



The CAPTA State Grant Program Represents Less Than One Percent of Child Welfare Spending but Places Many Requirements on States to Drive System Design

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KEY POINTS

- States use Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) State Grant Program funds to support child protective services (CPS). Funds tend to be invested in system infrastructure improvements including workforce training, policy and protocol development, data system enhancements and reporting, and quality assurance.
- To receive funding for the CAPTA State Grant Program, states are required to comply with a broad set of statutory assurances that govern reporting laws, investigative procedures, data systems, and interagency coordination. Over time, Congress has incrementally expanded the list of these statutory assurances, which aim to promote child safety and drive child welfare infrastructure improvements.
- CAPTA State Grant Program funding has increased over time but has remained relatively stable over the past five years, ranging from approximately \$95 to \$105 million from Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) to FY26. It represents a very small share of overall child welfare spending - less than one percent of the roughly \$34 billion spent on child welfare nationally in FY22.
- In FY23, CAPTA State Grant Program funding translated into supporting a median of \$34.68 per investigation across states (range of about \$14 to \$110 per investigation) - a fraction of the actual cost per child maltreatment investigation.
- States face ongoing administrative and compliance requirements tied to CAPTA State Grant Program funding, including reporting and system coordination, and may be required to take corrective action or risk losing funding eligibility if requirements are not met. The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) is working to reduce the administrative burden states face related to these reporting requirements.

BACKGROUND

CAPTA, enacted in 1974, is the foundational federal statute addressing child abuse and neglect and defining the federal role in supporting state child protection systems.¹ CAPTA provides both funding and a statutory framework for prevention, assessment, investigation, and treatment activities, while also establishing core federal expectations for state CPS systems. CAPTA does not create a federal child protection system; rather, it

sets minimum standards and conditions that states must meet in operating their own CPS systems as a precondition of receiving funding.²

Within CAPTA, Title I, Part 1 State Grants (Section 106, referred to in this brief as the “CAPTA State Grant Program”) authorize formula grants to states to improve the functioning of CPS systems, particularly at the front-end of the child welfare continuum: intake, screening, assessment, and investigation of maltreatment reports.^{3,4} Total appropriation amounts for the CAPTA State Grant Program represent a relatively small share of overall child welfare financing, and to receive funds, states must submit a plan and certify compliance with statutory assurances governing reporting laws, investigative procedures, data systems, and interagency coordination. These requirements have expanded over time through successive amendments.⁵

This brief highlights the types of activities for which states can use CAPTA State Grant Program funding, analyzes appropriated funding for the grant program in the context of total child welfare funding, summarizes the assurances tied to receipt of program funding, and acknowledges ongoing efforts to improve transparency and data utility while reducing burdens for states.

THE CAPTA STATE GRANT PROGRAM FUNDS STATE CPS INFRASTRUCTURE AND SYSTEM COORDINATION

The CAPTA State Grant Program is purportedly designed to support improvements to CPS systems, particularly the processes used to receive, assess, and respond to reports of child abuse and neglect. Funding is primarily directed toward system infrastructure, workforce capacity, and cross-system coordination rather than direct service delivery.^{6,7} Examples of how states may use CAPTA State Grant Program funding include:

- **Improving CPS intake, screening, and investigations:** States may use CAPTA State Grant Program funding to strengthen front-end CPS functions, including intake, screening, and investigation. The statute authorizes investments in how states receive and assess reports of suspected child maltreatment, including the development and implementation of risk and safety assessment tools, triage protocols, and investigative procedures.
- **Workforce training and professional development:** States may use CAPTA State Grant Program funding to support training and professional development for CPS personnel, including caseworkers and individuals responsible for reporting suspected child maltreatment. This includes improving workforce skills, qualifications, and supervisory capacity to carry out core child protection responsibilities.
- **Data systems and federal reporting:** States may use CAPTA State Grant Program funding to develop and maintain data systems that track reports of maltreatment from intake through final disposition. These systems enable states to meet federal reporting requirements, particularly through the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) to the extent practicable,⁸ and support oversight, monitoring, and system improvement.
- **Enhancing coordination with courts, health, and law enforcement:** States may use CAPTA State Grant Program funding to support coordination across the multiple systems involved in child protection, including courts, law enforcement, health care providers, and social services. These activities are intended to improve information sharing, case coordination, and the overall effectiveness of state CPS responses.⁹

