

NEW PATERNITY NUMBERS SHOW GROWTH IN RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

June 21, 1999

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Nearly 1.5 million men acknowledged paternity in 1998, an increase of 12 percent in one year alone and three times as many as in 1992. Acknowledging paternity is a crucial first step to increasing fathers' involvement in their children's lives and is essential to ensuring children receive the financial and emotional support they need. Legal establishment of paternity is required to enforce a child support order, provide children with access to health care under their father's health plan, provide rights of inheritance to social security benefits, and to establish a father's access and visitation rights. It also provides a child with the benefit of knowing his or her father, an opportunity for extended family ties, and access to medical history and genetic information.

This dramatic increase in paternity establishment is due in large part to the success of an Administration proposal enacted into law in the 1993 budget, which requires hospitals to provide new parents with the opportunity to establish paternity on site. The 1996 welfare reform law expanded the voluntary in-hospital paternity establishment program and also streamlined the legal process for paternity establishment. In 1998, 40 percent, or 614,000, of all paternities were established through in-hospital paternity programs. The figures released today follow earlier data which show that child support collections have increased by 80 percent during this Administration, to a record \$14.4 billion in 1998, and that the out-of-wedlock birth rate has declined by six percent from its peak in 1994.

The Clinton/Gore Administration has worked hard to strengthen the role of fathers in their children's lives. Five years ago, the Vice President began meeting with fatherhood groups around the country, and at his and his wife's third annual Family Reunion Conference he challenged men to become actively involved in their children's lives and to provide emotional as well as financial support. Recognizing that much of the work around fatherhood takes place at the community level, the Vice President launched a Father to Father initiative, which brings together fathers, local communities and agencies to help support and strengthen the role of men in children's lives.

In 1995, the President called on federal agencies to incorporate fathers into their programs, research, and family-friendly workplace policies. Last June, the Vice President released the first report on fathers from the Federal Interagency Forum for Child and Family Statistics, documenting that the well-being of children is enhanced by the presence of caring and involved fathers and that father absence can have lasting detrimental effects on children's lives. Specifically, the report found that children growing up without a father are more likely to do poorly in school, to get in trouble with the law, and to have a hard time getting and keeping a job.

A critical next step in promoting responsible fatherhood is to reauthorize the Department of Labor's Welfare-to-Work program which will help more low-income fathers in every state raise their

employment and earnings, increase their child support, and become more involved with their children. Ensuring fathers work and pay child support so their children don't stay on welfare is essential both to welfare reform and to the well-being of these families. The Welfare-to-Work program provides grants to states, local workforce boards, and community and faith-based organizations to help long-term welfare recipients and some non-custodial fathers of children on welfare get and keep jobs. Several states, and 20 community-based groups – including 12 competitive grantees announced by the Vice President last November -- are targeting their Welfare-to-Work funds to serve non-custodial fathers. The Administration's proposal, which is reflected in H.R. 1482 introduced by Congressman Cardin, would require every state to use a portion of their Welfare-to-Work funds to provide job placement and job retention services for fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts committing them to establish paternity, work and pay child support.

However, there is clearly more work to be done. According to a report released last week by a broad coalition of individuals concerned about the absence of fathers in the African American community, 40 percent of America's children go to bed at night in homes without fathers.

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"One of the most important things we can do to help our children and strengthen America's communities is to encourage fathers to become more involved in their children's lives -- not just on Father's Day but every day," Vice President Gore said. "These new figures show more and more fathers are embracing responsible fatherhood -- I applaud their efforts and challenge all fathers to play an active part in their children's lives."

This dramatic increase in paternity establishment is due in large part to the success of an Administration proposal enacted into law in the 1993 budget, which requires hospitals to provide new parents with the opportunity to establish paternity on site. The 1996 welfare reform law expanded the voluntary in-hospital paternity establishment program and also streamlined the legal process for paternity establishment. In 1998, 40 percent, or 614,000, of all paternities were established through in-hospital paternity programs. The figures released today follow earlier data which show that child support collections have increased by 80 percent during this Administration, to a record \$14.4 billion in 1998, and that the out-of-wedlock birth rate has declined by six percent from its peak in 1994.

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that the well-being of children is enhanced by the presence of caring and involved fathers and that father absence can have lasting detrimental effects on children's lives. Specifically, the report found that children growing up without a father are more likely to do poorly in school, to get in trouble with the law, and to have a hard time getting and keeping a job.

A critical next step in promoting responsible fatherhood is to reauthorize the Department of Labor's Welfare-to-Work program which will help more low-income fathers in every state raise their employment and earnings, increase their child support, and become more involved with their children. Ensuring fathers work and pay child support so their children don't stay on welfare is essential both to welfare reform and to the well-being of these families. The Welfare-to-Work program provides grants to states, local workforce boards, and community and faith-based organizations to help long-term welfare recipients and some non-custodial fathers of children on welfare get and keep jobs. Several states, and 20 community-based groups -- including 12 competitive grantees announced by the Vice President last November -- are targeting their Welfare-to-Work funds to serve non-custodial fathers. The Administration's proposal, which is reflected in H.R. 1482 introduced by Congressman Cardin, would require every state to use a portion of their Welfare-to-Work funds to provide job placement and job retention services for fathers who sign personal responsibility contracts committing them to establish paternity, work and pay child support.

However, there is clearly more work to be done. According to a report released last week by a broad coalition of individuals concerned about the absence of fathers in the African American community, 40 percent of America's children go to bed at night in homes without fathers.

"By encouraging more fathers to take responsibility for their children and providing tools so responsible fathers can work and pay child support," Vice President Gore said, "we can help more fathers reconnect with their children --and improve the lives of both."

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
DRAFT 6/15 9:00pm

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**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES NEW PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT
NUMBERS SHOWING GROWTH IN RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD**

Xx -- Today, Vice President Gore released new data showing that the number of fathers taking responsibility for their children by establishing paternity has tripled since 1992. Nearly 1.5 million men acknowledged paternity in 1998, an increase of 12 percent in one year alone and three times the 1992 figure of 516,000. Acknowledging paternity is an important first step to increasing fathers' involvement in their children's lives and is essential to ensuring children receive child support they need. The Vice President made the announcement today at the eighth annual Family Reunion Conference, which five years ago focussed on the role of men in children's lives.

"One of the most important things we can do to help our children and strengthen our communities is to help fathers become more involved in their children's lives -- not just on Father's Day but every day," the Vice President said. "These new figures show more and more fathers are embracing responsible fatherhood, and I applaud each and every one of them for doing so."

Vice President Gore has long worked to strengthen the role of fathers in their children's lives. He began meeting with fatherhood groups around the country in 1993, and in 1994 he and Tipper Gore focused the third annual Family Reunion conference on the Role of Men in Children's Lives. Since then, Vice President Gore has challenged men to become actively involved in their children's lives and to provide emotional as well as financial support. Realizing that much of the important work around fatherhood has to be done at the community level, following the 1994 Family Conference he launched Father to Father, a grass roots effort to enhance existing community initiatives by creating networks for men to support responsible fatherhood. The Vice President has also called on federal agencies to incorporate fathers into their programs, research and family-friendly workplace policies and last year presented the Hammer award to the Federal Interagency Forum for Child and Family statistics, launched in 1997, whose report found children growing up without a father are more likely to do poorly in school, to take drugs, and to have a hard time getting and keeping a job.

A critical next step in promoting responsible fatherhood, the Vice President said, is to reauthorize the Department of Labor's Welfare-to-Work program which will help low income fathers in every state raise their employment and earnings, increase their child support, and become more involved with their children. Ensuring fathers work and pay child support so their children don't stay on welfare is an essential part of welfare reform.

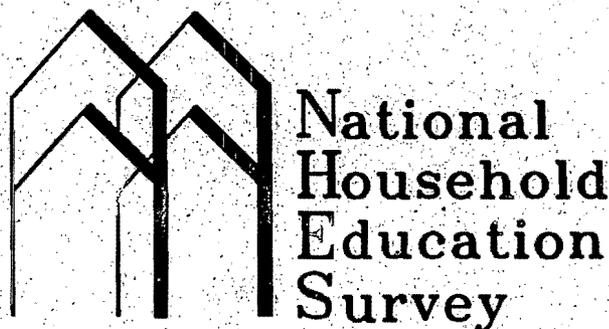
The dramatic increase in paternity establishment announced by the Vice President today is due in large part to the success of an Administration proposal enacted into law as part of the 1993 budget, which requires hospitals to provide new parents with the opportunity to establish paternity on site. In 1998, 40 percent, or 614,000, of all paternities were established through in-hospital paternity programs. The figures released today follow earlier data which show that child support collections have increased by 80 percent during this Administration, to a record \$14.4 billion in 1998, and that the out-of-wedlock birth rate has declined by six percent from its peak in 1994.

