

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. draft	Administration announcement re: Child Support Collections, with notes (15 pages)	ca. December, 1998	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
 Domestic Policy Council
 Cynthia Rice (Subject Files)
 OA/Box Number: 15429

FOLDER TITLE:

Child Support-Law Enforcement [1]

rx36

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

NLCP TRANSFER SHEET

Transfer from [box #, collection/series, folder title]:

OA 15429, Domestic Policy Council, Cynthia Rice. Folder: Child Support-Law Enforcement

Transferred to:

 X : Audiovisual Collection

 : Book Collection

 : Museum Collection

 : Other—Specify

Media/Description: 1 videotape (VHS): District Attorney File: Family Focus #27-January 1998. Host: Wayne Doss

Transferred by Richard Stalcup

Date: February 11, 2005

New Location: _____

New Box Number: _____



U.S. Department of Health
and Human Services



DAVID GRAY ROSS
Commissioner

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1-888-688-5975 (page)

Myron Marlin DOJ press

616-1189 (direct)
616-2777 (main)

Karen Schreier 514-5331 (f)

605/330-4400

x105

Gaylee Morgan-OMB (IF act)

S-4908 (p)

S-5648 (f)

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

'Deadbeat parents' face federal time

By Richard Wolf
USA TODAY

Parents who run from their obligations to pay child support now risk more than sliced paychecks or suspended driver's licenses.

Under a new federal program, they can get arrested at gunpoint and thrown in prison.

Operating in seven states and the District of Columbia, the program combines a computer network with the crime-fighting talents of police and U.S. marshals. The point: to nab parents who cross state lines to avoid supporting their children. More than 200 arrests have been made so far, which could bring in \$3.8 million in overdue child support.

The program, an outgrowth of last year's federal "Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act," allows agents working for the inspector general's office of the Department of Health and Human Services to carry guns and issue arrest warrants.

Since it started last spring, the program has nabbed some notorious "deadbeats." A former Border Patrol agent who quit his job and moved from his children was arrested at his scuba school in Hawaii. A lawyer and plastic surgeon was arrested in New York on charges that he owed more than \$172,000. A police chief was arrested in Wyoming on charges of failing to pay child support in New York.

This month, a man in Fairfax, Va., got a 20-month prison term for failing to pay \$106,000 to his three children. The man had fled from authorities twice, once to Israel and once to Galveston, Texas, where he was arrested.

"These parents did not walk away from their families; they ran," says Wallace Dutkowski, director of Michigan's child support office.

Nationwide, less than 25% of the \$60 billion owed in child support is collected. Nearly one-third of the money must be

tracked across state lines. About 30 million children depend on child support.

Legislation will be introduced in Congress today that would take child support enforcement duties from the states and give them to the Internal Revenue Service, which already collects about \$1 billion annually in child support by tapping parents' income-tax refunds. The legislation has failed to advance in Congress in previous years.

In the meantime, the federal government has recently mandated a 50-state computer network and a method of tracking newly hired workers through their employers. Even so, the most clever child support evaders remain elusive.

"You still have to have a penalty for not paying," says John Hartwig, deputy inspector general for investigations at the Department of Health and Human Services.

Under the new federal program, parents with child support debts of at least \$5,000 can be imprisoned for up to two years if they cross state lines.

Officials in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, where the program began last year, say the threat of arrests leads more parents to pay what they owe. The program was expanded this year to include Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and the District of Columbia. It will be expanded to 10 more states later this year: Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, New Jersey, California, Oregon and Washington.

One of those helped by the program was Joy Marriner, who has been unable for most of the past 15 years to collect child support from her ex-husband. Federal agents seized him in Washington state last year by breaking into his apartment. "I would have loved to have been there," Marriner says. A judge ordered the father to pay all \$19,000 he owes while on probation for the next five years.

Child Support - Law Enforcement

and thus I'm not going to make a predictive judgment.

Q: Do you feel that every decision and action that you have taken was appropriate and ethical and responsible?

A: Absolutely.

Q: Some of your critics have suggested that you became too personally involved in your inquiry and that prompted you to go too far.

A: I think that's false and unfair to our office. It bespeaks a lack of understanding of what our process is.

Q: How did you cope with the stresses? Did you confide in your family or friends?

A: You're asking extraordinarily personal questions, and I will simply say that I have been very fortunate to have an extraordinarily loving and supportive family and wonderful and dear friends and a strong commitment to my faith.

Q: Did you make mistakes?

A: I think we conducted this investigation professionally and

ably and thoroughly. It is very hard for me to identify a specific investigative step that I would do differently. At the same time, I was very clear today that I would have, in retrospect, tried harder to make sure that this highly sensitive material that we sent to the House of Representatives was not released so publicly.

Q: And that's the only mistake you would identify?

A: I believe that we conducted the investigation properly, and to the extent that issues were raised along the way, over and over again our position was vindicated by judges who were able to assess the facts.

Q: Were you the right man for the job?

A: Someone else will have to be the judge of that.

Q: Did you watch every minute of the Senate trial?

A: I actually did not watch much of the Senate trial during the day as it was unfolding. But I did try to follow the events in the rebroadcasts to a substan-

tial degree. I was not a junkie.

Q: Would the outcome have been different if there had been witnesses?

A: It was a process that ... I think was informed and guided by this statute. The referral by a single independent counsel seemed to set the bounds of the impeachment inquiry. ... I certainly heard more than one United States senator say, "Why should we have witnesses here when there were no witnesses in the House?" I obviously took no position then, and I certainly take no position now. My point is that the process of the House of Representatives, considering the grave subject, the possible impeachment of the president, was influenced and informed by a referral to a remarkable degree.

Q: Do you think the president should have been removed from office?

A: On that I have never opined and would not opine publicly.

Q: Was this all worth it?

A: For those who are interested in facts and truth, the costs have been high but the results are there now to evaluate. History has its demands. Truth has a powerful, inexorable way of finding its way into the light of day. It may be later.

Q: Do you regard the fact that the president remains in office a failure of you or the investigation?

A: Absolutely not, because we did our job. Our job was to live up to our mandate. ... We investigated carefully, thoroughly, marshaled our facts in a step-by-step way and then presented those facts in what I think was an orderly and coherent way for the evaluation of the House of Representatives. We viewed the matter then as entirely out of our hands.

Inquiry can survive death of counsel a

By Kathy Kiely and Judy Keen
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — Independent counsel Ken Starr is facing the question of whether he will continue his investigation of President Clinton after the law authorizing it expires.

After Starr himself told the Senate Wednesday that the independent counsel law is "structurally unsound" and "constitutionally dubious," even the strongest advocates of the 28-year-old Watergate-era statute conceded it is likely to die June 30.

"The better part of wisdom is to let it expire," said Sen. Joe Lieberman, D-Conn., one of a bipartisan group of senators who favor reforming the law instead of killing it. Lieberman thinks Congress needs time to recover from the impeachment ordeal triggered by Starr's investigation of Clinton before a revised independent counsel act has a chance of passage.

During a three-hour appearance before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Starr reiterated his long-held view that the independent counsel law "represented a dramatic break from our traditions" of rely-

ing on the integrity of the attorney general and Department of Justice to investigate wrongdoing in the high government of the country. He said it makes no sense to have two investigations more expensive than an independent investigation. Starr said he has to "start from scratch."

The law is constitutionally questionable, he said, because it "tries to create a fourth branch of government into our three-system."

Starr answered "yes" when asked if he believes he has authority to prosecute Clinton a president leaves office on January 20, 2001. But he might consider his nearly five-year investigation if the law expires.

"We would have to do the assessment and make a judgment as to what is required that we do with matters that have been entrusted to us," Starr said. USA TODAY.

The law allows existing independent counsels to continue their investigations even if Congress does not renew the statute. Sen. Thompson, R-Tenn., chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, said after Wednesday's hearing that he does not expect to close up shop.

NIN

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Hilton Head, South Carolina)

For Immediate Release

December 31, 1998

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Since I became President, my administration has waged an unprecedented campaign to make deadbeat parents pay the support their children need and deserve. Today, we have new evidence that our efforts are working: child support collections have gone up a record 80 percent since I took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to an estimated \$14.4 billion in 1998. But we must do more to ensure that each and every parent honors his obligation to his children. That is why my new budget will propose new funds to help identify, investigate, and prosecute deadbeat parents. This effort will include new investigative teams in five regions of the country to identify, analyze, and investigate cases for criminal prosecution, and an eight-fold increase in legal support personnel to help prosecute these new cases. With continued commitment and this new funding, we can do even more to support our nation's children.

-30-30-30-

**President Clinton Proposes New Child Support Crackdown and
Announces a Record 80 Percent Increase in Child Support Collections**

December 31, 1998

Today, President Clinton announced a new child support crackdown aimed at the nation's most egregious child support violators. Despite record child support collections, there are still too many parents who flagrantly ignore their obligations to their children, and the President will propose to spend \$46 million to identify, investigate, and prosecute these deadbeat parents. The President took this action today as he released new evidence that his Administration's child support efforts are working: child support collections have gone up a record 80 percent since he took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to an estimated \$14.4 billion in 1998.

New Record Child Support Collections

Since taking office, President Clinton has made child support enforcement a top priority, and those efforts are paying off for children across America. New figures released by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services today show that child support collections have gone up a record 80 percent since the President took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to an estimated \$14.4 billion in 1998. Moreover, new figures show that the federal government has collected \$1.1 billion this year by withholding federal tax refunds from deadbeat parents. Nearly 1.3 million families in all 50 states benefited from these tax refunds, which totaled \$151 million in California, \$63 million in Ohio, \$52 million in Florida, and \$48 million in New York (a state by state chart is available).

New Child Support Law Enforcement Initiative

To ensure that every parent pays the child support he owes, in June President Clinton signed into law the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act, creating two new categories of federal felonies for the most egregious child support violators, a measure he had called for in his 1997 State of the Union address. Many prosecutors say they would be able to prosecute even more child support cases if they had legal staff dedicated to the issue and if they received referrals after a complete financial investigation had been conducted.

New Investigative Resources: Under this new initiative, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will establish investigative teams in five regions of the country to identify, analyze, and investigate cases for prosecution. These sites, costing approximately \$12 million over five years, will serve 17 states plus D.C., which together have 63 percent of the nation's child support cases. State child support offices will refer their most serious child support cases to these sites, where trained investigative staff will locate the violator, document information needed for prosecution, and then provide the investigated case to the appropriate prosecutor. These sites will be based upon a model law enforcement effort established earlier this year to serve five states, which in six months has produced an 18-fold increase in federal convictions and collections.

New Prosecutorial Resources: To ensure U.S. Attorney's offices have the skilled legal staff they need to prosecute more deadbeat parents, the President proposes to provide new funds for legal support personnel, who will conduct fact finding and investigations, do legal research, and assist in the drafting of court papers. The President's new budget will include \$34 million over five years, \$5 million in FY 2000 rising to \$8 million in later years, to fund an eightfold increase in legal support staff dedicated to child support. With this new staff, the U.S. Department of Justice expects to increase child support prosecutions significantly.

Q&A on Child Support
December 31, 1998

Q: What's the new child support initiative discussed in USA Today?

A: The President is proposing a new child support crackdown aimed at the nation's most egregious child support violators. Despite record child support collections, there are still too many parents who flagrantly ignore their obligations to their children, and the President will propose to spend \$46 million to identify, investigate, and prosecute these deadbeat parents. This initiative will include:

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Q: What are the new child support numbers released today?

A: Since taking office, President Clinton has made child support enforcement a top priority, and those efforts are paying off for children across America. New figures released by HHS today show that child support collections have gone up a record 80 percent since the President took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to an estimated \$14.4 billion in 1998. Moreover, new figures show that the federal government has collected \$1.1 billion this year by withholding federal tax refunds from deadbeat parents. Nearly 1.3 million families in all 50 states benefited from these tax refunds, which totaled \$151 million in California, \$63 million in Ohio, \$52 million in Florida, and \$48 million in New York (a state by state chart is available).

HHS NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, Dec. 31, 1998

Contact: Michael Kharfen
(202) 401-9215

CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS REACH NEW RECORDS **President Clinton Announces New Efforts to Increase Criminal Child Support Enforcement**

The Department of Health and Human Services today announced two new records for the child support enforcement program, and President Clinton took further steps to increase criminal enforcement efforts to collect seriously delinquent child support payments.

HHS reported that the federal/state program collected an estimated \$14.4 billion for fiscal year 1998, an increase of 7 percent from 1997's \$13.4 billion, and an increase of 80 percent since 1992 when \$8 billion was collected. In addition, HHS reported, the federal government collected over \$1.1 billion in delinquent child support from federal income tax refunds for tax year 1997. This amount was 3 percent higher than the previous year and a 70 percent increase since 1992. Collections were made on behalf of nearly 1.3 million families.

