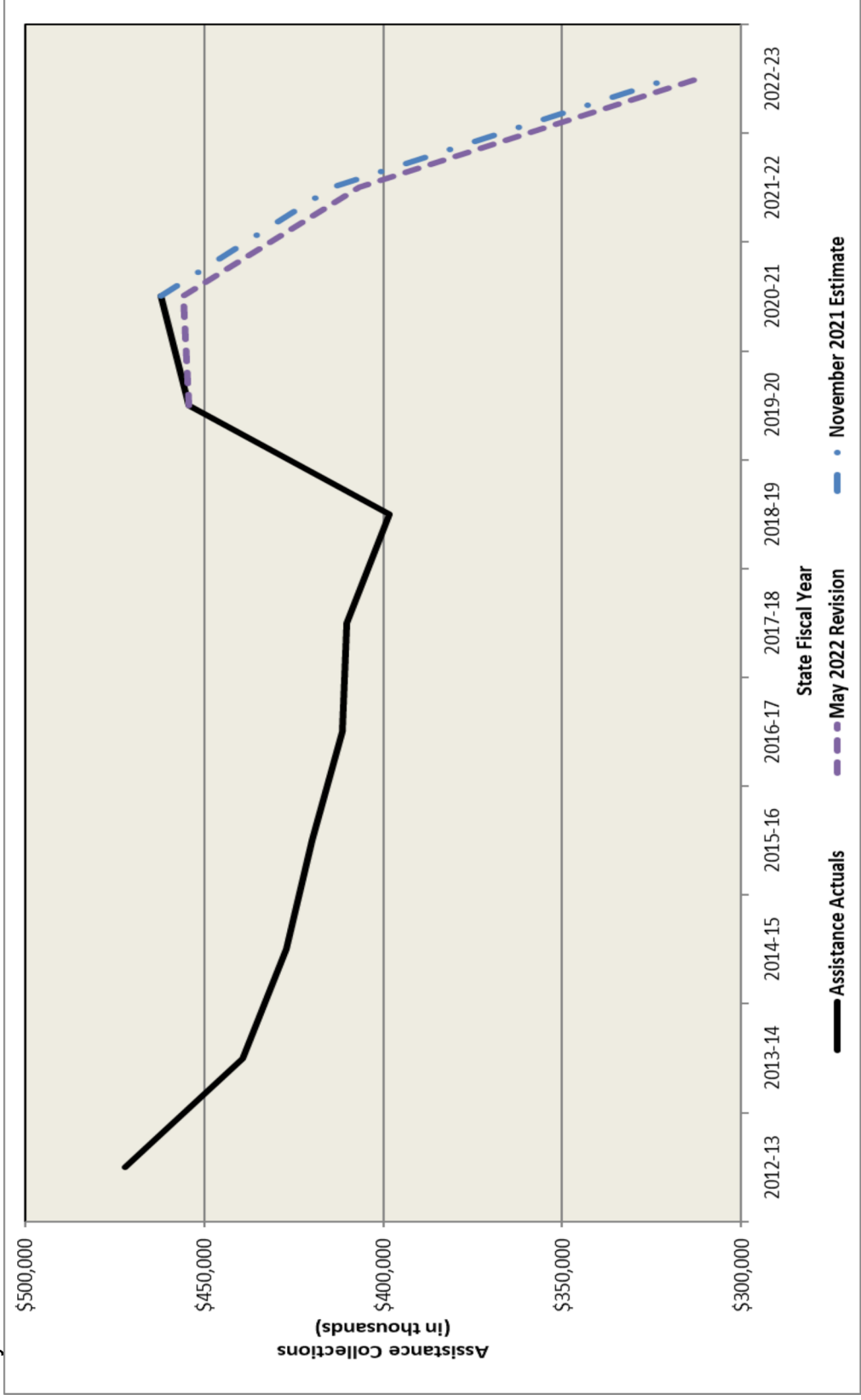
The chart below reflects the Total Distributed Collections as Current and Arrears Support by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY). Child Support distributed collections has grown from \$2.29 billion in FFY 2012 to \$2.8 billion in FFY 2020.



Source: The collections data for FFY 2012 through FFY 2020 is from the Office of Child Support Enforcement Annual Data Report (OCSE-157) line 25 (Total Support Distributed as Current Support during the Fiscal Year) and line 27 (Total Support Distributed as Arrears during the Fiscal Year).