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National Household Education Survey

Fathers' Involvement in Their Children's Schools



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U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement NCES 97-445

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September 1997

Suggested Citation

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Fathers' Involvement in Their Children's Schools*, NCES 97-445, by Christine Winquist Nord, DeeAnn Brimhall, and Jerry West, Washington, DC: 1997.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The authors wish to thank NCES staff members for their comments and suggestions on earlier drafts of this report, including Paul Planchon, Dan Kasprzyk, Jeffrey Owings, Kathryn Chandler, Marilyn McMillen, Michael Cohen, Laura Lippman, and Steve Gorman. We also wish to thank Westat staff members who offered comments and suggestions, including Mary Collins, Mary Jo Nolin, Laura Spencer Loomis, Nancy Vaden-Kieman, and Nicholas Zill. The report was also reviewed by V. Jeffrey Evans of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Linda Mellgren of the Department of Health and Human Services, Oliver Moles of the At-Risk Institute of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement of the U.S. Department of Education, and Alan Ginsburg of the Office of the Under Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education. The thoughtful comments and suggestions provided by all the reviewers substantially improved the quality of the report. Any errors remaining are the sole responsibility of the authors. The authors also wish to acknowledge and thank Nina Blecher, a consultant, for her excellent programming, Susan Gilmore of Westat for her valuable research assistance, Roy Nord for his always sound statistical and editorial advice, Carol Litman of Westat for her careful editing, and Mary Overacker of Westat for preparing the final manuscript for publication.

Policymakers and educators agree that family involvement in children's education is important in fostering children's school success. Indeed, two of the National Education Goals stress the important role of parents in their children's education. Goal 1 states that "By the year 2000, all children in America will start school ready to learn." The second objective under this goal expands upon it by stating that parents are to be their children's first teachers, devoting time each day to helping their preschool children learn. Goal 8, although aimed at schools and not directly at parents, highlights the widespread belief that parental involvement in schools is important. This goal states that "By the year 2000, every school will promote partnerships that will increase parental participation in promoting the social, emotional, and academic growth of children."

Extensive research exists on the importance of parental involvement in children's education, yet relatively few studies have examined the individual contributions that mothers and fathers make to their children's schooling. There is a great deal of interest, however, in the role of fathers in children's lives. This interest stems from the fact that until recently fathers were the hidden parent. They were assumed to be the breadwinners of two-parent families, but of limited importance in non-financial aspects of children's well-being and development. Reflecting this bias in research on child development, many federal agencies and programs that deal with family issues focused almost exclusively on mothers and their children. In 1995, President Clinton issued a memorandum requesting that all executive departments and agencies make a concerted effort to include fathers in their programs, policies, and research programs where appropriate and feasible. This new attention devoted to fathers is not intended to lessen the focus on the important role that mothers play in their children's lives, but rather to highlight the fact that fathers are important, too.

This report provides a broad overview of the extent to which resident (excluding foster) and nonresident fathers are involved in their children's schools and examines the influence their involvement has on how children are doing in school. Information on involvement in schools was obtained from the parents of 16,910 kindergartners through 12th graders. Parents were asked which adult in the household, if any, had participated in four types of school activities since the beginning of the school year: attending a general school meeting; attending a regularly scheduled parent-teacher conference with the child's teacher; attending a school or class event; and volunteering at the school. In addition, for children who had parents living elsewhere, respondents were asked about the children's contact with their nonresident parents and, among children who had seen their nonresident parents in the past year, whether the nonresident parents had participated in the activities since the beginning of the school year. Of the 6,908

proportion of children with mothers who are highly involved in their schools declines steadily as the grade level of the children increases whether the children live in two-parent or in single-mother families. However, the proportion of children who have highly involved fathers does not decline steadily. In two-parent families, the proportion of children with highly involved fathers drops from 30 percent to 25 percent between elementary (grades K-5) and middle school (grades 6-8), but then drops only slightly, to 23 percent, in high school (grades 9-12). Among children living in single-father families, there is no decrease in the proportion who have highly involved fathers between elementary and middle schools (53 percent at both grade levels), but a large decrease between middle and high school (to 27 percent). These results are based on simple tabulations of the data that do not take into account such factors as the parents' education or mothers' employment.

Is the involvement of fathers in schools associated with other parental behaviors at home that may enhance children's school success?

Parents who are highly involved in their children's schools are more likely to be involved at home, as well. Elementary school children with fathers or mothers who are highly involved in their schools are more likely to have participated in educational activities with their parents (e.g., to have been told a story by their parents in the past week or to have visited a museum or historical site with their parents in the past month) than children whose parents have low levels of involvement in their schools. Children in the 6th through 12th grade with mothers or fathers who are highly involved in their schools not only have shared more activities with their parents in the past week than children whose parents have low levels of involvement in their schools, but their parents are more likely to expect that they will graduate from a 4-year college and to have discussed future courses with them. Such children are also more likely than other children to have connections to their communities as measured by the proportion with parents who regularly attend religious services, belong to community or professional organizations, or regularly volunteer in the community. Thus, families with high parental involvement in their children's schools provide their children with multiple types of resources at home, as well.

What factors are associated with fathers' involvement after selected child, family, and school characteristics are taken into account?

In two-parent families, the strongest influence on fathers' involvement in their children's schools is mothers' involvement. Fathers are more likely to be highly involved in their children's schools if mothers are and vice versa. Other factors that are important are the fathers' education, the presence of a stepmother as opposed to a biological mother, and the number of activities that families share with their children at home. As fathers' education and number of activities increase so does fathers' involvement. Fathers are also more likely to be highly involved in their children's schools if there is a stepmother present. Some of the factors relating to high father involvement differ by the children's grade level.

children with nonresident parents, 5,440 had nonresident fathers. The data were collected from January to April of 1996 as part of the National Household Education Survey.

The report emphasizes fathers' involvement in their children's schools, but information on mothers' involvement is also provided. Throughout the discussion of resident fathers' involvement, a distinction is made between fathers in two-parent families and fathers who are heads of single-parent families. Two reasons prompted this approach. First, single-parent and two-parent families differ in many respects that can affect both how parents spend their time and how their children perform in school. Second, the NHES:96 data allowed the unusual opportunity to examine how parents in two-parent families share child-rearing responsibilities in one important realm: their children's schooling.

The major questions addressed by this report are listed below along with a brief summary of the results for resident and nonresident fathers.

Resident Fathers' Involvement

How do fathers compare with mothers in their level of involvement in their children's schools?

The answer to this question depends upon whether the focus is on two-parent or single-parent families. Fathers in two-parent families are much less likely than mothers in two-parent families to be highly involved in their children's schools, that is, to have participated in at least three of the four activities. On the other hand, fathers who head single-parent families show levels of high involvement very similar to those of mothers who head single-parent families. In two-parent families, the proportion of children with highly involved fathers is about half of the proportion with highly involved mothers, 27 percent and 56 percent, respectively. In single-parent families, however, children living with single fathers or with single mothers are about equally likely to have highly involved parents, 46 percent and 49 percent, respectively. Indeed, both fathers and mothers who head single-parent families have levels of involvement that are more similar to mothers in two-parent families than to fathers in two-parent families. This pattern is consistent with the roles that parents fill in two-parent and in single-parent families. In two-parent families, mothers generally assume primary responsibility for the children. In single-parent families, the lone parent must fill that role regardless of whether the parent is the father or the mother.

Does fathers' involvement increase or decrease as children grow older?

Fathers' involvement in their children's schools, like mothers' involvement, decreases as children grow older. The decline is due, in part, to schools offering fewer opportunities for parental involvement as children grow older. The pattern of decline, however, is not the same for mothers and fathers. The

Among children in elementary school, fathers are more likely to be highly involved if the mothers are employed full time as opposed to part time and if the children attend a private school rather than a public school that is assigned to them. Among children in the 6th through 12th grades, fathers are more likely to be highly involved if the children are boys and if the children are in higher grades.

In single-father families, fewer factors influence high father involvement after controlling for selected child, family, and school characteristics. Among children in elementary school, the likelihood of having highly involved fathers increases as fathers' education increases. Among children in grades 6 through 12, fathers are significantly more likely to be highly involved in the schools of their 6th through 8th graders than in the schools of their children in high school. Fathers who have discussed future courses with their children are also more likely to be highly involved in their 6th through 12th graders' schools. There is some evidence that attendance at public schools of their choice or private schools increases the likelihood that single fathers will be highly involved in their 6th through 12th graders' schools, but this evidence is weak.