"Each year that we break child support records, more children get the help they need and deserve," said HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala. "The Clinton administration is determined that every parent in America will understand and honor their obligations to their children. And we will use every means at our disposal to ensure that those parents who refuse to meet their responsibilities, but who have the resources, will provide emotional and financial support to their children."

President Clinton also announced today the establishment of new task forces covering 17 states and the District of Columbia across the country, which will help pursue chronic delinquent parents who owe large sums of child support. The new teams will be based on a model project in Columbus, Ohio, launched earlier this year. The Midwest law enforcement task force, formed by HHS' Office of Child Support Enforcement and its Inspector General's Office, joined with Justice Department prosecutors and investigators, state child support agencies and local law officials to coordinate efforts in a new investigative team, with promising results so far. The task force covered 5 states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio. Of 358 cases received from states, 306 were investigated resulting in 181 arrests with 170 convictions or settlements and over \$3.6 million was ordered to be paid. The new task forces will be established in Baltimore, Dallas, New York, and Sacramento.

"Children denied financial assistance are among our most vulnerable citizens. They are more likely to have health concerns, develop problems with teenage pregnancy, drop out of high school, and engage in violence," said Attorney General Janet Reno. "By prosecuting parents who do not provide support, we will help give these children a better chance in life."

"My office is committed to this new child support law enforcement initiative," said Inspector General June Gibbs Brown. "This office sees the task force approach as an effective way of getting funds to deserving children while at the same time bringing criminals to justice."

In addition, HHS, with the support of the Justice Department, will work to enter into memorandums of understanding with state child support agencies to utilize the full federal criminal enforcement authority by insuring timely referrals of appropriate cases.

- More -

"For every child support dollar we collect, children have more hope they can rely on their parents instead of welfare for their well-being," said Olivia A. Golden, HHS assistant secretary for children and families. "We won't rest on our laurels, but spur ourselves to do more for the millions of children who don't receive child support."

Under the federal tax offset program, state child support agencies report names of parents who owe child support payments and the overdue amount to the HHS Administration for Children and Families. These individuals are then notified in writing of the amount that will be withheld to cover their child support debt. That amount is then deducted from their income tax refund. The delinquency may also be reported to credit reporting agencies.

Parents whose children receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and whose unpaid child support totals \$150 or more may have their federal income tax refunds withheld. For tax year 1997, refunds were withheld on behalf of over 869,000 families with children receiving TANF. Parents of children who do not receive TANF must owe at least \$500 to have their refunds withheld. Nearly 428,000 non-TANF families benefited from the program this year.

For tax year 1997, the total amount collected was \$1.124 billion, up from \$661,771,371 in tax year 1992. For tax year 1997, the average collection was \$866.56; \$873.06 for non-TANF families and \$863.36 for TANF families. Collections for tax year 1997 were made after tax returns for that year were filed in 1997 and refunds requested.

"This has been another exciting year for the child support enforcement program. Today's records add to our success finding more than 1.2 million delinquent parents by matching our new national directories of people employed with those who owe child support," said David Gray Ross, commissioner, HHS office of child support enforcement. "I congratulate all those dedicated workers in the nation's child support partnership that every day help put more food on the table and hope in the hearts of children."

Since taking office, the Clinton administration made child support enforcement a high priority, resulting in unprecedented financial collections for children who are owed support. In addition to the collection accomplishments, paternity establishment rose to nearly 1.3 million in 1997, an increase of over 250 percent, from 516,000 in 1992. The new child support enforcement measures included in the new welfare reform law are projected to increase collections by billions over the next 10 years.

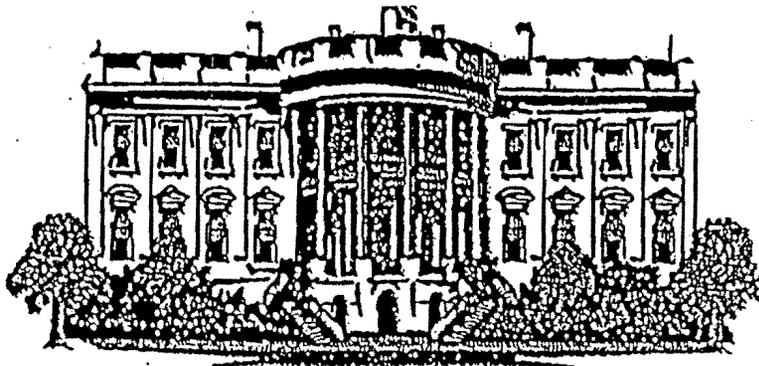
Attached is a state by state list of the tax-offset collections and families served.

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Note: HHS press releases are available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.dhhs.gov>.

State	Tax Offset Collection	Families
Alabama	\$25,751,891	27,391
Alaska	3,988,757	4,622
Arizona	11,404,946	11,953
Arkansas	13,537,260	15,700
California	151,286,394	150,052
Colorado	14,648,018	17,198
Connecticut	14,722,764	17,337
District of Columbia	2,936,434	3,368
Delaware	3,666,838	4,573
Florida	52,891,685	57,807
Georgia	30,919,451	34,949
Guam	274,383	275
Hawaii	5,411,774	6,506
Idaho	4,791,269	5,831
Illinois	39,218,600	45,563
Indiana	23,496,469	27,785
Iowa	17,851,601	21,837
Kansas	13,215,839	15,881
Kentucky	17,827,360	22,810
Louisiana	19,417,892	20,994
Maine	7,890,171	9,653
Maryland	22,458,245	25,487
Massachusetts	14,930,373	20,511
Michigan	60,701,723	73,422
Minnesota	9,471,659	13,278
Mississippi	16,786,885	18,730
Missouri	27,046,691	33,355
Montana	2,814,767	3,659
Nebraska	5,121,280	7,384
Nevada	5,168,632	5,909
New Hampshire	4,060,058	5,319
New Jersey	26,758,814	30,194
New Mexico	5,252,025	5,913
New York	48,758,599	56,134
North Carolina	27,267,247	32,418
North Dakota	2,843,006	3,835
Ohio	63,498,797	77,465
Oklahoma	12,553,545	14,069
Oregon	11,313,065	14,820
Pennsylvania	47,054,008	59,438
Puerto Rico	3,155,251	2,869
Rhode Island	2,618,691	3,529
South Carolina	10,203,403	11,648
South Dakota	3,075,695	4,248
Tennessee	24,840,377	25,445
Texas	94,726,951	104,203
Utah	6,174,805	7,304
Vermont	2,195,685	3,303
Virgin Islands	276,436	226
Virginia	21,806,163	26,988
Washington	27,410,054	33,523
West Virginia	8,588,782	10,979
Wisconsin	27,074,922	35,968
Wyoming	2,861,903	3,440
U.S.	\$1,124,018,361	1,297,104

Source: HHS Administration for Children & Families



THE WHITE HOUSE

Domestic Policy Council

DATE:

12/29

FACSIMILE FOR: Allison
Stollenwerck

FAX: 616-1239 (F)

PHONE: 514-3796

John
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Michael
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FACSIMILE FROM: Cynthia Rice, Special Assistant to the President for
Domestic Policy

FAX: 202-456-7431

PHONE: 202-456-2846

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 2

COMMENTS: Please look at the attached and

① Provide edits to make announcements more
specific and accurate.

② Fill in the blanks.

Please respond by phone or
fax by 5:30 pm today.

Qs.

~~(1) How funded~~

(1) How ~~are~~ will HHS fund this?

How much will they spend?

(2) Where are the 10 and when
were they put ~~at~~ in?

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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**President Clinton Proposes New Child Support Crackdown and
Announces a Record 80 Percent Increase in Child Support Collections
December 31, 1998 -- DRAFT**

Today, President Clinton announced a new child support crackdown aimed at the nation's most egregious child support violators. Despite record child support collections, there are still too many parents who flagrantly ignore their obligations to their children, and ~~in his news budget~~, the President will propose to ^{spend} ~~allocate~~ \$46 million to identify, investigate, and prosecute these deadbeat parents. The President took this action today as he released new evidence that his Administration's child support efforts are working: child support collections have gone up a record 80 percent since he took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to an estimated \$14.4 billion in 1998, and the federal government captured a record \$1.1 billion of delinquent child support from federal tax returns this year. Almost 1.3 million families in 50 states received child support funds seized from federal tax returns (see attached chart with state by state numbers on collections and families).

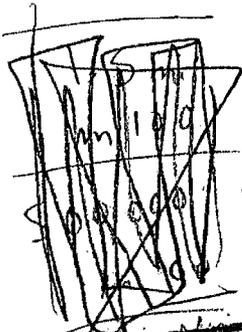
New Record Child Support Collections

Since taking office, President Clinton has made child support enforcement a top priority, and those efforts are paying off for children across America. Now new figures released today show that in 1998, \$6.4 billion more in child support was collected than in 1992, an increase of 80 percent. Moreover, new figures show that the federal government has collected \$1.1 billion this year by withholding federal tax returns from deadbeat parents. Nearly 1.3 million families in all 50 states benefitted from these tax refunds, which provided families in California with \$151 million, in Ohio with \$63 million, in Florida with \$52 million and in New York with \$48 million (see attached state by state list). To ensure that every parent pays the child support he owes, in June the President signed into law the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act, creating two new categories of federal felonies for the most egregious child support violators, a measure he had called for in his 1997 State of the Union address.

New Child Support Law Enforcement Initiative

Many prosecutors say they would be able to prosecute even more child support cases if they had legal staff dedicated to the issue and if they received referrals after a complete financial investigation had been conducted.

New Investigative Resources: Under this new initiative, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will establish investigative teams in five regions of the country to identify, analyze, and investigate cases for prosecution. These sites will serve 17 states plus D.C. which have 63 percent of the nation's child support cases. State child support offices will refer their most serious child support cases to these sites, where trained investigative staff will locate the violator, document information needed for prosecution, and then provide the investigated case to the appropriate prosecutor. These sites will be based upon a model law enforcement effort established earlier this year in Columbus, Ohio serving 5 states which has in six months resulted in 170 convictions and settlements, which includes an 18-fold increase in federal convictions and collections. Additional sites will be established in New York, Baltimore, Dallas, and Sacramento. ~~\$2 million in funds will be allocated for this effort over the next five years, which is expected to spur increases in prosecutions like those created by the Columbus site.~~



HHS
expects to invest about \$12 million on ~~of this~~
(\$2 million FY 100)

New Prosecutorial Resources: To ensure U.S. Attorney's offices have the skilled legal staff they need to prosecute more deadbeat parents, the President proposes to provide new funds for legal support personnel who will conduct any necessary fact finding and investigations, conduct legal research, and assist in the drafting of court papers. The President's new budget will include \$34 million over 5 years, \$5 million in FY 2000 rising to \$8 million in later years, to fund an 8-fold increase in legal support staff dedicated to child support. With these staff, the U.S. Department of Justice expects to increase significantly child support prosecutions.

A Challenge to Law Enforcement in Every State: More and more law enforcement officials recognize that failure to pay court ordered child support is a crime and can be a major contributor to juvenile delinquency. Now, the Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Justice will work in every state to encourage law enforcement to join our national effort to ensure America's children receive the support that they need and deserve by disseminating a model cooperative agreement as well as best practices on how law enforcement and child support officials can work together on behalf of America's children.

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1999 Seattle Post-Intelligencer
SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER

January 1, 1999, Friday , FINAL

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. A3

LENGTH: 230 words

HEADLINE: INCREASE SEEN IN COLLECTION OF OVERDUE CHILD SUPPORT

SOURCE: P-I News Services

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, D.C.

BODY:

Government efforts to force deadbeat parents to pay their delinquent child support appear to be working. Figures released yesterday by the Department of Health and Human Services show a significant increase in collection of overdue money. The total number of delinquent child support payments that the government collected rose 7 percent this year to a record \$14.4 billion, an increase of 80 percent over the past six years. The number is a compilation of both federal and state efforts nationwide.

Federal seizures of income tax refunds contributed greatly to the increase. Health and Human Services seized \$1.1 billion in tax refunds from parents who were delinquent in their child support payments. More than a million American families received money owed to them by delinquent parents through the program.

Under the program, state governments report the names of parents who owe child support payments to HHS, which then notifies the delinquent parents of the impending tax refund seizure. If the parents do not pay their debt, the amount is deducted from their refund. HHS can also report the failure to pay to credit agencies.

The White House also announced that next year's budget proposal will include money to find and prosecute violators under new, strict laws that make moving across state lines to avoid paying child support a federal offense.

