



The Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

**FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET**

**DATE:**

1/17/96

**TO:**

Rahm Emanuel

**FACSIMILE NO.**

456-6423

**TELEPHONE NO.**

456-2531

**FROM:**

John R. Schmidt

**FACSIMILE NO.**

202/514-0238

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12

**COMMENTS:**



## Office of the Associate Attorney General

The Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 17, 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rahm Emanuel

FROM: John Schmidt *(JKS)*

SUBJECT: Denial of Federal Benefits to Parents  
Who Don't Pay Child Support

As you think about Presidential initiatives, one issue which warrants attention is the idea of denying federal benefits (grants, licenses, etc.) to anyone who is in non-compliance with a child support order. As you probably know, this has now been done in many states with drivers licenses and other state benefits. The idea has been talked about in connection with welfare reform and may have been in some welfare reform bills in some form -- but it need not be coupled with that.

The Justice Department has in place a system for denying federal benefits to convicted state and federal drug offenders in some circumstances. Under the Crime Act this system has been extended to cover cases where someone is delinquent in making payments under a restitution order in federal criminal cases.

This system could be expanded to pick up people who are in default under state child support orders. Attached is a memo explaining how this could be done. It would require a statutory amendment to allow the denial of benefits. However, funding is relatively modest -- we might even be able to come up with it from BJA discretionary funds.

In its current form, the system picks up federal grants, contracts, loans, licenses, and the like. Student loans, FCC ham radio licenses and interstate truckers' licenses are cited as major areas of application. The system does not extend to denial of social security and other welfare benefits.

The political appeal of this is obvious. People here believe it could work and make a significant substantive contribution to child support enforcement.

Attachment



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Washington, D.C. 20531

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**TO:** THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

**THROUGH:** Laurie Robinson  
Assistant Attorney General

Nancy E. Gist  
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

**FROM:** Andy Mitchell  
Branch Chief, Denial of Federal Benefits

**SUBJECT:** Feasibility of incorporating the Denial of Federal Benefits Program into the Proposed Deadbeat Parent Program.

**TIMETABLE:** None

**DISCUSSION:** BJA's existing Denial of Federal Benefits Program has sufficient infrastructure to incorporate the proposed Deadbeat Parent Program. The memorandum presents an overview of the current program, explains how the Deadbeat Parent Program could be incorporated, and provides operational and programmatic costs over a three year period. We conclude that the Deadbeat Parent Program could successfully operate within BJA, beginning as a pilot program in Year One and expanding to a full scale operational program encompassing all the states and territories by Year Three.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Washington, D.C. 20531

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

**THROUGH:** Laurie Robinson  
Assistant Attorney General

Nancy E. Gist *ng*  
Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

**FROM:** Andy Mitchell *AM*  
Branch Chief, Denial of Federal Benefits

**SUBJECT:** Incorporation of the Proposed Deadbeat Parent Program into the Bureau of Justice Assistance Denial of Federal Benefits Program

**TIMETABLE:** None

**SYNOPSIS:** BJA's existing Denial of Federal Benefits Program has a sufficient infrastructure to incorporate the Deadbeat Parent Program. The memorandum presents an overview of the current program, explains how the Deadbeat Parent Program could be incorporated, and provides operational and programmatic costs over a three year period.

**DISCUSSION: HISTORY OF THE DENIAL OF FEDERAL BENEFITS PROGRAM**

**Creation of the Program**

The Denial of Federal Benefits Project was established to implement Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Section 5301 (Subpart G of P.L. 100-690) provided a new option to sentencing judges in both the State and Federal Courts to deny Federal benefits to persons convicted of trafficking in or possession of drugs. It also provided for the mandatory denial of Federal benefits to individuals with three or more convictions of trafficking offenses.

On August 30, 1989, the President issued a communication to the Congress describing the procedures for the implementation of the program. The Department of Justice was charged by the President with establishing a Clearinghouse for all sentences imposed under this law and notifying state courts. The Office of Justice Programs was delegated the responsibility for establishing and operating the Denial of Federal Benefits Program. The program became operational in September 1990.

## **Program Goals**

The Denial of Federal Benefits Process provides a sentencing option for State and Federal Judges to deny a Federal benefit to a drug offender, a mechanism to report such a denial of Federal benefits, and a method to inform Federal Agencies that a particular individual has been sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits. A deniable benefit is defined as the issuance of any grant, contract, loan, professional license, or commercial license provided by an agency of the United States or by appropriated funds of the United States. The term does not include any benefits provided to veterans, their families, or survivors by virtue of service in the Armed Forces of the United States, or any retirement, welfare, social security, health, disability, public housing, or other benefits for which payments or services are required for eligibility.

## **Current Activity**

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs assigned the Bureau of Justice Assistance responsibility for the Denial of Federal Benefits Program in 1995. Current operations include an information dissemination component (mini-response center concept), a systems management component, and a program management and program coordination component. The Information Clearinghouse maintained by BJA administers the program. The Information Clearinghouse receives the information provided by state and Federal courts concerning convictions, screens the information for obvious errors or noncompliance with the law, acknowledges receipt of the judicial notices, enters the information into a database, disseminates data, and serves as the point of contact for agencies administering the affected benefits, prosecutor and probation offices, and the courts.

The Information Clearinghouse views the judicial statement as a recommendation by a state judge that Federal benefits should be denied, rather than an order of denial. Under this interpretation, the decision to deny any federal benefit remains an executive branch decision at the Federal level and is not delegated to the state judiciary. The state court judge also retains the discretion to invoke or not to invoke the authority he or she has under the denial statute. Thus, BJA avoids the federalism, separation of powers, and the illegal delegation of Federal authority issues. The denial decision is made by the Federal agency that administers the particular benefit program. In the case of a denial based upon a conviction for the third or subsequent trafficking conviction, the BJA interprets the denial statute as giving it the authority to deny the receipt of all applicable benefits.

The Information Clearinghouse must comply with the Privacy Act, the Freedom of Information Act, and DOJ regulations promulgated pursuant to these Acts. This process protects the privacy of individuals, yet discloses appropriate information to relevant parties.

The Denial program operates simply. Federal and state courts provide disposition

data which identifies offenders convicted of a drug trafficking or possession offense who are entered into BJA's existing database. The General Services Administration (GSA) is provided a listing monthly of additions or deletions from BJA's database for inclusion in its Debarment List (discussed below). Additionally, other Federal agencies contact the Denial Program to confirm that a name included in the Debarment List is indeed the same person that has applied for a deniable benefit or is under consideration for hiring under a Federal contract. In order to preserve the integrity and security of sensitive data, only basic information (such as a name) is included in a printed, public document. Vital, private data (such as date of birth and social security number) are only available to BJA staff who verify whether a particular person is, in fact, unable to receive deniable Federal benefits.

As mentioned above, the process of notification of Federal Agencies uses GSA's Lists of Parties Excluded From Federal Procurement or Nonprocurement Programs, commonly referred to as the "Debarment List." In addition, to the Department's Denial Clearinghouse receiving sentencing information that is passed on to GSA for inclusion in the Debarment List, the Clearinghouse also provides specific denial information to Federal agencies on persons who have not been denied all benefits, but have been denied access to some benefits.

The Debarment list is not the sole method of providing denial information. Rather, specific information is provided to selected high volume agencies. For example, information is provided to the Department of Education through automated data matching of their student loan programs to reduce workload. The Justice Department Clearinghouse serves as the central repository of all documentation and records associated with the Denial of Federal Benefits.

In February 1993 additional duties were assigned to the Denial of Federal Benefits Project in connection with the implementation of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1993. This law, the Dorgan Amendment, provides for a point of contact from which defense contractors may learn whether an individual has been disqualified from defense contract participation as a result of conviction of procurement fraud. These programs operate compatibly side-by-side.

#### **Key Accomplishments**

The Denial of Federal Benefits Project is fully operational and has recorded almost 2,400 sentences in Federal and State courts involving the denial of Federal benefits to persons convicted of drug trafficking or possession.

A Computer Matching Agreement has been concluded between the Department of Justice and the Department of Education facilitating the electronic exchange of information on persons sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits and persons who have applied for post secondary educational benefits. This agreement was effective on March 5, 1992.

A memorandum of understanding between the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) has been approved by both parties and became effective on March 31, 1992 and remains in effect until terminated by either of the parties to the agreement. This agreement addressed the denial of Federal licenses for radio and television stations.

An audit of the Denial of Federal Benefits Program was completed by the General Accounting Office (GAO) on April 21, 1992. The audit contained no recommendations critical of the administration of the program by BJA, but did raise issues related to the limited use of the program by state and Federal judges.

### **OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEADBEAT PARENTS PROGRAM**

The issue has been raised whether OJP may be of assistance in implementing the Deadbeat Parents Program. This program would deny Federal benefits to parents adjudicated as delinquent in paying child support. What follows are considerations pertinent to the effective implementation of the Deadbeat Parents Program. Based on these conclusions, we conclude that the Office of Justice Programs's Bureau of Justice Assistance is experienced in the management of this type of function and is positioned to integrate this key national effort into its successful on-going Denial of Federal Benefits Program.

#### **Familiarity with the process**

OJP has administered the Denial of Federal Benefits for five years and has processed almost 2,400 cases related to drug trafficking, drug possession, and Defense Fraud Debarment. Systems, both administrative and automated, are in place to handle data collection, dissemination, and response to inquiries from the public in general. The collection of information relating to non-payment of child support will not be materially different from the denial information resulting from drug convictions for the purposes of data collection.

#### **Security Issues**

OJP has established a secured location with security plans approved by the Department of Justice. The plan addresses the issues of disaster planning, recovery, restricted access to building, office and computers, backup, file handling, storage, verification of callers, freedom of information, privacy act, and social security number collection considerations. This existing secured location and the contingency plans supporting it would also meet the security issues of the Deadbeat Parents Program.

## **Clearinghouse Concept**

Most importantly, the operation of the Deadbeat Parents Program could effectively operate as an expanded but streamlined version of the existing Denial of Federal Benefits Clearinghouse. To abide by the Paper Reduction Act and move resources to the state child support and court systems, we envision a new automated mechanism allowing the appropriate state agencies to send forms electronically via selected public networks (i.e., Internet, ISDN, FTS2000 and others depending on security requirements) or by transmitting computer information telephonically. The source information will be sent in batches. This will eliminate unnecessary paperwork and decrease the total time required to process each case, therefore maximizing staff resources.

Once records are entered into the system, they will be stored and archived electronically to reduce the amount of file cabinets and storage space required. Confirmed transactions will be sent back to the courts via public networks or by dial-in methods. A standard software to collect, process, disseminate, and track will be provided to the appropriate state child support enforcement agency and/or courts to allow uniformity on the format of the data. As discussed above, because BJA already operates a system similar to the Deadbeat Parents Program, and given the establishment of the necessary linkages to the states and development of appropriate software to uniformly collect data, BJA can effectively implement the Deadbeat Parent Program.

## **Implementation Plan**

The following milestones are being considered to implement the Deadbeat Parents Program:

- o Requirements Analysis (This document is the first step)
- o Survey of State Child Support Enforcement Agencies/Courts Equipment Capabilities (we anticipate significant disparity)
- o Designation of Secured Space (the Denial Program space will have to be expanded)
- o Staffing for both Program Management and Operations, as well as the Response Center. Completion of contract action for systems development and support.
- o Software Development. Two pieces of software will be developed: the BJA system and the State system. It is envisioned that the BJA system will be modeled on the Denial of Federal Benefits system and developed under Windows and will likely include the following modules:

- a) Form collection module, which will support fax recognition, form scanning, manual data entry, dial-in collection, and public network mail box drop.
- b) Form consolidation module, which will validate the forms received (including a data validation/integrity module to identify obvious errors) and append them to the centralized database of cases.
- c) Reporting Module, which will allow BJA to produce statistical reports.
- d) Case Tracking Module, which will allow the search, retrieval, and editing of cases.
- e) Export module, which will allow BJA to export data to GSA and other agencies participating in the program.

It is envisioned that the State reporting system will be developed under DOS and under Windows, and will include the following modules:

- a) Form Completion module, which will allow the involved state agencies to generate the forms.
  - b) Form transmission module which lets state agencies send batches of completed forms.
  - c) Reporting module which will let the state agencies generate standard reports.
  - d) Form Tracking, which will let the state agencies track the forms transmitted to BJA.
  - e) On-line Help Module, which will provide on-line help on the system features.
  - f) Installation Module, which will allow the state agencies to install the software and have the software automatically dial the BJA Network for registration purposes.
- o Hardware, Furniture, and other Materials Acquisition
  - o Deployment of Software and Hardware at Headquarters
  - o Dissemination of Program Materials to the involved state agencies
  - o Dissemination of Software and Hardware (if needed) to state agencies. The dissemination will be executed in a phased approach and will rely on the automatic installation of software from the distribution diskettes, as well as automatic registration of software using the modem at the workstation.
  - o Pilot site selection and set-up. Full Implementation will be preceded by the selection of 8 pilot sites and the testing of software and hardware.
  - o Authorization of state agencies' software and hardware

- o Certification of test data sent by state agencies
- o Development and implementation of a Public Service Campaign to announce the Deadbeat Parents Program, to be done in conjunction with the Advertising Council if possible.
- o Clearinghouse Operational

### **Implementation Costs**

According to a June 1994 Child Defense Fund report entitled Enforcing Child Support: Are States Doing the Job?, state child support enforcement agencies more than doubled their caseload between 1983 and 1992, increasing from 7 million to 15.2 million. For the purposes of this preliminary implementation budget, BJA assumed that the work load of records processed per year will be 3 million cases. The program will be staffed with a mix of BJA staff and contractors, who will be providing data entry and systems support for internal and external systems needs. The costs to be incurred in order to implement this program can be separated into start-up costs and operational costs.

The start-up costs include equipment, furniture, software development, and set-up costs. Operational costs include items such as rent, payroll, office costs, maintenance of equipment, technical support costs, and maintenance of software. There will be three basic components of the Program:

**Program and Management**, which includes overall program management and program staff to coordinate with the states to manage the acquisition of and reporting back of cases submitted by the states;

**Systems Support and Records Processing**, which includes system design, management, and support as well as processing of all case information submitted by the states and provision of data to GSA and other agencies as directed; and

**Response Center**, which will provide information to individuals and businesses, state and local courts, custodial and non-custodial parents, and other government agencies.

It should be noted that the implementation of the Deadbeat Parents Program will have a major impact on GSA's computer requirements as well as printing and other related administrative costs and, therefore, any initiative should be coordinated with GSA as early as possible.

BJA has estimated the following cost of this program in cooperation with the OJP Budget Office.

**Total estimated costs for the first year of operation: \$3,640,464**

**PROGRAM STAFF: 1,251,711**

1 GS 15 Director	71,654
2 GS 5 Support/Clerical	39,462
2 GS 14 Program Managers	121,850
4 GS 13 Senior Project Managers*	206,228
8 GS 9-12 Project Managers* (used GS-11 Step 1 for projection)	289,392

\* Consideration will be given to hiring to GS-13 and 4 GS 9-12 positions as two year temporary employees to provide flexibility in the out years of the project.

FY 1996 Salary Increase (2.4% for 9 mos.) 13,115

Other Operating Expenses 510,000  
i.e., travel, phone, furniture, rent, benefits  
(\$30,000 per staff member (17))

**RESPONSE CENTER 434,753**

1 GS 13/14 Manager	51,557
5 GS 7-11 Response Center Staff (Used GS-9 Step 1 for projection)	149,490
1 GS 5 Clerical	19,732

FY 1996 Salary Increase (2.4% for 9 mos.) 3,974

Other Operating Expenses 210,000  
i.e. travel, phone, furniture, rent, benefits  
(\$30,000 per staff member (7))

**SYSTEMS SUPPORT CONTRACT 1,671,000**

Software Development 332,800  
4 programmers

Software Distribution to States 112,000

Technical Support Staff 208,000  
1 per quarter total of 4 at end of year 1

<b>Data Entry Operators</b>	<b>390,000</b>
1st quarter-4 operators	
2nd and 3rd quarters-10 operators	
4th quarters- 6 operators	
<b>Supervisors</b>	
1st and 4th quarters 1 supervisor	109,200
2nd and 3rd quarters 2 supervisors	
<b>Network Technicians and Help Desk Support</b>	<b>166,400</b>
2 staff	
<b>Administrative</b>	<b>103,000</b>
2 staff	
<b>Management</b>	<b>249,600</b>
1 for Operations	
1 for Development	
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>283,000</b>

Network server, communications server  
 printers, scanners, optical disk drive and  
 media, software, etc. and maintenance

Costs in 2nd and subsequent years operating expenses would be reduced significantly as design and support effort as well as data entry expenses would decrease as more state source agency systems utilize automated reporting. Also, equipment costs would be significantly less in subsequent years as well.

Estimate of second year costs will be reduced approximately \$370,000 to an estimated \$3,270,464 with reductions in keying costs, software costs, programming costs, and equipment purchases.

WR/CRIME  
IDEAS

December 9, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR RAHM EMANUEL AND BRUCE REED

FROM: RON KLAIN 

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE ORDER IDEAS

What follows is a summary of the ten best Executive Order ideas that our working group (Kent Markus, Andy Fois, Grace Mastalli, and I) has developed. I should note that they have not been reviewed by the Office of Legal Counsel (to make sure that they are legally possible) or by the Department's senior leadership (to make sure that they are in agreement with these ideas). In addition, several involve other federal agencies, which should be consulted about the plausibility and advisability of these proposals.

Therefore, I would propose that you identify any items that you want to see pursued, and then we will move ahead on having them fully reviewed.

1. Sexual Predators. The President could sign a directive ordering us to have in place, by a certain date, regulations that would cut off federal anti-crime grants to a state unless that state has a community notification system; i.e., a plan for notifying communities when a sexual predator moves to that area. (This proposal, long on the table, has already been drafted.) Further, the President could order the Bureau of Prisons to make such community notifications when federal prisoners are released. (The Crime Bill required only that local law enforcement be so notified.)
2. Reducing Good Time for Federal Prisoners. The President could direct the Attorney General to promulgate regulations which define "violent crime" in a way that sweeps in lots of crimes, thus toughening truth in sentencing and the denial of good time provisions. A definition in accordance with Federal criminal law would include more crimes, like residential burglaries, for which good time credits would then no longer be available.