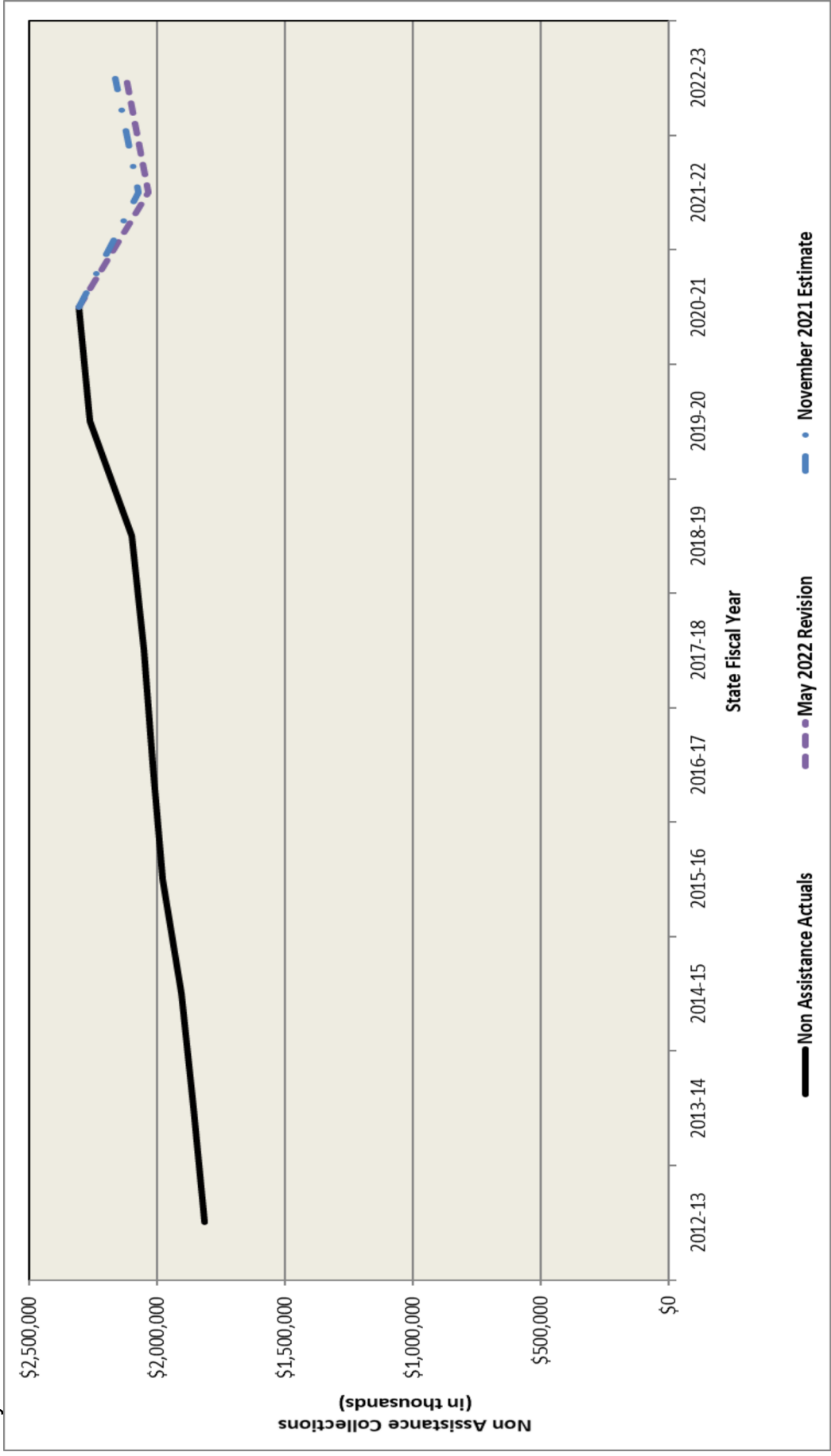
ASSISTANCE COLLECTIONS FORECAST COMPARISON

The May 2022 Revision reflects a decrease of 12 percent for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021-22 compared to the SFY 2020-21 actual collections and a decrease of 23.3 percent for SFY 2022-23 compared to the SFY 2021-22 May 2022 Revision.