NOTES:

Briefs

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 4, 1999

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1999 The Buffalo News
The Buffalo News

January 1, 1999, Friday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 9A

LENGTH: 104 words

HEADLINE: CHILD-SUPPORT COLLECTIONS IN U.S. HIT RECORD LEVEL

BYLINE: REUTERS

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Federal collection of child support reached record levels in fiscal 1998, with an estimated \$ 14.4 billion taken in, the Department of Health and Human Resources said Thursday.

That collection figure for the year ending Sept. 30 represented a 7 percent increase from 1997's \$ 13.4 billion and an increase of 80 percent since 1992, the department said.

In addition, the government collected a record \$ 1.1 billion in delinquent child support from federal income tax refunds in tax year 1997, the department said. That represented a 3 percent increase from the year before and a 70 percent increase since 1992.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 3, 1999

3RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1999 Southeastern Newspapers Corporation
The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN)

January 1, 1999, FRIDAY, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. A2

LENGTH: 405 words

HEADLINE: DEADBEAT PARENTS, WATCH OUT: JAIL MAY AWAIT YOU

BYLINE: Marlene Cimonis Los Angeles Times

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Clinton administration announced new measures Thursday to further crack down on deadbeat parents who owe large amounts of child support, saying it will seek criminal prosecutions in addition to the money owed.

The administration said it would establish four new task forces, expanding coverage to 17 states. Justice Department prosecutors and investigators will be assigned to work with state child support and local law officials to go after those delinquent parents who owe the largest sums.

"Children denied financial assistance are among our most vulnerable citizens," Atty. Gen. Janet Reno said, noting that such children are more likely to become school dropouts, violent and experience health problems and teenage pregnancy.

By prosecuting parents who fail to provide support, "we will help give these children a better chance in life," Reno said.

Health and Human Services officials also announced record collections of delinquent support payments in 1998: \$ 14.4 billion was recovered through federal and state collection efforts, an increase of 7 percent from 1997. The figure represents an 80 percent jump over 1992, when the administration announced it would beef up its child-support collection program.

An additional \$ 1.1 billion was recovered in 1998 from delinquent parents by deducting the money from federal income tax refunds for the 1997 tax year, HHS said.

The new task forces - which will be established in Sacramento, Calif.; Baltimore; New York and Dallas - are based on a model project in Columbus, Ohio, launched earlier in 1998. That task force covered Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio, investigating 306 cases and making 181 arrests. Of those, 170 resulted in convictions or settlements of more than \$ 3.6 million.

Leora Gershenzon, directing staff attorney for the child support project of the San Francisco-based National Center for Youth Law, expressed doubts about the value of the beefed-up law enforcement effort.

"While there are people or groups who believe this is exactly what is necessary, it may not be the most effective way," she said. "The whole point

The Commercial Appeal (Memphis, TN), January 1, 1999

is to collect money, and this approach is very expensive. There are other tools out there that are available to find people and move money.

"The idea is to get cash to kids, not necessarily putting bad guys in jail. It may make you feel better, but it won't necessarily help children."

LOAD-DATE: January 2, 1999

4TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1999 Dayton Newspapers, Inc.
Dayton Daily News

January 1, 1999, Friday, CITY EDITION

SECTION: NEWS, Pg. 2A

LENGTH: 635 words

HEADLINE: NEWS BRIEFS

BYLINE: FROM WIRE REPORTS

BODY:

Gore forms presidential campaign organization

WASHINGTON - Vice President Al Gore will take his first formal step toward running for president in 2000 by notifying the Federal Election Commission that he has formed a campaign organization, aides to the vice president said Thursday. The aides said papers would be mailed to the commission today as official confirmation so the organization could begin to raise money. Only one other Democrat has signaled his intention to run for president - former Sen. Bill Bradley, D-N.J., who has created an exploratory committee.

Bomb-making materials found at service center

SAN FRANCISCO - Police and fire investigators Thursday safely removed an assortment of bomb-making materials, including 250 pounds of the type of fertilizer used in the Oklahoma City bombing, from a Pacific Gas and Electric Co. service center and took an employee of the company into custody. A police spokesman said that the man, 44, told investigators about a storage facility a few blocks away, where they found more bomb-making materials. Police did not release the name of the suspect.

Chocolate coins, cookies recalled, may contain nuts

WASHINGTON - Two kinds of chocolates and a brand of butter cookies are being recalled because they might pose the risk of a life-threatening reaction if eaten by someone allergic to nuts. Elite Confections USA recalled two versions of the company's milk chocolate coins, particularly popular for Hanukkah, because they might contain undeclared peanut residues. Also recalled this week are Allegro butter cookies filled with eclair, because the English-language ingredient list on the imported boxes does not list hazelnuts.

Government gets \$ 14.4B from deadbeat parents

WASHINGTON - Government efforts to force deadbeat parents to pay their delinquent child support appear to be working. Figures released Thursday by the Department of Health and Human Services show a significant increase in collection of overdue money. The total number of delinquent child support payments that the government collected rose 7 percent in 1998 to a record \$ 14.4 billion, an increase of 80 percent in the past six years. The number is a compilation of both federal and state efforts nationwide.

100-car pileup leaves one dead in Michigan

The Dayton Daily News, January 1, 1999

GRAYLING, Mich. - About 100 cars crashed in a pileup Thursday after blowing snow shrouded the highway so quickly "it was like somebody pulled a curtain down." One person was killed, authorities said. At least 41 were injured, including one person in critical condition. The accident happened around noon on Interstate 75, about 180 miles northwest of Detroit, in heavy New Year's holiday traffic.

Charity starts reform after critical report

CHICAGO - Save the Children has instituted major reforms, including the hiring of a Watergate prosecutor as a watchdog, after the charity was accused of misleading the public with its tear-jerking appeals for donations, the Chicago Tribune said Thursday. The development follows a yearlong Tribune investigation that exposed problems within Save the Children and other child sponsorship charities that raise millions of dollars annually. In some instances, children featured in appeals to donors had died and their sponsors were never told.

Fierce winds delay balloon team's launch

ALICE SPRINGS, Australia - The latest balloon team aiming to fly nonstop around the world postponed its planned launch today because of fierce winds in the Australian desert. The decision to wait until Saturday increased the pressure on a trio of anxious adventurers - Denver real estate magnate Dave Liniger, Albuquerque journalist Bob Martin and Australian balloonist John Wallington - who are in a race against time to catch favorable winds.

LOAD-DATE: January 4, 1999

5TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1999 The Deseret News Publishing Co.
The Deseret News (Salt Lake City, UT)

January 1, 1999, Friday

SECTION: WIRE; Pg. A02

LENGTH: 337 words

HEADLINE: U.S. puts the squeeze on deadbeat parents

BYLINE: Associated Press

BODY:

WASHINGTON -- The government reports a significant increase in collecting overdue child support payments from deadbeat parents.

The total number of delinquent payments that the government collected rose 7 percent this year to a record \$14.4 billion, an increase of 80 percent over the past six years. The number is a compilation of both federal and state efforts nationwide.

Federal seizures of income tax refunds contributed greatly to the increase.

Thousands of deadbeat parents across the nation opened their tax refund envelopes only to find that the money they were expecting was used to pay their delinquent child support, officials said.

The Department of Health and Human Services seized \$1.1 billion in tax refunds from parents who were delinquent in their child support payments. More than a million American families in all 50 states received money owed to them by delinquent parents through the program.

Under the program, state governments report the names of parents who owe child support payments to HHS, which then notifies the delinquent parents of the impending tax refund seizure. If the parents do not pay their debt, the amount is deducted from their refund. HHS can also report the failure to pay to credit agencies.

The White House also announced that next year's budget proposal will include

ich then notifies the delinquent parents of the impending tax refund seizure. If the parents do not pay their debt, the amount is deducted from their refund. HHS can also report the failure to pay to credit agencies.

The White House also announced that next year's budget proposal will include d. At least 41 were inju funding to find and prosecute violators under new, strict laws that make moving across state lines to avoid paying child support a federal offense.

Coordinating collection and prosecution efforts between state and federal agencies has been very successful -- increasing the number of federal convictions 18-fold since the program's inception in May.

The program, currently in five states, would be expanded to 17 more states. The White House budget proposal asks for \$34 million from Congress to support legal staff in U.S. Attorneys' offices to deal specifically with deadbeat parents. Another \$12 million will be reappropriated by HHS to hire and train investigators.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The Deseret News (Salt Lake City, UT) January 1, 1999, Friday

LOAD-DATE: January 1, 1999

7TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format:

Copyright 1999 Times Mirror Company
Los Angeles Times

January 1, 1999, Friday, Home Edition

SECTION: Part A; Page 13; National Desk

LENGTH: 706 words

HEADLINE: NEW STEPS SEEK TO BOOST CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTION EFFORTS;
POLICY: ADMINISTRATION INITIATIVES WOULD SET UP 4 TASK FORCES TO PURSUE DEADBEAT PARENTS FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

BYLINE: MARLENE CIMONS, TIMES STAFF WRITER

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

The Clinton administration announced new measures Thursday to further crack down on deadbeat parents who owe large amounts of child support, saying it will seek criminal prosecutions in addition to the money owed.

The administration said it will establish four new task forces, expanding coverage to 17 states. Justice Department prosecutors and investigators will be assigned to work with state child support and local law officials to go after those delinquent parents who owe the largest sums.

"Children denied financial assistance are among our most vulnerable citizens," Atty. Gen. Janet Reno said in a statement, noting that such children are more likely to become school dropouts, engage in violence and experience health problems and teenage pregnancy. By prosecuting parents who fail to provide support, "we will help give these children a better chance in life," Reno said.

Officials at the Health and Human Services department also announced record collections of delinquent support payments in 1998.

Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala said \$ 14.4 billion was recovered through a combination of federal and state collection efforts, an increase of 7% from 1997's \$ 13.4 billion. The figure represents an 80% jump over 1992, when the administration announced it would beef up its child support collection program.

Also, an additional \$ 1.1 billion was recovered in 1998 from delinquent parents by deducting the money from federal income tax refunds for the 1997 tax year, according to HHS. Those funds affected nearly 1.3 million families, and represent a 3% increase from the previous year and a 70% gain since 1992.

The administration has proposed numerous initiatives in recent years to strengthen child support collection efforts. In 1996, it won congressional approval of legislation establishing new penalties for overdue payments,

Los Angeles Times January 1, 1999, Friday,

including revocation of driver's licenses.

The steps announced Thursday represent a modest expansion of that effort.

"We will use every means at our disposal to ensure that those parents who refuse to meet their responsibilities--but who have the resources--will provide emotional and financial support to their children," Shalala said.

Under the federal tax offset program, state child support agencies report names of parents who owe money and the amount overdue to HHS. The department notifies delinquent individuals that the money owed will be withheld from their tax refund.

The new task forces, which will be established in Sacramento, Baltimore, New York and Dallas, are based on a model project in Columbus, Ohio, launched earlier in 1998.

The Midwest law enforcement task force consisted of HHS officials, Justice Department prosecutors and investigators, local law enforcement officials and state child support agencies. Covering five states--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio--they investigated 306 cases, resulting in 181 arrests. Of those, 170 resulted in convictions or settlements of more than \$ 3.6 million.

In addition to California, the Sacramento-based task force will be responsible for investigating and prosecuting cases in Oregon and Washington.

The Baltimore task force office will cover Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington, D.C. The Dallas unit will cover Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. The New York office will have jurisdiction over New York and New Jersey.

Leora Gershenzon, directing staff attorney for the child support project of the San Francisco-based National Center for Youth Law, expressed doubts about the value of the beefed-up law enforcement effort.

"While there are people or groups who believe this is exactly what is necessary, it may not be the most effective way," she said. "The whole point is to collect money, and this approach is very expensive. There are other tools out there that are available to find people and move money. The idea is to get cash to kids, not necessarily putting bad guys in jail. It may make you feel better, but it won't necessarily help children."

For a look at the dysfunctional Los Angeles County child-support system, see the series "Failure to Provide" on The Times' Web site:

<http://www.latimes.com/child.support>

LANGUAGE: English

LOAD-DATE: January 1, 1999

9TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1999 Chicago Tribune Company
Chicago Tribune

January 1, 1999 Friday, CHICAGO SPORTS FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 9; ZONE: N

LENGTH: 363 words

HEADLINE: DELINQUENT CHILD-SUPPORT PAYMENTS UP;
INCREASE ATTRIBUTED TO FEDERAL PRESSURE

BYLINE: Associated Press.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

A government effort to force deadbeat parents to pay their delinquent child support appears to be working. Figures released Thursday by the Department of Health and Human Services show a significant increase in collection of overdue money.

The total number of delinquent child support payments that the government collected rose 7 percent this year to a record \$14.4 billion, an increase of 80 percent over the past six years. The number is a compilation of federal and state efforts nationwide.

Federal seizures of income tax refunds contributed greatly to the increase.

Thousands of deadbeat parents across the nation opened their tax refund envelopes only to find that the money they were expecting was used to pay their delinquent child support, officials said.