IN PRACTICE, STATES ARE USING CAPTA FUNDS, IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER FUNDS, FOR ACTIVITIES SUCH AS INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS AND WORKFORCE TRAINING

Historically, as a part of states' annual reporting requirements for the Annual Progress and Services Report, states report on how they use CAPTA funds, including CAPTA State Grant Program funds, either alone or in combination with other funds. States describe how their use of funding addresses the purposes and objectives of the grant program but have some flexibility on what they opt to include in this portion of the report.¹⁰

Based on recent annual reports, states are using CAPTA funds (either independently or in combination with other funds) for several different purposes.¹¹ For example:

- **CPS workforce training and professional development:** Many states use CAPTA funding for activities related to workforce training and professional development. This includes activities such as conferences, coaching and interviewing trainings, mandated reporter and safety trainings, and legal trainings. States report using funds to support specialized staff positions, to offer skill development, and to enhance staff recruitment and retention.
- **Policy and protocol development:** Several states are also using CAPTA funds to further their policy and protocol development. This includes activities such as supporting policy staff who provide guidance and technical assistance on child welfare intakes and investigations, building out child safety assessment policies and procedures, and updating hotline and investigative policies.
- **Data system improvements and reporting infrastructure:** Many states use CAPTA funds to improve their data systems and infrastructure for reporting suspected child maltreatment and other caseload information. States have shared that they use funds to collect more real-time data, to enhance their data tracking, and to conduct IT improvements for case management systems. For example, a few states reported using funds to develop their systems that monitor data related to prenatal substance exposure, child fatalities, and CPS workforce education and qualifications.
- **Quality assurance activities:** Many states also use CAPTA funds to develop and facilitate citizen review panel activities and to invest in quality assurance and improvement processes, such as those that strengthen the decision-making and timeliness of child protective investigations.

As discussed in the next section of this brief, the CAPTA State Grant Program represents less than one percent of total child welfare spending when state and local funds are included. So, while CAPTA State Grant Program funds may go toward these activities, other funding streams are likely also being used to drive these activities and efforts forward – perhaps with CAPTA State Grant Program funding representing only a small portion in some cases.

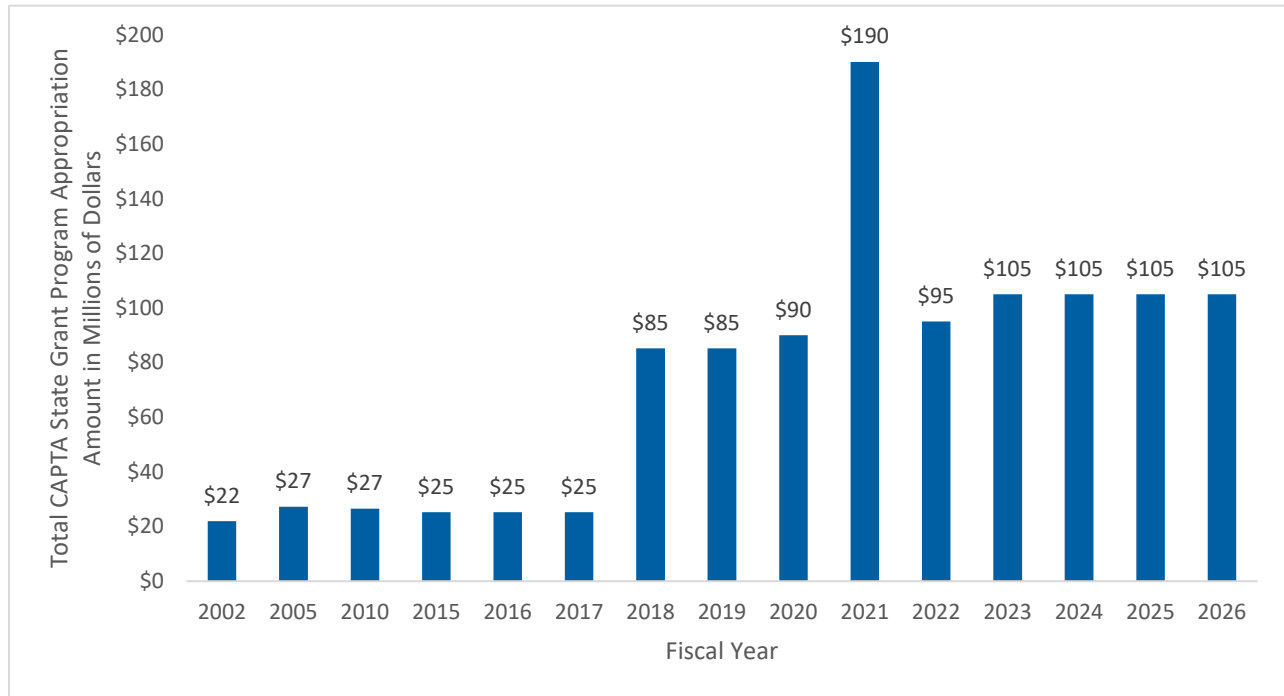
THE CAPTA STATE GRANT PROGRAM REPRESENTS LESS THAN ONE PERCENT OF TOTAL CHILD WELFARE SPENDING