NON-ASSISTANCE COLLECTIONS FORECAST COMPARISON

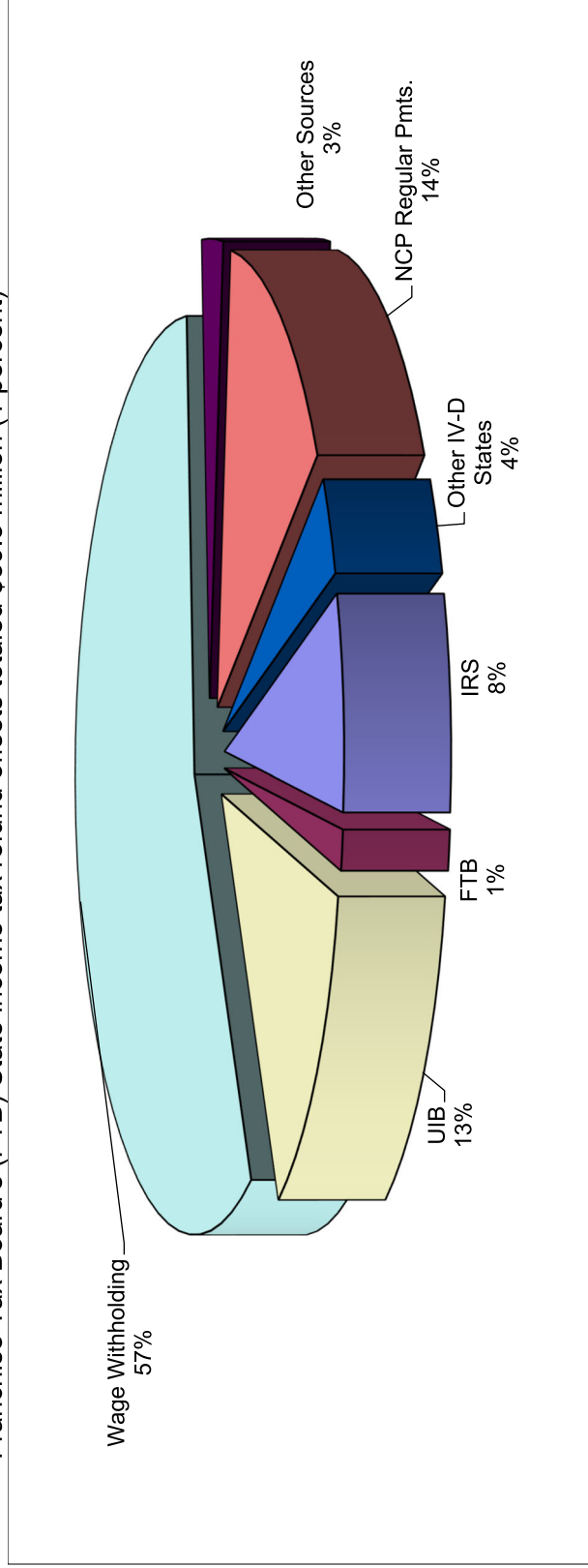
The May 2022 Revision reflects a decrease of 11.8 percent for State Fiscal Years (SFY) 2021-22 and compared to SFY 2020-21 actual collections and an increase of 4.3 percent in SFY 2022-23 compared to SFY 2021-22 May Revision.



TOTAL COLLECTIONS RECEIVED BY SOURCE FOR STATE FISCAL YEAR 2020-21

Total child support collections received for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2020-21 were \$2.7 billion. Collections sources include:

- Wage Withholding totaled \$1.6 billion (57 percent)
- Noncustodial Parent (NCP) Regular Payments totaled \$382.5 million (14 percent)
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Federal income tax refund offsets totaled \$209.3 million (8 percent)
- Other Sources¹ totaled \$7.3 million (3 percent)
- Other Jurisdictions² totaled \$99.4 million (4 percent)
- Unemployment Insurance Benefits (UIB) offsets totaled \$370.7 million (13 percent)
- Franchise Tax Board's (FTB) State income tax refund offsets totaled \$39.5 million (1 percent)



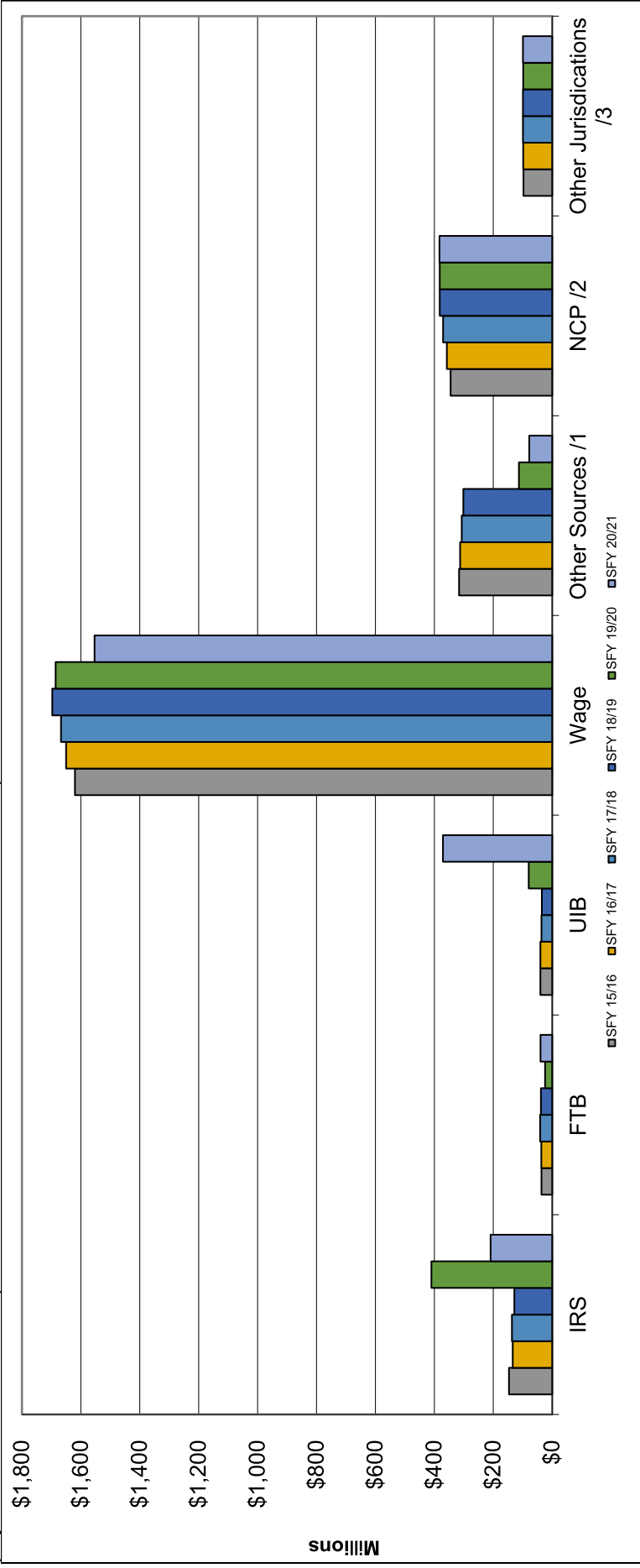
Source: Child Support 34 and Child Support 35 reports.