Health and Human Services seized \$1.1 billion in tax refunds from parents who were delinquent in their child support payments. More than a million American families in all 50 states received money owed them by delinquent parents through the program.

Under the program, state governments report the names of parents who owe child support payments to HHS, which then notifies the delinquent parents of the impending tax refund seizure. If the parents do not pay their debt, the amount is deducted from their refund. HHS also can report the failure to pay to credit agencies.

The White House also announced that next year's budget proposal will include funding to find and prosecute violators under new laws that make moving across state lines to avoid paying child support a federal offense.

Coordinating collection and prosecution efforts between state and federal agencies has been successful--increasing the number of federal convictions 18-fold since the program's inception in May.

The program, currently in five states, would be expanded to 17 more states. The White House budget proposal asks for \$34 million from Congress to support legal staff in U.S. attorneys' offices to deal specifically with deadbeat

Chicago Tribune, January 1, 1999

parents. Another \$12 million would be used by HHS to hire and train investigators.

A state-by-state breakdown of the \$14.4 billion in collections will be released later in the winter.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: January 1, 1999

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1998 Associated Press
AP Online

December 31, 1998; Thursday 14:24 Eastern Time

SECTION: Washington - general news

LENGTH: 367 words

HEADLINE: Government Collects From Deadbeats

BYLINE: DOUGLAS KIKER
AP-Child-Support-Collection ,0400

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Government efforts to force deadbeat parents to pay their delinquent child support appears to be working. Figures released Thursday by the Department of Health and Human Services show a significant increase in collection of overdue money.

The total number of delinquent child support payments that the government collected rose seven percent this year to a record \$14.4 billion, an increase of 80 percent over the past six years. The number is a compilation of both federal and state efforts nationwide.

Federal seizures of income tax refunds contributed greatly to the increase.

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The White House also announced that next year's budget proposal will include funding to find and prosecute violators under new, strict laws that make moving across state lines to avoid paying child support a federal offense.

Coordinating collection and prosecution efforts between state and federal agencies has been very successful increasing the number of federal convictions 18-fold since the program's inception in May.

The program, currently in five states, would be expanded to 17 more states. The White House budget proposal asks for \$34 million from Congress to support legal staff in U.S. Attorneys' offices to deal specifically with deadbeat parents. Another \$12 million will be reappropriated by HHS to hire and train

Doug
Kiker

776-94101

investigators.

A state-by-state breakdown of the \$14.4 billion in collections will be released later in the winter.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 31, 1998

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1998 U.P.I.
United Press International

December 31, 1998, Thursday, BC cycle -13:16 Eastern Time

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: New York, New Jersey

LENGTH: 257 words

HEADLINE: Report: record child support payments

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Dec. 31

BODY:

The federal government reports (Thursday) two records have been set in its child support enforcement program, with an estimated \$14.4 billion collected for fiscal year 1998 -- an increase of 7 percent over 1997. Also, the Department of Health and Human Services reported federal and state governments collected \$1.1 billion in delinquent child support from federal income tax refunds for the tax year 1997. HHS said the fiscal year 1998 collection was an 80 percent increase over the \$8 billion collected in 1992. The \$1.1 billion in delinquent support collected from tax refunds represents a 70 percent increase since 1992. The department said the collections were made on behalf of nearly 1.3 million families. Health Secretary Donna Shalala said in a statement, "Each year that we break child support records, more children get the help they need and deserve." She said the Clinton administration "is determined that every parent in America will understand and honor their obligations to their children. And we will use every means at our disposal to ensure that those parents who refuse to meet their responsibilities, but who have the resources, will provide emotional and financial support to their children." President Clinton announced today the establishment of new task forces covering 17 states and the District of Columbia to help pursue chronically delinquent parents who owe large sums of child support. ---

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 31, 1998

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1998 U.P.I.
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December 31, 1998, Thursday, BC cycle -13:14 Eastern Time

SECTION: Washington News

DISTRIBUTION: Ohio

LENGTH: 452 words

HEADLINE: State child support collections

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Dec. 31

BODY:

The following is a state-by-state list of the tax-offset collections of delinquent child support payments and the number of families served as compiled by the Department of Health and Human Services. Tax Offset

State Collection Families

Alabama	\$25,751,891	27,391
Alaska	3,988,757	4,622
Arizona	11,404,946	11,953
Arkansas	13,537,260	15,700
California	151,286,394	150,052
Colorado	14,648,018	17,198
Connecticut	14,722,764	17,337
D.C.	2,936,434	3,368
Delaware	3,666,838	4,573
Florida	52,891,685	57,807
Georgia	30,919,451	34,949
Guam	274,383	275
Hawaii	5,411,774	6,506
Idaho	4,791,269	5,831
Illinois	39,218,600	45,563
Indiana	23,496,469	27,785
Iowa	17,851,601	21,837
Kansas	13,215,839	15,881
Kentucky	17,827,360	22,810
Louisiana	19,417,892	20,994
Maine	7,890,171	9,653
Maryland	22,458,245	25,487
Mass.	14,930,373	20,511
Michigan	60,701,723	73,422
Minnesota	9,471,659	13,278
Mississippi	16,786,885	18,730
Missouri	27,046,691	33,355
Montana	2,814,767	3,659
Nebraska	5,121,280	7,384
Nevada	5,168,632	5,909
New Hampshire	4,060,058	5,319
New Jersey	26,758,814	30,194
New Mexico	5,252,025	5,913
New York	48,758,599	56,134

United Press International, December 31, 1998

N. Carolina 27,267,247 32,418
North Dakota 2,843,006 3,835
Ohio 63,498,797 77,465
Oklahoma 12,553,545 14,069
Oregon 11,313,065 14,820
Pennsylvania 47,054,008 59,438
Puerto Rico 3,155,251 2,869
Rhode Island 2,618,691 3,529
S. Carolina 10,203,403 11,648
South Dakota 3,075,695 4,248
Tennessee 24,840,377 25,445
Texas 94,726,951 104,203
Utah 6,174,805 7,304
Vermont 2,195,685 3,303
Virgin Islands 276,436 226
Virginia 21,806,163 26,988
Washington 27,410,054 33,523
West Virginia 8,588,782 10,979
Wisconsin 27,074,922 35,968
Wyoming 2,861,903 3,440
U.S. \$1,124,018,361 1,297,104

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LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: December 31, 1998

Mimi Hall

703/276-5491

Gen Palmieri

→ President's budget initiative to crackdown on
the worst child support violators

→ Signed law last June ~~making~~ making ~~it~~ it a felony

~~to flee across state lines~~

~~to avoid paying~~

repeated failure to pay child support
and ~~to~~ fleeing ~~to~~ across state lines
to avoid paying child support

→ These are the worst of the worst - those
who owe tens of thousands of \$
and can afford to pay

→ New initiative has two parts

→ new funds for investigations

→ new funds for prosecutions

Investigations

→ ~~new~~ pilot launched in Columbus
this summer

→ already fantastic pay off

170 convictions and settlements of owed support
in 6 months

Some state some federal

→ we know federal convictions have
gone up 18 times

→ Now we want to go nationwide, set up 5 sites to cover ~~states~~ states w/ two-thirds of child support collections

Here's how it works (Columbus ex)

- one site serves multiple states

(fr Columbus = Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio)

- states refer their worst cases to these sites

→ federal investigators from HHS office of I & T +

Office of ESE

→ locate

→ determine how much is owed

→ see if he has income to pay

→ document information for prosecutors

→ refer fully investigated cases

\$12 mil saved over next five years
→ big bang for bucks

In Columbus

18-fold increase in federal convictions + collections in 6 months

Prosecutions

Second key ~~point~~

→ more legal staff for prosecutions

Budget will have \$34 million over 5 years

→ for 8 fold increase in legal support staff to =

- 1) conduct legal research
- 2) assist in drafting court papers

Numbers

Giving you this today because HHS releasing tomorrow new nationwide collection #'s

→ show how much progress we've made in last six years.

→ record increases

→ great success but not enough

→ that's why new crackdown

ALSO . . .

► **CHILD SUPPORT:** President Clinton announces plans today to spend \$46 million more over the next five years to help investigators and prosecutors collect child support. Four more investigation centers are planned to track down parents who don't pay support. Centers in New York City, Baltimore, Dallas and Sacramento will join the first one, in Columbus, Ohio, established a year ago. Each will serve as a central clearinghouse for investigators in three to five surrounding states that include up to two-thirds of the child support cases nationwide. — Mimi Hall

► **MITCH FALLOUT:** Federal officials granted a temporary reprieve to 150,000 illegal Honduran and Nicaraguan immigrants, allowing them to work in the United States for 18 months while their homelands recover from Hurricane Mitch. The October storm killed thousands of people and left at least 1 million homeless in Central America.

DRAFT

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, Dec. 31, 1998

Contact: Michael Kharfen
(202) 401-9215

CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS REACH NEW RECORDS **President Clinton Announces New Efforts to Increase Criminal Child Support Enforcement**

The Department of Health and Human Services today announced two new records for the child support enforcement program, and President Clinton took further steps to increase criminal enforcement efforts to collect seriously delinquent child support payments.

HHS reported that the federal/state program collected an estimated \$14.4 billion for fiscal year 1998, an increase of 7 percent from 1997's \$13.4 billion, and an increase of 80 percent since 1992 when \$8 billion was collected. In addition, HHS reported, the federal government collected over \$1.1 billion in delinquent child support from federal income tax refunds for tax year 1997. This amount was 3 percent higher than the previous year and a 70 percent increase since 1992. Collections were made on behalf of nearly 1.3 million families.

"Each year that we break child support records, more children get the help they need and deserve," said HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala. "The Clinton administration is determined that every parent in America will understand and honor their obligations to their children. And we will use every means at our disposal to ensure that those parents who refuse to meet their responsibilities, but who have the resources, will provide emotional and financial support to their children."

President Clinton also announced today the establishment of new task forces covering 17 states and the District of Columbia across the country, which will help pursue chronic delinquent parents who owe large sums of child support. The new teams will be based on a model project in Columbus, Ohio, launched earlier this year. The Midwest law enforcement task force, formed by HHS' Office of Child Support Enforcement and its Inspector General's Office, joined with Justice Department prosecutors and investigators, state child support agencies and local law officials to coordinate efforts in a new investigative team, with promising results so far. The task force covered 5 states: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio. Of 358 cases received from states, 306 were investigated resulting in 181 arrests with 170 convictions or settlements and over \$3.6 million was ordered to be paid. The new task forces will be established in Baltimore, Dallas, New York, and Sacramento.

"Children denied financial assistance are among our most vulnerable citizens. They are more likely to have health concerns, develop problems with teenage pregnancy, drop out of high school, and engage in violence," said Attorney General Janet Reno. "By prosecuting parents who do not provide support, we will help give these children a better chance in life."

"My office is committed to this new child support law enforcement initiative," said Inspector General June Gibbs Brown. "This office sees the task force approach as an effective way of getting funds to deserving children while at the same time bringing criminals to justice."

In addition, HHS, with the support of the Justice Department, will work to enter into memorandums of understanding with state child support agencies to utilize the full federal criminal enforcement authority by insuring timely referrals of appropriate cases.

- More -

- 2 -

DRAFT

"For every child support dollar we collect, children have more hope they can rely on their parents instead of welfare for their well-being," said Olivia A. Golden, HHS assistant secretary for children and families. "We won't rest on our laurels, but spur ourselves to do more for the millions of children who don't receive child support."

Under the federal tax offset program, state child support agencies report names of parents who owe child support payments and the overdue amount to the HHS Administration for Children and Families. These individuals are then notified in writing of the amount that will be withheld to cover their child support debt. That amount is then deducted from their income tax refund. The delinquency may also be reported to credit reporting agencies.

Parents whose children receive Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and whose unpaid child support totals \$150 or more may have their federal income tax refunds withheld. For tax year 1997, refunds were withheld on behalf of over 869,000 families with children receiving TANF. Parents of children who do not receive TANF must owe at least \$500 to have their refunds withheld. Nearly 428,000 non-TANF families benefited from the program this year.

For tax year 1997, the total amount collected was \$1.124 billion, up from \$661,771,371 in tax year 1992. For tax year 1997, the average collection was \$866.56; \$873.06 for non-TANF families and \$863.36 for TANF families. Collections for tax year 1997 were made after tax returns for that year were filed in 1997 and refunds requested.

"This has been another exciting year for the child support enforcement program. Today's records add to our success finding more than 1.2 million delinquent parents by matching our new national directories of people employed with those who owe child support," said David Gray Ross, commissioner, HHS office of child support enforcement. "I congratulate all those dedicated workers in the nation's child support partnership that every day help put more food on the table and hope in the hearts of children."