A positive school climate, measured by the parents' assessment of discipline in their children's classrooms and schools, whether students and teachers respect each other, how welcoming the schools are, and how easy the schools make it for parents to be involved, is significantly associated with high father and mother involvement in their children's schools. As school climate becomes more positive, mothers are more likely to be highly involved, regardless of two-parent or single-parent status or grade level of their children. Among fathers in two-parent families, there is a weak association between a positive school climate and fathers' high involvement at grades 1 through 5, which becomes stronger at grades 6 through 12. As with mothers, as school climate becomes more positive, the likelihood that fathers will be highly involved in their children's schools increases. Single fathers are also more likely to be highly involved in the schools of their elementary school children as school climate becomes more positive, but school climate has no influence on their involvement in their 6th through 12th graders' schools.

Is fathers' involvement in their children's schools linked to measures of children's school outcomes, such as their class standing, whether they enjoy school, whether they participate in extracurricular activities, whether they have repeated a grade, or whether they have ever been suspended or expelled?

Fathers' involvement in their children's schools has a distinct and independent influence on many of these outcomes, even after controlling for potentially confounding factors such as the parents' education, household income, and, in two-parent families, the mothers' involvement. The relationships often continue to be important after information on home activities and the parents' educational expectations for their children is added to the models. In two-parent families, involvement of both parents in school is

significantly associated with a greater likelihood that their children in 1st through 12th grade get mostly A's and that they enjoy school and a reduced likelihood that they have ever repeated a grade. Fathers' involvement has a stronger influence on the children getting mostly A's than does mothers' involvement.

Among children living in single-father families, high father involvement is associated with a greater likelihood that children in grades 1 through 12 get mostly A's and is marginally associated with a greater likelihood of their children enjoying school. High father involvement also reduces the likelihood that children in the 6th through 12th grade have ever been suspended or expelled from school.

In two-parent families, is there a gain from having both parents involved as opposed to only one? And, are there particular outcomes for which fathers' involvement appears to be especially important?

Results based on cross-tabulations suggest that children fare better when both parents are highly involved in their schools. Children experience a small, but significant, increase in the likelihood that they get mostly A's, enjoy school, and participate in extracurricular activities and a reduced likelihood that they have ever repeated a grade if both of their parents are highly involved in their schools compared to if only their mothers are highly involved. They do almost as well if only one parent is highly involved, regardless of whether that parent is the mother or father. Of course, the number of cases in which only the fathers are highly involved is small. Children fare the worst when neither parent is involved in their schools.

Although in a cross-sectional survey such as the NHES it is not possible to disentangle the direction of causality, it appears that fathers' involvement may be particularly important to children's academic standing, especially among children in the 6th through 12th grade. In two-parent families, fathers' involvement, but not mothers' involvement, is associated with an increased likelihood that children in the 1st through 5th grade get mostly A's. Among children in the 6th through 12th grade, after controlling for a variety of resources that parents offer at home, fathers' involvement, but not mothers' involvement, remains a significant influence on the likelihood that children get mostly A's. In single-parent families headed by a father, fathers' involvement in their children's schools is a significant influence on the likelihood that their 6th through 12th graders get mostly A's. However, the influence diminishes once fathers' educational expectations for their children and the number of activities they share at home with their children are included in the model.

Nonresident Fathers' Involvement

To what extent are nonresident fathers involved in their children's schools?

Nonresident fathers are much less likely than fathers in two-parent families to be involved in their children's schools. Of children in contact with their nonresident parents, 69 percent have fathers who have not participated in any of the school activities since the beginning of the school year. In contrast, 25 percent of children living in two-parent families have fathers who have not participated in any of the school activities. However, 31 percent of children who have had contact with their nonresident fathers in the past year have nonresident fathers who have participated in at least one of the four activities, 18 percent have nonresident fathers who have participated in at least two of the four activities, and 9 percent have nonresident fathers who have participated in three or more of the school activities. Like resident fathers in two-parent families, nonresident fathers are most likely to attend school or class events, such as sports events, and general school meetings. The proportion of children whose nonresident fathers have participated in each of these activities is 22 percent and 18 percent, respectively, compared to just over half of children in two-parent families whose fathers have participated in each of these activities.

What factors influence the involvement of nonresident fathers in their children's schools?

Children's grade level, household income, mothers' education, family configuration (single-parent family or step family), mothers' level of involvement in their children's schools, and fathers' payment of child support in the previous year are all important influences on nonresident fathers' involvement in their kindergarten through 12th graders' schools. Nonresident fathers are more likely to be involved if their children are in kindergarten through 5th grade than if they are in grades 6 through 12. Nonresident fathers are also more likely to be involved as household income, mothers' education, and mothers' involvement in their children's schools increase and if the fathers have paid any child support. When influences on nonresident fathers' involvement are examined separately for children in kindergarten through 5th grade and those in 6th through 12th grade, the specific factors that are important differ somewhat by grade level. Among children in kindergarten through 5th grade, the strongest influences on the involvement of nonresident fathers are mothers' education and involvement in the children's schools. Involvement of nonresident fathers is also higher if the fathers have paid any child support in the last year. Among children in grades 6 through 12, the strongest influences on nonresident fathers' involvement are whether the children live in mother-only families, household income, and mothers' involvement in their schools.

Do children with an involved nonresident father do better in school than children with a less involved or uninvolved nonresident father?

The involvement of nonresident fathers in their children's schools appears to be particularly important for children in grades 6 through 12, reducing the likelihood that the children have ever been

suspended or expelled from school or repeated a grade. This association remains even after controlling for resident mothers' involvement in the schools, education, household income, and other potentially confounding factors. Nonresident fathers' involvement is also associated with a greater likelihood that children in grades 1 through 5 and in grades 6 through 12 participate in extracurricular activities. There is also evidence that the involvement of nonresident fathers increases the likelihood that children in grades 6 through 12 get mostly A's and that they enjoy school, though these associations are weakened after controlling for the resident mothers' level of involvement in the children's schools.

Summary

This report provides additional support to the already large body of literature that suggests that parental involvement in their children's schools is beneficial for children's school success. First, it demonstrates that the involvement of both mothers and fathers is important in contributing to children's school success. Second, it shows that parents who are involved in school are involved in other ways that promote their children's school success. Third, it shows that single mothers and single fathers are involved in their children's schools, even though they do not have a second parent to help them with their other obligations. Fourth, it suggests that there may be certain aspects of children's school performance and certain stages in the children's academic careers where fathers' involvement is particularly important.

The report also adds to the large body of literature on nonresident fathers by demonstrating that nearly one-third of nonresident fathers who have had contact with their children in the past year continue to play an important role in their children's lives by participating in school activities. Moreover, their participation in school activities makes a difference in their children's lives. The analyses suggest that more discriminating measures of nonresident fathers' involvement in their children's lives are needed in order to more fully understand the relationship between nonresident fathers' involvement and children's well-being. Inconsistencies about the benefits of nonresident fathers' continued contact with their children in extant studies may be due in large part to the fact that the simple measure frequency of contact is often used to measure involvement. This report shows that it is not contact, per se, that is associated with student outcomes, but rather active participation in their children's lives through involvement in their schools that makes a difference in school outcomes.

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Estimated Child Support Cost of Optional \$50 Pass-through

Assumptions: State optional reinstatement of pre-welfare reform pass-through policy. Federal government shares in cost and pass-through is disregarded for families currently receiving TANF. Assumes Hold Harmless provision has been eliminated.

↳ if not disregarded, no FS savings

	FY98	FY99	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
CSE COSTS								
TANF Collections Distributed	2,433	2,446	2,470	2,507	2,575	2,573	2,587	2,563
FY96 Adjusted % of Collections Passed Through*	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%
Est % of Collections In States Choosing Option	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Total CSE Cost	194	195	197	200	206	208	207	205
State Share	85	86	87	88	91	91	91	90
State Savings From Current Law	74	74	75	76	78	78	78	78
Federal Share	109	109	110	112	115	115	116	115

FOOD STAMP SAVINGS (this is a VERY rough estimate)

Total Pass Through Payments	194	195	197	200	206	206	207	205
Current State Pass-Through**	(159)	(160)	(162)	(164)	(169)	(169)	(169)	(168)
Increased Payments to Families	35	35	35	36	37	37	38	37
% of Families receiving Food Stamps	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reduction In FS for each additional \$1	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Federal Food Stamp Savings	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)

5-year FY2001-2005 Estimates	
Federal CSE Cost	573
Federal FS Savings	(55)
Total Cost	518

* In FY96, the last year of the mandatory \$50 pass-through, 12.3% of distributed TANF collections were passed-through. This percentage has been reduced to 10.7% to reflect the fact that a smaller portion of TANF collections are current support due to declining TANF caseloads, i.e., more of the TANF collections are for former-TANF cases which would not be impacted by this pass-through disregard policy.