¹ Includes, but is not limited to, Liens, Workers' Compensation, Disability Insurance Benefits, California Insurance Intercepts, and Financial Data Institution Match (FIDM).

² Includes collections from tribes, other states and countries

HISTORICAL TOTAL COLLECTIONS RECEIVED BY SOURCE

The chart below reflects the Total Collections Received by Source from State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2014-15 through SFY 2020-21. The year-to-year change from SFY 2019-20 to SFY 2020-21 for Internal Revenue Service (IRS) intercepts was a decrease of 49 percent; Franchise Tax Board (FTB) intercepts increased 62.4 percent; Unemployment Insurance Benefits (UIB) intercepts increased 365.1 percent; Wage Withholdings decreased 7.8 percent; Other Sources increased 31 percent; Non-Custodial Parent (NCP) regular payments increased 0.1 percent, and Other Jurisdictions increased 1.1 percent.



Source: Child Support 34 and Child Support 35 reports.

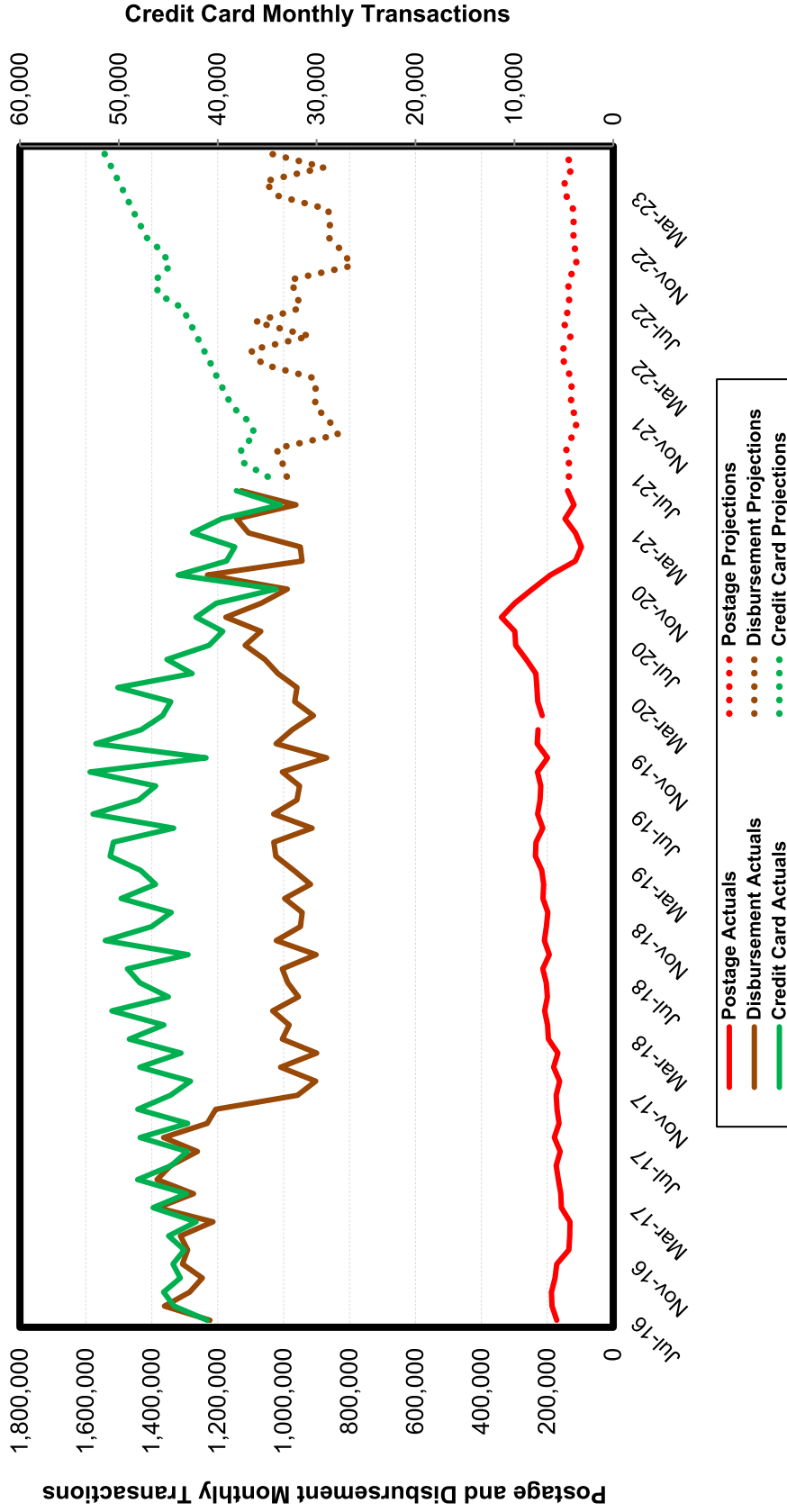
/1 Includes, but is not limited to Liens, Workers' Compensation, Disability Insurance Benefits, California Insurance Intercept and Financial Institution Data Match (FIDM).