Since taking office, the Clinton administration made child support enforcement a high priority, resulting in unprecedented financial collections for children who are owed support. In addition to the collection accomplishments, paternity establishment rose to nearly 1.3 million in 1997, an increase of over 250 percent, from 516,000 in 1992. The new child support enforcement measures included in the new welfare reform law are projected to increase collections by billions over the next 10 years.

Attached is a state by state list of the tax-offset collections and families served.

###

Note: HHS press releases are available on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.dhhs.gov>.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Tax Offset

Since 1982 / grown tremendously
because more states have
used it as a tool

1982 - states submitted
560,000 cases

1998 - over 5ml cases

Date of Budget

First Mon in Feb

Mon Feb 1st

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

How much is owed

- current year
- arrears / past support

1997 - Current

Collected - \$ 10 bi

Owed \$ 17 bi

58%

1997 - Past

Collected \$ 3.4

Owed \$ 43

8%

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1992 - Current

Collected - \$66b > 54%
Owed - \$116b

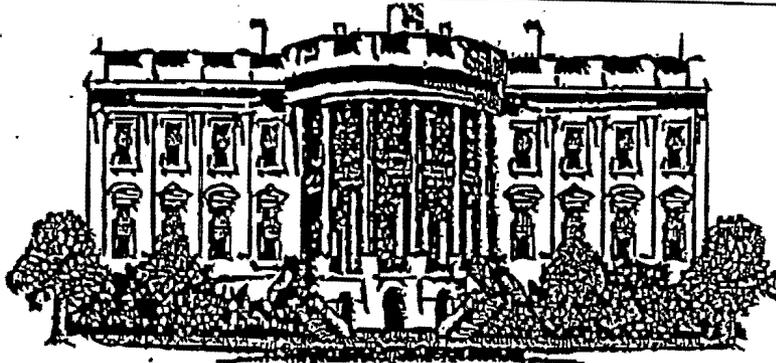
1992 - Past

Collected - \$26b > 83%
Owed - \$245b

*** TX REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

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CONNECTION TEL 32509
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CONNECTION ID
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RESULT OK



THE WHITE HOUSE

Domestic Policy Council

DATE: 12/30

FACSIMILE FOR: Mimi Hall / USA Today / WH Press Corps

FAX:
PHONE:

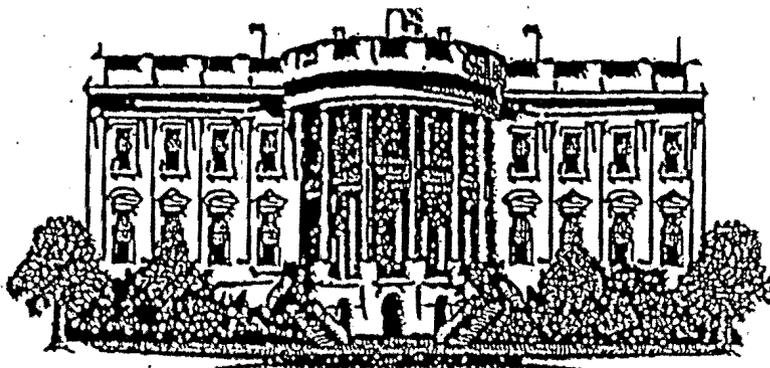
~~32509~~ 32509

FACSIMILE FROM: Cynthia Rice, Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

FAX: 202-456-7431
PHONE: 202-456-2846

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER): 5

COMMENTS: _____



THE WHITE HOUSE

Domestic Policy Council

DATE:

12/30

FACSIMILE FOR:

Mimi Hall / USA Today / WH Press Corps

FAX:
PHONE:

~~32509~~ 32509

FACSIMILE FROM:

Cynthia Rice, Special Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

FAX: 202-456-7431
PHONE: 202-456-2846

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER):

5

COMMENTS:

**President Clinton Proposes New Child Support Crackdown and
Announces a Record 80 Percent Increase in Child Support Collections
December 31, 1998 -- DRAFT**

Today, President Clinton announced a new child support crackdown aimed at the nation's most egregious child support violators. Despite record child support collections, there are still too many parents who flagrantly ignore their obligations to their children, and the President will propose to spend \$46 million to identify, investigate, and prosecute these deadbeat parents. The President took this action today as he released new evidence that his Administration's child support efforts are working: child support collections have gone up a record 80 percent since he took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to an estimated \$14.4 billion in 1998, and the federal government captured a record \$1.1 billion of delinquent child support from federal tax returns this year. Almost 1.3 million families in 50 states received child support funds seized from federal tax returns (see attached chart with state by state numbers on collections and families).

New Record Child Support Collections

Since taking office, President Clinton has made child support enforcement a top priority, and those efforts are paying off for children across America. Now new figures released today show that in 1998, \$6.4 billion more in child support was collected than in 1992, an increase of 80 percent. Moreover, new figures show that the federal government has collected \$1.1 billion this year by withholding federal tax returns from deadbeat parents. Nearly 1.3 million families in all 50 states benefitted from these tax refunds, which provided families in California with \$151 million, in Ohio with \$63 million, in Florida with \$52 million and in New York with \$48 million (see attached state by state list). To ensure that every parent pays the child support he owes, in June the President signed into law the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act, creating two new categories of federal felonies for the most egregious child support violators, a measure he had called for in his 1997 State of the Union address.

New Child Support Law Enforcement Initiative

Many prosecutors say they would be able to prosecute even more child support cases if they had legal staff dedicated to the issue and if they received referrals after a complete financial investigation had been conducted.

New Investigative Resources: Under this new initiative, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will establish investigative teams in five regions of the country to identify, analyze, and investigate cases for prosecution. These sites will serve 17 states plus D.C. which have 63 percent of the nation's child support cases. State child support offices will refer their most serious child support cases to these sites, where trained investigative staff will locate the violator, document information needed for prosecution, and then provide the investigated case to the appropriate prosecutor. These sites will be based upon a model law enforcement effort established earlier this year in Columbus, Ohio serving 5 states which has in six months resulted in 170 convictions and settlements, which includes an 18-fold increase in federal convictions and collections. Additional sites will be established in New York, Baltimore, Dallas, and Sacramento. HHS expects to spend about \$12 million for this effort over the next five years, which is expected to spur increases in prosecutions like those created by the Columbus site.

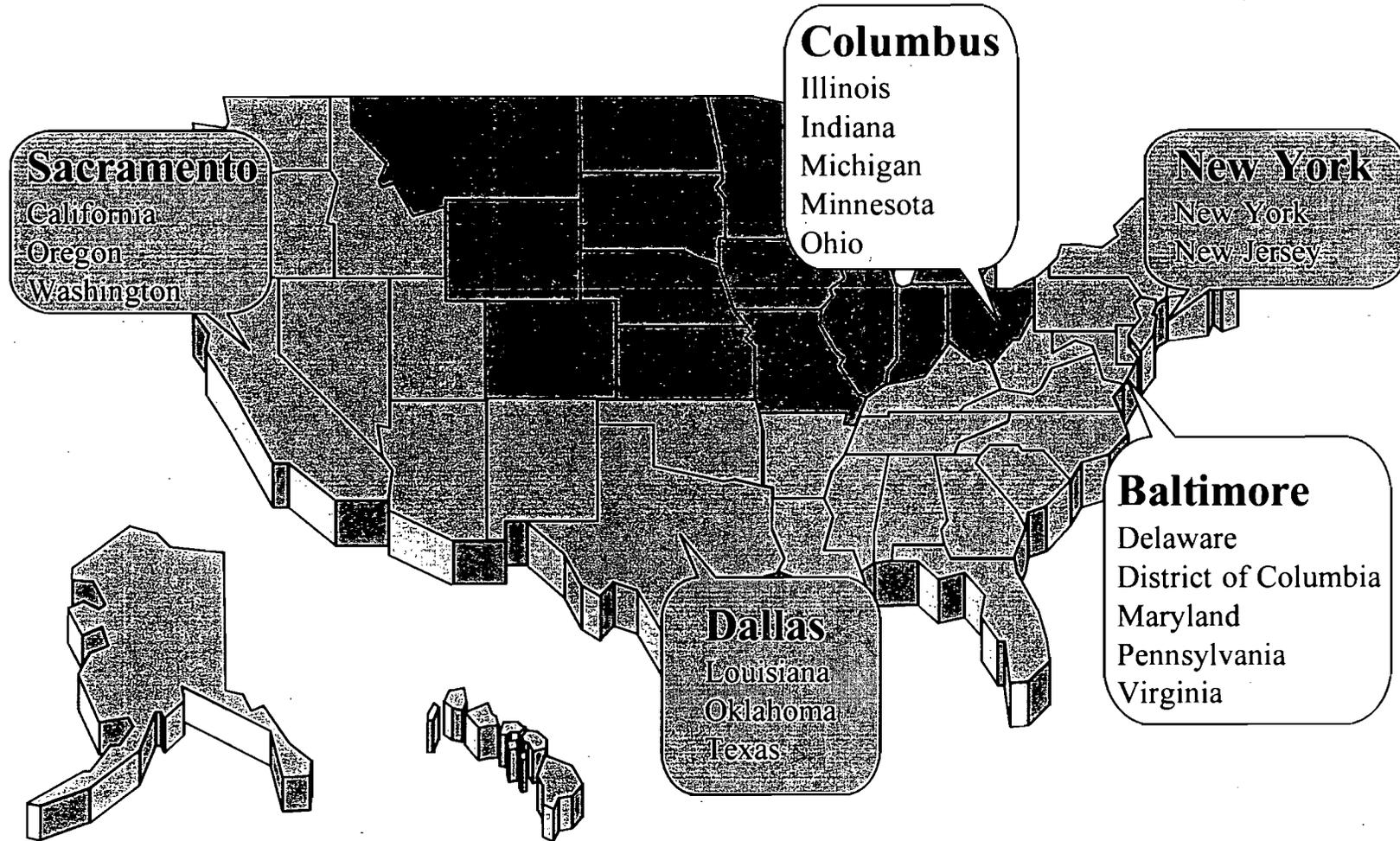
New Prosecutorial Resources: To ensure U.S. Attorney's offices have the skilled legal staff they need to prosecute more deadbeat parents, the President proposes to provide new funds for legal support personnel who will conduct any necessary fact finding and investigations, conduct legal research, and assist in the drafting of court papers. The President's new budget will include \$34 million over 5 years, \$5 million in FY 2000 rising to \$8 million in later years, to fund an 8-fold increase in legal support staff dedicated to child support. With these staff, the U.S. Department of Justice expects to increase significantly child support prosecutions.

A Challenge to Law Enforcement in Every State: More and more law enforcement officials recognize that failure to pay court ordered child support is a crime and can be a major contributor to juvenile delinquency. Now, the Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Department of Justice will work in every state to encourage law enforcement to join our national effort to ensure America's children receive the support that they need and deserve by disseminating a model cooperative agreement as well as best practices on how law enforcement and child support officials can work together on behalf of America's children.

State	Tax Offset Collection	Families
Alabama	\$25,751,891	27,391
Alaska	3,988,757	4,622
Arizona	11,404,946	11,953
Arkansas	13,537,260	15,700
California	151,286,394	150,052
Colorado	14,648,018	17,198
Connecticut	14,722,764	17,337
District of Columbia	2,936,434	3,368
Delaware	3,666,838	4,573
Florida	52,891,685	57,807
Georgia	30,919,451	34,949
Guam	274,383	275
Hawaii	5,411,774	6,506
Idaho	4,791,269	5,831
Illinois	39,218,600	45,563
Indiana	23,496,469	27,785
Iowa	17,851,601	21,837
Kansas	13,215,839	15,881
Kentucky	17,827,360	22,810
Louisiana	19,417,892	20,994
Maine	7,890,171	9,653
Maryland	22,458,245	25,487
Massachusetts	14,930,373	20,511
Michigan	60,701,723	73,422
Minnesota	9,471,659	13,278
Mississippi	16,786,885	18,730
Missouri	27,046,691	33,355
Montana	2,814,767	3,659
Nebraska	5,121,280	7,384
Nevada	5,168,632	5,909
New Hampshire	4,060,058	5,319
New Jersey	26,758,814	30,194
New Mexico	5,252,025	5,913
New York	48,758,599	56,134
North Carolina	27,267,247	32,418
North Dakota	2,843,006	3,835
Ohio	63,498,797	77,465
Oklahoma	12,553,545	14,069
Oregon	11,313,065	14,820
Pennsylvania	47,054,008	59,438
Puerto Rico	3,155,251	2,869
Rhode Island	2,618,691	3,529
South Carolina	10,203,403	11,648
South Dakota	3,075,695	4,248
Tennessee	24,840,377	25,445
Texas	94,726,951	104,203
Utah	6,174,805	7,304
Vermont	2,195,685	3,303
Virgin Islands	276,436	226
Virginia	21,806,163	26,988
Washington	27,410,054	33,523
West Virginia	8,588,782	10,979
Wisconsin	27,074,922	35,968
Wyoming	2,861,903	3,440
U.S.	\$1,124,018,361	1,297,104

Source: HHS Administration for Children & Families

Planned Investigative Sites



Clinton -
Looks good. Please
change the one-paper
accordingly. *Gene*

**Q&A on Child Support
December 31, 1998**

Q: What's the new child support initiative discussed in USA Today?