The CAPTA State Grant Program is a formula grant. States receive an initial allocation of \$50,000, with additional funds distributed in proportion to each state's population of children under the age of 18.¹²

As depicted in Figure 1, from FY02 to FY17, between \$22 million and just over \$27 million was appropriated for the CAPTA State Grant Program. In FY18, this increased to \$85 million. In FY21, a similar \$90 million was appropriated, though Congress also provided an additional \$100 million in supplemental funding as a part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.¹³ Since then, funding for the program has remained relatively stable – in FY22, approximately \$95 million was appropriated, and each year from FY23 to FY26, just over \$105 million

was appropriated for the program, with the same amount requested in the President’s Budget proposal for FY27 (as of publication, Congress had not enacted final FY27 funding levels).¹⁴

Figure 1. After increasing by around \$60 million between FY17 and FY18, CAPTA State Grant Program appropriations have remained relatively stable over the past few years



As of FY22,ⁱ the CAPTA State Grant Program represents less than one percent of total child welfare spending when state and local funds are included. In State Fiscal Year 2022 (SFY22), over \$34 billion was spent in the U.S. on child welfare.¹⁵ Meanwhile, in FY22, only around \$95 million was allocated for the CAPTA State Grant Program, which makes up around 0.28 percent of total child welfare spending. Comparatively, in FY22, nearly \$9 billion was spent on the Title IV-E program, around \$577 million was spent on Title IV-B, and over \$19 billion in state and local funds were spent on child welfare.^{16, 17, 18}

CAPTA State Grant Program funding translates into supporting a small fraction of the actual cost of child maltreatment investigations

In FY23, the minimum amount allotted to a state for the CAPTA State Grant Program was \$208,698 and the maximum amount allotted to a state was \$11,951,260, with a median amount of \$1,428,257.¹⁹ Meanwhile in 2023, across all states, over three million children received a child maltreatment investigation or alternative response.²⁰ The number of children receiving an investigation or alternative response ranged by state from 3,229 children to 294,325 children, with a median of 37,350 children (See Table 3 in the Appendix for more details). Using this information, in looking at each state’s CAPTA State Grant Program allocation amount and each state’s number of investigations or alternative responses, the median CAPTA State Grant Program allocation amount per investigation was \$34.68, with a maximum allocation amount of \$109.99 per investigation and minimum allocation amount of \$14.38 per investigation (See Table 3 in the Appendix for more details). Given this, the CAPTA State Grant Program could be contributing just a small fraction of what each child welfare investigation costs; one study found that a single investigation may cost thousands of dollars.²¹ However, as previously mentioned, CAPTA State Grant Program funding may be used for a variety of

ⁱ FY22 data is used for this comparison because it is the most recent publicly available estimate of total child welfare spending.

purposes including workforce training and is generally spent on structural, systematic expenses. So, it would not be expected that the CAPTA State Grant Program would cover the cost of investigations, and states are not required to provide a breakdown of their CAPTA State Grant Program spending.