/2 Includes payments received online, in the local office and alternate payment options such as: Money Gram and Pay Near Me implemented in June 2015, Kiosk (Touch Pay) implemented April 2016 and Paypal implemented in March 2018.

/3 Includes collections from tribes, other states and countries.

State Disbursement Unit Transactions by Type

The May Revise forecast utilizes 12 months of actual data for disbursement and credit card projections (January 2021 through December 2021). The postage projection is based on the current percentage of paper transactions to the total disbursements, which is 14%.





Federal Performance Measures at a Glance

DCSS implemented the incentive funding system based on program performance as required by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA). The Child Support Performance and Incentive Act of 1998 enacted significant changes in the way federal incentives are paid to states. The methodology changed from being based on cost-effectiveness only, to five federal performance measures implemented over a three-year period, beginning October 1, 1999. The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement’s (OCSE) Action Transmittal 01-01, dated January 3, 2001 contains the federal regulations that govern the incentive funding system. Since federal fiscal year (FFY) 2000, states have been evaluated annually for federal incentive funds based on the following five performance measures:

1. Paternity Establishment Percentage

- The “IV-D Paternity Establishment Percentage” (PEP) measures the total number of children in the IV-D caseload in the fiscal year who have been born out-of-wedlock and for whom paternity has been established, compared to the total number of children in the IV-D caseload as of the end of the preceding fiscal year who were born out of wedlock, expressed as a percentage;

OR

- The “Statewide Paternity Establishment Percentage” measures the total number of children born out-of-wedlock for whom paternity was acknowledged or established in the fiscal year compared to the total number of children in the state born out-of-wedlock preceding fiscal year, expressed as a percentage.

IV-D PEP

Minimum threshold: 50% + 2 - 6% increase annually if under 90% California’s

Performance:

FFY 2021	100.8%	FFY 2017	101.4%	FFY 2013	100.5%	FFY 2009	97.3%	FFY 2005	86.0%
FFY 2020	100.6%	FFY 2016	101.7%	FFY 2012	98.4%	FFY 2008	94.2%	FFY 2004	87.6%
FFY 2019	101.5%	FFY 2015	102.0%	FFY 2011	92.2%	FFY 2007	91.3%	FFY 2003	87.0%
FFY 2018	101.8%	FFY 2014	101.2%	FFY 2010	88.6%	FFY 2006	90.3%	FFY 2002	77.5%

Statewide PEP

Minimum threshold: 50% + 2 - 6% increase annually if under 90% California’s

Performance:

FFY 2021	94.5%	FFY 2017	94.3%	FFY 2013	98.6%	FFY 2009	103.4%	FFY 2005	106.5%
FFY 2020	88.6%	FFY 2016	98.6%	FFY 2012	101.6%	FFY 2008	101.4%	FFY 2004	117.8%
FFY 2019	93.8%	FFY 2015	98.0%	FFY 2011	107.0%	FFY 2007	106.7%	FFY 2003	105.9%
FFY 2018	93.6%	FFY 2014	98.2%	FFY 2010	102.6%	FFY 2006	109.9%	FFY 2002	108.7%

2. Percent of Cases with a Child Support Order

This data element measures cases with support orders as compared with the total caseload. Support orders are broadly defined as all legally enforceable orders, including orders for medical support only, and zero support orders, expressed as a percentage.