A: The President is proposing a new child support crackdown aimed at the nation's most egregious child support violators. Despite record child support collections, there are still too many parents who flagrantly ignore their obligations to their children, and the President will propose to spend \$46 million to identify, investigate, and prosecute these deadbeat parents. This initiative will include:

New Investigative Resources: Under this new initiative, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services will establish investigative teams in five regions of the country to identify, analyze, and investigate cases for prosecution. These sites, *together* will serve 17 states plus D.C., which have 63 percent of the nation's child support cases. State child support offices will refer their most serious child support cases to these sites, where trained investigative staff will locate the violator, document information needed for prosecution, and then provide the investigated case to the appropriate prosecutor. These sites will be based upon a model law enforcement effort established earlier this year in Columbus, Ohio *costing approximately \$12 million over five years,* serving *five* states, which *has* in six months resulted in 170 convictions and settlements, which includes an 18-fold increase in federal convictions and collections. *has produced* Additional sites will be established in New York, Baltimore, Dallas, and Sacramento. HHS expects to spend about \$12 million for this effort over the next five years, which is expected to spur increases in prosecutions like those created by the Columbus site.

New Prosecutorial Resources: To ensure U.S. Attorney's offices have the skilled legal staff they need to prosecute more deadbeat parents, the President proposes to provide new funds for legal support personnel, who will conduct *do* any necessary fact finding and investigations, conduct legal research, and assist in the drafting of court papers. The President's new budget will include \$34 million over 5 years, \$5 million in FY 2000 rising to \$8 million in later years, to fund an *eight* 8-fold increase in legal support staff dedicated to child support. With *do* these staff, the U.S. Department of Justice expects to increase *significantly* child support prosecutions.

Q: What are the new child support numbers released today?

A: Since taking office, President Clinton has made child support enforcement a top priority, and those efforts are paying off for children across America. *New* New figures released by HHS today show that child support collections have gone up a record 80 percent since *he the President* took office, from \$8 billion in 1992 to an estimated \$14.4 billion in 1998. Moreover, new figures show that the federal government has collected \$1.1 billion this year by withholding federal tax returns from deadbeat parents. Nearly 1.3 million families in all 50 states benefited from these tax refunds, which *provided* families in California, with \$151 million, in Ohio, with \$63 million, in Florida, with \$52 million, and in New York, with \$48 million. (A state-by-state chart is available).

\$63 million

\$52 million

totalled \$151 million

\$48 million

refunds

this new

**President Clinton Hails Child Support Progress and Signs into Law
Tough New Penalties for Deadbeat Parents
June 24, 1998**

Today, President Clinton will announce new statistics highlighting the success of Administration child support enforcement efforts and will sign into law tough new penalties for parents who repeatedly refuse to pay child support. At an Oval Office ceremony, the President will announce that a new child support collection system launched nine months ago has already located one million delinquent parents and the child support enforcement program established a record 1.3 million paternities in 1997. Overall, 68 percent more child support was collected in 1997 than in 1992. The bill he will sign into law, the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998, is based on his 1996 proposal for tougher penalties for parents who repeatedly fail to support children living in another state or who flee across state lines to avoid supporting them. Finally, the President will reiterate his position that bankruptcy reform legislation should not make it harder to collect child support and alimony.

New Hire Directory Finds One Million Delinquent Parents. Today, the President will announce that the new National Directory of New Hires had located one million delinquent parents since its October 1, 1997 launch. The directory, proposed by the President in 1994 and enacted as part of the 1996 welfare reform law, helps track parents across state lines and withhold their wages by enabling child support officials to match records of delinquent parents with wage records from throughout the nation. Approximately one-third of all child support cases involve parents living in different states.

A Record Number of Paternity Establishments. The President will also announce that the child support enforcement program established a record 1.3 million paternities in 1997, two and a half times the 1992 figure of 510,000. Much of this success is due to the in-hospital voluntary paternity establishment program begun by the Clinton Administration in 1994 which encourages fathers to acknowledge paternity at the time of the child's birth.

A Record Increase in Child Support Collections. In 1997, the state and federal child support enforcement program collected a record \$13.4 billion for children, an increase of 68% from 1992, when \$8 billion was collected. Not only are collections up, but the number of families that are actually receiving child support has also increased. In 1997, the number of child support cases with collections rose to 4.2 million, an increase of 48% from 2.8 million in 1992.

New Felony Penalties for Egregious Failure to Pay Child Support. The President called for these tough new penalties in July 1996 and again in his 1997 State of the Union address. This new law creates two new categories of felonies, with penalties of up to two years in prison, for more egregious child support evaders:

- Traveling across state or country lines with the intent to evade child support payments will now be considered a felony if the obligation has remained unpaid for a period longer than one year or is greater than \$5,000.

- When the obligation has remained unpaid for a period of longer than two years or is greater than \$10,000, willful failure to pay child support to a child residing in another state will be considered a felony.

This bill was sponsored in Congress by Representatives Hyde and Hoyer and Senators DeWine and Kohl, and had overwhelming bipartisan support in both houses.

Responsible Bankruptcy Reform that Doesn't Hurt Children. Finally, the President will reiterate his position that bankruptcy reform legislation should not make it harder to collect child support and alimony. The Administration will work with Congress to produce a bankruptcy reform bill that asks responsibility of both creditors and debtors, while stemming abuse. In those discussions, the President will continue to make protecting child support and alimony a top priority. The House and Senate bills still raise the concern that additional debts will survive bankruptcy and compete with child support and alimony payments for scarce funds.

Final 5/6/7/8/8

John E. Thompson
12/21/98 04:22:57 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: child support 

Attached are the "outyear" numbers, based on the "Phase In of Sites and Paralegals" option on the spreadsheet you faxed me on Dec. 10. Justice has agreed to the phase-in to get to 83 paralegals by 2003.

Please note: While the Budget will contain overall outyear numbers, they are not broken out by program. The \$2 million request in 2000 assumes the outyear stream below.

Cynthia A. Rice



Cynthia A. Rice

12/21/98 11:39:46 AM

Record Type: Record

To: John E. Thompson/OMB/EOP@EOP
cc:
Subject: Re: child support

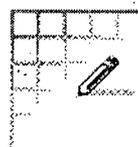
Would you send me the year by years just so I have it right? Thanks.

'00: \$2 mi
'01: \$4 mi
'02: \$6 mi
'03: \$8 mi
'04: \$8 mi

1/4 of total

Phase in \$2 mi

8mi over 5



Michele Ahern
10/29/98 10:43:04 AM

Record Type: Record

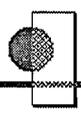
To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: Child Support

In David Haun
SG105
husbands
~~John Boder~~
~~S-3730~~

Yes, I understood your question -- which is why I said I would look into it. The OMB person who handles the US Attorney's Office is John Thompson, 395-4935.

Cynthia A. Rice

In. S-3730



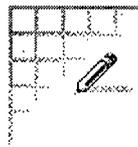
Cynthia A. Rice

10/29/98 09:15:59 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Michele Ahern/OMB/EOP@EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: Child Support

I knew you would be the HHS examiner. My question is who would be the DOJ examiner.
Michele Ahern



Michele Ahern
10/28/98 10:03:21 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Re: Child Support

Cynthia - If the money would be for HHS, I would be the OMB examiner. I would need to do some checking to see how or if it would be handled on the DOJ-side. I'll look into it.

Cynthia A. Rice



Cynthia A. Rice

10/28/98 06:52:05 PM

The Importance of Law Enforcement Involvement in Child Support Enforcement

Non-Payment of Court-Ordered Child Support is a Crime

"I'm interested in child support enforcement from the standpoint of holding people accountable for their behavior. If someone has a court order to pay child support and fails to do so, that person has broken the law – a law which, as law enforcement officers, we are sworn to uphold." – Arturo Venegas, Jr., Chief of Police, Sacramento, CA¹

When parents willfully fail to pay their court ordered child support, they are breaking the law. While non-payment of child support has traditionally been a violation of state law, new legislation makes certain types of non-payment a violation of federal law. The Child Support Recovery Act is a 1992 federal law that allows federal prosecutors to take action against parents who willfully avoid supporting their children who live in another state. It is fully operational, and enjoys the strong support of Attorney General Reno and the Justice Department. The Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act of 1998 created two new categories of felonies, with penalties of up to two years in prison for the most egregious child support evaders:

- Traveling across state or international boundaries with the intent to evade child support payments is considered a felony if the obligation has remained unpaid for a period longer than one year or is greater than \$5,000.
- Willful failure to pay child support to a child residing in another state is considered a felony if the obligation has remained unpaid for a period of longer than two years or is greater than \$10,000.

Non-Payment of Child Support Affects Everyone

"When parents fail to pay their court ordered child support they are breaking the law, as well as creating serious problems for their children, the custodial parents, and society. The failure to support one's children means, in the final analysis, that somebody else has to do it." Judge David Gray Ross, Commissioner, Office of Child Support Enforcement²

Single parents who are owed outstanding child support are more than twice as likely as other parents to live in poverty. In many cases, the lack of support leads these families to dependence on welfare.

Child support can make a real difference in managing food, shelter, clothing, medical and dental expenses. Having or not having these necessities plays a powerful role in the

¹ _____. 1997. "Community Oriented Law Enforcement." *Child Support Report* Volume XIX, No. 9 (September): 1

² Ross, David Gray. 1997. "My View." *Child Support Report*. Volume XIX, No. 9 (September): 2

development of children. Researchers are finding that regular child support is linked to more years of school attendance, increases in grade point average, and reductions in behavior problems; and these findings may well have something to do with a feeling on the part of the children their non-custodial parent cares.³

Unpaid child support can have devastating results for the affected children. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services studies show that children of delinquent child support obligors are twice as likely to drop out of school and twice as likely to have a child before the age of twenty. These children are also 63% more likely to run away, and 37% more likely to use illegal narcotics.⁴

Non-Payment of Child Support Can Lead to Juvenile Delinquency & Subsequent Crime

"Much of the public debate regarding juvenile delinquency centers on at-risk youth. Children reared in families experiencing multiple risk factors (inadequate or erratic parental supervision and discipline, substance and alcohol abuse, substandard living conditions, unemployment, marital discord, domestic violence, criminal activity, etc.) have a greater risk of subsequent delinquency" Shay Bilchik, Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Program, U.S. Department of Justice⁵

The number of single head of household families within a community can predict its rate of crime. Studies show that the prevalence of delinquency in broken homes is 10 to 15 % higher than in intact homes.⁶ Single parents have fewer resources (e.g. time and money) to invest in their children. They may be forced to work long hours or take second jobs to make ends meet, reducing the time that they can spend supervising their children. Without child support, adequate childcare becomes difficult, if not impossible, to afford. As a result, single parents may be less able to properly supervise, guide and support their children to ensure their conformity to societal rules.⁷

Decreased "interrelatedness" between parent and child is also linked with greater likelihood of delinquency. Studies indicate that parental rejection appears to be the most powerful predictor of juvenile delinquency.⁸ Regular payment of child support shows children that their non-custodial parent accepts and cares about them.

Unpaid child support can make a lasting impact on children's lives. Data show that youth involved in juvenile delinquency have a far greater propensity to engage in adult crime than the general population. Children who do not receive child support are 55% more

³ _____. 1997. "Children First, An Interview with David Gray Ross." *Children Today*. Volume 24, No. 2: 3

⁴ Mullan Harris, Dr. Kathleen, Associate Chair, Department of Sociology, University of North Carolina

⁵ Wright, Kevin N., Ph.D., and Wright, Karen E., M.S.W. 1995. "Family Life, Delinquency, and Crime: A Policy Maker's Guide." Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: iii

⁶ Ibid, 9

⁷ Ibid, 11

⁸ Ibid, 32

likely to sell drugs than their peers,⁹ and are twice as likely to serve time in prison¹⁰. They are 64% more likely to commit burglary, or use or threaten to use a weapon than others.¹¹

The Costs of Your Participation Can Be Reimbursed by the Federal Government

Cooperative agreements between state or local child support enforcement agencies and courts of law enforcement officials are reimbursable through Federal Financial Participation (FFP) of 66% of reasonable and necessary administrative expenses. Also, additional revenue may be available, depending on the state's financial structure and/or other performance incentives built into the contract. This funding can be used for training and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies that provide child support enforcement services.