** Based on 1/99 CLASP list, it is estimated that States are currently continuing to pass-through the equivalent of about 61.5% of the FY96 pass-through.

****DRAFT: FOR DISCUSSION ONLY****

States now passing through represent 61.5% of that passed through in 1996

2

Estimated Child Support Cost of Optional \$50 Pass-Through only above current State Policy

Assumptions: At State option pass-through up to \$50 with disregard for families currently receiving TANF. Federal government shares in costs only above current State policy. Based on 1/99 CLASP list, it is estimated that States are currently continuing to pass-through the equivalent of about 61.5% of the FY96 pass-through. This would be equal to about \$159 million in FY98. Assumes Hold Harmless provision has been eliminated.

assume rework options
value that to 75%

	FY98	FY99	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005
CSE COSTS								
TANF Collections Distributed	2,433	2,446	2,470	2,507	2,575	2,573	2,587	2,563
FY96 Adjusted % of Collections Passed Through*	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%
Estimated % of FY96 in Continuing*	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Total Pass-Through	194	195	197	200	206	206	207	205
Current State Pass-Through**	(159)	(160)	(162)	(164)	(169)	(169)	(169)	(168)
Total CSE Cost	35	35	35	36	37	37	38	37
State Share	15	15	15	16	16	16	17	16
Federal Share	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21

FOOD STAMP SAVINGS (this is a VERY rough estimate)

Increased Payments to Families	35	35	35	36	37	37	38	37 *
% of Families receiving Food Stamps	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reduction in FS for each additional \$1	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Federal Food Stamp Savings	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)

5-year FY2001-2005 Estimates	
Federal CSE Cost	104
Federal FS Savings	(55)
Total Cost	49

* In FY96, the last year of the mandatory \$50 pass-through, 12.3% of distributed TANF collections were passed-through. This percentage has been reduced to 10.7% to reflect the fact that a smaller portion of TANF collections are current support due to declining TANF caseloads, i.e., more of the TANF collections are for former-TANF cases which would not be impacted by this pass-through disregard policy.

** Based on 1/99 CLASP list, it is estimated that States are currently continuing to pass-through the equivalent of about 61.5% of the FY96 pass-through.

3

Estimated Child Support Cost of Optional \$100 Pass-Through only above current State Policy

Assumptions: At State option pass-through up to \$100 with disregard for families currently receiving TANF.
 Federal government shares in costs only above current State policy. Assumes Hold Harmless provision has been eliminated.

	<u>FY98</u>	<u>FY99</u>	<u>FY2000</u>	<u>FY2001</u>	<u>FY2002</u>	<u>FY2003</u>	<u>FY2004</u>	<u>FY2005</u>
<u>\$50 estimate</u>								
TANF Collections Distributed	2,433	2,446	2,470	2,507	2,575	2,573	2,587	2,563
FY98 Adjusted % of Collections Passed Through*	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%
% of Collections in States Choosing Option	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%	75.0%
Total \$50 Pass-Through	194	195	197	200	206	206	207	205
<u>\$100 estimate</u>								
Estimated Cost of \$50 Pass Through (above)	194	195	197	200	206	206	207	205
\$50 Cost X 2	388	390	394	400	412	412	414	410
Deflator (avg. collection lower than \$100)	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
Cost if All States that Choose \$50 Increase to \$100	310	312	315	320	330	330	331	328
50% Stay at \$50 and 50% choose \$100	252	254	256	260	268	268	269	267
<u>CSE Cost of \$100 Option Above Current State Policy</u>								
Estimated Cost of \$100 Option (above)	252	254	256	260	268	268	269	267
Current State Pass-Through**	(159)	(160)	(162)	(164)	(169)	(169)	(169)	(168)
<u>Total CSE Costs</u>	93	94	94	96	99	99	100	99
State Share	41	41	41	42	44	44	44	44
Federal Share	52	53	53	54	55	55	56	55
<u>FOOD STAMP SAVINGS (this is a VERY rough estimate)</u>								
Increased Payments to Families	93	94	94	96	99	99	100	99 *
% of Families receiving Food Stamps	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reduction in FS for each additional \$1	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Federal Food Stamp Savings	(28)	(28)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(30)	(30)	(30)

5-year FY2001-2005 Estimates	
Federal CSE Cost	275
Federal FS Savings	(149)
Total Cost	126

* In FY96, the last year of the mandatory \$50 pass-through, 12.3% of distributed TANF collections were passed-through. This percentage has been reduced to 10.7% to reflect the fact that a smaller portion of TANF collections are current support due to declining TANF caseloads, i.e., more of the TANF collections are for former-TANF cases which would not be impacted by this pass-through disregard policy.
 ** Based on 1/99 CLASP list, it is estimated that States are currently continuing to pass-through the equivalent of about 61.5% of the FY96 pass-through.

CC: Enc



This Facsimile is from the

Administration for Children and Families
370 L'Enfant Promenade SW
Washington, DC 20447

Date: 6/30/99

This Transmission consists of this cover plus 3 pages

To: <u>Andrew Kane</u>	From: <u>Emil Parker</u>
<u>Cynthia Rice</u>	
Phone #: ()	Phone #: ()
Fax #: () <u>456-7431</u>	

Administration for Children and Families

Phone #: (202) 401-9200

Fax #: (202) 401-5770

Ex. Sec. #: (202) 401-9211

Ex. Sec. Fax #: (202) 205-4891

Attached are estimates for 3 child support
pass-through options.



J. Eric Gould

05/13/99 10:56:35 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP, Eugenia Chough/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: review of Kohl bill

I spoke to Kohl's staff today. After very preliminary conversations with CBO, they think the bill will cost "a few hundred million dollars." Somewhere in the \$200-\$300 range. Still, a very preliminary estimate.



Background: Sen. Kohl's Pass-Through Option Bill

I. Background: Under current law, states generally retain child support collected on behalf of TANF-assisted families as one of several sources of program financing. This support is split between the State and Federal Government as reimbursement for welfare services. Under welfare reform, states were given the option of continuing the previous \$50 pass-through, but most states have opted not to do so. However, some pass-through a portion (typically \$50) and disregard this amount in calculating the family's TANF benefits. A few (including Wisconsin and Vermont) have federal waivers which allow them to pass-through all of the support collected to the family. Wisconsin disregards the support in calculating assistance -- Vermont does not.

II. Issues: 1) Disincentives: Non-custodial parents of TANF assisted children are discouraged from paying support because their money goes to the government and does not benefit their children directly. Custodial parents also have less incentive to cooperate with the CSE agency since payments are generally not forwarded to them. 2) Burdens: Support is distributed according to when it accrues, whether a family is or ever was on public assistance and by which method it is collected. This distribution system has proven burdensome and costly both in terms of programming and personnel. 3) Unstable Financing: CSE caseloads have increased 44 percent since 1991, but TANF caseloads are decreasing. As discussed, states retain TANF collections, but distribute non-TANF collections directly to the families. Thus, increasing caseloads are generating a need for more resources, but the revenue-making portion of the caseloads is in flux.

III. Kohl Pass-Through Option Legislation

Option to Pass-Through for TANF: States are given the option to pass-through all child support collections, including arrears, made on behalf of TANF families. If a state adopts a pass-through policy, the state can claim TANF MOE for passed-through support, even if that support is not disregarded. (Current law only allows states to claim TANF MOE credit for disregarded support.)

Family Income Protection: States that adopt a pass-through policy must have budget mechanisms in place so that child support income is not counted against TANF eligibility or benefits until the family has the child support in hand.

Income Treatment Options: State has options to:

- (1) include child support as income when calculating eligibility for TANF;
- (2) disregard child support in whole or in part when calculating the amount of a welfare benefit for a family, but if the state disregards 50 percent or more of the total child support payments, determined either on a case by case basis or in an annual aggregate, that state is no longer required to repay or calculate the Federal share of the payment.

Maintenance of Effort: Requires states that adopt a pass-through policy to fund child support program at highest of 1995-1998 level to ensure that program is not defunded simply because more resources are going to families, excluding automated systems costs and enhancements.