Minimum threshold: 50% or 5% increase annually California’s

Performance:

FFY 2021	92.8%	FFY 2017	91.2%	FFY 2013	89.0%	FFY 2009	78.8%	FFY 2005	80.3%
FFY 2020	92.1%	FFY 2016	90.4%	FFY 2012	87.9%	FFY 2008	80.2%	FFY 2004	78.1%
FFY 2019	92.1%	FFY 2015	89.4%	FFY 2011	85.8%	FFY 2007	82.1%	FFY 2003	76.4%
FFY 2018	91.6%	FFY 2014	89.2%	FFY 2010	82.5%	FFY 2006	80.6%	FFY 2002	75.3%

3. Current Collections Performance

This performance standard measures the amount of current support collected as compared to the total amount of current support owed, expressed as a percentage.

Minimum threshold: 40%

California’s Performance:

FFY	66.5%	FFY	66.5	FFY 2013	63.3	FFY	53.4	FFY	49.3
FFY	66.5%	FFY	67.0	FFY 2012	61.4	FFY	52.8	FFY	48.0
FFY	66.6%	FFY	66.5	FFY 2011	58.6	FFY	51.5	FFY	45.2
FFY	66.5%	FFY	64.9	FFY 2010	56.0	FFY	50.4	FFY	42.4

4. Arrearage Collections Performance

This performance standard measures the number of cases with child support arrearage collections as compared with the number of cases owing arrearages during the federal fiscal year, expressed as a percentage.

Minimum threshold: 40%

California’s Performance:

FFY 2021	74.5%	FFY 2017	66.4%	FFY 2013	65.1%	FFY 2009	59.4%	FFY 2005	56.0%
FFY 2020	78.7%	FFY 2016	66.7%	FFY 2012	63.5%	FFY 2008	59.1%	FFY 2004	54.9%
FFY 2019	66.7%	FFY 2015	66.2%	FFY 2011	61.6%	FFY 2007	57.1%	FFY 2003	55.4%
FFY 2018	66.8%	FFY 2014	65.8%	FFY 2010	60.3%	FFY 2006	56.5%	FFY 2002	54.9%

5. Cost Effectiveness Performance Level

This measure compares the total amount of distributed collections to the total amount of expenditures for the fiscal year, expressed as distributed collections per dollar of expenditure.

Minimum threshold: \$2.00

California’s Performance:

FFY 2021	\$2.68	FFY 2017	\$2.52	FFY 2013	\$2.54	FFY 2009	\$2.10	FFY 2005	\$2.15
FFY 2020	\$2.74	FFY 2016	\$2.51	FFY 2012	\$2.47	FFY 2008	\$1.96*	FFY 2004	\$2.12
FFY 2019	\$2.51	FFY 2015	\$2.51	FFY 2011	\$2.29	FFY 2007	\$2.01	FFY 2003	\$2.31
FFY 2018	\$2.52	FFY 2014	\$2.43	FFY 2010	\$2.38	FFY 2006	\$2.03	FFY 2002	\$2.23

* The actual FFY 2008 statewide total for cost effectiveness is \$2.04. Due to a reporting error it had been reported as \$1.96.

Data Reliability

In addition to meeting these performance goals, for purposes of incentives and penalties, data must meet a 95 percent standard of reliability. Data must be found to be sufficiently complete and error free. Federal auditors are required to conduct audits to assess completeness, reliability and security of the data, and the accuracy of the reporting systems used in calculating performance indicators.

Failure to meet the data reliability standard puts states at risk of losing eligibility for incentive funds and incurring significant penalties unless improvements are made during the year.

Penalties

If any state falls below one or more of the performance measures or does not meet the data reliability criteria, then an automatic corrective action period of one year will ensue. If not corrected during that period, a penalty will be imposed at the end of that year. For example, if a state failed two consecutive annual audits, a penalty would be imposed. The penalty level by which payments would be reduced is one to two percent of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) grant for the first finding; two to three percent for the second consecutive finding; and three to five percent for the third and subsequent consecutive findings. Total penalties may not exceed 25 percent of the TANF grant.