Additionally, funding is not necessarily proportional to each state's *rate* of children who received an investigation or alternative response in 2023 (per 1,000 of each state's child population), likely because the CAPTA State Grant Program funding is limited. Among the 10 states with the highest rates of investigations in 2023, the average CAPTA State Grant Program allocation amount per investigation was \$21.50. Among the 10 states with the lowest rates of investigations in 2023, the average CAPTA State Grant Program allocation amount per investigation was \$75.23 (See Table 3 in the Appendix for more details on these rates and allotment amounts).

TO RECEIVE FUNDING FOR THE CAPTA STATE GRANT PROGRAM, STATES ARE REQUIRED TO ADHERE TO OVER A DOZEN KEY ELEMENTS IN 5 ASSURANCE AREAS

Assurance structure functions as a condition of funding

Funding for the CAPTA State Grant Program is conditioned on a set of statutory "assurances" that states must certify to receive funding. Specifically, states must submit a plan and provide a Governor's certification that they have in place laws, policies, and procedures meeting federal requirements.²² States last submitted plans in 2011 following the most recent reauthorization of CAPTA in 2010. Following that, states have been required to include a description of their use of CAPTA State Grant Program funds (including a description of any changes from previously approved plans) as a part of annual reports covering multiple programs, including the CAPTA State Grant Program.²³

These assurances function as federal conditions of funding: states retain flexibility in how they design CPS systems and must provide updates on assurances. Statutory guidance for reporting reflects that engagement in data systems, interagency coordination, and assurances are intended to help establish a baseline framework across state systems, support data collection for program evaluation, improve transparency, and shape the design and operation of CPS systems.

In practice, the CAPTA State Grant Program provides some structure and a small amount of funding for core child protection expectations. Compared to other child welfare federal funding streams, this program leverages relatively limited federal funding to shape child protection infrastructure.

There are five core CAPTA State Grant Program assurance areas

CAPTA §106(b)(2)(B) outlines a comprehensive set of required assurances that span the full CPS continuum from intake to investigation, service delivery, court involvement, and system oversight.

Foundational system requirements

States must establish core legal and operational structures for child protection, including:

- State definitions of child abuse and neglect aligned with federal minimum standards
- Mandatory reporting laws and procedures for suspected abuse or neglect
- Procedures for screening, risk assessment, and prompt investigation of reports
- Immediate safety protection for children at risk

Together, these provisions define the baseline architecture of state CPS systems.²⁴

Triage, screening, and investigation protocols

The CAPTA State Grant Program requires states to implement structured decision-making processes at intake, including:

- Triage procedures and differential response systems to route lower-risk cases to community-based services rather than formal investigations
- Case management and service coordination systems for ongoing monitoring and treatment

Key program assurance domains

As highlighted in Table 1, the CAPTA State Grant Program includes a series of targeted assurance areas that require coordination across multiple systems.

Table 1. Program Assurance

Assurance Area	Assurance Summary	Key Elements
Infants Affected by Substance Use	States must have and implement policies to identify and respond to substance-exposed infants and ensure the development of Plans of Safe Care ^{25, 26}	• Notification to CPS by healthcare providers • Development of Plans of Safe Care addressing infant safety and family treatment needs • Monitoring of service delivery and outcomes • Integration with health and substance use systems
Differential Response Systems	States must have and implement triage systems that allow alternative responses for lower-risk cases	• Screening and assessment pathways • Referral to community-based services instead of formal investigation when appropriate
Citizen Review Panels	States must establish independent oversight bodies to evaluate CPS systems ²⁷	• Panels review policies, procedures, and practices • Provide recommendations for system improvement • Require regular reporting and public transparency
Multidisciplinary Teams & Medical Evaluations	States must coordinate across systems in investigations and service delivery	• Collaboration with law enforcement, courts, and health professionals • Procedures for medical neglect • Coordination with healthcare providers for evaluations and treatment
Data Collection & Reporting to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS)	States shall work to report child abuse and neglect data annually to federal systems to the maximum extent practicable ²⁸	• Reporting on investigations, services, and fatalities • Data on substance-exposed infants and plans of safe care • Submission through NCANDS

Note. See more information by referencing the [official CAPTA State Grant legal code](#) and the [Child Welfare Policy Manual](#).