3. Truth in Sentencing. Similarly, the President could direct the Attorney General to promulgate regulations which define "truth-in-sentencing" in ways that are more stringent than the Crime Bill itself. (Bruce had proposed a version of this idea previously.) For example, we could limit prison grant funds to states that have "three strikes", minimum mandatory sentences for repeat violent offenders, and no parole laws. The result would be the denial of prison grants to many states that would otherwise be eligible for such funds.
4. Get Tough on Deadbeat Dads -- Federal Agencies. By order, the President could direct all federal agencies to refuse to reissue licenses and permits to parents who are behind on their child support payments. Thus, DEA would not renew a pharmacist's permit to dispense drugs, FAA would not renew a pilot's license to fly, FCC would not renew a license to broadcast, etc., where the applicant had an outstanding child support obligation. Also, we might want to look at denying federal jobs to persons with outstanding orders -- or at least requiring some paycheck set-aside in such cases.
5. Tougher Still on Deadbeat Dads -- State and Local Attack. The next step would be to try to cut off certain grants to states unless they take steps similar to those outlined above (i.e., denial of professional licenses and permits). This would be even more effective, as most professional permits and licenses are issued by state and local governments (i.e., doctors, lawyers, barbers, etc.). Toughest of all would be an order cutting off federal highway money (or some part of it) to states unless they deny driver's licenses to deadbeat dads.
6. Emergency Zones. The Crime Bill gives the President the power to declare certain communities "Violent Crime Emergency Zones," and make available a range of federal assistance to the communities so designated. The President could issue an order making such declarations for a few hardest-hit places, and order federal agencies to develop plans to assist the designated areas.
7. Frivolous Prisoner Suits. The President could direct us to require that any prisoner who brings a "frivolous" suit against prison officials be forced to pay some share of the cost of that suit out of his/her prison account. Such a move would discourage lawsuits by prisoners when they are served cold food, or other such nonsense.
8. No GED, No Early Release. The President could direct the Bureau of Prisons to deny good time credits -- thereby denying early release -- to any prisoner who has not attained his GED. (The Crime Bill merely requires that prisoners make some progress in this regard.) This would require prisoners to improve themselves before we will let them out early -- i.e., insuring that the risk of recidivism is reduced before such releases are allowed.

9. Help for Sex Crime Victims. The President could order us, effectively immediately, to pay for the cost of providing federal sex crime victims with testing for sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. Also, the President could direct us to insure that all sex crimes victims are made aware of their new right, under the Crime Bill, to speak at the sentencing of their attackers. Finally, the President could direct the Bureau of Prisons to notify the victim (in addition to law enforcement) when a sex offender is released from prison.
- 10a. Making it Harder for Felons to Get Guns. Many states currently restore a convicted felon's right to possess a firearm automatically after the passage of a certain amount of time -- some even restore a felon's right to own a gun as soon as he leaves prison. By order, the President could require that, for states to receive certain anti-crime grants, it would have to deny to felons the right to possess firearms unless those felons are individually pardoned.

THIS WOULD BE LINKED WITH:

- 10b. Protecting Hunters' Rights. The President could issue some sort of order expediting the process by which the Interior Department is going to protect the rights of hunters on federal lands. (The Crime Bill creates new penalties for persons who hinder a lawful hunt on such lands.)

Please let me know which, if any of these, you want us to proceed on -- and we will continue to search for additional proposals, too.

*Child support ideas*

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES



ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES  
Office of the Assistant Secretary, Suite 600  
370 L'Enfant Promenade, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20447

*→ Amex agent?*

*Sarah - pls read  
& summarize in a short  
memo when you have  
time.*

DATE: OCT 24 1995  
TO: Mary Jo Bane  
Assistant Secretary  
for Children and Families  
FROM: David Gray Ross  
Deputy Director, OCSE *David Gray Ross*  
SUBJECT: Executive Order Recommendations For Improving  
Child Support Enforcement In The Federal  
Workforce -- OPM/HHS Report to OMB

Attached for your signature is a memorandum from the Director, Office of Personnel Management and you to OMB transmitting the OPM/HHS report as required by the Executive Order (EO) 12953, "Actions Required of all Executive Agencies to Facilitate Payment of Child Support."

Section 402 of the EO requires OPM and HHS to study and jointly prepare recommendations for administrative, regulatory, and legislative improvements in the policies and procedures for Federal agencies affecting child support enforcement efforts.

The report reflects the work of OPM and OCSE including contributions of work groups representing staff from various Federal and State agencies. Paul Legler and ASPE staff have provided input and comments on the report.

We are pleased with progress made to implement the EO and will continue to work with OPM and other Federal agencies to promote employee education and facilitate initiatives that will establish the executive branch as a model employer in promoting and facilitating the establishment and enforcement of child support.

Lastly, attached for your convenience is a summary of recommendations contained in the report.

Attachments

## Section Seven: Summary of Recommendations

In closing let us reiterate the specific recommendations we are submitting to carry forward with Executive Order 12953.

1. OPM should develop legislation to give Federal agencies the authority to honor child-support orders for health-insurance coverage by enrolling dependents into the FEHBP when the employee-obligor who is enrolled fails to do so.
2. OPM and OCSE will take action to inform Federal agencies how and when stepchildren may be covered under FEHBP.
3. OPM and OCSE will remind agencies of its authority to effect a late FEHBP enrollment for a Federally-employed custodial parent when it is necessary because of circumstances beyond the employee's control.
4. OPM and OCSE will inform agencies about when a Federal employee can cover his/her grandchild under FEHBP.
5. OPM and OCSE will clarify for agencies that a custodial parent who certifies to an FEHBP carrier that he/she has custody and financial responsibility for a child may be paid directly for the child's medical claims.
6. OPM and OCSE should study the feasibility of establishing a central payroll record system for collecting, updating and disseminating home address information for child support enforcement purposes.
7. OMB and HHS should work together to inform other agencies that Privacy Act restrictions are not violated by the release of Federal employees' income and home address records to CSE agencies.
8. OPM and HHS will consider proposing legislation to facilitate the transfer of withholding orders to the Federal retirement systems.
9. OMB and HHS should encourage States and other Federal agencies to use the pilot tested standardized income withholding form.
10. OMB and HHS should encourage other Federal agencies to test the use of electronic funds transfer/electronic data interchange technology to speed up child support payments.
11. OCSE should form a work group to study ways to improve the service of process on Federal employees overseas; several points that deserve study are detailed in the body of this report.
12. OCSE should advocate changes in international conventions and other domestic and international laws to facilitate broader acceptance of service of process by mail in child support cases.

13. OCSE, in conjunction with State child support practitioners, should explore simplified, low-cost methods to facilitate translations of child support legal documents required for the Hague Convention service and other reasons.
14. OCSE should develop a comprehensive training and technical assistance strategy on international child support cases with input from all parties involved in their enforcement.
15. All Federal agencies with employees outside the United States should make clear to those employees their duty to comply with child support obligations and potential sanctions.
16. Quasi-government entities should be required to provide information about child support enforcement to current employees annually and to new employees during orientation. OCSE should distribute updated materials to these entities to facilitate the process.
17. Federal and State contacts should be identified to answer questions from both Federal and quasi-Federal entities.
18. OMB should investigate whether legislation should be proposed to expand the scope of garnishment to include nonpersonal service contracts and grants.
19. Congress should specifically include the USPS and the Postal Rate Commission in any legislation regarding Federal garnishment under Sections 461 and 462 of the Social Security Act.
20. Failure to pay child support should not be a bar to Federal employment, but job applicants and new employees must be made aware of their obligations and the sanctions available if they do not meet those obligations.
21. New employees' obligations should be made clear in vacancy announcements and job-offer letters.

## MEMORANDUM

*child support  
1995*

TO: Melissa Skolfield

FROM: Sarah Gegenheimer

RE: Executive Order Recommendations for Improving Child Support Enforcement In the Federal Workforce -- OPM/HHS Report to OMB

DATE: 11/8/95

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On October 24, OPM and HHS released a report to OMB identifying "recommendations for administrative, regulatory, and legislative improvements in the policies and procedures for Federal agencies affecting child support enforcement efforts." The recommendations were developed by six working groups of representatives from 12 agencies, established to "study the issues, identify impediments, and develop recommendations."

Overall, the report emphasizes that the Federal government, as the nation's largest single employer, should "set an example of leadership and encouragement in ensuring that all children are properly supported." To this end, the report recommends ways in which the Federal government can improve its compliance with existing child support enforcement provisions and compel Federal employees to meet child support obligations. Enacting these recommendations, the report emphasizes, would facilitate improved child support collections, streamline collection processes, and aid in employee and agency compliance with child support orders.

Attached is the report's summary of recommendations.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Yesterday I sent you a list of six states that do not directly report the marital status of the mother. Today I spoke to the National Center for Health Statistics. They inform me that Texas will need to be removed from the list because they recently changed the way that they are reporting. They also stated that the reporting procedures in Michigan, Connecticut, Nevada, and upstate New York ask for the information in other reliable ways. The information from California and New York City is reported the most indirectly. The Federal Government apparently pays about 30 percent of state vital statistics costs. That may be one possible lever to require all states to report the information directly. I hope that this is helpful.

# THE CLINTON RECORD ON CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

## Record Child Support Collections

In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion, or nearly 40 percent, since 1992.

## Seizing Tax Refunds

In February 1996, HHS announced the collection of a record **\$828 million** in delinquent child support for 1994 by intercepting income tax refunds of non-paying parents. Benefiting over one million families, the amount was nearly 18 percent more than collections from income tax refunds for 1993.

## Prosecuting Non-Payers

Billions of dollars more in support is owed to children whose parents have crossed state lines and failed to pay. The Justice Department is aggressively investigating and prosecuting cases where parents cross state lines to avoid payment under the Child Support Recovery Act.

## Executive Action

On June 18, 1996, President Clinton announced three actions to strengthen the child support enforcement system and promote parental responsibility. These actions include: implementing a new program that will help track non-paying parents across state lines; challenging all states to adopt statewide new hire reporting programs; and issuing new regulations requiring women who apply for welfare to comply with paternity establishment requirements before receiving benefits. On February 27, 1995, President Clinton signed an executive order to make the federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement.

## Improving Paternity Establishment

The Clinton Administration has made paternity establishment a top priority. Since 1992, paternity establishment has increased by over 40 percent. The Clinton Administration proposed, and Congress adopted, a requirement that states establish hospital-based paternity programs as a proactive way to establish paternities early in a child's life. These programs are just now being implemented, but data from thirty-one states indicates that more than 200,000 paternities were established through the program in 1995.

## U.S. Postal Service Posts "Wanted Lists"

The U.S. Postal Service is working with states to display "Wanted Lists" of parents who owe child support in post offices. Each state that has such a list will be able to provide it to the Postal Service, and the list will be displayed in post offices within that state. The President has also challenged every state to create a "Wanted List" to expand efforts to track down parents who owe support and send the strongest possible message that evasion of child support responsibilities is a serious offense.

## Action through the Internet

HHS's Office of Child Support Enforcement now has a home page on the Internet that provides information on the child support enforcement program, tell parents where they can apply for child support assistance, and links them to states that have their own home pages (currently 19). The White House and the Justice Department's home pages are now also linked to this site.

## Ending Welfare As We Know It

Twenty-three states are now strengthening their child support enforcement efforts under waivers granted by the Clinton Administration. President Clinton has also proposed five measures to increase collections by an additional \$24 billion and reduce federal welfare costs by \$4 billion over the next 10 years: streamlined paternity establishment and stricter cooperation requirements; a national new hire reporting system; uniform interstate child support laws; computerized state-wide collections to speed up payments; and tough new penalties, such as drivers' license revocation. At the President's urging, Congress and the NGA have included all of the Administration's provisions for child support enforcement in their welfare reform bills.

# NORTH CAROLINA'S 10 MOST WANTED DEADBEAT PARENTS

These ten parents are being sought by the Child Support Enforcement Section of the North Carolina Department of Human Resources for not paying child support. If you have information about any of these parents, please e-mail or call (800)-205-9912 .



Name: **Andrew C. Moody**  
Whereabouts: **Durham, NC**  
Status: **Arrested!**



Name: **Wesley James Rogers**  
Last Known Whereabouts: **Unknown**



Name: **Johnnie Lee Houston**  
Last Known Whereabouts: **Unknown**



Name: **Danny Ray Daniels**  
Last Known Whereabouts: **Unknown**



Name: **Freddie Lee Lowe, Jr.**  
Whereabouts: **Shelby, NC**  
Status: **Surrendered!**



Name: **Grady Lavern Stafford**  
Last Known Whereabouts: **Winter Park, FL or Johnson City, TN**



Name: **John Alfred Hunt, III**  
Last Known Whereabouts: **Richmond, VA**



Name: **Michael John Streitmatter**  
Last Known Whereabouts: **Myrtle Beach, SC**



Name: **Linda Wells**  
Last Known Whereabouts: **TX**



Name: **Carlton Ray Staton**  
Last Known Whereabouts: **Unknown**

Revised: May 25, 1996

Copyright 1996, Child Support Enforcement Section, State of North Carolina  
mostwanted@cse.state.nc.us

# Indiana's Deadbeat Parents

# WANTED

## For Failure To Pay Child Support

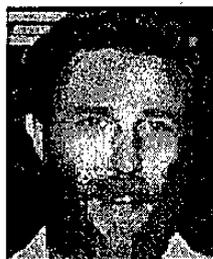
### Drosos P. Tsakkos



**Blackford County**  
Date of Birth: September 19, 1954  
Height: 5' 7" Eyes: Brown  
Weight: 140 lbs. Hair: Black  
Race: Caucasian  
Occupation: Self-Employed Businessman  
Last Seen: Nassau, Bahamas  
One Child, Age 17

**OWES HIS CHILD: \$76,800**

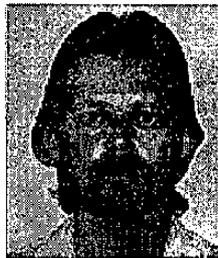
### Ronald Lane Blackwell



**Spencer County**  
Date of Birth: September 19, 1959  
Height: 5' 11" Eyes: Blue  
Weight: 150 lbs. Hair: Brown  
Race: Caucasian  
Occupation: Self-Employed Drywalller  
Last Seen: Edgewater, Florida  
Three Children, Ages 14, 14, & 18

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$63,220**

### George Wallace Brokering



**Shelby County**  
Date of Birth: March 19, 1959  
Height: 5' 7" Eyes: Hazel  
Weight: 169 lbs. Hair: Brown  
Race: Caucasian  
Occupation: Truck Driver  
Last Seen: California; Ohio  
Four Children, Ages 9, 10, 15, & 16

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$60,233**

### Jerry Lynn Winters



**Marion County**  
Date of Birth: November 22, 1957  
Height: 5' 6" Eyes: Green  
Weight: 120 lbs. Hair: Brown  
Race: Caucasian  
Occupation: Jockey  
Last Seen: Anderson, Indiana  
Two Children, Ages 12 & 14

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$45,000**

### Terry Wayne Book



**Porter County**  
Date of Birth: July 26, 1957  
Height: 5' 7" Eyes: Brown  
Weight: 185 lbs. Hair: Brown  
Race: Caucasian  
Occupation: Truck Driver  
Last Seen: Northern Indiana; Florida  
Three Children, Ages 11, 13, & 16

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$37,955**

### Joseph Angelo Degard, Jr.



**Lake County**  
Date of Birth: September 17, 1958  
Height: 6' 0" Eyes: Brown  
Weight: 200 lbs. Hair: Blond  
Race: Caucasian  
Occupation: Tree Expert  
Last Seen: Michigan  
One Child, Age 15

**OWES HIS CHILD: \$34,556**

## **MOVING AHEAD ON CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT**

Today, President Clinton announced new initiatives to help strengthen child support enforcement efforts at the federal and state levels. The President announced that the U.S. Postal Service will work with states to display "Wanted Lists" of parents who owe support in post offices of states that have such lists, and he challenged all states to join the "Wanted List" effort. The President also announced that the Department of Health and Human Services's Office of Child Support Enforcement has created a home page on the Internet, expanding efforts to help find parents who owe support. The President announced executive action to instruct the Department of Justice to strengthen criminal prosecutions and penalties for parents who owe child support. The President announced that Colorado will join the 19 states that currently have their own web sites, and he challenged every state to link up and help create a nationwide electronic child support enforcement network. The President has also announced that visitors to the White House home page will be able to go directly to the Federal child support Internet site.

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### **A Child Support Enforcement System Web Site**

The Clinton Administration is using the Internet to help people access the child support enforcement system more easily and effectively -- and to help find those parents who are not paying the child support they owe. The federal Child Support Enforcement web page, run by HHS' Office of Child Support Enforcement, provides information on the child support enforcement program, tell parents where they can apply for child support assistance, and links them to the 19 states that currently have their own home pages. The White House and the Justice Department's home pages are now also linked to this site. The OCSE home page address is: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/ACFPrograms/CSE/index.html>.

### **Strengthening Criminal Prosecution and Penalties**

Yesterday, the President directed the Attorney General to take actions to strengthen criminal law enforcement against child support debtors. First, the President instructed the Attorney General to convene a task force of federal, state, and local prosecutors to enhance criminal prosecutions of child support debtors. Second, the President directed the Attorney General to issue guidance on sentencing to federal prosecutors, including suggestions for using novel and effective sentencing options. Third, the President instructed the Attorney General to draft legislation establishing a felony offense for certain cases in which a person willfully avoids support payments to a child in another state. Fourth, the President directed the Attorney General to place on HHS' child support enforcement web page a list of persons indicted under the federal child support law who have fled from criminal prosecution.

## Colorado Announces New Child Support Initiatives

Today, Colorado announced that it will create a new child support enforcement web site, making it the 20th state now linked up to the federal child support enforcement home page. Colorado also announced that it will begin a fully automated, statewide license revocation notification and referral program next month. Two thousand notices will be sent on a monthly basis to delinquent parents, warning them that they must contact their local child support office to make payment arrangements or risk losing their driver's license.

These initiatives build on Colorado's on-going successful efforts, such as its in-hospital paternity establishment program. Through a grant from HHS's Child Support Improvement Demonstration project, Colorado has simplified application procedures, eliminated fees and waiting periods, and streamlined administration -- resulting in a dramatic increase in voluntary acknowledgements. Since the program began, paternity establishment has increased by 150 percent. Colorado has also used a grant from HHS to create a model child support enforcement office.