Federal Performance Measures Preliminary National Ranking Data – FFY 2020

National Federal Performance Measures for Federal Fiscal Year 2020											
IV-D PEP	Statewide PEP	Cases with Support Orders	Current Support Paid	Cases Paying on Arrears	Cost Effectiveness						
Arizona	111.4%	1 Indiana	83.9%	1 Pennsylvania	1 Texas						
Wyoming	100.5%	2 Wyoming	76.2%	2 North Dakota	2 Vermont						
Nevada	98.8%	3 Connecticut	75.7%	3 Indiana	3 South Dakota						
Arkansas	98.7%	4 Alaska	75.4%	4 Minnesota	4 Mississippi						
North Dakota	96.0%	5 Maine	74.1%	5 Wisconsin	5 Idaho						
Vermont	104.4%	6 Iowa	73.3%	6 California	6 Missouri						
Florida	104.3%	7 South Dakota	72.0%	7 Alaska	7 Tennessee						
Iowa	103.5%	8 Washington	72.0%	8 Florida	8 Georgia						
Maine	103.5%	9 Arizona	71.7%	9 Maryland	9 Wyoming						
Utah	103.5%	10 Nebraska	71.7%	10 Wisconsin	10 Wisconsin						
Montana	101.5%	11 California	70.2%	11 Ohio	11 Virginia						
Idaho	100.6%	12 Ohio	69.8%	12 Colorado	12 Ohio						
California	100.6%	13 Nevada	68.9%	13 Nebraska	13 North Dakota						
Pennsylvania	100.6%	14 Oregon	68.8%	14 Arkansas	14 Kansas						
Nebraska	100.2%	15 Vermont	68.7%	15 Massachusetts	15 Florida						
Minnesota	100.1%	16 Idaho	68.7%	16 Nevada	16 Oklahoma						
Wisconsin	100.1%	17 Georgia	67.4%	17 New Jersey	17 Arkansas						
Georgia	100.0%	18 Pennsylvania	67.3%	18 New Jersey	18 Arkansas						
South Dakota	99.5%	19 Illinois	66.5%	19 Indiana	19 Michigan						
North Carolina	99.0%	20 Kansas	66.5%	20 Massachusetts	20 Arizona						
West Virginia	98.1%	21 Ohio	66.5%	21 New Hampshire	21 Massachusetts						
Maryland	97.9%	22 Pennsylvania	66.5%	22 Wyoming	21 Nebraska						
Mississippi	97.7%	23 Virginia	66.5%	23 Wyoming	22 Iowa						
Kansas	97.6%	24 Connecticut	65.8%	24 New Mexico	23 Alabama						
Washington	97.0%	25 Texas	65.5%	25 New Mexico	23 Alabama						
Ohio	96.9%	26 Louisiana	65.5%	26 Utah	24 Louisiana						
New Jersey	96.8%	27 South Carolina	65.5%	27 Mississippi	24 Louisiana						
Virginia	96.5%	28 Maryland	64.8%	28 Montana	25 Indiana						
Connecticut	96.1%	29 West Virginia	64.6%	29 West Virginia	25 Illinois						
Iowa	96.0%	30 Montana	64.3%	30 West Virginia	26 Utah						
New Hampshire	95.9%	31 Minnesota	64.1%	30 North Carolina	26 Utah						
Hawaii	95.8%	32 North Dakota	64.1%	31 Oklahoma	27 New York						
Missouri	95.5%	33 Idaho	64.1%	32 Idaho	27 Pennsylvania						
New Mexico	95.3%	34 Alabama	63.1%	33 Virginia	28 South Carolina						
Alabama	95.0%	35 Nebraska	63.1%	34 South Dakota	33 Hawaii						
Tennessee	94.2%	36 Arkansas	62.1%	35 Rhode Island	34 North Carolina						
Louisiana	93.5%	37 Delaware	61.5%	36 North Dakota	34 North Carolina						
Michigan	93.0%	38 Guam	61.3%	37 Missouri	35 New Jersey						
Kentucky	92.5%	39 Indiana	61.3%	38 Tennessee	36 Colorado						
Colorado	91.2%	40 North Carolina	61.0%	39 Texas	37 Washington						
Florida	91.0%	41 Kentucky	61.0%	40 Tennessee	38 Montana						
Alaska	89.0%	42 Louisiana	60.7%	41 Illinois	39 Oregon						
Dist. Of Columbia	88.0%	43 Maine	60.4%	42 Connecticut	40 Alaska						
South Carolina	88.5%	44 Nevada	59.9%	43 Kentucky	41 New Hampshire						
Texas	87.4%	45 New Hampshire	57.8%	44 Kentucky	42 Maine						
Massachusetts	86.9%	46 New Mexico	57.5%	45 Kansas	43 Maine						
New York	84.7%	47 North Carolina	57.5%	46 Kansas	44 New Mexico						
Delaware	84.2%	48 North Dakota	56.4%	47 Alabama	45 Nevada						
Rhode Island	84.1%	49 Puerto Rico	56.4%	48 Louisiana	46 Connecticut						
Illinois	82.4%	50 Delaware	55.4%	49 Delaware	47 Minnesota						
Oklahoma	79.4%	51 South Dakota	55.2%	50 Rhode Island	48 Vermont						
Guam	NA	52 Rhode Island	52.5%	51 Hawaii	49 Delaware						
Puerto Rico	NA	53 Vermont	52.5%	52 Alabama	50 California						
Virgin Islands	NA	54 Virgin Islands	52.5%	53 Louisiana	50 Rhode Island						
Washington	NA	55 Puerto Rico	NA	54 Guam	51 Dist. Of Columbia						
Virgin Islands	NA	56 Virgin Islands	NA	55 Puerto Rico	51 Hawaii						
Wisconsin	NA	57 Wisconsin	NA	56 Virgin Islands	51 Guam						
Weighted National Average/Total	87.3%	87.5%	88.3%	79.2%	\$6.51						