Assurances have only expanded over time

CAPTA's assurance structure has expanded incrementally through successive reauthorizations, with new requirements layered onto the existing framework without reduction of assurances.

Table 2. Expansion of Assurances

Year / Law	Area of Requirement	Key Elements
1974 (Original CAPTA, P.L. 93-247)²⁹	Mandatory reporting	States must have procedures for reporting child abuse and neglect
	Investigation & response	States must investigate and respond to maltreatment reports
	Federal definition	Establishes baseline definition of child abuse and neglect
1988 (Child Abuse Prevention, Adoption, and Family Services Act of 1988, P.L. 100-294)³⁰	Interagency coordination	Increased emphasis on coordination across systems
1996 (Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Amendments of 1996, P.L. 104-235)³¹	CPS system improvements	Expanded requirements for investigation, training, and service delivery
	Citizen review panels	Required external review of CPS systems
2003 (Keeping Children and Families Safe Act, P.L. 108-36)³²	Plans of Safe Care	Required policies for infants affected by illegal substance exposure
2010 (CAPTA Reauthorization Act, P.L. 111-320)³³	Expanded system requirements	Strengthened training, data systems, and collaboration requirements
	Differential response	Encouraged triage systems for lower-risk cases
	Technology systems	Required systems to track cases from intake through disposition
	Early intervention referrals	Required referral of children under three to Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Part C
2015 (Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act, P.L. 114-22)³⁴	Sex trafficking identification	Required identification and assessment of trafficking victims
	Workforce training (trafficking)	Required CPS training on trafficking victims
2016 (CARA, P.L. 114-198)³⁵	Plans of safe care	Extended to all substance exposure (not just illegal) and required family treatment components
	Monitoring systems	Required states to monitor implementation of safe care plans
	Data reporting (infants)	Required reporting of infants identified, plans developed, referrals made
2018 (SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act, P.L. 115-271)³⁶	Interagency collaboration	Authorized grants and coordination across health, CPS, and treatment systems
2018 (Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization, P.L. 115-424)³⁷	Immunity protections	Expanded immunity for reporters from prosecution to civil & criminal liability

Assurances place administrative and operational burdens on states

The CAPTA State Grant Program places administrative and operational requirements on states. These requirements function as ongoing compliance obligations tied to core CPS operations. For example:

- **Staff time and system capacity required to document compliance:** States must not only establish policies and procedures aligned with CAPTA State Grant Program assurances but also actively implement and enforce them. This may require sustained staff effort across policy, legal, program, and data functions. Many assurances such as plans of safe care and multidisciplinary coordination also require case-level documentation, tracking, and monitoring systems, which risks adding complexity to existing workloads. It is unclear to what extent each state might opt to dedicate staff time and resources to particular requirements under this program if those requirements did not exist in statute or to what extent they would opt to use their time and resources in alternative ways, based on what activities and policies they have found to be more or less effective or efficient in their individual state.
- **Reporting, planning, and monitoring burdens relative to funding size:** As previously mentioned, as a part of states' annual reporting requirements for the Annual Progress and Services Report, states report on how they use CAPTA funds. States are also asked to report, to the maximum extent practicable, annual data to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System. These activities create recurring administrative workstreams, including data collection, validation, and submission, as well as coordination across agencies and systems.³⁸ At the same time, CAPTA State Grant Program funding represents a small share of overall child welfare resources. This reflects an approach in which modest federal funding is tied to large administrative expectations, but expectations could play a substantial role in shaping child protection infrastructure.
- **Risk of funding reductions for noncompliance despite low dollar amounts:** Receipt of CAPTA State Grant Program funds is contingent on states providing required assurances. When states are unable to fully meet these requirements, they may be required to implement corrective actions or risk losing funding eligibility.³⁹ Although the funding amounts are relatively modest, the consequences of noncompliance both in terms of federal oversight and programmatic risk to well-being outcomes create incentives for states to prioritize compliance activities.