Child Support Pass-through

Under AFDC, families applying for assistance assigned their child support rights to the state. Child support payments made by a noncustodial parent were thus paid to the child support agency rather than the AFDC family. If the child support payment was not large enough to disqualify the family from AFDC, the first fifty dollars of the child support payment was paid to the AFDC family each month as a "pass-through." In addition, the pass-through was disregarded in the families' benefit computation. The remaining portion of the child support payment that was not paid to the AFDC family was split between the state and federal government as reimbursement for monthly cash assistance payments. Under waivers, some states changed the pass-through amount and other states treated child support payments as unearned income, disregarding some portion of the payment for the purposes of benefit computation.

PRWORA repealed the federal law requiring the fifty dollar pass-through. Under PRWORA, a portion of the child support payment is paid to the federal government based on the Medicaid match rate in effect September 1996. The remaining portion of the payment is kept by the states. States may choose to discontinue the pass-through or maintain the pass-through at their own expense.

Table VI.6 shows that 18 states have maintained the fifty dollar pass-through that originated under AFDC, but 4 of those states have maintained the pass-through on a temporary basis. Thirty-three states have changed the pass-through amount significantly. Of those, 29 states discontinued the child support pass-through completely and one state (Kansas) maintains the child support pass-through at a reduced level, passing through forty dollars of the child support payment to the families. Two states increased the pass-through amount (Connecticut, Nevada), and one state (Wisconsin) passes through the entire child support payment, allowing families to keep a larger portion of the child support payment each month without lowering the families' cash assistance benefits.

Table VI.6: Amount of Child Support Pass-through

State	Amount of Child Support Pass-through	State	Amount of Child Support Pass-through
Alabama	\$50	Montana	*
Alaska	50 ¹	Nebraska	*
Arizona	*	Nevada	\$75
Arkansas	*	New Hampshire	*
California	50	New Jersey	50
Colorado	*	New Mexico	50†
Connecticut	100	New York	50
Delaware	50	North Carolina	*
Dist. of Columbia	*	North Dakota	*
Florida	*	Ohio	*
Georgia	*	Oklahoma	50† ²
Hawaii	*	Oregon	*
Idaho	*	Pennsylvania	50 ³
Illinois	50	Rhode Island	50
Indiana	*	South Carolina	*
Iowa	* ⁴	South Dakota	*
Kansas	40	Tennessee	*
Kentucky	*	Texas	50
Louisiana	*	Utah	*
Maine	50	Vermont	* ⁵
Maryland	*	Virginia	50
Massachusetts	50	Washington	*
Michigan	50†	West Virginia	50 ⁶
Minnesota	*	Wisconsin	Entire grant ⁷
Mississippi	*	Wyoming	*
Missouri	50†		

Source: Office of Child Support Enforcement, "Child Support Report," December, 1997; and Urban Institute summary of state TANF decisions as of October 1997.

* State discontinued the child support pass-through.

† The child support pass-through is only in effect temporarily in these states.

1. The child support pass-through may continue past June 30, 1998 based on legislative approval.

2. The child support pass-through is only in effect until December 31, 1997.

3. Legislation passed in the fall of 1997 by the Pennsylvania state Legislature required the Department of Public Welfare to change the method of calculating the child support pass-through. However, Pennsylvania is currently under court order to continue the \$50 child support pass-through according to pre-welfare reform regulations until the resolution of pending litigation.

4. The child support pass-through is continued at \$50 for those receiving TANF assistance prior to July 1, 1997.

5. The child support pass-through is continued for recipients in a small control group. For recipients in the statewide demonstration, pass through the entire grant, deducting any amount in excess of \$50 from the cash assistance benefit.

6. The child support pass-through is replaced by an additional cash benefit which is equal to the amount of child support collected for the family, not to exceed \$50.

7. Wisconsin Works recipients receive the entire child support payment, all of which is disregarded for benefit computation but not for eligibility determination. A control group receives up to \$50 or the state share of the child support payment, whichever is greater, to be disregarded for cash assistance benefit computation but not for eligibility determination.

● Eugenia Chough

05/12/99 07:41:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP, J. Eric Gould/OPD/EOP, Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: Child support

very strange -- i just asked Michele for paper on CS distribution rules, when this popped up. Michele will look into getting paper, but this is a start.

----- Forwarded by Eugenia Chough/OPD/EOP on 05/12/99 07:38 PM -----



JGALLAGH @ ui.urban.org

05/12/99 10:24:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Eugenia Chough

cc:

Subject: Child support

For those interested in an overall understanding of the federal rules that affect how child support collections are assigned and distributed, I recommend reading the Child Support enforcement section of the Green Book (<http://www.access.gpo.gov/congress/wm001.html>).

For a more focused description of how child support distributions affect the size of individual welfare grants, see "One Year After Welfare Reform" from the Urban Institute at <http://newfederalism.urban.org/html/papers.htm>.

Here's what these reports basically say: For families that are currently on welfare the rules for distribution of child support collections are generally straightforward (distribution rules for families that are not longer on welfare are a little more complicated). Under AFDC, the first fifty dollars of child support collected on behalf of a family was "passed-through" to the family currently on welfare. The remaining child support collections were split between the state and federal government (according to state medicaid match rates). Since the \$50 "pass-through" was not counted as income, it increased the amount of the welfare grant by \$50. The idea behind this was to give mothers a financial incentive to cooperate with child support enforcement. Under TANF, the fifty

dollar "pass-through" was repealed and states must first pay the federal government its share of the child support collections (again, according to the state medicaid match rates). The rest of the child support collected on behalf of a family currently on welfare is distributed at the discretion of the state. If the state wants to continue distributing \$50 of the child support collected on behalf of a family to that family, it may do so (although the \$50 will come from the state's share of the child support collection, not off the top as under AFDC rules). In this case, the welfare check again increases by \$50. Unfortunately, most states (29 according to the "One Year After" paper) have decided not to pass-through any amount of the child support collected on behalf of a family with the result that child support collections have no effect on the size of the welfare grant in these states (unless, of course, the amount of child support collected is greater than the welfare grant at which point the welfare grant is reduced to 0 and the family gets the full child support payment). In the 22 states with a child support pass through, the size of the welfare grant is affected by child support collections, equal to the amount of the pass-through (in most of these states, it is still \$50.)

I hope this clears things up.

L. Jerome Gallagher
Research Associate
The Urban Institute

> Date: Tue, 11 May 1999 18:36:29 EDT
> Reply-to: welfare reform research <WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU>
> From: NMadden633@AOL.COM
> Subject: Re: The Economic effects of the EITC
> To: WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU

> In a message dated 5/11/99, 11:40:14 AM, WELFAREM-L@AMERICAN.EDU writes:
> <<As far as the child support not affecting the cash grant, I just
> interviewed a whole slew of women in sunflower county MS who said they
> refused to stay on TANF because the cash grant was less than their child
> support benefit so they chose to take the child support because they cannot
> get both. >>
>
> This is a different point. The issue of whether receiving child support
> makes the family better off than being on welfare is different than whether
> receiving child support *changes* the size of the grant.
>

L. Jerome Gallagher
Research Associate
The Urban Institute
2100 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202)261-5565

106TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1364

To amend title IV of the Social Security Act to increase public awareness regarding the benefits of lasting and stable marriages and community involvement in the promotion of marriage and fatherhood issues, to provide greater flexibility in the Welfare-to-Work grant program for long-term welfare recipients and low income custodial and noncustodial parents, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 14, 1999

Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. VOINOVICH, Mr. ROBB, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. EDWARDS, and Mr. BINGAMAN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend title IV of the Social Security Act to increase public awareness regarding the benefits of lasting and stable marriages and community involvement in the promotion of marriage and fatherhood issues, to provide greater flexibility in the Welfare-to-Work grant program for long-term welfare recipients and low income custodial and noncustodial parents, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

1 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

2 This Act may be cited as the "Responsible Father-
3 hood Act of 1999".

4 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

5 Congress finds that—

6 (1) nearly 25 million children in the United
7 States, or 36 percent of all such children, live apart
8 from their biological father;

9 (2) 60 percent of couples who divorce have at
10 least 1 child;

11 (3) the number of children living with only a
12 mother increased from just over 5,000,000 in 1960,
13 to 17,000,000 in 1999, and between 1981 and 1991
14 the percentage of children living with only 1 parent
15 increased from 19 percent to 25 percent;

16 (4) 40 percent of children who live in house-
17 holds without a father have not seen their father in
18 at least 1 year and 50 percent of such children have
19 never visited their father's home;

20 (5) children who live without contact with their
21 biological father are, in comparison to children who
22 have such contact—