In FY 1995, Colorado distributed over \$90 million in child support collections, up from about \$58 million in FY 1992 -- a 58 percent increase. The number of cases in which families received child support assistance rose by about 25 percent, and the number of paternities established increased by 50 percent over this period.

# THE CLINTON RECORD ON CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

## Record Child Support Collections

In 1995, the federal-state partnership collected a record \$11 billion from non-custodial parents, an increase of \$3 billion, or nearly 40 percent, since 1992.

## Seizing Tax Refunds

In February 1996, HHS announced the collection of a record \$828 million in delinquent child support for 1994 by intercepting income tax refunds of non-paying parents. Benefiting over one million families, the amount was nearly 18 percent more than collections from income tax refunds for 1993.

## Prosecuting Non-Payers

Billions of dollars more in support is owed to children whose parents have crossed state lines and failed to pay. The Justice Department is aggressively investigating and prosecuting cases where parents cross state lines to avoid payment under the Child Support Recovery Act. On July 21, 1996, the President directed the Justice Department to strengthen criminal prosecutions and penalties for parents who owe child support.

## Executive Action

On June 18, 1996, President Clinton announced three actions to strengthen the child support enforcement system and promote parental responsibility. These actions include: implementing a new program that will help track non-paying parents across state lines; challenging all states to adopt statewide new hire reporting programs; and issuing new regulations requiring women who apply for welfare to comply with paternity establishment requirements before receiving benefits. On February 27, 1995, President Clinton signed an executive order to make the federal government a model employer in the area of child support enforcement.

## Improving Paternity Establishment

The Clinton Administration has made paternity establishment a top priority. Since 1992, paternity establishment has increased by over 40 percent. The Clinton Administration proposed, and Congress adopted, a requirement that states establish hospital-based paternity programs as a proactive way to establish paternities early in a child's life. These programs are just now being implemented, but data from thirty-one states indicates that more than 200,000 paternities were established through the program in 1995.

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## EFFECTIVE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT INITIATIVES

### In-Hospital Paternity Establishment

The Clinton Administration has made paternity establishment a top priority. Since 1992, paternity establishment has increased by over 40 percent. Preliminary data for paternity establishment show an estimated 735,000 in FY 1995, up from 515,857 in FY 1992. The Clinton Administration has also granted thirteen waivers for states to strengthen paternity establishment efforts.

In 1993, Congress passed a law proposed by President Clinton that required states to establish hospital-based paternity establishment programs, as a proactive way to establish paternity in a child's life. Early data from just 31 states show that more than 200,000 paternities were established through the in-hospital paternity establishment programs in 1995.

For example, Colorado has enhanced its in-hospital voluntary paternity establishment program with a grant from the Department of Health and Human Services' Child Support Improvement Demonstration Project. The Colorado program's simplified application procedures, elimination of fees and waiting periods, and streamlined administrative process has resulted in dramatic increases in voluntary acknowledgements. Since the program began, paternity establishment has increased by 150 percent.

### License Revocation

The President's comprehensive child support enforcement plan requires states to use the threat of revoking professional, occupational, and drivers' licenses to make delinquent parents pay child support. Last year, President Clinton challenged states to follow the lead set in his welfare reform proposal, calling for all states to start programs to restrict the licenses of non-paying parents. States have risen to the challenge. A year ago, only 19 states had passed legislation to revoke licenses -- today, 42 states have the ability to use this effective child support enforcement tool. The results are impressive: Connecticut reported that it collected \$4.8 million over a three-month period from delinquent parents notified of the state's new license revocation program. Four months after its first notification mailing, Indiana reported that collections were up \$1.5 million.

Other states are putting their own programs in place based on this success. Colorado, for example, has just announced that it will begin a fully automated, statewide license revocation notification and referral program next month. Two thousand notices will be sent on a monthly basis to delinquent parents, warning them that they must contact their local child support office to make payment arrangements or risk losing their driver's license.

The Department of Health and Human Services estimates that expanding license revocation nationwide could increase total child support collections by as much as **\$2.5 billion over 10 years** -- reducing federal welfare payments by \$400 million. At the Presidents' urging, Congress and the NGA have included the President's comprehensive child support enforcement plan -- including license revocation -- in their welfare reform bills.

## Child support enforcement questions and answers:

### President's announcement

Q What exactly did the President announce today?

A The President announced that the U.S. Postal Service will work with states to post "Wanted Lists" of parents who owe support in post offices of states that have such lists, and he challenged all states to join the "Wanted List" effort. The President also announced that the Department of Health and Human Services's Office of Child Support Enforcement has a new home page on the Internet, expanding efforts to help find parents who owe support. The President announced that Colorado will join the 19 states that currently have their own web sites, and he challenged every state to link up and help create a nationwide electronic child support enforcement network. The President has also announced that visitors to the White House home page will be able to go directly to the Federal child support Internet site.

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A The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement's home page links to 19 states with child support home pages. All 50 states have home pages, though only some have a child support feature. Many are now considering adding child support information, and the President challenged all 50 states to do so.

Q How does one access these home pages?

A The federal Office of Child Support Enforcement's home page and the states' home pages are reachable through the world wide web. A person can access the world wide web through an on-line service he or she may subscribe to or through public computer terminals, such as those many libraries now offer. The address for the OCSE home page is: <http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/ACFPrograms/CSE/index.html>. People can also link up through the White House and Justice Department home pages. (?)

Q What do the home pages offer?

A The home pages provide vital information on how to apply for state child support enforcement assistance, to obtain child support orders, locate absent delinquent parents, establish wage withholding orders and establish paternity. Some state home pages, like Massachusetts', offer an application that can be completed and submitted electronically. Seven states also post "Wanted Lists" on their home pages.

Q Are you telling states to do home pages and most wanted lists?

A The President is challenging states to join those who already offer this important information service to the public. He also suggests that most wanted lists can help in locating seriously delinquent parents and ensuring that they support their children.

Q How many states have most wanted lists?

A Seven states and one county have most wanted lists on the internet: California, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Los Angeles County. At least twenty-five states publish "most wanted" lists on posters, in newspapers and in other printed material: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Q Has anyone been caught through these most wanted lists?

A Many states, including Massachusetts and Indiana, report that more parents have come forward to pay delinquent child support because they saw their pictures on the internet and in printed material. The home pages provide telephone numbers and e-mail addresses for the public to provide the information.

Q If "Most Wanted" posters are so great, why aren't you creating a Federal "Most Wanted" web site?

A Each state has its own type of "Most Wanted" list, and we think it works better to provide access to these lists through our Federal home page. We're encouraging every state to create a child support enforcement web page, and some may choose to include "Most Wanted" lists on their sites, as seven states currently do.

Q But don't only a limited number of people have access to the Internet? How will this be useful to the general population?

A The Internet project is meant to complement our other child support enforcement efforts. It's another method of expanding access to this information and helping to track down non-paying parents. It's interesting to note, though, that many parents are linking up to our federal child support enforcement home page through their local libraries.

## Colorado

Q: Why are you highlighting Colorado?

A: Colorado's new child support initiatives build on the state's on-going successful efforts, such as its in-hospital paternity establishment program. Through a grant from HHS's Child Support Improvement Demonstration project, Colorado has simplified application procedures, eliminated fees and waiting periods, and streamlined administration -- resulting in a dramatic increase in voluntary acknowledgements. Since the program began, paternity establishment has increased by 150 percent. Colorado has also used a grant from HHS to create a model child support enforcement office.

Colorado has had tremendous success in increasing paternity establishment and child support collections. In FY 1995, Colorado distributed over \$90 million in child support collections, up from about \$58 million in FY 1992 -- a 58 percent increase. The number of cases in which families received child support assistance rose by about 25 percent, and the number of paternities established increased by 50 percent over this period.

Q: There's been a lot of focus lately on states' failure to meet a deadline to have a fully operational statewide child support enforcement computer systems. What is the status of Colorado's system?

A: Colorado has had a statewide computer system operating since 1990. To meet the Family Support Act of 1988 standards, the state is enhancing its current system with HHS' help. The work is progressing and HHS expects that the state will meet certification requirements by October 1996.

Q: What is the current status of the states' child support computer systems?

A: Seven states have been certified (Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Montana, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia). Four more are pending certification (Connecticut, New Hampshire, Utah and Wyoming). In the last two years ACF has conducted reviews of 27 states. Currently, 38 states have statewide operational computer systems. Eleven other states are piloting new systems. One county, Los Angeles, received a waiver to have a separate system from its state.

Q: Why did only one state meet the deadline of October 1, 1995?

A: It is the states' responsibility to implement the systems by the deadline. Montana was the only state to be certified. We are disappointed that only one state made it in time. But we are very encouraged by the progress of the states. Congress extended the deadline to October 1, 1997 and we expect that the rest of the states will meet the new deadline.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ASAP

DATE: 7/20/96

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 7/20/96

SUBJECT: Presidential Directive on Criminal Child Support Enforcement

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McCURRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PANETTA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	McGINTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
McLARTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	QUINN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LIEBERMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RASCO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LEW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	REED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOSNIK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CURRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STEPHANOPOULOS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EMANUEL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STIGLITZ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GIBBONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STREETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TYSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HERMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HAWLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HIGGINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILLIAMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HILLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ken Apfel</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KLAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>John Angell</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LAKE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Martha Foley</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LINDSEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Comments to this office.

RESPONSE:

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL DIRECTIVE

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

SUBJECT: CRIMINAL CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

I am proud of the progress we have made over the last three years in addressing the problem of child support enforcement.

While state and local agencies have and must have primary responsibility for child support enforcement, the federal government has a crucially important role to play. One aspect of that role involves bringing prosecutions under the Child Support Recovery Act of 1992, which for the first time created a federal criminal offense for interstate cases, where persons willfully fail to pay child support to their child who lives in another state.

The Department of Justice, working through the local United States Attorneys' offices, has brought child support cases across the nation to get the message out that a person who willfully avoids child support payments to a child in another state runs a grave risk of Federal prosecution. Each U.S. Attorney's Office has a child support coordinator; the Federal Bureau of Investigation has committed its resources; the Department of Justice has authorized the Health and Human Services Inspector General to investigate these cases.

But these important measures are not enough.

The Department of Justice, working with the Department of Health and Human Services and the states, must pursue all available measures to punish those who have tried to evade their child support obligations.

Therefore, I direct you to take the following important steps to strengthen our child support enforcement efforts.

First, I direct you to convene a task force consisting of federal, state and local prosecutors, the Department of Health and Human Services and the state agencies responsible for child support enforcement to enhance criminal prosecution of child support debtors. You should consider:

- \* measures to improve referrals of appropriate cases for federal, state or local criminal enforcement;
- \* the adequacy of all applicable federal and state laws;
- \* the availability and appropriate allocation of resources;
- \* and ways to coordinate federal, state, and local efforts to make enforcement most effective.

Second, I direct you to review the sentences that have been imposed upon those convicted under the Child Support Recovery Act, including restitution orders, incarceration and community service, with the goal of identifying novel and effective sentencing options, and send guidance to federal prosecutors setting forth factors to consider when seeking sentencing orders from courts.

Third, I direct you to draft legislation to amend the Child Support Recovery Act to establish a felony offense for a person who willfully fails to pay child support to a child in another state where there has been an egregious failure to meet the child support obligations.

Fourth, I direct you, as part of your effort to enforce criminal laws, to cooperate with the Department of Health and Human Service to place on their Internet child support page the names of persons indicted under federal law for willfully failing to pay child support who have fled in an attempt to escape criminal prosecution.

Fifth, I direct you to report back to me within 90 days on the actions you have taken to fulfill this directive.

## **Child support enforcement questions and answers:**

### **President's announcement**

**Q** What exactly did the President announce today?

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**Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE)**  
**Administration for Children and Families, HHS**  
<http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/ACFPrograms/CSE/index.html>

The Federal/State Child Support Enforcement Program helps ensure that noncustodial parents provide their children with the financial support they are owed. HHS and many states are using the Internet as a easy and effective way to help individuals get the services they need. With the click of a mouse, readers have access to information about Federal, and State Child Support Enforcement Programs. Through the OCSE home page, individuals can locate and connect directly to any one of the at least 19 state-child support agencies that are on the Internet.

**OCSE Home Page.** The OCSE home page can help individuals get assistance with specific problems and get information on the nation's child support enforcement program from reports and studies. Visually appealing and simple to use, the home page offers a searchable source of information. Information is grouped and accessible through seven main categories. There are seven main areas tie into color-coded icons which are colorful guides for moving back and forth between categories. Headings include: Basic Facts and Descriptions, Links to States, News and Announcements, External information, Reports and Publications, Feedback, which allows parents to forward "tips" on delinquent parents, and policy documents.

The OCSE home page provides access to the OCSE flagship publication, The Child Support Report, as well as publications such as the Annual Report to Congress, Dear Colleague letters, regulations and Action Transmittals to State and Federal CSE Offices about the Program. The "feedback" section allows individuals to learn where they can get help with their child support cases and to express their concerns. Furthermore, we have developed "links" to state child support enforcement programs to speed assistance for the reader.

The OCSE home page has become a hub for information dissemination and interactive links with the public that OCSE serves. It provides a fast, effective way of distributing important information and publications and it reduces distribution and mailing costs. Most importantly, it opens OCSE to a greater audience.

**State Home Pages.** The 19 state home pages offer a wide variety of information and services including how to apply for state child support enforcement assistance, to obtain child support orders, locate absent delinquent parents, establish wage withholding orders and establish paternity. Seven states and Los Angeles County have a list of the most wanted deadbeat parents on their home pages. Indiana, Massachusetts and North Carolina have lists with photos, a telephone number and e-mail address for readers to provide information on their whereabouts. Washington State has an easy-to-use format to help people complete applications.

The 19 states are: Alaska, California (also Los Angeles County), Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Washington.

**DEPARTMENT of HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES****ASSISTANT SECRETARY for PLANNING & EVALUATION****OFFICE of HUMAN SERVICES POLICY**

Phone: 202-690-7409 FAX: 202-690-6562

Date:

To: Bruce Reed

Phone:

Fax: 456-~~6562~~ 7028

From: Paul Fegh

Number of Pages, including cover: 8

Remarks:

Materials received from Colorado.  
Note that drivers license revocation is  
not new but will be automated Aug 3/  
2000 notices sent out

MEMORANDUM

TO: Office of the Governor  
 State of Colorado

Mike King  
 Health and Human Services

Paul Legler  
 Health and Human Services

FROM: Pauline Burton, Director  
 Division of Child Support Enforcement

DATE: July 19, 1996

SUBJECT: President Clinton's Denver Visit - July 22, 1996

Announce HHS Home Page  
 What's New people  
 What's New <sup>home</sup> page  
 Link to DOT <sup>home</sup> page  
 challenge all states to do home page,  
 link to federal govt - do a wanted list  
 -18 states  
 -allows engineer re Internet  
 1 pager on Paternity, Drivers License,  
 Home Internet  
 Judy Ross -

Attached please find the following materials that provide information on the Colorado Child Support Enforcement Program:

- 1) Fact sheet describing innovations of the Colorado Child Support Enforcement Program
- 2) Details of three initiatives:
  - In-hospital Paternity Acknowledgement Program
  - Driver's License Suspension
  - Home Page on Internet

If you need any additional information please contact me at (303) 866-5992.

cc: Sue Tuffin  
 Karen Beye  
 Barbara McDonnell

## Colorado's Child Support Enforcement Program Innovations

### ◆ Family Support Registry (FSR):

All collections for cases in the Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program are sent to a centralized payment registry where they are processed and sent to custodial parents within 48 hours.

### ◆ Automated Child Support Enforcement System:

Colorado's Automated Child Support Enforcement System handles all case processing for our 230,000 cases, including document generation, case notes, payment accounting and automated data matches and reporting for employment information, Workers' Compensation, Colorado Lottery, Unemployment Compensation Benefits, Credit Reporting and Driver's License Suspension.

### ◆ Driver's License Suspension:

2,000 notices per month will be sent starting August 3, 1996, for an anticipated \$3 million in collections in the first year.

### ◆ Voluntary New Hire Reporting:

The state office of CSE is accessing new hire information available through the voluntary employer reporting program implemented by the Department of Labor and Employment in October 1995.

### ◆ In-Hospital Based Paternity Establishment:

This statewide program has increased at-birth voluntary paternity acknowledgments from 23% in 1991 to 50% today.

### ◆ Customer Service Project:

Three counties are piloting a project to centralize and streamline their customer services in Child Support.

### ◆ Credit Reporting:

Colorado automatically reports and updates arrears to credit reporting agencies on 57,000 delinquent noncustodial parents every month to ensure that paying child support is a priority when paying other bills.

### ◆ Child Support Commission:

The Child Support Commission was established by Governor Romer in 1989, and holds public meetings every four years to discuss setting child support amounts, and how to make changes to our standardized guidelines so that child support amounts are equitable for all involved.

### ◆ Statutory Child Support Guidelines:

Colorado has had statutory guidelines for setting child support amounts since 1986, and makes yearly updates to the tables and statutes.

### ◆ The Internet:

The CSE program plans to disseminate program information regarding our initiatives to other states via the State Home Page, and looks forward to receiving information from other states.

## Colorado's In-Hospital Paternity Acknowledgement Program

Colorado has aggressively worked to make it easier and more desirable for unmarried fathers to acknowledge paternity of their children. Efforts have included promoting legislation to establish and refine the program, actively pursuing and receiving federal grants for in-hospital paternity establishment demonstration projects, and making paternity establishment a primary goal of our program's YEAR 2000 strategic plan.

### Legislation

**1993 - House Bill 1227:** Established Colorado's program in statute, requiring hospitals to offer unmarried parents the opportunity to acknowledge paternity at the time of the birth of their child.

**1994 - Senate Bills 141 and 88:** Refined in-hospital program to allow putative father to acknowledge paternity when the husband has been found not to be the father and to allow acknowledgement signatures to be witnessed rather than notarized.