ACF is identifying opportunities to reduce burden on states while increasing transparency and data utility

In an effort to reduce some of the burden related to annual reporting requirements for the CAPTA State Grant Program and other programs, ACF recently released new guidance for states on the Annual Progress and Services Report, requesting states to streamline their approaches and limit their reports to no more than five pages, whereas previously the average page length of these reports was 256. While the CAPTA section is only a portion of the content within these reports, the length of all sections within the reports will likely be reduced with this change. ACF noted that this change “is intended to improve the utility, clarity, and transparency of state-reported information.”⁴⁰

CONCLUSION

The CAPTA State Grant Program operates more as a policy framework than a fiscal tool, aimed at congressional goals for promoting child safety and driving child welfare infrastructure improvements. Funding for this program makes up less than one percent of total child welfare spending.

With this, the statute leverages relatively limited federal funding to shape child protection infrastructure compared to other child welfare federal funding streams; it does this by using requirements and assurances on states that necessitate ongoing staffing, interagency coordination, and data systems. The program allocates

limited funding for various activities such as workforce training and development, policy development, and data system improvements.

There may be potential to reduce inefficiencies and administrative burdens so that states can invest more time and effort into improving child and system outcomes. Given the limited funding for the CAPTA State Grant Program, policymakers may wish to consider whether the CAPTA State Grant Program's structure appropriately balances accountability, system-change levers, and resources. It remains unclear how state child welfare systems would change if Congress were to modify or remove the assurances under the CAPTA State Grant Program, as these requirements are now embedded in many system designs. It is uncertain whether states would alter system structures or reduce child welfare activities related to these assurances if they were no longer required.

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APPENDIX. CAPTA STATE GRANT PROGRAM FUNDING AND CHILD MALTREATMENT INVESTIGATIONS

Table 3. Children Who Received an Investigation or Alternative Response in 2023 and FY23 Allotment Amounts Across Statesⁱⁱ

	Total Number of Children Who Received an Investigation or Alternative Response in 2023	Children Who Received an Investigation or Alternative Response in 2023, Rate per 1,000 Children	FY23 Final Allotment Amount for the CAPTA State Grant Program	Allotment Per Child Who Received an Investigation or Alternative Response
Alabama	36,326	32.1	\$1,572,421	\$43.29
Alaska	9,591	54.6	\$293,326	\$30.58
Arizona	71,896	45.4	\$2,239,639	\$31.15
Arkansas	58,280	82.6	\$1,004,267	\$17.23
California	294,325	34.8	\$11,951,260	\$40.61
Colorado	40,912	33.7	\$1,736,953	\$42.46
Connecticut	16,757	23.2	\$1,039,976	\$62.06
Delaware	11,133	52.5	\$332,586	\$29.87
District of Columbia	6,621	52.3	\$220,717	\$33.34
Florida	251,995	57.5	\$5,869,129	\$23.29
Georgia	100,192	39.5	\$3,474,178	\$34.68
Hawaii	4,209	14.3	\$462,966	\$109.99
Idaho	10,566	22.6	\$686,314	\$64.95
Illinois	157,150	58.1	\$3,852,685	\$24.52
Indiana	123,428	77.8	\$2,203,044	\$17.85
Iowa	37,455	51.3	\$1,049,020	\$28.01
Kansas	23,037	33.2	\$1,003,826	\$43.57
Kentucky	50,479	49.6	\$1,428,257	\$28.29
Louisiana	33,998	31.9	\$1,519,191	\$44.68
Maine	17,062	68.5	\$391,758	\$22.96
Maryland	20,647	15.2	\$1,899,553	\$92.00
Massachusetts	64,062	47.7	\$1,897,966	\$29.63
Michigan	138,899	65.8	\$2,971,426	\$21.39
Minnesota	31,465	24.2	\$1,837,504	\$58.40
Mississippi	32,398	47.7	\$989,948	\$30.56
Missouri	67,085	48.8	\$1,928,198	\$28.74
Montana	10,462	44.4	\$368,913	\$35.26
Nebraska	28,622	59.5	\$705,115	\$24.64
Nevada	28,339	41.3	\$997,971	\$35.22
New Hampshire	12,838	50.9	\$397,818	\$30.99