23 (A) 5 times more likely to live in poverty;

24 (B) more likely to bring weapons and
25 drugs into the classroom;

26 (C) twice as likely to commit crime;

1 (D) twice as likely to drop out of school;

2 (E) twice as likely to be abused;

3 (F) more likely to commit suicide;

4 (G) more than twice as likely to abuse al-
5cohol or drugs; and

6 (H) more likely to become pregnant as
7teenagers;

8 (6) violent criminals are overwhelmingly males
9who grew up without fathers and the best predictor
10of crime in a community is the percentage of absent
11father households;

12 (7) compared with Great Britain, Canada, Aus-
13tralia, Germany, and Italy, the United States has
14the highest percentage of single parent households
15with dependent children;

16 (8) 70 percent of United States citizens believe
17that the most significant family or social problem
18facing the United States is the physical absence of
19the father from the home, resulting in a lack of in-
20volvement of fathers in the rearing and development
21of children;

22 (9) States should be encouraged, not restricted,
23from implementing programs that provide support
24for responsible fatherhood, promote marriage, and
25increase the incidence of marriage;

1 (10) there is a social need to reconnect children
2 and fathers;

3 (11) the promotion of responsible fatherhood
4 and encouragement of two-parent families should
5 not—

6 (A) denigrate the standing or parenting ef-
7 forts of single mothers; or

8 (B) lessen the protection of children from
9 abusive parents;

10 but should increase the chance that children will
11 have two caring parents to help them grow up
12 healthy and secure;

13 (12) for the future of the United States and the
14 future of our children, Congress, States, and local
15 communities should assist parents to become more
16 actively involved in their children's lives; and

17 (13) child support is an important means by
18 which a parent can take financial responsibility for
19 a child and emotional support is an important
20 means by which a parent can take social responsi-
21 bility for a child.

1 **TITLE I—PUBLIC AWARENESS**
2 **AND COMMUNITY INVOLVE-**
3 **MENT IN FATHERHOOD**
4 **ISSUES**

5 **SEC. 101. GRANTS TO STATES TO ENCOURAGE MEDIA CAM-**
6 **PAIGNS.**

7 Part D of title IV of the Social Security Act (42
8 U.S.C. 670 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the
9 following:

10 **“SEC. 469C. GRANTS TO STATES TO ENCOURAGE MEDIA**
11 **CAMPAIGNS PROMOTING FATHERHOOD**
12 **SKILLS.**

13 “(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

14 “(1) CHILDREN AT RISK.—The term ‘children
15 at risk’ means a young child whose family income
16 does not exceed 200 percent of the poverty line.

17 “(2) MEDIA CAMPAIGN.—The term ‘media cam-
18 paign’ includes any communication or series of com-
19 munications prepared for distribution through a
20 broadcasting station, newspaper, magazine, outdoor
21 advertising facility, mailing, or any other type of
22 general public advertising.

23 “(3) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means any of
24 the several States, the District of Columbia, the
25 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States

1 Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the
2 Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

3 “(4) YOUNG CHILD.—The term ‘young child’
4 means an individual under age 5.

5 “(b) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award
6 grants in accordance with this section to States for the
7 purpose of encouraging States—

8 “(1) to develop and carry out media campaigns,
9 in conjunction with local and private organizations
10 within the State, that promote the formation and
11 maintenance of married two-parent families,
12 strengthen fragile families, and promote responsible
13 fatherhood; and

14 “(2) to obtain donations of media access nec-
15 essary for such campaigns.

16 “(c) AMOUNT OF GRANT.—The amount of the grant
17 to be made to a State under this section for a fiscal year
18 shall be an amount equal to the lesser of—

19 “(1) 100 percent of State expenditures during
20 the fiscal year for activities described in subsection
21 (b); or

22 “(2) the allotment of the State under sub-
23 section (d) for the fiscal year.

24 “(d) ALLOTMENTS TO STATES.—From the funds ap-
25 propriated under subsection (i) for making grants under

1 this section for the fiscal year, the allotment of a State
2 for a fiscal year is equal to the sum of—

3 “(1) an amount that bears the same ratio to 50
4 percent of such funds as the number of young chil-
5 dren in the State bears to the number of such chil-
6 dren in all States; and

7 “(2) an amount that bears the same ratio to 50
8 percent of such funds as the number of children at
9 risk in the State bears to the number of such chil-
10 dren in all States.

11 “(e) USE OF FUNDS.—The chief executive officer of
12 a State receiving a grant under this section shall certify
13 that—

14 “(1) 50 percent of such funds shall be used to
15 strengthen fragile families and promote responsible
16 fatherhood; and

17 “(2) 50 percent of such funds shall be used to
18 promote the formation and maintenance of married
19 two-parent families.

20 “(f) STATE EXPENDITURES.—

21 “(1) CASH OR IN KIND.—State expenditures
22 under subsection (c)(1) may be in cash or in kind,
23 including equipment or services contributed directly
24 or through donations from public entities or private
25 nonprofit organizations, including charitable and re-

1 religious organizations. Amounts provided by the Fed-
2 eral Government, or services assisted or subsidized
3 to any significant extent by the Federal Government,
4 may not be included in determining the amount of
5 such State expenditures.

6 “(2) NO CREDIT FOR PRE-AWARD EXPENDI-
7 TURES.—Only State expenditures made after a
8 grant has been awarded under this section may be
9 counted for purposes of determining whether the
10 State has satisfied the expenditure requirement
11 under subsection (c)(1).

12 “(g) NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE.—From the funds
13 appropriated under subsection (i) for the fiscal year to
14 carry out programs under this subsection, the Secretary
15 shall contract with a nationally recognized, nonprofit, fa-
16 therhood promotion organization with at least 4 years of
17 experience in designing and disseminating a national pub-
18 lic education campaign, including the production and suc-
19 cessful placement of television, radio, and print public
20 service announcements which promote the importance of
21 responsible fatherhood, and with at least 4 years experi-
22 ence providing consultation and training to community
23 based organizations interested in implementing fatherhood
24 outreach, support, or skills programs with an emphasis on

1 promoting married fatherhood as the ideal, such as the
2 National Fatherhood Initiative, to—

3 “(1) develop, promote, and distribute to inter-
4 ested States, local governments and public agencies,
5 and private nonprofit organizations, including chari-
6 table and religious organizations, a media campaign
7 that encourages the appropriate involvement of both
8 parents in the life of any child of the parents, with
9 a priority for programs that specifically address the
10 issue of responsible fatherhood; and

11 “(2) develop a national clearinghouse to assist
12 States and communities in efforts to promote and
13 support responsible fatherhood by collecting, evalu-
14 ating, and making available (through the Internet
15 and by other means) to other States, information re-
16 garding media campaigns and programs instituted
17 by States using the funds available under this sec-
18 tion.

19 “(h) STATE ADMINISTRATION.—Each State to which
20 a grant is made under this section—

21 “(1) may administer State programs funded
22 with the grant directly or through grants to or con-
23 tracts with local governments and public agencies,
24 and private nonprofit organizations, including chari-
25 table and religious organizations; and

1 “(2) shall monitor, evaluate, and annually re-
2 port on such programs to the Secretary in such
3 manner as the Secretary determines in consultation
4 with the States.

5 “(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
6 are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this
7 section—

8 “(1) \$25,000,000 for each fiscal year beginning
9 on or after October 1, 1999, for the purpose of mak-
10 ing grants under this section; and

11 “(2) \$2,000,000 for each such fiscal year for
12 the purposes of carrying out programs under sub-
13 section (g).”

14 **SEC. 102. RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD BLOCK GRANT.**

15 (a) GRANT.—Section 403(a)(5) of the Social Security
16 Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)) is amended by adding at the
17 end the following:

18 “(K) RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD BLOCK
19 GRANT.—

20 “(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this subpara-
21 graph:

22 “(I) CHILDREN AT RISK.—The
23 term ‘children at risk’ means a young
24 child whose family income does not
25 exceed 200 percent of the poverty line.

1 “(II) STATE.—The term ‘State’
2 means any of the several States, the
3 District of Columbia, the Common-
4 wealth of Puerto Rico, the United
5 States Virgin Islands, Guam, Amer-
6 ican Samoa, and the Commonwealth
7 of the Northern Mariana Islands.

8 “(III) YOUNG CHILD.—The term
9 ‘young child’ means an individual
10 under age 5.

11 “(ii) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary
12 shall award grants to States in accordance
13 with this subparagraph to encourage
14 States to provide support for the efforts of
15 local governments and public agencies, and
16 private nonprofit organizations, including
17 charitable and religious organizations, to
18 promote the formation and maintenance of
19 married two-parent families, strengthen
20 fragile families, and promote responsible
21 fatherhood.