### Federal Demonstration Grants

Colorado is the recipient of two three-year federal grants for in-hospital paternity establishment:

- October 1, 1991-September 30, 1995 - Program Improvement Demonstration Grant. A three year project with a one year extension that involved the introduction of the paternity establishment process in four Denver area hospitals, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the paternity outreach effort and an assessment of the correlates of paternity establishment and the reasons for non-establishment among unmarried parents. Acknowledgement rates doubled overall. Performance in each hospital is on attached sheet.
- October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1996 - Experimentation in scaling up from metro area effort to a statewide program for in-hospital paternity establishment. Project involves experimenting with and evaluating efficacy of utilization of different approaches to the paternity issue. It involves a statewide training effort with a variety of audiences, including hospital staff, vital records staff, county health department workers, WIC providers, food stamp technicians, child support and public assistance staff, midwives, providers of services to teens and young parents, social workers and health and medical case managers. Project staff have developed training and educational materials and have engaged in community outreach efforts to public schools, local foundations, young fathers programs, and teen pregnancy prevention programs. The project is using structured interviews to learn reasons for acknowledgment or non-acknowledgement. The product of this grant will be a prototype for paternity establishment procedures and processes to be used on a nationwide basis.

### Accomplishments

- Colorado's child support program has increased the percent of children born to unwed parents in its caseload for whom paternity has been established from 30% in 1988 to 50% today.
- The percent of children of unmarried parents whose father's name is on the birth certificate as a result of voluntary acknowledgement has increased from 23% in 1991 to 50% today.

### Goals

- To establish paternity for 65% of the children in the child support caseload who are born out of wedlock by the year 2000.
- To successfully transition the successes of the federal grants to a state-funded effort which will expand upon and improve the program statewide.

## COLORADO PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT DATA

- Colorado's births to unmarried mothers with father acknowledging paternity:

	<u># of unmarried mothers</u>	<u># with father's name</u>	<u>% with father's name</u>
1994	13,245	6,174	46.6%
1995	13,271	6,925	52.2%
1996 (1st quarter)	2,822	1,414	50.1%

- Colorado's IV-D Program Paternity Establishment Percentage (PEP)  
(# of children in caseload born out-of-wedlock who have paternity established  
# of children in caseload born out-of-wedlock)

<u>Year</u>	<u># of children needing paternity established</u>	<u># of children with paternity established</u>	<u>IV-D PEP</u>
1988	60,251	18,211	30.2%
1995	90,799	45,254	49.8%
1996 (through May)	94,819	47,805	50.4%
	(57% increase)	(163% increase)	

- Data on Paternity Grant Hospitals - Dad's name voluntarily on birth certificate for unmarried births:

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>1991 (pre-project)</u>	<u>1993-94 (post-project)</u>	<u>1996 (1st quarter)</u>
Denver General	13%	27%	28%
Mercy	24%	40%	46%
St. Joseph's	20%	52%	45%
University	22%	36%	48%
Statewide	23% <sup>1</sup>	47% <sup>2</sup>	50%

<sup>1</sup> Page 17, Final report of first paternity grant.

<sup>2</sup> CY 1994.

## COLORADO DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSION PROJECT

House Bill 1093 was enacted in July 1995, giving the Colorado Division of Child Support Enforcement (CSE) the authority to suspend a parent's driver's license for failure to pay child support. Through a manual process implemented in September of 1995, over 5,000 notices have been sent to delinquent parents, resulting in child support collections of over \$500,000. 379 Colorado Driver's Licenses have been suspended to date. Full automation of the notification and referral process begins in two weeks.

Beginning August 3, 1996, 2,000 notices will be sent on a monthly basis to delinquent noncustodial parents, warning them that they must contact their local child support office to make payment arrangements or risk losing their driver's license. All notices to parents emphasize the importance of establishing a payment plan agreement in order to comply with the law. The goal is not necessarily to suspend licenses but to motivate parents to pay their child support.

Colorado modeled its legislation after a similar law passed by the State of Maine which has been very successful in increasing child support collections.

It is anticipated that Colorado will collect \$3 million dollars in the first year of this project.

**COLORADO CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT  
HOME PAGE ON INTERNET**

The State of Colorado Child Support Enforcement Program plans to disseminate program information regarding our innovative initiatives designed to increase the child support collections in Colorado.

This information will be available on the State Home Page on the Internet for other states to view. It will be updated periodically to keep the information current. We are very interested in utilizing the Internet as a channel to exchange ideas with other states.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 19, 1996

**CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT SPEECH**

LOCATION: The Denver Center for the  
Performing Arts Complex  
DATE: Monday, July 22, 1996  
TIME: 9:00 am  
STAFF CONTACT: Bruce Reed

**I. PURPOSE**

To highlight new child support initiatives and the need for national welfare reform legislation that includes tough child support enforcement.

**II. BACKGROUND**

The event is an opportunity to talk about a series of child support initiatives we are announcing on Monday -- a directive to the Justice Department to step up prosecution of interstate cases, a new HHS Web site on the Internet to provide child support information and links to state Most Wanted pages, and the Postal Service agreement to begin putting up Wanted posters of parents who owe child support in states that have Wanted lists.

This event is also a chance to remind the national press that national welfare reform legislation would sign the most sweeping child support enforcement measures in history into law.

**III. PARTICIPANTS**

The President  
Governor Roy Romer  
Mayor Wellington Webb  
Representative Pat Schroeder  
Representative David Skaggs  
(Spokesperson from Department of Social Services, TBD)

**IV. PRESS PLAN**

Open Press

## V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

### PRE-PROGRAM

-Representative David Skaggs makes welcoming remarks and introduces Representative Pat Schroeder.

-Pat Schroeder makes remarks and introduces Mayor Wellington Webb.

-Mayor Webb makes brief remarks.

### PROGRAM

-Off stage announcement of the President, accompanied by Governor Romer and Social Service administrator (TBD).

-Governor Romer makes remarks and introduces (TBD).

-(TBD) makes brief remarks and introduces the President.

-The President makes remarks.

-Upon the conclusion of remarks, the President works a ropeline and departs.

## VI. REMARKS

Remarks prepared by Michael Waldman.



"The Governor's Crackdown for Children." These remarks were made by Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. on Wednesday, January 3, 1996 at a press conference in Raleigh, North Carolina.



The "10 Most Wanted Deadbeat Parents" Poster. This second poster was released on Wednesday, April 17, 1996. Child Support Enforcement needs your help to locate these parents.

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Revised: May 25, 1996

Copyright 1996, Child Support Enforcement Section, State of North Carolina

[mostwanted@cse.state.nc.us](mailto:mostwanted@cse.state.nc.us)

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[[Home](#)] [[News Release](#)] [[Most Wanted](#)] [[E-Mail](#)] [[Links](#)]

**State of**  
North Carolina  
Child Support  
Enforcement Section



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On Wednesday, January 3, 1996, Governor James B. Hunt, Jr. launched one of the nation's toughest child support enforcement efforts with a simple message to deadbeat parents: "Your time is up."

"The Governor's Crackdown for Children" is an intensive and comprehensive effort to track down parents who fail to pay child support. It gives the state new ways to find deadbeat parents, using bank and utility records, and tracking them across state lines. It gives the state new ways to make parents--especially professionals like lawyers, doctors, and dentists--pay up, by suspending or revoking occupational, professional, or business licenses. It lets the state seize insurance settlements of \$3,000.00 or more, revoke drivers' licenses, block new vehicle purchases, and even take away hunting and fishing licenses

"We have a message for deadbeat parents," Governor Hunt said at the press conference. "Your time is up. We're coming after you. And we're going to see to it that you take responsibility for your children."

Deadbeat parents now owe North Carolina's children some \$750 million in back child support. Each year, as much as one-third of all parents in the state fail to pay court-ordered child support, leaving a \$125 million burden for families and taxpayers to shoulder. In fact, estimates show the state could cut welfare rolls by twenty percent just by collecting all child support payments owed to children on welfare.

# Indiana Child Support Enforcement

The names and faces that appear on this site are of people that are wanted for child support payment violations according to information furnished to AIIN by the State of Indiana's Family and Social Services Agency. The Access Indiana Information Network exercises no review of, and is not responsible for, any information furnished to us from FSSA at this site. If you have any questions about any person that appears on this list, you should contact the Family and Social Services Agency, Child Support Beareau using the tip sheet

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The State of Indiana, Governor Evan Bayh, and the Family and Social Services Administration, Child Support Bureau is pleased to add its "Wanted" poster to this WEB site. Indiana's poster was originally released in May, 1995, with sixteen of Indiana's "deadbeat parents". Seven of the original sixteen have been found. This updated poster shows the seven that have been found and replaced them with an additional seven of Indiana's "deadbeat parents".

Indiana is requesting your assistance in locating these individuals who are wanted due to their willful non-payment of court-ordered child support. We believe the children of this state are one of our greatest resources and every effort should be made to provide for their well-being.

Any assistance you can provide is appreciated.

Wanted on the WEB ( *Warning: Contains Large Graphics* )

Indiana's Deadbeat Parents Poster

Wanted on the WEB ( *Text Only* )

Indiana's Deadbeat Parents Poster (No Pictures)

Tip Sheet

Complete This form if you have any information on an Indiana Deadbeat Parent

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## Child Support Enforcement Resources

Links to Child Support Enforcement Pages at the National and State Levels.

- Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement
- Florida Child Support Enforcement
- Massachusetts Child Support Enforcement
- Washington Child Support Enforcement
- Georgia Child Support Enforcement

## Willie Roy Shepherd



### DeKalb County

Date of Birth: June 20, 1954  
 Height: 5' 8" Eyes: Brown  
 Weight: 150 lbs. Hair: Brown  
 Race: Caucasian  
 Occupation: Construction Worker  
 Last Seen: Prestonburk, Kentucky  
 Two Children, Ages 19 & 22

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$33,185**

## William Elmer Harty, Jr.



### Clay County

Date of Birth: July 5, 1955  
 Height: 5' 10" Eyes: Hazel  
 Weight: 175 lbs. Hair: Brown  
 Race: Caucasian  
 Occupation: Carpenter  
 Last Seen: Shelbyville, Indiana  
 Three Children, Ages 9, 14, & 18

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$32,554**

## Eric Keith Behar



### Tippecanoe County

Date of Birth: November 1, 1963  
 Height: 5' 11" Eyes: Green  
 Weight: 200 lbs. Hair: Brown  
 Race: Caucasian  
 Occupation: Laborer  
 Last Seen: Florida  
 One Child, Age 6

**OWES HIS CHILD: \$26,870**

## Mark Andrew Gibson



### Clark County

Date of Birth: December 13, 1955  
 Height: 6' 0" Eyes: Blue  
 Weight: 275 lbs. Hair: Brown  
 Race: Caucasian  
 Occupation: Truck Driver  
 Last Seen: Clark County, Indiana  
 Two Children, Ages 11 & 13

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$23,335**

## Jay Russell Zimpelman



### St. Joseph County

Date of Birth: May 1, 1962  
 Height: 5' 11" Eyes: Blue  
 Weight: 175 lbs. Hair: Light Brown  
 Race: Caucasian  
 Occupation: Food Service; Waiter  
 Last Seen: Ellettsburg, Indiana  
 Two Children, Ages 13 & 14

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$22,588**

## Robert William Hodson, Jr.



### Madison County

Date of Birth: October 2, 1957  
 Height: 5' 10" Eyes: Blue  
 Weight: 200 lbs. Hair: Brown  
 Race: Caucasian  
 Occupation: Auto Body Repair  
 Last Seen: Anderson, Indiana  
 Two Children, Ages 10 & 19

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$22,200**

## Glenn Ray Best



### Johnson County

Date of Birth: March 1, 1952  
 Height: 6' 1" Eyes: Green  
 Weight: 220 lbs. Hair: Brown  
 Race: Caucasian  
 Occupation: Factory Worker  
 Last Seen: Camby and Mooresville, IN  
 Three Children, Ages 11, 12, & 14

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$21,275**

## Gary Wayne Hedges



### Vermillion County

Date of Birth: September 16, 1949  
 Height: 5' 6" Eyes: Green  
 Weight: 130 lbs. Hair: Brown  
 Race: Caucasian  
 Occupation: Roofer  
 Last Seen: Hillsdale, Indiana  
 Two Children, Ages 19 & 21

**OWES HIS CHILDREN: \$21,150**

**When these deadbeat parents don't support their children,  
Indiana Taxpayers foot the bill. Help us make them  
responsible for their own.**

**Call 1-800-WANTED-NOW**

*The arrearage amounts are based on the court orders and payment records in  
effect as of October 1995.*

**Complete This Tip Sheet if you have any information on an Indiana Deadbeat  
Parent.**

**State of Indiana**

Evan Bayh, Governor

**Family and Social Services Administration**

Cheryl Sullivan, Secretary



July 18, 1996

NOTE TO BRUCE REED:

As I mentioned earlier, I met this morning with Judge Ross, Paul Legler, and my public affairs staff on the Colorado child support event. You should touch base with Justice on their part of this -- we've worked with Greg King in Public Affairs (514-2008) on projects before. As you know, their piece of this is the "newsiest," and I'm confident that Greg can produce any fact sheets you will need.

For the HHS part of this, I recommend focusing on Colorado's in-hospital paternity establishment program, which received special funding from us and has increased establishments by 150 percent since the program began. Colorado also may be ready to start up their new hire program this month. Both of these are good projects that the President can highlight as Administration accomplishments. We're also looking into the possibility of announcing a new Internet initiative, possibly encouraging states to create home-pages like the dozen already up, and linking them to our Office of Child Support's home-page. (Attached is a preliminary list of options from Paul Legler)

As we discussed, I'll put together the following press materials for the event: a child support accomplishments fact sheet, a new-hire/paternity establishment fact sheet, an Internet fact sheet, an example of a good state home-page, and questions and answers.

I've asked Mike King and Emily to talk to the Governor Romer's office to investigate whether he'd be willing to make an announcement (Colorado home-page, new-hire system, etc.). I also think that the Governor's office should be responsible for putting together a group for the roundtable discussion, since they have the best contacts.

I think we should touch base again with the group from the morning meeting -- could Kathy pull together a conference call first thing in the morning?

Thanks,

Melissa

# DRAFT

7/18/1996

## Colorado Child Support Enforcement Options for Event

### 1. In-Hospital Paternity Establishment.

The Clinton Administration has made paternity establishment a top priority. In 1993, the Administration proposed, and Congress adopted, a requirement for states to establish hospital-based paternity programs, as a proactive way to establish paternities early in a child's life. These programs are just now being implemented, but early data from just thirty-one states reported more than 200,000 paternities were established through the in-hospital paternity acknowledgment program in 1995. And the total number of all paternities established by child support agencies has increased by 40 percent since 1992.

Colorado has been on the forefront with their successful in-hospital establishment program. In 1993 [check date], the state received a grant from the Department of Health and Human Services to operate the "Colorado Child Support Improvement Project" focusing on increasing their voluntary paternity acknowledgment rate. As a result of this project they were able to double the number of voluntary acknowledgments in four hospitals in Denver.

In addition, Colorado has used grant money to expand paternity outreach efforts focused on promoting paternity establishment through professionals who work with unmarried parents at birth, pre and postnatally.

A number of states have received very good press for their in-hospital paternity programs. For example, one news segment showed a smiling mom and dad holding their baby in the hospital and signing an acknowledgment of paternity.

### 2. Internet/"10 Most Wanted".

Colorado has used "Most Wanted" posters in the past but reportedly discontinued their use three years ago after deciding to focus more on working with dads in a more positive way. The Colorado Office of Child Support Enforcement does not have a home page on the internet. They are interested in doing so, but they have not yet developed one.

### 3. Drivers License Revocation

Colorado passed a drivers license revocation law last year but so far it has been used only if done manually. They plan to start an automated process on

*computer match -  
Bill at initial*

August 1. There is some possibility that they could move that up to begin Monday. [The child support director is looking into this.]

#### **4. Centralized Collections and Computerized Enforcement.**

Colorado is one of a minority of states that has already moved to centralized collections (payment processing) which will be required under welfare reform. Colorado also has received attention for using automated enforcement for intercepting unemployment compensation, workers compensation and lottery winnings.

Colorado does not have an established new hire program. (They have voluntary reporting only.)

Colorado has received a model office grant from HHS focused on research and enforcement efforts.

#### **5. Criminal Prosecution -- Federal Criminal Non-Support Act.**

The number of indictments, if any, needs to be determined. However, the U.S. Attorney, Henry Solano, has reportedly spoken in support of criminal prosecution at a recent conference.

#### **6. Fatherhood Initiative.**

The Governor is very interested in responsible fatherhood efforts. Recently a task force he set up issued a report on fatherhood initiatives.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

MELISSA SKOLFIELD

Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

Phone: (202) 690-7850 Fax: (202) 690-5673

TO: Bruce Reed

Fax: 406-5551

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 7/18

Total Number of Pages: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:

FBI - material  
 on case from Greg  
 King at Justice

\_\_\_\_\_ Amy

## OVERVIEW OF CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

The Justice Department is working with the states to pursue all available measures -- criminal, civil and administrative -- to increase the collection of child support. The Department's child support program includes:

- \* criminal prosecutions to ensure that the willful failure to honor child support obligations brings appropriate penalties;
- \* working with the states and concerned citizens to ensure that state child support orders issued in one state are enforceable in other states;
- \* encouraging the use of available administrative means to promote child support enforcement.
- \* ensuring that the Justice Department serves as a "model employer" in encouraging child support compliance by employees.

### Criminal Prosecution

The Child Support Recovery Act of 1992 (18 U.S.C. 228) creates a first offense misdemeanor for willfully failing to pay a past-due child support obligation for a child living in another state. To be a violation of this statute, the obligation must be either greater than \$5,000 or must have remained unpaid for more than a year.

The Justice Department has worked with the United States Attorneys to develop an effective and appropriate enforcement program under The Principles of Federal Prosecution. This effort is designed to create maximum deterrence, given the available resources, by bringing cases in districts across the country.

- \* Federal cases are brought by local United States Attorneys Offices with oversight and support from the Child Exploitation and Obscenity Section (CEOS) of the Justice Department's Criminal Division.
- \* These cases require extensive documentation and the exact requirements can vary from state to state. Potential cases are screened and referred by state IV-D agencies, created by title IV-D of the Social Security Act, the Child Support Enforcement Program. It is therefore critical that proper documents and records be assembled through the local state IV-D agency and forwarded to the FBI.
- \* The Department is working with Department of Health and Human Services, child support enforcement and individual IV-D agencies to develop an efficient and effective system for referral of appropriate and properly document cases.