⁹ Mullan Harris

¹⁰ Dr. Cynthia Harper, Post Doctoral Fellow, University of Pennsylvania

¹¹ Mullan Harris

How Do I Join the Effort?

"There are approximately 650,000 law enforcement officers working in the United States today. If we can capture just 10% of this valuable resource to assist in the child support enforcement effort, we will more than double the number of people available to help ensure that America's children receive the support that they need and deserve." Chief Donald A. Deering, Law Enforcement Liaison, Office of Child Support Enforcement

Cooperative Agreements

Section 454 (7) of the Social Security Act permits each state child support agency to enter into cooperative agreements with courts and law enforcement officials. The purpose of cooperative agreements is to ensure optimum child support enforcement program performance. These agreements are developed in such a way that each party to the contract benefits from the involvement.

Cooperative agreements must be written so that responsibility and expected performance is clear to all involved. A cooperative agreement should contain:

- a) Functions to be performed
- b) Clear organizational relationships
- c) Specific, clearly defined standards of performance that are acceptable to each of the parties
- d) A statement that the parties will comply with Title IV-D (child support enforcement) of the Social Security Act and other applicable federal regulations and requirements
- e) A statement of specific financial arrangements including budget estimates, allowable costs, methods of determining costs, incentive structure, procedures for billing the state or local child support enforcement (CSE) agency and any relevant reimbursement policies
- f) A description of the kind of records that must be maintained and the appropriate federal, state and local reporting and confidentiality requirements
- g) Clear, specific provisions for performance monitoring, including, at a minimum, an on-site review by the state or local CSE agency
- h) Provisions for a corrective action period to be used at the discretion of the CSE agency when monitoring and review indicate a performance deficiency
- i) A provision stating the circumstances under which the agreement may be terminated
- j) A statement regarding the beginning and ending dates of the agreement and any conditions for renewal and/or amendment

If you want more information about cooperative agreements among courts, administrative forums and law enforcement agencies, contact Chief Donald Deering at (202) 401-1063.

DRAFT

Child Support Law Enforcement Initiative

This initiative will double the number of prosecutions of egregious child support violators over the next XX years by providing resources to identify, investigate, and prosecute these cases. This effort will be part of a challenge to law enforcement in every state to join our national effort to ensure America's children receive the support that they need and deserve. Cost: \$45 million over 5 years (\$40 million to DOJ, \$5 million to HHS).

Willful Failure to Pay Child Support is a Felony

In June, the President signed into law the Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act, creating two new categories of felonies for the most egregious child support violators, a proposal he had made in the 1997 State of the Union. This law strengthens the Child Support Recovery Act, which has resulted in nearly 500 child support prosecutions since 1992. Many prosecutors say they would be able to prosecute even more child support cases prosecutor's office if they had legal staff dedicated to child support issues and if they received referrals after a complete financial investigation had been conducted.

New Initiative will Double Child Support Prosecutions

This new initiative will 1) create Child Support Multi-Agency Investigative Teams in every region of the country to identify, analyze, and investigate cases for prosecution and 2) provide US Attorneys' offices with paralegals dedicated to child support issues. This initiative will not only force those prosecuted to pay the child support they owe, but will influence the conduct of many other parents who owe support.

New Investigative Resources: The new funds will establish investigative teams in every region of the country. States will refer child support cases to this site, where trained investigative staff will locate the violator, determine exactly how much he owes, and document information needed for prosecution. The investigated case will then be referred to federal or state prosecutors as appropriate. The first five screening sites will be set up in Columbus, New York, Baltimore, Dallas, and Sacramento serving 17 states plus D.C. that have the majority of the nation's child support cases.

New Prosecutorial Resources: To ensure US Attorneys' offices have the skilled legal staff they need to double the number of prosecutions in XX years, this initiative will fund a paralegal dedicated to child support cases for every US Attorneys' office that does not now have one.

A Challenge to Law Enforcement in Every State

More and more law enforcement officials realize that failure to pay court ordered child support is a crime and can be a major contributor to juvenile delinquency and crime. In announcing this initiative, the President will challenge law enforcement in every state to fight for child support enforcement and join in cooperative agreements with child support agencies as authorized by the 1996 welfare reform act.

DRAFT

No Phase In

	FY '00	FY '01	FY '02	FY '03	FY '04	5 YEAR
Number of sites	12	12	12	12	12	
Cost per site	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Total Cost	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	6,000,000
Paralegals	83	83	83	83	83	
Cost per paralegal	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	
Total Cost	7,968,000	7,968,000	7,968,000	7,968,000	7,968,000	39,840,000
Total						45,840,000

Phase In of Sites and Paralegals

	FY '00	FY '01	FY '02	FY '03	FY '04	5 YEAR
Number of sites	4	8	12	12	12	
Cost per site	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Total Cost	400,000	800,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	4,800,000
Paralegals	20	40	60	83	83	
Cost per paralegal	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	
Total Cost	1,920,000	3,840,000	5,760,000	7,968,000	7,968,000	27,456,000
Total						32,256,000

Phase In of Sites Only

	FY '00	FY '01	FY '02	FY '03	FY '04	5 YEAR
Number of sites	4	8	12	12	12	
Cost per site	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	
Total Cost	400,000	800,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	4,800,000
Paralegals	83	83	83	83	83	
Cost per paralegal	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	
Total Cost	7,968,000	7,968,000	7,968,000	7,968,000	7,968,000	39,840,000
Total						44,640,000

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Time
Technology Award



Where's Dad?

HHS is leading a forceful change to make
deadbeat parents pay up.

Missile Attack ■ Burning Weapons ■ Forest Fighter

Where's Dad?



DEBORAH LA

HHS is leading a forceful federal charge to make deadbeat parents pay up

by Susannah Zak-Figura

Consider this: Before federal authorities finally caught up with them, a New York cosmetic surgeon fell \$172,000 behind in child support payments; a professional athlete owed \$76,000; and a yacht company owner was \$50,000 in arrears. While the children went without, one man paid regularly on his \$300,000 mortgage, while another bought a luxury car. All three knowingly avoided their support obligations despite obvious abilities to pay.

These men are not exceptions. Every year, about 80 percent of child support responsibilities on record at government agencies go unpaid. While the big-ticket cases get most of the attention, cases involving just a few hundred dollars are equally troubling to children in need. For many custodial parents, most of whom are women, even small amounts of support mean the difference between self-sufficiency and destitution.

Since Congress overhauled the welfare system in 1996, further restricting who's eligible and how long benefits may be drawn, the need to boost child support collection rates has gotten heightened attention. In the process, people have realized that in a realm historically controlled by the states, the federal government has a valuable—indeed a critical—role to play.

During the welfare debates, public assistance became the poster child for devolution. Lawmakers insisted states, not the feds, could best structure aid programs to meet their citizens' needs. They turned a federally guaranteed cash benefit available to all who met the criteria—generally single mothers with children—into a temporary aid-focused block grant that states largely can spend as they see fit.

Congress also recognized, however, that as new welfare time limits kick in, collecting child support will become increasingly important. Former welfare parents work-

ing in low-wage jobs will need that money to pay for child care and other necessities. And because a third of all unpaid child support cases are interstate, presenting often insurmountable jurisdictional problems for states ordering the payment, federal involvement is essential.

The welfare changes mandated greater automation of state records so child support data could be fed into new federal databases designed to track people nationwide. Since its launch in October 1997, the federal system has located more than a million people who owe support. In addition, last summer Congress passed a law stiffening the penalties for not paying support, adding two felony categories to the existing misdemeanor charge.

Drawing on these information and legal tools, the Health and Human Services Department has been working with the Justice Department and other federal, state and local authorities to test creative enforcement strategies. They hope to identify and perfect best-practice approaches to bringing deadbeat parents to justice and encouraging others not to fall behind in their payments. The government's message is clear: You can run but you cannot hide.

Program Evolution

States have always had a hard time locating noncustodial parents, especially those who cross state lines. Congress first recognized this in 1975, when it created the federal child support enforcement program within HHS' Administration for Children and Families. The federal role has been to provide policy leadership, technical help and two-thirds of the funding for state programs. States and localities use those resources to work directly with families doing such things as establishing paternity, getting court orders for child support and locating noncustodial parents. In fiscal 1996, operating the program in 50 states and four territories cost \$3 billion and yielded \$12 billion in support payments.

That amount was a drop in the bucket of

what should have been collected. The same year, only 13 percent of the 7.4 million welfare-related cases and only 28 percent of the 9.3 million nonwelfare cases received at least one payment, according to an August 1998 General Accounting Office report. Total collections have risen considerably in recently years. But since the number of cases has been growing at an unprecedented pace, the collection rate has remained flat, notes Geraldine Jensen, president of the Toledo-based Association for Children for Enforcement of Support.

At the heart of the problem are some disturbing social realities. More than half of American marriages now end in divorce and the number of babies born out of wedlock continues to climb. Last year alone, 1.1 million children were born into single-parent homes, says David Gray Ross, commissioner of the HHS Office of Child Support Enforcement.

Compounding the problem is the long-held attitude among some judges and law enforcement professionals that child support is a private, family issue, says Vicki Turetsky, senior staff attorney with the Washington-based Center for Law and Social Policy. Quite frankly, adds a state child support enforcement administrator, "People don't take this seriously enough."

Systemic Problems

Everyone involved is frustrated by the system. To be fair, state administrators do their best with the resources available to them. But many observers believe state legislatures sorely underfund the programs. The average caseload, for example, is more than 1,000. "It's an absurd amount," Turetsky says. "It doesn't allow case workers to touch all their cases, let alone work them."

Given the shortage of resources, it can be a major undertaking for state child support agencies to build cases against deadbeat parents. And when they do, prosecutors often declare they still haven't met the burden-of-proof criteria necessary to bring a

Rerodding Welfare

THE 1992 CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT ACT, which made it a federal misdemeanor to refuse to pay support for a child living in another state, has been hailed as a landmark law.

- The law has led to a dramatic increase in child support payments.
- It has also led to a dramatic increase in child support enforcement actions.
- The law has led to a dramatic increase in child support recovery.

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- It has also led to a dramatic increase in child support recovery.
- The law has led to a dramatic increase in child support payments.

case to trial. "If we met all those criteria we could do it ourselves," says one state administrator, adding that state agencies need investigative help from prosecutors. When prosecutors do put time into investigating and gathering evidence, once in court, the judge often dismisses the case, calling it a private matter. "It's very frustrating," says a former state attorney.

The Justice Department has come under heavy criticism over the years for not being more aggressive in prosecuting interstate cases. Some U.S. attorneys offices have reputations as aggressive pursuers of deadbeat parents. But overall, DOJ has prosecuted far too few cases, says Sen. Richard Shelby, R-Ala., who co-authored the 1992 Child Support Recovery Act.

That law made refusing to pay support for a child living in another state a federal misdemeanor. As of March 1998, Justice had filed 560 suits under the law and won 266 convictions. Given that there are millions of cases warranting prosecution, those low numbers are "very disturbing," says Laura

Cox, Shelby's press secretary. Justice Department sources say the agency is prosecuting all the cases it can and insist child support enforcement is a top priority for Attorney General Janet Reno.

The Office of Child Support Enforcement's Ross hopes the new felony categories created by last summer's Deadbeat Parents Punishment Act will help attract more resources to the issue. "When the offense was a misdemeanor it didn't rank high on [many people's] list," he admits. "The FBI would get involved when they had time, which meant there weren't a lot of investigations." Instead, investigators, prosecutors and judges have reserved their limited resources primarily for murderers, drug dealers and other serious felons.

If the system frustrates administrators and prosecutors, it infuriates the families that go without support. Mary Tripp has waged a 10-year, on-and-off battle with her ex-husband, who lives in another state and stopped paying child support regularly after their first few years apart. Despite court

orders for him to pay up, Tripp says, local authorities in her husband's state have repeatedly failed to force him to pay. Meanwhile, he has taunted her by declaring he was going into business for himself so authorities would have a harder time tracking his income. "Court orders don't seem to mean anything," Tripp says.

Jensen, who says her advocacy group is a product of the failed system, tells a similar story. After years of unsuccessfully working with local authorities to force her ex-husband to pay up and some time spent on welfare, she gave up. Jensen recalls the day a county prosecutor told her there was nothing he could do to force her husband to pay the \$12,000 he owed her. "He said, 'If you can do a better job, then go right ahead,'" Jensen recalls. So in 1984 she spent \$8 of her last \$13 on a newspaper advertisement that read, "Not receiving your child support? Call me." Today her self-help support group has 40,000 members in 48 states.