22 “(iii) REQUIREMENT OF MATCHING
23 FUNDS.—

24 “(I) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible
25 to receive a grant under this subpara-

1 graph, the State shall agree to make
2 available (directly or through dona-
3 tions from public entities or profit or
4 nonprofit organizations, including
5 charitable and religious organizations)
6 non-Federal contributions toward the
7 costs of the activities to be carried out
8 by a State pursuant to clause (v) in
9 an amount that is not less than 25
10 percent of such costs.

11 “(II) DETERMINATION OF
12 AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED.—Non-Fed-
13 eral contributions required in sub-
14 clause (I) may be in cash or in kind,
15 fairly evaluated, including equipment
16 or services. Amounts provided by the
17 Federal Government, or services as-
18 sisted or subsidized to any significant
19 extent by the Federal Government,
20 may not be included in determining
21 the amount of such non-Federal con-
22 tributions.

23 “(iv) ALLOTMENTS TO STATES.—
24 From the funds appropriated under clause
25 (viii) for grants under this subparagraph

1 for the fiscal year, the allotment of a State
2 for such fiscal year is equal to the sum
3 of—

4 “(I) an amount that bears the
5 same ratio to 50 percent of such
6 funds as the number of young chil-
7 dren in the State bears to the number
8 of such children in all States; and

9 “(II) an amount that bears the
10 same ratio to 50 percent of such
11 funds as the number of children at
12 risk in the State bears to the number
13 of such children in all States.

14 “(v) USE OF FUNDS.—

15 “(I) IN GENERAL.—A State that
16 receives a grant under this subpara-
17 graph shall use the funds received to
18 support programs of local govern-
19 ments and public agencies, and pri-
20 vate nonprofit organizations, including
21 charitable and religious organizations,
22 that encourage the appropriate in-
23 volvement of both parents in the life
24 of any child of the parents, with a pri-
25 ority for programs that specifically

1 address the issue of responsible fa-
2 therhood, promote the formation and
3 maintenance of married two-parent
4 families, and strengthen fragile fami-
5 lies.

6 “(II) CERTIFICATION OF SET-
7 ASIDE.—The chief executive officer of
8 a State receiving funds under this
9 subparagraph shall certify that—

10 “(aa) 50 percent of such
11 funds shall be used to strengthen
12 fragile families and promote re-
13 sponsible fatherhood; and

14 (bb) 50 percent of such
15 funds shall be used to promote
16 the formation and maintenance
17 of married two-parent families.

18 “(III) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUP-
19 PLANT.—

20 “(aa) IN GENERAL.—Except
21 as provided in item (bb),
22 amounts paid to a State under
23 this subparagraph shall be used
24 to supplement and not supplant
25 other Federal, State, or local

1 funds provided to the State
2 under this part or any other pro-
3 vision of law.

4 (bb) EXCEPTION.—Item
5 (aa) shall not apply to amounts
6 provided to the State under this
7 part.

8 “(vi) STATE ADMINISTRATION.—Each
9 State to which a grant is made under this
10 subparagraph shall monitor, evaluate, and
11 provide a report on programs funded with
12 this grant to the Secretary in such manner
13 as the Secretary determines in consultation
14 with the States.

15 “(vii) COORDINATION WITH OTHER
16 PROVISIONS.—

17 “(I) For purposes of this sub-
18 paragraph, the limitations contained
19 in subparagraph (C) shall not apply.

20 “(II) For purposes of sections
21 404, 405, 407, and 408, a grant
22 under this subparagraph shall not be
23 considered to be a grant made under
24 section 403.

1 “(viii) AUTHORIZATION OF APPRO-
 2 PRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be
 3 appropriated to carry out this subpara-
 4 graph, \$50,000,000 for each fiscal year be-
 5 ginning on or after October 1, 1999, for
 6 the purpose of making grants under this
 7 subparagraph.”.

8 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section
 9 403(a)(5)(I)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.
 10 603(a)(5)(I)(i)) is amended by inserting “(other than
 11 grants under subparagraph (K))” before the period.

12 **TITLE II—REMOVAL OF BURDEN-**
 13 **SOME FEDERAL RESTRIC-**
 14 **TIONS**

15 **SEC. 201. WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAM GRANT MODIFICA-**
 16 **TIONS.**

17 (a) MODIFICATION OF RECIPIENT REQUIRE-
 18 MENTS.—Clause (ii) of section 403(a)(5)(C) of the Social
 19 Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)(C)) is amended—

20 (1) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by in-
 21 serting “, as applicable” after “subclauses”; and

22 (2) in subclause (I)—

23 (A) in the matter preceding item (aa)—

24 (i) by striking “2” and inserting “1”;

1 (ii) by striking “apply” and inserting
2 “applies”; and

3 (iii) by striking “or the noncustodial
4 parent”;

5 (B) in item (aa), by striking “, and has
6 low skills in reading or mathematics”;

7 (C) by redesignating items (bb) and (cc) as
8 items (cc) and (dd), respectively; and

9 (D) by inserting after item (aa) the fol-
10 lowing:

11 “(bb) The individual has low
12 skills in reading or mathe-
13 matics.”.

14 (b) REQUIREMENTS FOR CUSTODIAL AND NON-
15 CUSTODIAL PARENTS.—Clause (ii) of section
16 403(a)(5)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.
17 603(a)(5)(C)) is amended—

18 (1) by redesignating subclause (II) as subclause
19 (IV); and

20 (2) by inserting after subclause (I), the fol-
21 lowing:

22 “(II) At least 1 of the following
23 applies to the recipient or the non-
24 custodial parent:

1 “(aa) The individual is un-
2 employed.

3 “(bb) The individual is un-
4 deremployed.

5 “(cc) The individual is hav-
6 ing difficulty in paying child sup-
7 port obligations.

8 “(dd) The income of the in-
9 dividual is not greater than 200
10 percent of the poverty line.

11 “(III) At least 1 of the following
12 applies to a minor child of the non-
13 custodial parent or the recipient:

14 “(aa) The minor child of the
15 recipient or the recipient meets
16 the requirements of subclause
17 (IV).

18 “(bb) The minor child is eli-
19 gible for, or is receiving, benefits
20 under the program funded under
21 this part.

22 “(cc) The minor child re-
23 ceived benefits under the pro-
24 gram funded under this part in
25 the 12-month period preceding

1 the date of the determination but
2 no longer receives such benefits.

3 “(dd) The minor child is eli-
4 gible for, or is receiving, assist-
5 ance under the Food Stamp Act
6 of 1977, benefits under the sup-
7 plemental security income pro-
8 gram under title XVI of this Act,
9 medical assistance under title
10 XIX of this Act, or child health
11 assistance under title XXI of this
12 Act.

13 Notwithstanding this subclause, not
14 more than 10 percent of the funds
15 provided for projects under this clause
16 may be used for the benefit of recipi-
17 ents or noncustodial parents who do
18 not meet the requirements of this sub-
19 clause.”

20 (c) INCREASE IN IN-KIND DONATIONS.—Section
21 403(a)(5)(A)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C.
22 603(a)(5)(A)(i)) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
23 lowing flush sentence:

24 “For purposes of determining expenditures by
25 the State under this clause, in kind donations

1 (A) in subsection (a), by striking “(e) and
2 (f)” and inserting “(e), (f), and (g)”; and

3 (B) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(g) STATE OPTION TO PASS THROUGH PORTION OF
5 SUPPORT COLLECTED TO THE FAMILY.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—At State option, subject to
7 paragraph (2), and subsections (a)(4), (b), (d), (e),
8 and (f), this section shall not apply to up to the first
9 \$75 of any monthly amount collected on behalf of a
10 family as support by the State and any amount so
11 collected shall be distributed to the family.

12 “(2) INCOME PROTECTION REQUIREMENT.—A
13 State may not elect the option described in para-
14 graph (1) unless the State ensures that any amount
15 distributed to a family in accordance with that para-
16 graph is not included in the income of the family for
17 purposes of determining the eligibility of the family
18 for, or the amount of, assistance under the State
19 program funded under part A until the family has
20 actually received the amount.

21 “(3) OPTION TO PASS THROUGH AMOUNTS COL-
22 LECTED PURSUANT TO A CONTINUED ASSIGN-
23 MENT.—At State option, any amount collected pur-
24 suant to an assignment continued under subsection

1 (b) may be distributed to the family in accordance
2 with paragraph (1).