2

Allegations of potential federal criminal violations are investigated by the FBI, and the Department of Health and Human Services Inspector General's Office and other federal and state law enforcement agencies.

To enhance cooperation and coordination, the Justice Department, through CEOS and local United States Attorneys, provides training and education to law enforcement and IV-D agencies, and is developing a public education effort.

The Department is vigorously defending the constitutionality of the Child Support Recovery Act, which has been challenged on Lopez grounds in several cases throughout the country. There is a federal interest in ensuring that parents cannot escape their responsibility to pay child support by moving from state to state.

#### **Ensuring Enforcement of State Orders Across State Borders**

A provision of federal law enacted in 1994 requires states to give full faith and credit to child support orders entered in other states if the court issuing the order observed the requirements of due process, including providing reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, to the parties.

To ensure that state court judges give effect to this requirement, the Department is encouraging states to:

- \* share information with judges and child support enforcement authorities in other states;
- \* devote resources to judicial training and on workable implementation practices; and
- \* adopt the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act if they have not already done so.

#### **Utilizing Administrative Means**

Elements of the welfare reform legislation adopted by the House and the Senate and supported by the Clinton Administration would enhance the ability of states to enforce child support obligations through administrative means. One provision would require that states adopt the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act by January 1, 1997. The legislation would also:

- \* allow the reporting of child support obligations to credit bureaus;
- \* allow the placing of liens against real and personal property where there are outstanding arrears and requiring interstate recognition of those liens;

3

- \* require the suspension of drivers', professional, occupational, and recreational licenses where there is a failure to pay support obligations;
- \* require the revocation or limitation of passports to individuals who fall behind in support payments.

In addition, the legislation would enhance administrative enforcement of child support orders -- improvements in the law to relieve state courts of routine cases, and preserve state and federal judicial resources for the most complex cases.

### **Serving As A Model Employer**

The Justice Department is also working to ensure that federal employees fulfill their child support obligations. The Department is an active participant in a Federal Task Force designed to implement Executive Order 12953, signed February 1995, requiring that all federal agencies cooperate fully in efforts to establish paternity and child support orders and in the collection of child and medical support from agency employees.

As part of this effort, the Attorney General has issued a memorandum to all employees emphasizing the importance of compliance with child support enforcement laws. In addition, the Department is preparing employee awareness and education campaigns to assist employees attempting to locate non-custodial parents and obtain child support. The Department will provide counselling and referral services for employees and will continue to assist in identifying and, when necessary, garnishing the wages of employees who are delinquent in paying child support.

CASES UNDER THE CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERY ACT OF 1992  
18 USC § 228  
(All figures are cumulative)

	1993	1994	1995
Cases Indicted or Filed by Information or Complaint:		12	121
Convictions:		4	50
Not Guilty:			1
Cases Dismissed on <u>Lopez</u> grounds:			5
<u>Lopez</u> Motions Denied:			5
Cases Dismissed Due to Payment			1
Cases Dismissed On Other Grounds			8
Child Support Funds Recovered to date from Non-custodial Parents:			\$383,574.18

**DRAFT**



## Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1994

AG  
(202) 616-2771  
TDD (202) 514-1888

**ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO ANNOUNCES PLAN TO CRACK DOWN ON  
DEAD-BEAT PARENTS WHO FAIL TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Federal prosecutors today targeted deadbeat parents in 13 states as part of a government effort to get parents to pay off an estimated \$34 billion they owe for child support.

Twenty-eight cases were filed, seeking almost \$1 million in overdue payments, as Attorney General Janet Reno announced a three-point plan to aggressively investigate and prosecute parents who are in default in making child support payments. Twenty-three of the cases were filed yesterday. Charges were filed against five other parents within the last two weeks. An additional 15 cases were brought in the past year.

Another 25 cases were referred today by the Department of Health and Human Services to federal prosecutors, and more than 200 cases are under active review, the Department said.

"We're not just talking about shirking a parental responsibility--we're talking about breaking the law," said Reno. "These 28 cases are only the beginning of our enforcement

(MORE)

efforts. By working together with HHS, the FBI and state and local child support agencies, we will pursue the most egregious instances--parents who have the ability to pay but simply thumb their nose at the court and at their children," Reno added.

Today's action was taken under the 1992 Child Support Recovery Act. That law made it a federal offense, for the first time, to willfully fail to pay more than \$5,000 in court-ordered support for a child living in another state. First time offenders are charged as misdemeanants, subject to up to six months in prison and a \$5,000 fine. Repeat offenders are subject to a felony prosecution, and up to two years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

In addition to federal enforcement action, the plan also calls for comprehensive training of federal prosecutors and FBI agents to implement the program, and close coordination with state child support agencies who conduct the vast majority of enforcement activities. Each of the 94 U.S. Attorney's offices \* has designated a child support enforcement coordinator. Prosecution guidelines have been developed to assist federal prosecutors to go after the most egregious non-support cases in a uniform and fair manner.

Today's announcement marks an important step in the Department's continuing strategy to assist state agencies in the enforcement of child support obligations, said Reno.

- 3 -

Thus far, cases have been brought in Arizona, California, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia.

The estimated \$34 billion owed for child support is based upon the difference between \$14 billion that is collected from dead-beat parents and \$48 billion which is the total amount owed if all child support orders were in place and all non-custodial parents paid their full amount based on their ability to pay.

The three-point plan:

**1) Aggressively Investigate and Prosecute**

- Reviewed hundreds of referrals from HHS. One hundred sixty cases have already been reviewed by the Criminal Division and sent to U.S. Attorneys' offices.

**2) Develop Effective and Efficient Federal/State/Local Partnerships**

- Established referral and information-sharing procedures between U.S. Attorneys offices and state child support agencies.

The Department expects that this increased coordination of state and federal enforcement efforts to result in increased and more efficient criminal child support enforcement.

**3) Provide Comprehensive Training and Support to Prosecutors**

- Over the past year, the Department has designated a child support enforcement coordinator in each of the nation's 94 U.S. Attorney's offices.

(MORE)

- 4 -

- Issued comprehensive prosecution guidelines to assist U.S. Attorneys prosecute the most egregious child support cases in a uniform and fair manner.

- Held child support training conferences for federal and state prosecutors, FBI agents, and state and federal social service officials on ways to investigate and prosecute child support cases.

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94-720

1 port debtor with respect to which such a prima facie  
2 case is established, the State must—

3 “(A) seek to void such transfer; or

4 “(B) obtain a settlement in the best inter-  
5 ests of the child support creditor.”

6 **SEC. 365. WORK REQUIREMENT FOR PERSONS OWING**  
7 **PAST-DUE CHILD SUPPORT.**

8 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 466(a) (42 U.S.C.  
9 666(a)), as amended by sections 315, 317(a), and 323 of  
10 this Act, is amended by adding at the end the following  
11 new paragraph:

12 “(15) PROCEDURES TO ENSURE THAT PERSONS  
13 OWING PAST-DUE SUPPORT WORK OR HAVE A PLAN  
14 FOR PAYMENT OF SUCH SUPPORT.—

15 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Procedures under  
16 which the State has the authority, in any case  
17 in which an individual owes past-due support  
18 with respect to a child receiving assistance  
19 under a State program funded under part A, to  
20 issue an order or to request that a court or an  
21 administrative process established pursuant to  
22 State law issue an order that requires the indi-  
23 vidual to—

24 “(i) pay such support in accordance  
25 with a plan approved by the court, or, at

1 the option of the State, a plan approved by  
2 the State agency administering the State  
3 program under this part; or

4 “(ii) if the individual is subject to  
5 such a plan and is not incapacitated, par-  
6 ticipate in such work activities (as defined  
7 in section 407(d)) as the court, or, at the  
8 option of the State, the State agency ad-  
9 ministering the State program under this  
10 part, deems appropriate.

11 “(B) PAST-DUE SUPPORT DEFINED.—For  
12 purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘past-  
13 due support’ means the amount of a delin-  
14 quency, determined under a court order, or an  
15 order of an administrative process established  
16 under State law, for support and maintenance  
17 of a child, or of a child and the parent with  
18 whom the child is living.”

19 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The flush para-  
20 graph at the end of section 466(a) (42 U.S.C.666(a)) is  
21 amended by striking “and (7)” and inserting “(7), and  
22 (15)”.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 17, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR JACK QUINN  
KATHY WALLMAN

FROM: ELENA KAGAN *ek*

SUBJECT: CHILD SUPPORT INITIATIVES

Bruce Reed would like our help in encouraging Jamie and her office (specifically, Debra Cohn) to come up with, or sign off on, certain initiatives relating to child support. Current scheduling plans call for the President to do an event on this subject on Monday. Bruce would like for the President to issue a directive to DOJ as part of this event. Possible items for inclusion in this directive are:

- establishing a special task force to aid in the prosecution of child support cases

According to Bruce, there have been strikingly few prosecutions under the federal law barring a person who owes child support from crossing state lines; the idea here is to create a special unit, or make other organizational changes, that will facilitate such prosecutions.

- establishing, with HHS's cooperation, a federal most-wanted list for deadbeat dads who have crossed state lines

According to Bruce, 16 states have established most-wanted lists for those owing child support payments. Under this proposal, the federal government would establish its own list, this one applying to people in violation of the federal statute. The HHS web page would provide access to this list, as it would to the various to the various state most-wanted lists.

- providing further guidance to federal prosecutors charged with recommending sentences for deadbeat dads

In addition to recommending that prosecutors seek restitution and tough sentences generally, such guidance might specially encourage prosecutors to seek, as a condition of any sentence of probation, that the person perform as many hours of community service as it would take, at minimum wage, to earn the amount of the (previously delinquent, now paid) obligation.

In addition to announcing these directives, the President could call special attention to successful federal prosecutions. And

of course, we would welcome any other ideas concerning what the directive should include.

**DEPARTMENT of HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES****ASSISTANT SECRETARY for PLANNING & EVALUATION****OFFICE of HUMAN SERVICES POLICY**

Phone: 202-690-7409 FAX: 202-690-6562

Date:

7-17-96

To:

Bruce Reed

Phone:

Fax:

456-7028

From:

Paul Legler

Number of Pages, including cover:

21

Remarks:

More information on CSE &amp; Internet.

7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 The Des Moines Register, Inc.  
The Des Moines Register

July 13, 1996, Saturday

SECTION: Metro Iowa Pg.5

LENGTH: 880 words

HEADLINE: 'Wanted' poster goes high-tech

BYLINE: Holli Hartman

SOURCE: Register Staff Writer

BODY:

By HOLLI HARTMAN  
Register Staff Writer

Iowa's effort to find parents who have dodged their child support payments has gone worldwide.

Iowa Attorney General Tom Miller on Friday unveiled the state's eighth child support "wanted" poster, which was put on Iowa's World Wide Web home page on the Internet.

Miller said that as far as he knew, only one other state is using the global computer network to post information about people delinquent on child support payments.

"We felt this was a way to both highlight the issue and the process and get more ease of access to the people of the state," Miller said.

11 Iowa Men

The poster and web page picture 11 Iowa men who owe more than \$ 10,000 each in child support payments, according to state officials. The men have been ordered by the courts to make payments to their children.

"I think more and more public officials and, indeed, more of the public have been concerned about this issue, from President Clinton on down," Miller said. "It's obvious why they and so many people do take an interest in this issue because of the kids involved. Kids have a right to be supported by both parents."

The posters were pioneered in 1992 by Miller's predecessor, Bonnie Campbell. Miller's office has produced the last two posters.

He said he wanted to continue the effort because Iowa has seen an increase in child support collections since the posters first came out. State officials collected \$ 19.4 million this June, up from \$ 17.2 million in June 1995 and \$ 15.4 million in June 1994.

Not Only Reason

The Des Moines Register, July 13, 1996

But the poster effort isn't the only reason for the increase, Miller said. A variety of programs to enforce child support payments have helped put dents in the estimated \$ 650 million owed by parents delinquent in their payments.

He said the threat of requiring parents to do community service if they can't pay has been effective. Iowa also recently started an effort to revoke the driver's and professional licenses of parent who owe child support.

"There's no silver bullet," Miller said. "But if we take different approaches, it's going to add up."

Those listed on the poster are:

7 Roger D. Krieger of Grand Junction, a truck driver and bartender who owes more than \$ 28,000 for one child.

7 Royal D. Tinker Jr. of Sioux City or Sioux Falls, who owes more than \$ 11,000 for one child. His occupation is unknown.

7 David L. Koenig of Council Bluffs, who owes more than \$ 10,000 for one child. Koenig may work in a barbershop.

7 John L. "Jr." Dykes of Des Moines, a carpet installer who owes more than \$ 40,000 for two children.

7 Hoc Cam Lai of Garner, a restaurant operator who owes more than \$ 17,000 for one child.

7 Scott L. Reed of Otley, a construction worker who owes more than \$ 10,000 for two children.

7 Dennis Zellers of Ottumwa, who owes more than \$ 23,000 for one child. His occupation is unknown.

7 Joe McDowell of Des Moines, a convenience store clerk who owes more than \$ 15,000 for two children.

7 Thomas Zmuda of Clinton or Savanna, Ill., who owes more than \$ 45,000 for three children. His occupation is unknown.

7 McArthur James of Cedar Rapids, a tavern operator who owes more than \$ 11,000 for one child.

7 Jeffrey Allen Henson of Waterloo, who owes more than \$ 31,000 for two children. Henson does odd jobs.

This is the eighth "wanted" poster targeting Iowa parents who have not paid support.

ADDRESS, PHONE

The child support poster is available on the Internet at [www.state.ia.gov/government/ag](http://www.state.ia.gov/government/ag) and tips may be sent by electronic mail to [cspamax.state.ia.us](mailto:cspamax.state.ia.us) or phoned in at 1 (800) 374-5437.

The Des Moines Register, July 13, 1996

GRAPHIC: AP

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: July 16, 1996

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996, The Commercial Appeal  
The Commercial Appeal (Memphis)

July 16, 1996, Tuesday, First Edition

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 8A

LENGTH: 313 words

HEADLINE: Deadbeat dads posted on the Web

BYLINE: (AP)

DATELINE: NASHVILLE

BODY:

Tennessee officials have gone global in their efforts to locate parents who owe thousands of dollars in child support payments.

In addition to the more conventional means of tracking deadbeat parents, Tennessee is using a 'Wanted Parents' page on the World Wide Web. The state's page currently lists nine Tennessee parents, all men, who owe up to \$ 30,000 in back child support.

'The child support section has had posters distributed across the state and country, so we decided to take our poster and put it on the Internet and give it global access,' said Chris Bell, spokesman for the state Department of Human Services.

The state is pursuing 360,000 active cases of child support enforcement in which delinquent parents owe millions in back child support.

The move to high-tech follows the lead of states such as Kentucky and Massachusetts, which already have pages targeting delinquent parents.

Tennessee's page is linked to the state's general information Web page. In bold letters above the pictures of delinquent parents it reads: 'Wanted in Tennessee for failing to pay child support.'

Anyone with access to the Web can see the page, and anyone with access to electronic mail can send tips and information about the whereabouts of the wanted parents.

On July 1, a new state law took effect that revokes driver, occupational, business and professional licenses for parents who owe more than \$ 500 in child support and who are more than 90 days late in paying.

The state also has a new computer linking various state agencies that can work together to track down parents who owe money for their children's care.

The Internet site address is: <http://www.state.tn.us/humanserv>

The Tennessee Child Support Enforcement office can be reached by calling 1-800-874-0530.

25TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 PR Newswire Association, Inc.  
PR Newswire

March 5, 1996, Tuesday

SECTION: State and Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: TO STATE EDITOR

LENGTH: 275 words

HEADLINE: CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT VIA NEW INTERNET SITE

BODY:

Noncustodial parents who refuse to pay child support have nowhere to hide, not even cyberspace. Beginning today, the California Office of Child Support is posting photographs and descriptions of its "Most Wanted" child support evaders on a new Internet site.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 5 The site will enable the annual "Most Wanted" poster campaign to reach thousands more people than in previous years.

"Creating an Internet site is an innovative way for us to cost-effectively reach more people with child support information," said Eloise Anderson, Director of the California Department of Social Services. "The more parents who get the message that they can't hide from their responsibilities to their children, the better."

The Office of Child Support's home page (<http://www.childsup.cahwnet.gov>) also has information on Child Support Enforcement Program services, the child support process, establishing paternity, employer reporting responsibilities, and public information and education programs. A "Hot Items" section features the latest child support legislation.

"With the simple click of a button, parents can find out how the child support process works and even print out a list of information they need to bring to the county Family Support Division on their first visit," said Leslie Frye, Chief, Office of Child Support.

The Office of Child Support web administrators plan to add interactive features to the home page which may eventually include online child support applications. CONTACT: Corinne Chee or Maryann Maloney of the California Department of Social Services, 916-657-2268

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

STATE: CALIFORNIA, USA;

LOAD-DATE: March 6, 1996

26TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 Newsday, Inc.  
Newsday

February 27, 1996, Tuesday, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. A04

LENGTH: 769 words

HEADLINE: Child Support: The Terrible 10 / LIers dominate deadbeat-parent list

BYLINE: By Liam Plevin and Molly McCarthy. STAFF WRITERS

DATELINE: Albany

BODY:

Albany - Jackie McKay cannot remember the last time her former boyfriend, Nicholas Kovalas, sent one of the court-ordered monthly payments intended to help raise the boy he fathered.

"I think my son was three. He's nine now," said McKay, a former health-care worker at Southampton Hospital who lives with the boy in a Riverhead mobile home park. "It's not been easy, especially since I went on disability."

It may not get easier for McKay soon; Kovalas has eluded an arrest warrant, and authorities believe he is out of the state. But he will no longer be anonymous, because New York yesterday named him to the state's "top 10" list of so-called "deadbeat parents."

The list is dominated by men who have children on Long Island. Topping the list is Lewis D. Brown, a one-time electrical contractor who owes \$ 126,665 for the support of two children in Freeport. Brown is supposed to pay \$ 323 a week in child support, but his last payment was on Oct. 12, 1993. Nassau officials have issued an arrest warrant for Brown.

Kovalas owes \$ 62,613, the sixth-largest amount in the state; Leonardo Almonte, who owes \$ 94,750 to support four children in Copiague, ranks second; and Oscar Antonio Genao, who owes \$ 56,405 for one child in Shirley, ranks ninth, according to state records. None of the four could be reached for comment.