ⁱⁱ Data retrieved from: Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau. (2023). *Fiscal year 2023 Allotment Tables for States and Territories*. <https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/Fiscal%20Year%202023%20Allotment%20Tables%20for%20States%20and%20Territories.pdf>; Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2025). *Child maltreatment 2023*. <https://acf.gov/sites/default/files/documents/cb/cm2023.pdf>

New Jersey	78,929	39.3	\$2,794,702	\$35.41
New Mexico	22,176	49.1	\$692,004	\$31.21
New York	192,039	48.5	\$5,630,423	\$29.32
North Carolina	111,443	47.7	\$3,172,330	\$28.47
North Dakota	4,560	24.7	\$301,934	\$66.21
Ohio	94,718	36.7	\$3,584,980	\$37.85
Oklahoma	53,127	55.0	\$1,354,325	\$25.49
Oregon	45,504	54.7	\$1,218,570	\$26.78
Pennsylvania	38,751	14.7	\$3,677,749	\$94.91
Rhode Island	6,442	31.6	\$333,309	\$51.74
South Carolina	67,467	59.0	\$1,564,948	\$23.20
South Dakota	4,122	18.6	\$349,050	\$84.68
Tennessee	83,431	53.1	\$2,140,186	\$25.65
Texas	280,483	37.1	\$10,191,520	\$36.34
Utah	26,790	28.7	\$1,335,097	\$49.84
Vermont	3,857	33.6	\$208,698	\$54.11
Virginia	45,994	24.4	\$2,607,039	\$56.68
Washington	45,354	27.5	\$2,323,935	\$51.24
West Virginia	37,350	106.0	\$537,087	\$14.38
Wisconsin	28,489	22.8	\$1,779,410	\$62.46
Wyoming	3,229	24.9	\$229,656	\$71.12

Table 4. FY24 CAPTA State Grant Program Allotment Amounts Across Statesⁱⁱⁱ

FY24 Final Allotment Amounts for the CAPTA State Grant Program	
Alabama	\$1,581,800
Alaska	\$293,260
Arizona	\$2,239,811
Arkansas	\$1,010,702
California	\$11,771,863
Colorado	\$1,725,180
Connecticut	\$1,057,435
Delaware	\$336,821
District of Columbia	\$221,539
Florida	\$5,970,800
Georgia	\$3,508,742
Hawaii	\$459,740
Idaho	\$688,619
Illinois	\$3,798,100
Indiana	\$2,213,516
Iowa	\$1,048,421
Kansas	\$1,002,037

ⁱⁱⁱ Data retrieved from Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Children's Bureau. (2024). *Attachment A: 2024 allotment tables for states and territories*. <https://acf.gov/system/files?file=documents/cb/pi-25-01-attachment-a-2024-allotment-tables-states-territories.pdf>

Kentucky	\$1,434,408
Louisiana	\$1,513,123
Maine	\$391,629
Maryland	\$1,905,738
Massachusetts	\$1,893,122
Michigan	\$2,957,378
Minnesota	\$1,833,489
Mississippi	\$984,435
Missouri	\$1,930,849
Montana	\$372,136
Nebraska	\$706,910
Nevada	\$1,000,585
New Hampshire	\$398,555
New Jersey	\$2,798,068
New Mexico	\$683,255
New York	\$5,547,652
North Carolina	\$3,212,527
North Dakota	\$301,883
Ohio	\$3,581,459
Oklahoma	\$1,363,441
Oregon	\$1,203,456
Pennsylvania	\$3,666,784
Rhode Island	\$331,012
South Carolina	\$1,590,040
South Dakota	\$352,032
Tennessee	\$2,169,709
Texas	\$10,325,234
Utah	\$1,333,852
Vermont	\$208,147
Virginia	\$2,622,761
Washington	\$2,319,131
West Virginia	\$534,985
Wisconsin	\$1,766,589
Wyoming	\$229,311
State Subtotal	\$102,392,071

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