Computer Age

HHS officials insist the new federal databases created by the welfare reform law will revolutionize child support enforcement. Technically, the databases are expansions of the existing Federal Parent Locator Service, which is operated by the Office of Child Support Enforcement. In the past, states would gather names of deadbeat parents they'd been unable to locate. OCSE staff would then match the information against federal employment, Social Security, tax and other records.

When there was a match, federal authorities would inform state officials who would see that orders to withhold money from a person's paycheck, tax refund or other income sources were put in place.

The trouble was that employment data was only updated quarterly, so by the time someone was located in the computer, that person often already had quit the job. There also was a several-month lag between when



From left, HHS' Matthew Kochanski, Jack Hartwig and Donald Deering are spearheading an aggressive new enforcement approach.

a family started its quest for payment and when the checks actually started flowing.

The new National Directory of New Hires gets updated daily. When employers file the W-4 tax information on new employees to state employment agencies, now some of that information—including name, Social Security number, birth date and case identification number—is shared with state child support enforcement agencies. States collect the data in their own new-hire directories for use in locating intrastate parents, and also feed it into the federal directory. By mid-October, the national database held 13 million records.

Complementing the directory is the Federal Case Registry, started Oct. 1, which ultimately is expected to hold records on more than 16 million parents who owe support to about 32 million children. As with the new-hire directory, the federal registry is a compilation of state registries. The Child Support Enforcement Office is renting space on the Social Security Administration's computer system to operate the databases. The big advantage of the new system, Ross says, is that matches can be made overnight, so that families can receive their money faster.

Privacy advocates such as the American Civil Liberties Union have voiced concern about creating new repositories of personal information. Their fear is that, as new systems are added to the massive databases already operated by agencies such as Social Security and the Internal Revenue Service, the nation may ultimately find itself with a de facto national identification system. Such a system, they believe, could easily lead to inappropriate invasions of privacy.

Responding to these concerns, Congress passed legislation last year placing use and time limits on the new-hire directory. HHS may not access wage and unemployment data on individuals who have been up to date with support payments for the previous year. In general, all cases must be deleted two years after entry.

State Struggles

State officials are enthusiastic about the new information tools. "Automation is the key to collecting child support," says Jeffrey Linsker, assistant deputy director for the Ohio Department of Child Support. Indeed, a 1997 GAO review of child support automation efforts found that information systems have improved caseworker productivity and generally streamlined the collection process.

But states haven't had an easy time achieving automation. The feds started en-

couraging state computerization as far back as 1980, when Congress agreed to reimburse states 90 percent of the costs they incurred adopting new systems. Progress was slow. So in 1988, Congress ordered states to computerize child support records by Oct. 1, 1995, at which time the 90 percent reimbursement was to stop. But only five states met that deadline, according to GAO.

The U.S. Commission on Interstate Child Support, established by the 1988 law to recommend system improvements, described the gravity of the situation in a 1992 report to Congress: "In an era of electronics in which computers have replaced humans in almost every business, the child support program stands as a cumbersome slow-moving dinosaur fed by paper."

After the 1995 deadline passed, Congress gave states two extra years to comply. That time only 12 states made it. Meanwhile, the welfare reform law piled on additional automation requirements—including those for the new-hire directories and case registries—and gave yet another year for compliance. Yet by Oct. 1, the final deadline for states to have their computer systems certified by HHS or risk losing some federal funding, nine states still had unapproved systems despite more than \$3 billion having been spent on the nationwide effort since 1981.

"One of the big problems with [achieving full] automation is local fragmentation and an unwillingness to give up autonomy," notes Turetsky. States having the most trouble generally have "a very fragmented, decentralized system, where you have a carriage and 10 horses and all the horses are pulling a different way," Turetsky told the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources last January. It's not that these horses don't have the children's best interests at heart, she says, but rather that county officials, district attorneys and other local players often can't find a common vision of what the system should do.

Even among states whose systems have HHS approval, some are missing key components such as the ability to send collected child support payments directly out to families, Jensen says. Others have operational statewide systems, but still don't have all their child support cases entered, she adds. "What good is a federal database that relies on state data if the state data are not there?"

Jensen wants Congress to create a national child support system that piggy backs the federal tax system. One central databank would handle all wage withholding and



Commissioner Ross says new federal databases will revolutionize child support enforcement.

other payment processing. This way, problems inherent in dealing with 54 different systems could be avoided, she says. The Center for Law and Social Policy also has advocated a federalized system. While it's unlikely Congress will totally centralize child support, lawmakers moved in that direction by creating the new federal databases as a bridge between states, Turetsky says. This bridge "is an alternative to full federalization that should help," she adds. "But whether it will be enough help is unclear."

Enforcement Strategies

Armed in part with this new data, HHS Inspector General June Gibbs Brown has teamed up with the Office of Child Support Enforcement and the Justice Department as well as state and local authorities, to strengthen enforcement. Their strategy is to leverage resources by targeting the most egregious offenders and publicizing cases in an effort to discourage others from skipping their own payments. Along the way, officials are evaluating the child support enforcement program itself and identifying best-practices for punishing and preventing nonpayment.

Early results from Michigan, Illinois and Ohio, where the multi-agency teams started, have been so good that Justice plans to replicate the model in some form nationwide, according to Allyson Stollenwerck, special assistant to the deputy attorney general and Justice's child support coordinator. "We are working very hard to increase the [prosecution] numbers," she says. "One of the ways to do that is through this task force."

Federal authorities have had jurisdiction over interstate child support cases since Congress passed the misdemeanor law in

Child Support Vital Stats

In fiscal 1996, the national child support program had 7.4 million active welfare-related cases and 9.3 million non-welfare cases. Only 20 percent of the cases received at least one payment. Here are the highlights:

Category	Value
Total active cases	16.7 million
Welfare-related cases	7.4 million
Non-welfare cases	9.3 million
Cases with at least one payment	3.3 million
Support received by children	\$1.1 billion
Unpaid child support	\$1.1 billion

Note: Figures are not available for Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

1992. For the first few years, the FBI and U.S. attorneys did most of the necessary investigative work. Then in 1995, the HHS inspector general began helping with welfare-related cases.

There's no disputing that the federal presence added muscle that individual states simply couldn't provide. Case in point: "There was a case in Virginia," recalls IG inspector Matthew Kochanski. "A guy told his wife, 'I'm leaving, and you're never going to find me, and I'm not going to pay you a dime.' He runs off and doesn't think he's going to get caught. We found out that he's in Hawaii working as a scuba diving instructor. The last thing he was expecting when he pulled his scuba dive boat into the dock was to see [federal law enforcement officers] waiting for him with handcuffs."

As investigations continued, federal officials noticed pockets of success where aggressive prosecutors had made the issue a priority, says Kochanski, who is coordinating the multi-agency efforts for the IG's office. "But in looking at our numbers—the numbers of convictions and the amount of money brought back—it really didn't amount to a lot in terms of the overall problems out there."

So last year, IG and Child Support Enforcement Office staff started tossing around the idea of an integrated task force that would pool the expertise of Justice, the FBI, U.S. Marshals, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, state and county law enforcement officers, courts, prisons and others. They held symposia around the country early this year to boost awareness that, especially in light of recent welfare reforms, stronger enforcement was needed.

"We brought in more than 200 police chiefs and sheriffs and gave them basic 101s on child support," says Chief Donald Deering of the Office of Child Support Enforcement. "Most of those folks walked away from the meetings with an understanding of welfare reform, the importance of child support and the connection between nonsupport

and lack of supervision," which so often leads to juvenile crime, Deering says.

"What we were trying to do is get them to recognize that they had not just a responsibility here but an opportunity to partner with a new group of people that could identify for them a whole at-risk population so they could be more involved in crime prevention as opposed to reaction to crime," Deering adds. "When you think about it, there are probably about 650,000 police officers in this country, maybe 700,000. If we could just capture 10 percent of that resource, we'd more than double the number of people we have in this country working on child support" enforcement.

'Baddest of the Bad'

The task force focus is on high-profile criminal cases. That means cases where arrears exceed \$20,000, the money has been owed for at least a year and the parent has the ability to pay, or cases with details so egregious that they warrant special attention. All state administrative and legal remedies must have been exhausted before the task force will take up a case. "These are the baddest of the bad," Deering says. "These are the folks who are very skilled in hiding their assets, staying one step ahead of the bill collector." Investigators rely on IG and Child Support Enforcement staff at a Columbus, Ohio-based central screening unit to highlight cases meeting the high-profile criteria. The screening unit uses the expanded Federal Parent Locator Service and other information tools to locate individuals. Then IG investigators lead the multi-agency charge of gathering evidence—via surveillance, phone monitoring and other techniques—that they later present to U.S. attorneys. Along the way, federal authorities help grease the wheels for state-to-state cooperation on things such as transferring court orders and freezing financial assets.

"We've kind of turned the referral process around," Deering says. Before, state agencies

generally referred interstate cases to the U.S. attorney, who referred them to the FBI and other investigators. Now, for these high-profile cases, prosecutors don't enter the picture until the evidence is in hand. The process allows Justice to receive more developed cases, increasing the opportunity for prosecution, Stollenwerck notes. "The more investigative resources we have the better," she says.

Between May and October, the three state teams generated 250 criminal cases, including federal and state, 185 arrests, five convictions, eight guilty pleas and more than \$4 million ordered in restitution. State officials say there's been a spillover benefit, too, as voluntary payments rose immediately after well-publicized arrests.

Lynda Crandall, director of the Michigan Family Independent Services Administration, praises the method. The various law enforcement branches that have jurisdiction in child support matters have philosophies that "aren't always in sync," she says, adding that the task force has encouraged different authorities to work more cooperatively. The number of cases targeted is miniscule when compared to total unpaid claims, she admits, but every new enforcement action helps trigger more voluntary compliance.

Jensen agrees with the concept, but is troubled by the high-profile focus. Children whose noncustodial parents are not affluent, making them less likely to fall into the high-profile category, are just as in need, she says. A better method would be tackling various types of cases, Jensen says. "That would send the message that no matter who you are, this is a crime and we will prosecute."

Ultimately, the goal isn't to jail people, but rather to make them pay, notes deputy IG Jack Hartwig. "Certainly we want to motivate the people we arrest and prosecute, but we also want to motivate the people we could arrest and could prosecute," he says. "What we want is people who may be sitting on the fence to realize that there's a tremendous downside to not paying." ■



Stollenwerck Allyson S <Allyson.S.Stollenwerck @ usdoj.gov >
10/29/98 05:54:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP
cc:
Subject: RE: Child Support

Cynthia --

This is the information I received on paralegal costs from EOUSA:

The rough modular cost (salary/benefits/equipment, training etc.) per paralegal per fiscal year is \$96,000 according to our fiscal people.

--Allyson

-----Original Message-----

From: Cynthia_A_Rice@opd.eop.gov@inetgw
[mailto:Cynthia_A_Rice@opd.eop.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, October 28, 1998 6:50 PM
To: Stollenwerck Allyson S
Subject: Child Support

Can you get me a rough estimate of how much a paralegal costs a U.S. Attorney's office? If people like this idea, OMB work with your office to refine the estimate.

Also, I've sent an email to Cabinet affairs to ask if they could circulate the guidance when the AG's ready.

10/23

Issue = Way to increase prosecutions

① Increase communication/dialogue →
→ Task Forces help

- Leadership → Personal relationships bet IVD + Prosecutors

- mechanics of referrals → Regional meetings ~~forums~~ (HHS to fund S)

- mechanics of prosecutions → getting cases investigated + referred in right way

② Investigative resources

③ Mechanics of referrals

④ Mechanics of prosecutions

Most states

IVD send case to US Attny
→ refer to FBI

could rename "investigative centers"

~~Newsystem~~
Newsystem

IVD Cases to 5 screening centers

Columbus (7 districts)
B' more
Dallas
Sacramento
NYC

18 states
plus
D.C.

* list of 18 states (includes all but one of big 8)

Herold Departed U.S. Marshall

- several clerks "crime analysts"
- use databases → owed &
- assets
- locations

* get write-up

→ referred to investigative units
 "investigative team"
 financial crimes investigation

→ once investigated goes to USA

HH S pays rent + data processing clerk
 ~ \$100,000 each

Now (non 18 states)

chn FBI fugitive squad
 → trying to move to financial crimes

*

Idea = Blueprint of best practices
 → handbook
 → useful for IAD USA
 → will identify snafus from Columbus

DOJ
 2 day
 training
 to produce
 best practice

* DOJ

- Extra paralegals for draw up Task Forces
 ~ 10 now

* MOUs being signed w/ states + law enforcement
→

→ State + local police are willing to come forward because of not asking for reimbursement

→ no Task Force

→ 90% plea before trial
(to get lighter sentence)

→ \$4 million biggest award

~~92~~

~ 93

US Attorneys offices



~~MOU5 National~~

→ Model MOU5

→ in 32 states