Gov. George Pataki released the list of the top 10 - all but one of them men - yesterday as part of an effort to publicize the problem of child-support scofflaws, which the administration believes is responsible for pushing people onto the welfare rolls. The list, including photographs of six of the deadbeat parents, will be available at the state's web site on the Internet.

The state also is trying to improve its record on tracking down deadbeat parents, which has been criticized in the past as mediocre by advocates for the parents who retain custody. Last year, for instance, the state collected \$ 622 million from deadbeat parents, but another \$ 1.6 billion in court-ordered child support payments was never recovered.

Spurred by changes at both the federal and county government levels, the state adopted two programs last year aimed at increasing the amount it

Newsday, February 27, 1996

collects. In September, New York started a pilot program to suspend the driver's licenses of people who were four months or more behind in their payments.

That program, which state officials said has been responsible for collecting \$ 2 million from 1,400 parents, will be expanded to every county in the state on Friday. Suffolk already requires payment of overdue child support before issuing or renewing about 12,000 professional licenses each year.

There are 65,045 child-support cases currently pending before the Suffolk County Child Support Enforcement Bureau and 30,509 cases in Nassau. In 1994, about \$ 26 million in child support went unpaid in Suffolk County and \$ 15.5 million in Nassau, according to county social services officials.

On Friday, the state will also begin checking the names of delinquent parents against the employment verification forms that businesses must send to the state's Department of Taxation and Finance. Pataki predicted the state's initiatives would increase collections by about \$ 30 million this year.

Advocacy groups, which maintained that former Gov. Mario Cuomo did not act aggressively to track deadbeats, generally have praised the Pataki administration for these moves. But the initiatives recently adopted in New York have been common in other states for years, and advocates say New York needs to make other changes. "All those things are good things to do," said Russell Sykes of the State Communities Aid Association. "But we've said consistently there are . . . more important reforms that need to be enacted." Sykes said, for instance, that it would be more effective to have the Taxation Department, rather than Social Services, collect payments.

Advocates said the "top 10" list is an important symbolic gesture, however. "It's great that not paying child support is being recognized as a crime against children," said Bobbi Bable, an executive committee member of the Nassau County Association for Children for Enforcement of Support.

McKay said her son, Nicholas McKay Kovalas, knew about his father's non-payment. "He's aware that his father doesn't support him," she said. "I don't make a big issue of it around him."

She said she had given up hope of the payments ever resuming until the state contacted her and asked for permission to include her former boyfriend's case on the "top 10" list. "This gives me hope," McKay said.

GRAPHIC: Photos - 1) Wanted Poster, Lewis D. Brown. 2) Wanted Poster, Oscar Antonio Genao.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 27, 1996

27TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 Landmark Communications, Inc.  
The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk)

February 20, 1996, Tuesday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: FRONT, Pg. A10

LENGTH: 300 words

HEADLINE: CHILD-SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT: CASTING A NET

BODY:

Virginia's child-support enforcers are about to go high tech in their search for deadbeat parents.

The state's Division of Child Support Enforcement announced this week that plans are under way to open a site on the World Wide Web to tell the world about Virginia's worst parents.

Their numbers are legion. Recent figures out of Hampton Roads shows that at least 84,000 local families are owed child-support payments amounting to millions of dollars. Nationally, about \$ 34 billion a year goes uncollected from parents who have deserted their families.

Not surprisingly, 90 percent of children in families on welfare are not receiving child support to which they are entitled.

In other words, this checkbook child neglect costs all taxpayers money.

A complicating factor in ferreting out these irresponsible people is that about one-third of them walk out on their families and then leave the state. Virginia's child-support workers maintain caseloads of about 1,000 each - making it impossible for them to follow parents outside the Old Dominion. But putting their faces, Social Security numbers, aliases and other pertinent data on the Internet should help locate some of these parents.

Using the Internet is a good idea for several reasons: First, it doesn't cost a lot of money, so even if only a few parents are located this way it may be cost effective. Second, the Internet has spun a web that encircles much of the globe. And "fugitive" web sites are gaining popularity on the web. If that is true, deadbeat parents may find that thanks to computer technology they can run but they cannot hide.

We encourage the Division of Child Support Enforcement to get its web site up and running. Any legal tool that can help Virginia's neglected children is worth a try.

LOAD-DATE: February 21, 1996

28TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 Associated Press  
AP Online

February 19, 1996; Monday 13:02 Eastern Time

SECTION: Domestic, non-Washington, general news item

LENGTH: 614 words

HEADLINE: Deadbeats To Be Posted On Web

DATELINE: RICHMOND, Va.

BODY:

State child-support officials in Virginia are planning to post names and descriptions of deadbeat fathers and mothers on the Internet.

Following the lead of Massachusetts, Virginia could begin using the Internet to publicize delinquent parents in the next few months, said Joseph S. Crane, interim director of Virginia's Division of Child Support Enforcement.

"The technology is there we might as well take advantage," Crane said.

Child-support officials in Virginia, Massachusetts and other states view the Internet as another public forum in which to seek tips on the whereabouts of deadbeat parents. The goal is to force parents to fulfill at least their financial obligations to children who don't live with them.

Statistics show about one in four Virginia children receives or is due to receive support from noncustodial parents.

Enforcement of child-support orders is a big weapon in welfare reform, since many people on public assistance mostly mothers are forced there because the other parent isn't contributing his or her share.

Nationwide, nine out of 10 children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children the main welfare component are entitled to child support they're not receiving, according to the Association for Children for the Enforcement of Support.

In recent years, Virginia's Division of Child Support Enforcement has issued several "Ten Most Wanted" lists of delinquent parents the agency was unable to locate, publicizing the names with news conferences but not much else.

One-third of Virginia's child-support caseload involves out-of-state parents which makes an international network like the Internet potentially more useful than releasing most-wanted lists just in Virginia.

Massachusetts began chasing child-support offenders last June on the World Wide Web, the Internet's graphical, point-and-click interface.

So far, though the Massachusetts site has been visited 12,000 times, Web surfers haven't provided any information that's helped locate deadbeat parents.

AP Online, February 19, 1996

On the site, computer browsers can click on small pictures of those sought to get a larger photo and biographical information, including descriptions, aliases and places where they were last seen.

Like Massachusetts, Virginia must get permission from families to release information about their child-support cases.

Still, with each Virginia caseworker handling an average of 1,000 cases, Crane's agency figures any help is worth the effort.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 19, 1996

29TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 Landmark Communications, Inc.  
The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk)

February 19, 1996, Monday, Correction Appended FINAL  
EDITION

SECTION: LOCAL, Pg. B1

LENGTH: 908 words

HEADLINE: VIRGINIA WILL JUMP ONTO THE INTERNET TO TRY TO LOCATE DEADBEAT PARENTS

BYLINE: MATTHEW BOWERS, STAFF WRITER

BODY:

Coming soon to a computer near you: Electronic wanted posters for deadbeat parents.

Virginia's child-support enforcers are planning to post names and descriptions of neglectful fathers and mothers on the World Wide Web - the graphical, point-and-click area of the global computer network called the Internet.

Following the lead of Massachusetts, which began a similar program last year, Virginia could begin using the Internet to publicize people delinquent in their child-support payments 'in the next few months,' said Joseph S. Crane, interim director of Virginia's Division of Child Support Enforcement.

'The technology is there - we might as well take advantage,' Crane said.

Child-support officials in Virginia, Massachusetts and other states view the Internet as just another public forum in which to seek tips on the whereabouts of delinquent parents. The goal is simple: to force parents to fulfill at least their financial obligations to children who don't live with them. According to statistics from the division, about one in four Virginia children receives or is due to receive support from non-custodial parents.

Enforcement of child-support orders is a big weapon in welfare reform, since many people on the public dole - mostly mothers - are forced there because the other parent isn't contributing his or her share.

Nationwide, nine out of 10 children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children - the main welfare component - are entitled to child support they're not receiving, according to the Association for Children for the Enforcement of Support, a child-support advocacy organization with headquarters in Toledo, Ohio. ACES' founder herself turned to welfare briefly when child support was not paid.

In recent years, Virginia's Division of Child Support Enforcement has issued seven or eight 'Ten Most Wanted' lists of delinquent parents the agency was unable to locate, publicizing the names with news conferences but not much else. No list has been issued in about a year, although a new one will be released soon.

The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk), February 19, 1996

One-third of Virginia's child-support caseload involves out-of-state parents, which makes an international network like the Internet potentially more useful than releasing most-wanted lists locally.

Crane said a number of child-support advocacy groups have suggested using the Internet. The World Wide Web postings also were one of the recommendations by an advisory committee that met for 15 months to consider ways to increase child-support collections.

The division also plans to disseminate other information and news on the Internet, Crane said.

"We're working on it," Crane said last week. "The 'Ten Most Wanted' (list) can be useful with people in other states seeing this . . . The whole reason we do this is to get as much publicity as possible."

Massachusetts began chasing child-support offenders on the Web last June.

The Massachusetts Department of Revenue's Child Support Enforcement Division had been hanging wanted posters in subways and post offices and placing advertisements in local newspapers to track down deadbeat parents, and it was looking for additional avenues, said Allison G. Green, a division spokeswoman.

"The reason we put them on (the Web) was our posters were so effective, and we found the public was so interested and effective in helping us catch" deadbeat parents, Green said. "A poster can only hold so many, and the Web is infinite, so . . ."

The Massachusetts Web site contains a form that computer users can fill out anonymously and send to authorities with tips on the whereabouts of sought-after parents.

So far, though the site has been visited 12,000 times, Web surfers haven't provided any information that's helped locate deadbeat parents.

On the site, computer browsers can click on small pictures of those sought to get a larger photo and biographical information, including descriptions, aliases and places where they were last seen.

First on Massachusetts' current list is a 37-year-old nurse's aide who has missed 233 weekly payments of \$ 75 toward the support of her two children, ages 11 and 13. One of those whose picture is marked "FOUND" in red letters is a 48-year-old roofer-carpenter who owed \$ 31,000 in support to his 12-year-old daughter; he was arrested in Spokane, Wash.

"It's kind of experimental," Green said. "We don't know if it's going to revolutionize the way we track cases. We don't know. We hope it does."

A New Mexico computer businessman hopes it does, too. David E. Farrell, owner of Results!, also known as MostWanted.com, has called most states offering to donate his expertise in setting up Web sites for law and child-support enforcement. About half the states have at least some kind of "wanted-list" posting on the Internet; New Mexico is one other state, he said, that has a child-support site.

The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk), February 19, 1996.

Farrell said people would be surprised at how many users simply clicking around on the Web land on the child-support sites, linked through key words to various police and fugitive sites, which are popular.

Crane said the state will have to grapple with confidentiality problems - like Massachusetts, Virginia must get permission from families to release information about their child-support cases.

Still, with each Virginia caseworker handling an average of 1,000 cases, Crane's agency figures any help is worth the effort.

CORRECTION:

#### CORRECTIONS

Information at the end of a Metro News story Monday on deadbeat parents was not legible. Massachusetts' child-support Web site is:

<http://www.mst.oe.net:8002/ten.html>

Correction published , Thursday February 22, 1996, p. A2

GRAPHIC: Photo, Web Page, YOUNG VICTIMS, Nationwide: Nine out of 10 children in families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children - the main welfare component - are entitled to child support they're not receiving, according to the Association for Children for the Enforcement of Support., In Virginia: One-third of the state's child-support caseload involves out-of-state parents, which makes an international network like the Internet potentially more useful than releasing most-wanted lists locally.

LOAD-DATE: February 23, 1996

35TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 National Public Radio  
NPR

SHOW: All Things Considered (NPR 4:30 pm ET)

February 1, 1996

Transcript # 2110-5

TYPE: Package

SECTION: News; Domestic

LENGTH: 1679 words

HEADLINE: Deadbeat Parents Go On Internet and Into Post Offices

GUESTS: JERRY FAY, Deputy Commissioner, Mass. Dept. of Revenue;

BYLINE: ROBERT SIEGEL

HIGHLIGHT:

A Massachusetts program is using the Internet and wanted posters in Post Offices to track down deadbeat parents. The program hopes the publicity will be a degree of public shame and a deterrent to deadbeats.

BODY:

ROBERT SIEGEL, Host: Now, further adventures on the Internet where every week it seems we find yet another aspect of American life reduced to such commands as 'click here' and 'return to home page.' We noticed this item in USA Today - dateline, Madison, Wisconsin - the state's 10 most wanted deadbeat parents will soon appear next to Post Office photos of the FBI's most wanted criminals. They will also appear on the Internet.

And we discovered that some of the nation's most wanted parents are already displayed on a few websites, from Kentucky and Washington State, for example, and from Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Department of Revenue's child support enforcement division has a website where you can click on the smiling candid shots of several fathers and one mother who have neglected both kids and court orders. They also used wanted poster. Jerry Fay is the director of that division.

JERRY FAY, Deputy Commissioner, Mass. Dept. of Revenue: At any given time there are close to 100,000 people that owe child support in arrearage.

ROBERT SIEGEL: Now, the ones who make it onto either the 10 most wanted or on to the website actually would be those who arrearages are the largest, I would assume. These are people who owe \$20,000, \$30,000, \$40,000, \$50,000.

JERRY FAY: They are the ones that are the largest. They are the ones where the custodial parent has agreed to the type of publicity. And another thing that I has to- as part of our criteria, we insist on that we not know where the person is, that they truly be lost. We don't use this as an embarrassment just because we're having trouble making someone pay and where we know exactly where they are.

All Things Considered (NPR), February 1, 1996

ROBERT SIEGEL: One of the odd things about the photographs we see of these most wanted people in arrearages showed them in sports clothes or in a tuxedo or presumably some photo given by perhaps the custodial parent.

JERRY FAY: That's right. They're certainly not mug shots. They haven't been in a jail house and had a mug shot taken of them or even had it done prior to court. In most cases we truly have no idea where they are.

ROBERT SIEGEL: Now, what's interesting about the Worldwide Website is that it is interactive, so to speak. That is, if you see one of these pictures and you recognize the man or, in some rare cases, it's also a woman, you can then fill out a form, you can complete a form on line and send it back saying where you think this person is. Is that right?

JERRY FAY: That's right. We have it set up that way so that you can give us a tip. We receive about 10 tip forms, as we call them, a week. We follow up on those. We add them to the various tips we get. The bottom line is, we're trying to put anything we can together to help us find these people. So any tip might be a source of where we will find them.

ROBERT SIEGEL: Now, we can all hardly go a week without hearing that the Internet is the great information highway of the next century. But I did notice that the number of visitors to this page yesterday, I believe, was four, when you showed that in the actual page on the Internet.

JERRY FAY: That's right.

ROBERT SIEGEL: Suggesting more of a little back road than a big highway here.

JERRY FAY: It is probably not, quite frankly, the thing that most people go on to the Internet specifically looking for. We have tried to make it known that we have it out there, but when someone gets on to that information highway, in most cases I would doubt that they get on there specifically thinking they're going to go out and find some 10 most wanted or 20 most wanted child support delinquents.

ROBERT SIEGEL: When you do find one of these people, you put a big red 'found' on them.

JERRY FAY: We do.

ROBERT SIEGEL: And publicize that. How is your record, actually? How many of the people who've been put out on the web or in the 10 most wanted list have, in fact, been found?

JERRY FAY: Well, only one of the 20 that was put out on the web was found so far. Twenty-eight of 37 people that we put on the various top 10 posters have been found. So that has certainly been a more successful method of getting the information out. We know that the publicity deters people because they don't want to be on a poster and a web. We know when we do it - every time we do it we get in quite a bit of money that says don't put me on that poster, don't put me out there on the web. It helps let people know, certainly, that there's some downside.

## All Things Considered (NPR), February 1, 1996

ROBERT SIEGEL: That reaction you sometimes get from people saying don't put me out there on the web, don't put me on the poster, isn't that acknowledgment that really one of the things that you're creating here, in addition to a more effective kind of search, is attaching a degree of public shame to this act of not supporting your children under court order?

JERRY FAY: That's certainly part of this. We hope that the long-term success of child support will be the desire of men to be fathers, to stay in their children's lives. But certainly to the degree that shame helps, then this has helped. There's no doubt about it.

ROBERT SIEGEL: Jerry Fay is deputy commissioner for the Massachusetts Department of Revenue. He spoke to us from his office in Boston.

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it may not have been proofread against tape.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 2, 1996

54TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 The Tennessean  
The Tennessean

December 15, 1995, Friday CITY EDITION

SECTION: LOCAL, Pg. 1B

LENGTH: 271 words

HEADLINE: Search for deadbeats could hit the Internet

BYLINE: Duren Cheek Staff Writer

BODY:

With about \$ 500 million owed in back child support payments in Tennessee, officials are considering putting their "Most Wanted" list of deadbeat parents on the Internet.

Assistant Human Services Commissioner Mike O'Hara told the legislature's Fiscal Watchdog Committee yesterday he is trying to get the widest possible distribution of the list in an attempt to track down fathers and mothers who have skipped out on payments.

"It is very much like a milk carton, but it is an automated version," O'Hara said, comparing pictures of missing children with a similar use in cyberspace.

Kentucky and several other states are using the Internet, and so should Tennessee, he said.

Committee members questioned O'Hara and other department officials about a new federal report showing that Tennessee is the third-worst state in the nation in collecting child support payments.

"We are just making a dent in the problem that is out there," O'Hara acknowledged.

A comprehensive child support computer system, due to be up and running in about four months, will help officials track child support cases more effectively, O'Hara said.

The new Tennessee Child Support Enforcement System will be linked by computer to all available parent location sources. Those include the state departments of employment security, safety, and corrections as well as Aid to Families with Dependent Children and food stamp files, and the federal parent locator service.

O'Hara said the state is collecting in 15% to 16% of the cases in which child support court orders have been issued. "That's not where it needs to be," he said.

LOAD-DATE: December 19, 1995

62ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 Associated Press  
AP Online

October 17, 1995; Tuesday 02:27 Eastern Time

SECTION: Financial pages

LENGTH: 591 words

HEADLINE: Most State Gov'ts. Now On-Line

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

Governments in nearly every state have started using the Internet's World Wide Web to provide business, tourist and other information, including, in some cases, access to criminal information.