Note: Preliminary data based on OCSE 157 data submitted by each state to OCSE and provided to MAXIMUS. Subsequent revisions to OCSE 157 data provided to OCSE but not provided to MAXIMUS are not reflected here.

Non IV-D Child Support Collections

DESCRIPTION:

Pursuant to federal Public Law 104-193, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 requires that Department of Child Support Services establish and operate a State Disbursement Unit (SDU) for the collection and disbursement of payments for: 1) orders in IV-D cases, and 2) orders in Non IV-D cases for which the support order was initially issued on or after January 1, 1994, and in which the income of the non-custodial parent is subject to withholding.

This premise reflects the estimated Non IV-D child support collections collected through the SDU. Non IV-D child support collections are cases with court-ordered wage assignments that are not being served by the Local Child Support Agencies.

IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

This premise was implemented as part of the SDU, effective July 2006.

KEY DATA/ASSUMPTIONS:

- Authorizing statute: Welfare and Institutions Code Section 10080, Family Code Section 17309, and Code of Civil Procedure Section 706.030 (6).
- It is assumed that Non IV-D child support collections collected through court-ordered wage withholding orders will be processed through the SDU and distributed to the families.
- This Non IV-D child support payment data is based on the Child Support Monthly Report of Collections and Distributions (CS 34).

METHODOLOGY:

- Actual Non IV-D collections are reported monthly on the CS 34 report. Actual Non IV-D collections from January 2018 through December 2021 were used to construct a 48 month linear regression model to forecast the annual Non IV-D collections amounts for SFY 2021-22 and SFY 2022-23.

FUNDING:

- Non IV-D collections are distributed 100 percent to the families.

CHANGE FROM ENACTED BUDGET:

The change reflects updated projections using the most recent 48 months of data.

REASON FOR YEAR-TO-YEAR CHANGE:

The 48-month trend is projecting a decrease in SFY 2022-23.

COLLECTIONS:

(in thousands)

Fund Category	<u>2021-22 Collections</u>	<u>2022-23 Collections</u>
Total	\$139,847	\$127,190
Federal	0	0
State	0	0
County	0	0
Other	139,847	127,190

TABLE COMPARISON
Non IV-D CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS 1/
(in thousands)

2021-22 ENACTED BUDGET		ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2021-22 MAY REVISION		
Total	Other 2/	Federal	State	County	Total	State	County
146,119	0	-6,272	0	0	139,847	0	0
146,119	0	0	146,119	-6,272	139,847	0	139,847
2021-22 ENACTED BUDGET TO 2021-22 MAY REVISION							
1 Non IV-D CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS							
2021-22 NOVEMBER ESTIMATE		ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2021-22 MAY REVISION		
Total	Other 2/	Federal	State	County	Total	State	County
142,111	0	-2,264	0	0	139,847	0	0
142,111	0	0	142,111	-2,264	139,847	0	139,847
2021-22 NOVEMBER ESTIMATE TO 2021-22 MAY REVISION							
2 Non IV-D CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS							
2021-22 MAY REVISION		ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2022-23 MAY REVISION		
Total	Other 2/	Federal	State	County	Total	State	County
139,847	0	-12,657	0	0	127,190	0	0
139,847	0	0	139,847	-12,657	127,190	0	127,190
2021-22 MAY REVISION TO 2022-23 MAY REVISION							
3 Non IV-D CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS							
2022-23 NOVEMBER ESTIMATE		ADJUSTMENTS/DIFFERENCES			2022-23 MAY REVISION		
Total	Other 2/	Federal	State	County	Total	State	County
129,083	0	-1,893	0	0	127,190	0	0
129,083	0	0	129,083	-1,893	127,190	0	127,190
2022-23 NOVEMBER ESTIMATE TO 2022-23 MAY REVISION							
4 Non IV-D CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS							

1/ Non IV-D Child Support Collections are from court ordered wage assignment cases paid to the families, which are not handled through the local child support agencies but rather through the State Disbursement Unit.

2/ Other reflects collections that are paid to families.