Government agencies have been attracted to the data network by low expense and relative ease of creating information, the same reasons that have caused Web usage by businesses and individuals to explode in the past year.

A survey to be released Wednesday found that each state but New Jersey and Nevada has created its own "home page" on the Web. Content varies widely but most include a message from the governor, tourist promotions and electronic connections to state agencies and educational institutions.

Public Affairs Research Institute of New Jersey Inc., a non-profit research group funded by businesses in New Jersey, put together the study.

The group undertook the study after some initial research into New Jersey's on-line efforts found that the state lagged others. The institute is known in the political community for keeping track of issues referenda that are being contemplated in various states.

"We hope to provide information about what the interesting applications have been so that states around the country can learn from each other," said Donald Linky, president of the research group. "States are placing new databases or experimenting with new applications every day."

The World Wide Web is a portion of the Internet where a technical convention has been worked out that allows a user to jump from one computer to another using simple commands. The commands are most often in a form known as "hypertext," an underlined or highlighted word that executes an action when clicked on with a mouse or other pointer.

Linky said California's Web site contained the most information, including access to many public documents and even a game that lets people experiment with different budget strategies for the state. More than 30 state departments have Web "servers," or computers that are accessible by the public.

Indiana, in a feature that is unique among the states, provides an on-line listing of the names, offenses and sentences of sex offenders. The database supplements printed materials that are sent to schools, pre-schools and agencies that work with children.

AP Online, October 17, 1995

'The traditional methods are still followed,' said John Ransburg, program supervisor at the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute. 'It's simply one additional source we have put into use.'

In Massachusetts, the Department of Revenue's Child Support Enforcement program since June has displayed pictures of 20 adults far behind on the child support payments. The child support office has found some delinquent parents by placing posters in public places around the state.

But the on-line version, probably because it relies on people searching out the pictures, hasn't had that kind of success yet.

'We've gotten a lot of tips but nothing has panned out yet,' said Allison Green, spokeswoman for the Child Support Enforcement Office.

She said the state would proceed with the on-line information, though, because it can reach national audience and more offenders can be displayed than on the paper posters.

In Texas, the Department of Commerce hosts an electronic marketplace of products and services for businesses in the state.

Because the Web portrays graphics as well as text, many states use familiar images such as the state seal or flag on their Web pages. South Dakota's has Mount Rushmore.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: October 17, 1995

73RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1995 U.P.I.

August 3, 1995, Thursday, BC cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Ohio

LENGTH: 184 words

HEADLINE: Internet may help find deadbeat dads

DATELINE: TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 3

BODY:

Lucas County officials said Thursday they were considering creating a "home page" on the Internet to gain help in locating fathers who own thousands of dollars in delinquent child support payments. Lucas County Commission President Sandy Isenberg said the county's Child Support Enforcement Agency may create the page on the World Wide Web to distribute its list of the most wanted child support delinquents. "We've done roundups in which we arrest parents wanted for non-support, and our 'Most Wanted' posters have been very successful in print, so why not try this?" said Isenberg, noting the posters have also been printed on 350,000 plastic bags used to distribute advertising to Toledo area homes. The Internet listing would also provide photographs and descriptions of the so-called deadbeat dads. While such a project would be the first of its kind in Ohio, Isenberg said the State of Washington in June started placing names and photos of people wanted for non-support on the Internet, listing 20 parents owing more than \$700,000 in delinquent payments.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: August 4, 1995



## LOS ANGELES COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BUREAU OF FAMILY SUPPORT OPERATIONS

GIL GARCETTI · District Attorney  
SANDRA L. BUTTITTA · Chief Deputy District Attorney  
MICHAEL E. TRANBARGER · Assistant District Attorney

WAYNE D. DOSS · Director

# NEWS RELEASE

June 26, 1996

**IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

Contact: Mike Botula 213-889-2974

### NEW FACES ON THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S INTERNET SITE: DELINQUENT PARENTS AND ABDUCTED CHILDREN

--COMMERCE-- Charles Donald Powell, Jr., who owes more than \$66,000 dollars in back child support has the dubious distinction of being the first person to appear on the District Attorney's new electronic "Wanted Poster." In an innovative new law enforcement program, the Bureau of Family Support is using cyberspace to display pictures of Los Angeles county's most wanted "Delinquent Parents," and photos of young victims of parental child abduction. The Internet address is <http://www.co.la.ca.us/da/>.

"We can reach anywhere in the world in our search for those parents who either refuse to pay their child support or break the law by abducting their children in violation of court orders," says Wayne Doss, Director of the Bureau of Family Support Operations (213-889-3400). In addition to being displayed on the District Attorney's page on the World Wide Web, the photos are broadcast by more than 30 community access cable television channels on the Bureau's monthly, half hour program "District Attorney File: Family Focus."

To qualify for the "Delinquent Parent" Internet page the non-custodial parent must be charged with a criminal violation of "willful failure to provide," (Section 270 of the California Penal Code) and have an outstanding arrest warrant. Powell (DOB 10/30/48), whose last known residence is Thousand Oaks CA, owes \$66,810.61 in back child support for this two sons, ages 15 & 16. (Case no. 94-R-11038).

5770 South Eastern Avenue  
Commerce, California 90040-2924  
(213) 889-2974 (Voice)  
(213) 725-3041 (Fax)  
E-mail: mbotula@co.la.ca.us

**D.A. Internet News Release**

Page -2-

"Mr. Powell has worked very hard to evade his legal obligation to pay child support," says Deputy District Attorney Edward S. Mizrahi (213-893-9750), Head of the Family Support Bureau's Criminal Prosecution Division, "and he has expended considerable energy to avoid being arrested." If convicted, Powell faces up to one year in county jail. Anyone with information on Powell's whereabouts is asked to call the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation at 213-893-9700.

On another page of the District Attorney's Internet site are pictures of two young children whose parents face criminal charges of parental abduction. Jessi I. Leon (DOB 8/1/86), also known as Jesse I. Arellanes, was abducted from Moreno Valley CA, by his mother, Helen Jackie Arellanes (DOB 7/17/50) on September 4, 1989. (Case #BA077128). The other abducted child is Sarah Melouk Amiri (DOB 6/8/90), who was abducted from her mother, Fereshteh Amiri (DOB 5/23/55) in March 1994 from the Sylmar area of Los Angeles. (Case #94-G-1451). Ms. Amiri, who is also known as Nicollet Fairy Amiri may have fled to Iran. Anyone with information about either of these abducted children is encouraged to call the District Attorney's Child Abduction Unit at 213-893-9781.

"Tragically, there are thousands of children like Sarah and Jessi around the country," says Deputy District Attorney Robert Budman (213-974-7425), who heads the District Attorney's Child Abduction Unit. "Our main goal is to find the children and prosecute the offending parent, if appropriate," says Budman. "We want people to know that there is a penalty to pay for child abduction. That's why we are posting their pictures on the Internet."

The automation of the District Attorney's child support program has resulted in a substantial increase in enforcement activity and collections. Child support collections set new records in April and May with nearly \$40 million dollars in outstanding support being collected. The improved ability to locate non-custodial parents and their assets is resulting in an increased number of court orders. Establishment of a full time court devoted exclusively to prosecution of child support criminal cases has resulted in an increased number of criminal filings and arrest warrants. More than a thousand such cases are being referred to the court every month by the District Attorney's office. The increase in criminal filings means an increased number of arrest warrants, and, that has put District Attorney investigators on overtime to catch up with the backlog.

## D.A. Internet News Release

Page -3-

"District Attorney investigators have been working extra hours and on weekends to find these delinquents parents," says Lt. David Lara, (213-893-9700), officer in charge of the investigative unit in the Bureau of Family Support Operations. "Our goal is to persuade these people to surrender and settle their child support cases rather than go to jail," he says. Recently, Lara's investigators carried out an operation over six weekends in which District Attorney investigators served arrest warrants and issued citations on Saturdays. Working Saturdays has paid off. 199 delinquent parents arranged to surrender rather than be arrested. 87 other parents were given citations to court. Five were actually arrested and booked.

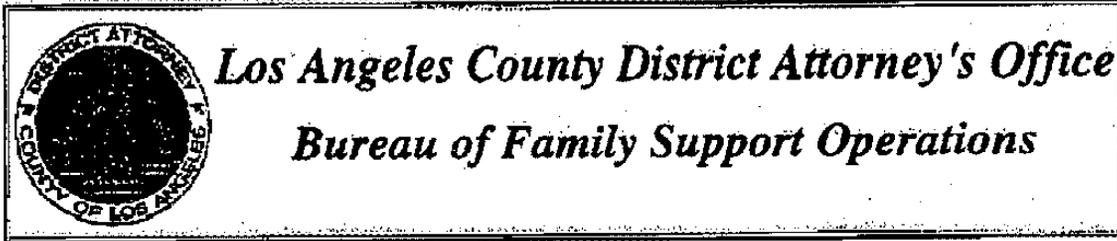
"In some instances the only incentive to which a non-custodial parent reacts is the threat of going to jail unless the child support obligation is met," says Family Support Bureau Director Doss. "Improvements in our overall child support program made possible by automation are resulting in our ability to be more effective in the prosecution of these child support cases involving criminal charges," he says. "Sadly some parents only get the message when they face incarceration."

The District Attorney's Internet page also offers a direct line the public. People needing information about the child support program or their specific child support case can send E-mail to the bureau. The E-mail address is <ladabfso@co.la.ca.us>. The messages should include the person's Personal Identification (PIN) Number or case number, a telephone number and mailing address. Visitors to the Internet site may also download a special form to request the necessary application to open a child support case with the District Attorney's office.

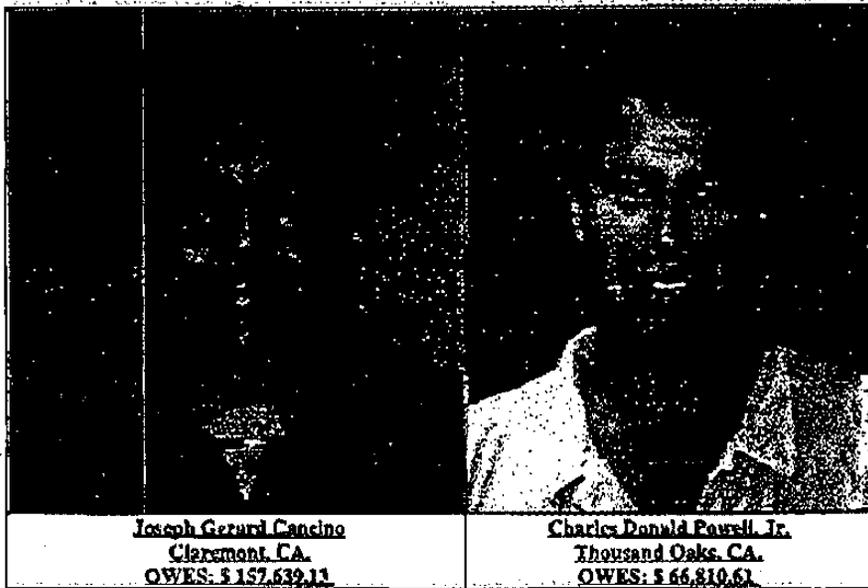
The public may also contact the Bureau of Family Support through the new 24 hour toll free Child Support Infoline 1-800-615-8858. Callers can leave and receive voice mail messages in English and Spanish and persons with questions about their specific cases can obtain information by entering their PIN numbers on their touch-tone telephones.

oOo

(NOTE: Photos of the "Delinquent Parents" and "Abducted Children" can be downloaded from the District Attorney's Internet site <<http://www.co.la.ca.us/da/>>. Other information about the Family Support Program is also available on the Internet site).



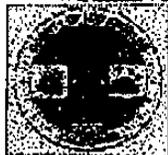
# L.A.'s MOST WANTED: DELINQUENT PARENTS



**Criminal charges have been filed by the District Attorney against these delinquent parents for wilful failure to provide child support. Arrest warrants have been issued. If you have any information that help locate them, please call the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation at (213) 893-9700 or E-Mail the Bureau of Family Support:**

**E-mail address: [ladabfso@co.la.ca.us](mailto:ladabfso@co.la.ca.us)**

Please include your case or PTN number in your message, along with your mailing address and telephone number. This information will allow us to respond more quickly to your request.



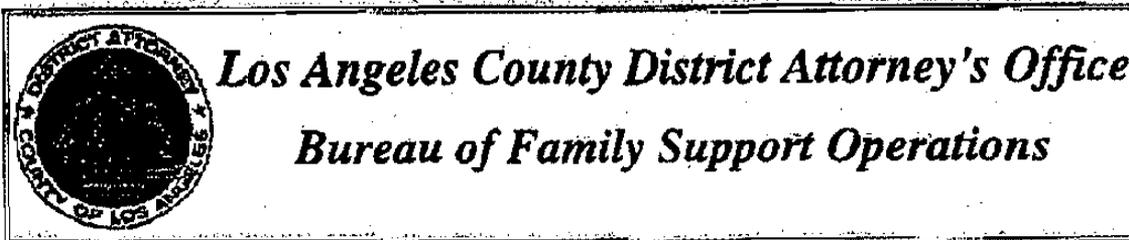
● **County Depts Home**



● **District Attorney Home**



● **Family Support Home**



# L.A.'s MOST WANTED: DELINQUENT PARENT



**JOSEPH GERARD CANCINO**

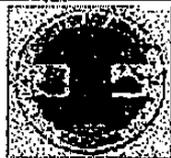
**Owes: \$ 157,639.13**

Date of Birth: 5/23/55  
 Height: 5' 6"                      Weight: 280  
 Hair: Black                      Eyes: Brown  
 Race: Hispanic  
 Identifiable Features: None  
 Occupation: Self Employed Painter  
 Last seen in: Claremont, CA.  
 Children: Two boys, Ages 17 & 19

Criminal charges have been filed by the District Attorney against this delinquent parent for wilful failure to provide child support. Arrest warrants have been issued. If you have any information that help locate them, please call the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation at (213) 893-9700 or E-Mail the Bureau of Family Support.

**E-mail address: [ladabfso@co.la.ca.us](mailto:ladabfso@co.la.ca.us)**

Please include your case or PID number in your message, along with your mailing address and telephone number. This information will allow us to respond more quickly to your request.



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**Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office**  
**Bureau of Family Support Operations**

**L.A.'s MOST WANTED:  
 DELINQUENT PARENT**



**CHARLES DONALD POWELL, JR.**

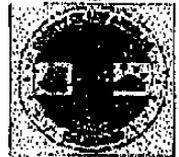
**Owes: \$ 66,810.61**

Date of Birth: 10/30/48  
 Height: 6'1"                      Weight: 225  
 Hair: Brown                      Eyes: Blue  
 Race: White  
 Identifiable Features:  
 Occupation:  
 Last seen in: Thousand Oaks, CA.  
 Children: 2 boys, ages 15 & 16

**Criminal charges have been filed by the District Attorney against this delinquent parent for wilful failure to provide child support. Arrest warrants have been issued. If you have any information that help locate them, please call the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation at (213) 893-9700 or E-Mail the Bureau of Family Support.**

**E-mail address: [ladabfso@co.la.ca.us](mailto:ladabfso@co.la.ca.us)**

Please include your case or PIN number in your message, along with your mailing address and telephone number. This information will allow us to respond more quickly to your request.



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● District Attorney Home

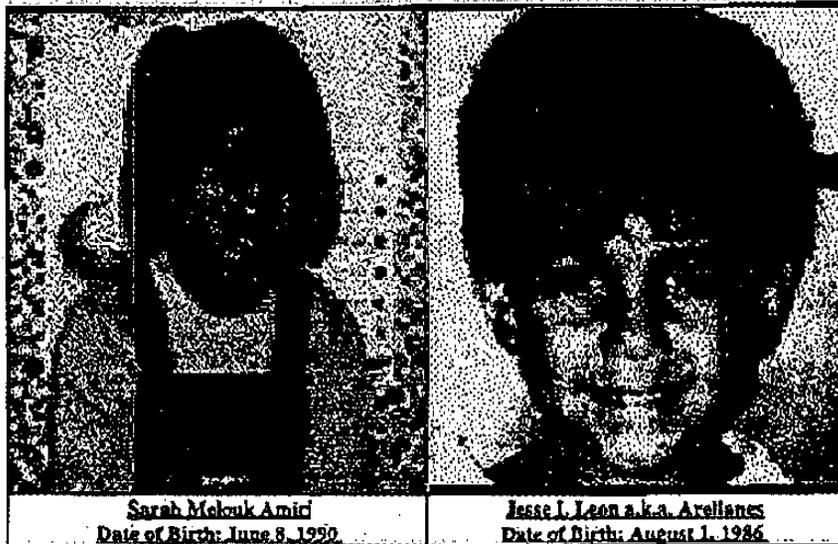


● Family Support Home



*Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office  
Bureau of Family Support Operations*

**ABDUCTED CHILDREN  
HELP US FIND THEM**



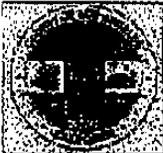
**Sarah Melouk Amici**  
Date of Birth: June 8, 1990

**Jesse L. Leon a.k.a. Arellanes**  
Date of Birth: August 1, 1986

**These children were abducted by their non-custodial parents. If you have any information about the location of these individuals, please call the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, Child Abduction Unit (213) 893-9781 or your local law enforcement agency.**

**E-mail address: [ladabfso@co.la.ca.us](mailto:ladabfso@co.la.ca.us)**

Please include your case or PIN number in your message, along with your mailing address and telephone number. This information will allow us to respond more quickly to your request.



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● District Attorney Home



● Family Support Home

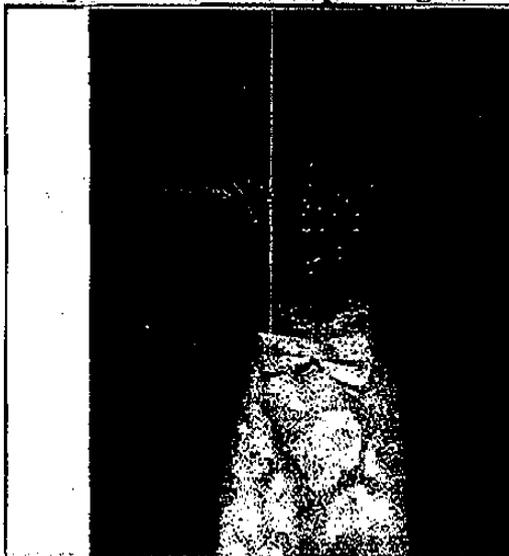


**Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office**  
**Bureau of Family Support Operations**

**ABDUCTED CHILD:**  
**Sarah Melouk Amiri**  
**Date of Birth: June 8,**  
**1990**



This child was taken by her mother in March 1994 from the Sylmar area of Los Angeles. The suspect and child may possibly be living in Iran. On April 5, 1994, the child's father was awarded sole legal and physical custody. Arrest warrant pending. Case # 94-G-1451, Investigator Jim Lankford (213) 893-9781.

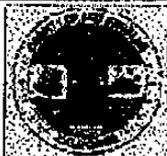


**ABDUCTING PARENT**

**Fereshteh Amiri**  
**Alias: Nicollet Fairy Amiri**  
**Abducted Child: March 1994**  
  
**Date of Birth: 5/23/55**  
**Height: 5' 4"**  
**Weight: 160**  
**Hair: Brown**  
**Eyes: Brown**

**E-mail address: [ladabfso@co.la.ca.us](mailto:ladabfso@co.la.ca.us)**

Please include your case or PDN number in your message, along with your mailing address and telephone number. This information will allow us to respond more quickly to your request.



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**Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office**  
**Bureau of Family Support Operations**

**ABDUCTED CHILD:**

**Jessi I. Leon**

**Alias: Jesse I.**

**Arellanes**

**Date of Birth: August**  
**1, 1986**



**This child was abducted by his non-custodial mother on 9/4/89 from Moreno Valley, California. Felony warrant issued: No. BA077128. Suspected abductor and son travelling with younger child (boy) approximately five years old.**



**ABDUCTING PARENT**

**Helen Jackie Arellanes**

**Abducted Child: September 4, 1989**

**Date of Birth: 7/17/50**

**Height: 5' 8"**

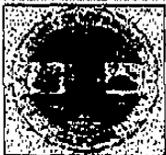
**Weight: 140**

**Hair: Blond/Brown**

**Eyes: Hazel**

**E-mail address: [ladabfso@co.la.ca.us](mailto:ladabfso@co.la.ca.us)**

**Please include your case or PIN number in your message, along with your mailing address and telephone number. This information will allow us to respond more quickly to your request.**



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● **District Attorney Home**



● **Family Support Home**

# family

The District Attorney's Office is using the Internet as an electronic "Most Wanted" poster to track down parents facing criminal misdemeanor charges for failing to pay child support and to help recover children who are believed to have been abducted by their parents.

## Hunt for deadbeats moves to cyberspace

By Jenifer Hanrahan  
Daily News Staff Writer

Investigators for the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office went undercover to find Charles Donald Powell Jr.

When Powell eluded them, investigators posted Powell's picture in public places and on public-access cable.

Still, he didn't turn up. Now they'll look for him in cyberspace.

The District Attorney's Office is using the Internet as an electronic "Most Wanted" poster to track down parents facing criminal misdemeanor charges for failure to pay of child support. Powell, who owes almost \$67,000 in back payments for his two teen-age sons, is the first dad to appear on the District Attorney's Office's World Wide Web home page.

**"Our objective is not to throw people in jail. But sometimes it is the only way to get them to pay."**

**Mike Botula**  
Bureau of Family Support Operations

last known address (Thousand Oaks), the amount he owes in child support and a phone number people can call if they know his whereabouts.

About 1,000 arrest warrants are issued a month in Los Angeles County over failure to pay child support, Botula said — a crime punishable by up to one year in jail.

quality  
Good at  
of growi



Terri Zarnow

brother," he says. "I to stop him. I told him to So I kicked him."

And there I am, ske conflicting emotions c love it when my child other. I hate it when t to do so.

Sometimes I feel li One side of my face s side frowns.

One day my 8-year-gloating about how he soccer. "That's outst were you playing?" I e "Fullback," he replie wonder why he aband the other end of the fi

I thought of this ag spelling homework, w truly hates. The good done. His last spelling "grammar," and he h sentence. The bad nev important to use core

My youngest has a good and what's bad. things lead to trouble turn out good. When him into the air, he ex it pops. When he falls elephant rescues him a lion.

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My oldest went aw first time. He flew by

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Volunteer sh students through 11th volunteer in y of is at the Los kend training



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Tom Zasadzinski/Daily Bulletin

Delaney Jr. of Rialto is tossed into the air by his father, Michael Sr., as the two cavort in a playful mood at Jurupa Hill Regional Park in Fontana in an attempt to stay cool Friday afternoon.

## Outbreak of the parasite sends alarm

By Neergaard  
of Press

INGTON — It started with a Florida in May. Then inter-business executives meeting in returned home with diarrhea. The parasite called cyclospora has estimated 1,000 people as govern- disease detectives struggle to find

utbreak is an example of how the United States is to new, scientists say — especially ones on a ride on the food supply. did get lucky" with cyclospora a few alert doctors sounded the arly, said Dr. Stephen Ostroff of ters for Disease Control and ion.

cyclospora is a reminder that "the for a massive outbreak is cer- here," he said.

spora is a single-celled parasite vades the small intestine and diarrhea, vomiting, weight loss,

See PARASITE/A4



Tom Zasadzinski/Daily Bulletin

L.A. County Deputy District Attorney Edward Mizrahi, left, and Wayne Doss, Bureau of Family Support Operations director, stand at computer showing data on Charles Powell Jr.

## acted accordingly

By Silvio J. Panta  
Daily Bulletin

POMONA — Officer Daniel Fraembs' last moments were spent on an isolated stretch of Humane Way, patting down a pedestrian for weapons or drugs.

What he didn't pay attention to early May 11 was the other pedestrian, Robert Bruce Mendoza, a parolee who was carrying a concealed

gun, said Los Angeles County sheriff's Lt. Frank Merriman.

Mendoza, apparently fearing a return to prison if caught with a gun, pulled out the weapon and fired, killing Fraembs instantly when the bullet hit him in the head, Merriman said Friday.

Investigators refused to release details of the shooting until Friday when Merriman confirmed information a Daily

See FRAEMBS/A4

## Web wanted posters hunt deadbeat dads

By Robert Monroe  
Daily Bulletin

If the Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office has a poster child for the problem of deadbeat dads, it might be Charles Powell.

The amount he owes to his former wife, Debbie, is approaching \$67,000. It's been accumulating by \$1,300 every month for four years.

District Attorney's investigators have been trying to track Powell for nearly two years, but the one-time Thousand Oaks resident so far has eluded them.

"He knows beyond a shadow of a doubt that we're looking for him," said Mike Botula, the District Attorney's community outreach coordinator.

Now the office has its poster for Powell — a wanted poster. In a marriage of high-tech and age-old publicity techniques, prosecutors

have made Powell their featured guest on their World Wide Web home page.

"The Internet is accessible from all over the world," said Botula, who helped start the Family Support Homepage. "You never know where the next clue is going to come from."

The office currently has two delinquent parents on the page, which includes photos of the suspects if available, how much they owe and other information. The other subject is Joseph Cancino, a 41-year-old Claremont resident who was \$157,000 behind on his payments. Cancino actually got arrested before the home page program started two weeks ago.

"I'm looking for another candidate to replace his picture," Botula said.

Leaders of the District Attorney's Family Support Bureau

See DEADBEATS/A4

JUL-09-1996 17:09

LA DIST ATTY FAMILY SUPPO

213 838 9545 P.13

ice on AIDS in gram to combat the disease. The center calculated that 25 percent of children who have

suffering from AIDS remains at 1.4 million, approximately

since AIDS was recognized in 1981 and HIV in 1983.

## bs/from A1

ter had learned. assigned to investigate slaying after asked the Sheriff's handle the case. 37-year-old Chino became the first officer slain on department's 108- apparently had folty guidelines, dice.

aid that Fraembs, member of the Department, did his life while stop- strians on Humane ding.

o anything risky or nary based on what erriman said. "I'm suspect didn't want with a gun and go a. That could have for the shooting."

investigation into th is ongoing, Mer- d to comment any

further on the case until Men- doza is brought to trial.

Eleven days after Fraembs was killed, Lake Havasu police arrested Mendoza, a reputed gang-member, on suspicion of murder of a peace officer. During interviews with reporters, Men- doza denied the shooting, saying police only arrested him because they think he knows who killed Fraembs.

Mendoza, 22, was extradited from Arizona and arraigned June 28 in Pomona Municipal Court where he pleaded not guilty. A preliminary hearing is pending.

Officers are routinely trained to take use caution whenever stopping motorists or pedestri- ans, Pomona police Sgt. Mike Ervin said. It is largely an option for officers to call for backup during situations like the one Fraembs was in, Ervin said.

"It's a choice you sometimes make and the situation dictates

that you do that," Ervin said.

Pomona officers usually patrol by themselves.

"There is always - on every call an officer makes - a chance that he could be killed," Merri- man said. "You're in a risky occupation."

Kenneth Fullam, president of the Pomona Police Officers Asso- ciation, said there is no official policy on asking for backup when dealing with pedestrians. Offi- cers must rely on their training and experience to know when they need assistance from other officers.

Despite Fraembs' death, no policy has been written. But Pomona officers are taking their own precautions.

"Police officers are a little more cautious about officer safety," Fullam said.

Police speculate that Fraembs was suspicious upon seeing peo- ple walking on an undeveloped stretch of Humane Way about

1:30 a.m. and decided to question them. Merriman said sheriff's detectives believe there may have been other people walking with Mendoza and Joseph Cesena, the man police say Fraembs was pat- ting down, and are currently looking for them.

Cesena, 18, of Pomona was detained for questioning after police found him hours after the shooting hiding in bushes within 200 feet of where Fraembs' body was found.

Cesena was released after talk- ing with detectives about the shooting.

## Deadbeats

### /from A1

said there are 1,000 delinquent parents who could qualify every month, but the office will proba- bly just pick the 10 most wanted. Candidates for inclusion on the home page must be charged with willful failure to provide and have an outstanding arrest warrant.

The District Attorney's Inter- net site also includes another page containing photos of chil- dren who have been abducted by their parents.

Powell's former wife, Debbie, said she thinks the on-line- wanted poster is "fabulous." The Agoura resident said that she now faces \$55,000 in medical bills after her teen-age son broke his arm in several places.

"He's out there living scot-free, not paying a dime," Debbie Pow- ell said of her former husband.

Powell, 42, added that she wishes a reward were offered for information, saying she would give a cut of what her former husband owes her.

"I'm grateful to the D.A. for trying harder," she said. "I think it needs to be brought out stronger."

The home page is accessible at <http://www.co.la.ca.us/da/>.

## omy/from A1

t shows the econ- ell above the speed is comfortable with tarting to see signs y pressures in the," said Robert Ded- economic consultant Trust Co. in Chica- eal issue now is fed will wait as long eeting."

noted that average

hourly earnings, a key indicator of wage pressures, jumped 0.8 percent, the biggest monthly increase on record.

Clinton and his top economic advisers sought to play down con- cerns of higher inflation and Fed rate hikes.

"We have the most solid Amer- ican economy in a generation," the president told reporters. "It's good news when America can

have high job growth, strong investment and low inflation."

Republicans, who hope to win the White House for Bob Dole this fall, took issue with that assessment.

"If Bill Clinton thinks he deserves credit for the economy, then why are so many Americans unhappy with the direction of the country?" asked Nelson Warfield, Dole's press secretary.

## site/from A1

d muscle aches. atable with antibiot- it several weeks and ration while symp- some patients have lized.

ade headlines two when Texas health ned a new outbreak a on California

strawberries. But the CDC then backed off strawberries, saying laboratory tests hadn't found any that were contaminated.

By this week, reports of illness had reached 1,000 people in the United States and Canada. Fresh fruit, including raspberries and other berries, is a suspect because clusters of patients who

were sickened at weddings, catered luncheons and even at restaurants all say they ate fruit mixes.

The good news: Washing all fresh produce - a must to fight any germs - will clean away cyclospora. If it really lurks on fruit, cooking would make jams or jellies safe.

Search Panel and Search Results will take you to our site search pages. Use "Back" to return to Hunter.

PREVIOUS MATCH SEARCH RESULTS SEARCH PANEL NEXT MATCH

L.A. TIMES / COMMUNITIES / NEWS / STORY

Check out what's new

Thursday, June 27, 1996

PREV STORY

NEXT STORY

FRONT PAGE

NATION & WORLD

STATE & LOCAL SPORTS

BUSINESS & TECHNOLOGY

LIFE & STYLE

CALENDAR

COMMENTARY

WEEKLY SECTIONS

**THOUSAND OAKS**

**Child-Support Case Posted on Internet**

By ERIC SLATER

The search for parents who owe back child support has moved into cyberspace, with the Los Angeles County district attorney's office now posting electronic "wanted posters" of such parents on the Internet.

Charles Donald Powell Jr., 47, who allegedly owes more than \$66,000 in back payments to two teenage sons, became the first to appear when the site went online last week, said a spokesman for the district attorney's Bureau of Family Support Operations. Powell's last known address was in Thousand Oaks.

Photographs of children who have been abducted by a parent also appear on the World Wide Web site, including one of a girl believed to have been taken to Iran.

"We can reach anywhere in the world in our search for those parents who either refuse to pay their child support or break the law by abducting their children in violation of court orders," bureau Director Wayne Doss said.

The district attorney's office's home page is <http://www.co.la.ca.us/da/>

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[HUNTER] [SPEAK OUT] [SO CAL EXCITE] [SEARCH] [CONTENTS] [ARCHIVES] [HELP] [HOME] [NEWS] [MARKETSPACE] [CLASSIFIEDS] [ENTERTAINMENT] [RESEARCH] [COMMUNITIES] [DESTINATION L.A.]

PREVIOUS MATCH SEARCH RESULTS SEARCH PANEL NEXT MATCH

28TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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Los Angeles Times

June 27, 1996, Thursday, Home Edition

SECTION: Metro; Part B; Page 4; Metro Desk

LENGTH: 123 words

HEADLINE: OFFICIAL BUSINESS;  
CHILD-SUPPORT SCOFFLAWS SOUGHT VIA INTERNET

BODY:

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LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: June 27, 1996

LEVEL 1 - 1 OF 2 STORIES

*also*  
*S-X*

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City News Service

June 18, 1996, Tuesday

LENGTH: 199 words

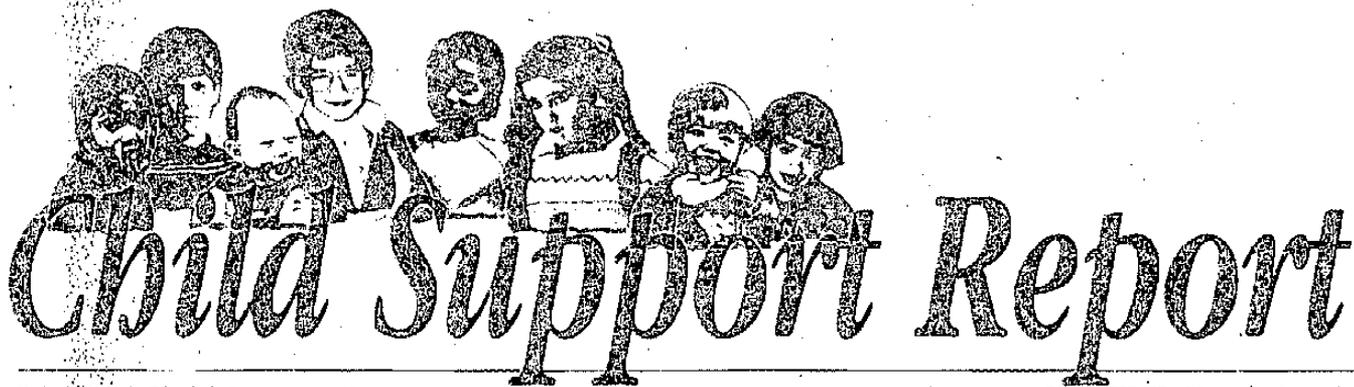
HEADLINE: Garcetti Praises Clinton Child Support Plan

DATELINE: LOS ANGELES

BODY:-

District Attorney Gil Garcetti praised today a decision by President Clinton to strengthen child support enforcement nationwide by giving child support agencies additional tools.

The president called for strategies including new regulations requiring welfare mothers to cooperate with paternity establishment efforts and for states to pool new-hire reporting information to improve the tracking of delinquent parents across state lines and job to job.



# Child Support Report

Office of Child Support Enforcement

Vol. XVII, No. 4, April 1995

## License Revocation the Maine Way



Colby Jackson, rt., Maine's IV-D director, confers with his counsel, Tom Mato.

In a child support enforcement word association game, say the words "license revocation" and you are likely to get "Maine!" as your first response. Read a newspaper article, listen to a radio report, view a television program just about anywhere in the country: if it has to do with license revocation, you will probably find references to Maine.

Maine's license revocation laws were enacted in July, 1993. In August the IV-D agency sent warning letters to 17,400 in-state

obligors who had paid no child support for at least 90 days. In less than three months, they paid \$3.5 million. In less than two years, this group and other nonpayers who received warning letters have paid over \$25 million in child support. License revocation works.

*Child Support Report (CSR)* put in a call to Colby Jackson, Maine's IV-D director, and Tom Mato, the IV-D counsel, to ask them about their license revocation program. Here are excerpts from that interview.

**CSR:** Why do you think licensing revocation did so well in Maine? What accounts for the tremendous response to the notices you sent?

**Colby:** *Maine has had an aggressive child support enforcement program since 1975. We have a long history of administratively garnishing income, placing liens, and seizing property. When notices went out saying we could yank licenses, people believed us.*

**Tom:** *One key to our success is that Maine's law allows the IV-D agency to revoke drivers and occupational licenses administratively. The threat is a lot more credible if the absent parent knows you can take his license without going to court. I think the reason most people pay up is because they realize it's easier and less costly to pay what they owe than it is to lose a license they value and depend on for their own income.*

**CSR:** How do you respond when people say taking away a license, especially a professional one, prevents a person from making a living?

**Tom:** *First of all, people subject to license revocation under our law are given ample time and*



U.S. Department of  
Health and Human Services  
Administration for Children and Families  
Office of Child Support Enforcement

### Inside...

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