3 “(4) RELEASE OF OBLIGATION TO PAY FED-
4 ERAL SHARE.—If a State that elects the option de-
5 scribed in paragraph (1) also elects to disregard
6 under section 408(a)(12)(B) the total amount annu-
7 ally collected and distributed to all families in ac-
8 cordance with paragraph (1) for purposes of deter-
9 mining the amount of assistance for such families
10 under the State program funded under part A, the
11 State is released from—

12 “(A) calculating the Federal share of the
13 amounts so distributed and disregarded; and

14 “(B) paying such share to the Federal
15 Government.”

16 (2) AUTHORITY TO CLAIM PASSED THROUGH
17 AMOUNT FOR PURPOSES OF TANF MAINTENANCE
18 OF EFFORT REQUIREMENTS.—Section
19 409(a)(7)(B)(i)(I)(aa) of the Social Security Act (42
20 U.S.C. 609(a)(7)(B)(i)(I)(aa)) is amended by insert-
21 ing “, and, in the case of a State that elects under
22 section 457(g) to distribute up to the first \$75 of
23 any monthly amount so collected directly to the fam-
24 ily, a percentage of any amount so distributed (and
25 disregarded under section 408(a)(12) in determining

1 the eligibility of the family for, or the amount of,
 2 such assistance) equal to 100 percent minus the
 3 Federal medical assistance percentage (as defined in
 4 section 1905(b)) for such State for the fiscal year”
 5 before the period.

6 (b) STATE OPTION TO DISREGARD CHILD SUPPORT
 7 COLLECTED FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING ELIGI-
 8 BILITY FOR, OR AMOUNT OF, TANF ASSISTANCE.—Sec-
 9 tion 408(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 608(a))
 10 is amended by adding at the end the following:

11 “(12) STATE OPTION TO DISREGARD CHILD
 12 SUPPORT IN DETERMINING ELIGIBILITY FOR, OR
 13 AMOUNT OF, ASSISTANCE.—

14 “(A) OPTION TO DISREGARD CHILD SUP-
 15 PORT FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING ELIGI-
 16 BILITY.—A State to which a grant is made
 17 under section 403 may disregard any part of
 18 any amount received by a family as a result of
 19 a child support obligation in determining the
 20 family’s income for purposes of determining the
 21 family’s eligibility for assistance under the
 22 State program funded under this part.

23 “(B) OPTION TO DISREGARD CHILD SUP-
 24 PORT IN DETERMINING AMOUNT OF ASSIST-
 25 ANCE.—A State to which a grant is made under

1 section 403 may disregard any part of any
 2 amount received by a family as a result of a
 3 child support obligation in determining the
 4 amount of assistance that the State will provide
 5 to the family under the State program funded
 6 under this part.”

7 (c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 457(f) of
 8 the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 657(f)) is amended by
 9 striking “Notwithstanding” and inserting “AMOUNTS
 10 COLLECTED ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER
 11 CARE.—Notwithstanding”.

12 (d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
 13 this section take effect on October 1, 1999.

14 **SEC. 203. USE OF CERTAIN FEDERAL SHARE AMOUNTS TO**
 15 **PROVIDE FATHERHOOD PROGRAMS.**

16 (a) RELEASE OF OBLIGATION TO PAY FEDERAL
 17 SHARE ON AMOUNTS USED FOR FATHERHOOD PRO-
 18 GRAMS.—Section 457 of the Social Security Act (42
 19 U.S.C. 657), as amended by section 202(a), is amended—

- 20 (1) in subsection (a), by striking “(f) and (g)”
 21 and inserting “(f), (g), and (h)”; and
 22 (2) by adding at the end the following:

23 “(h) OPTION TO USE AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR
 24 FATHERHOOD PROGRAMS.—

1 “(1) IN GENERAL.—At State option, subject to
2 paragraph (2), paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of sub-
3 section (a), and subsections (b), (d), (e), and (f),
4 this section shall not apply to any amounts collected
5 by a State as child support and retained by the
6 State to provide services described in paragraph (3).

7 “(2) REQUIREMENT TO MAKE ELECTION
8 UNDER SUBSECTION (g).—This subsection shall only
9 apply to a State which has made an election under
10 subsection (g)(1) with respect to the first \$75 of any
11 monthly amount collected on behalf of a family as
12 support by the State and elects to disregard under
13 section 408(a)(12)(B) the total amount distributed
14 for purposes of determining the amount of assist-
15 ance for such families under the State program
16 funded under part A.

17 “(3) FATHERHOOD SERVICE.—A service is de-
18 scribed in this paragraph if it is a service that en-
19 courages the appropriate involvement of both par-
20 ents in the life of any child of the parents, with a
21 priority for programs that specifically address the
22 issue of responsible fatherhood for low income non-
23 custodial fathers.

24 “(4) RELEASE OF OBLIGATION TO PAY FED-
25 ERAL SHARE.—If a State provides services described

1 in paragraph (3) using amounts described in para-
2 graph (1), the State is released from—

3 “(A) calculating the Federal share of the
4 lesser of—

5 “(i) the State expenditures for the fis-
6 cal year for such services; or

7 “(ii) the amount collected on behalf of
8 each family as support by the State for the
9 fiscal year but only to the extent that such
10 Federal share does not exceed an amount
11 equal to the first \$50 of each monthly
12 amount (determined, at the option of the
13 State, in the aggregate or on a case-by-
14 case basis); and

15 “(B) paying such share to the Federal
16 Government.”.

17 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by
18 this section take effect on October 1, 1999.

19 **SEC. 204. TANF BONUS TO REWARD HIGH PERFORMANCE**
20 **STATES.**

21 Section 403(a)(4)(C) of the Social Security Act (42
22 U.S.C. 603(a)(4)(C)) is amended by adding at the end the
23 following: “The formula shall provide for the awarding of
24 grants under this paragraph based on a State’s effort to

- 1 encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent
- 2 families.”.

○

Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress

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S.1364SPONSOR: [Sen Bayh, Evan](#) (introduced 07/14/99)

COSPONSORS(11):

Sen Domenici, Pete V. - 07/14/99	Sen Lincoln, Blanche - 07/14/99
Sen Lieberman, Joseph I. - 07/14/99	Sen Landrieu, Mary L. - 07/14/99
Sen Graham, Bob - 07/14/99	Sen Lugar, Richard G. - 07/14/99
Sen Voinovich, George V. - 07/14/99	Sen Robb, Charles S. - 07/14/99
Sen Breaux, John B. - 07/14/99	Sen Edwards, John - 07/14/99
Sen Bingaman, Jeff - 07/14/99	

CC: CR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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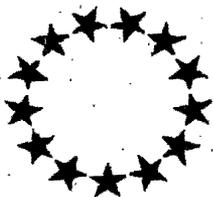
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July 30, 1999

The Honorable Evan Bayh
U.S. Senate
717 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
U.S. Senate
328 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Bayh and Domenici:

The nation's Governors commend you for your efforts to provide states with additional resources and flexibility to promote responsible fatherhood. We believe your bill, S. 1364, the Responsible Fatherhood Act, would enhance existing state fatherhood initiatives.

Governors recognize that in families without fathers contributing their time and support, children are far more likely to face a number of risk factors, such as dropping out of school, becoming pregnant as teenagers, or becoming involved in crime. In recent years, Governors have worked to increase public awareness of the importance of fathers' involvement in the lives of their children by convening statewide summits and conferences and sponsoring statewide media campaigns to promote fathers' positive involvement with their children. In addition, states have implemented programs that build the parenting skills of new fathers, enable disadvantaged or noncustodial fathers to improve their relationships with their children, prepare teen fathers to become good fathers, and help fathers obtain and retain employment.

The vast majority of Governors have now implemented or are developing fatherhood initiatives in their states. Governors' interest in this issue is evidenced in the National Governors' Association policy HR-28, Paternal Involvement in Child Rearing, which was originally adopted in 1995. We have attached a copy of this policy, which we believe is consistent with the goals of your bill.

Given current budget constraints, we do have concerns about the impact of any new federal spending on existing commitments to states. Nonetheless, we look forward to continuing to work with you to promote greater involvement of fathers in their children's lives.

Sincerely,

Governor Thomas R. Carper
Chairman

Governor Michael O. Leavitt
Vice Chairman

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news conference. A.C.



Evan Bayh

United States Senator, INDIANA

NEWS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 14, 1999

Contact: Mary Meagher

202/224-5623

Bayh/Domenici Place Value on Responsible Fathers

Senators Evan Bayh (D-IN) and Pete Domenici (R-NM) today unveiled bipartisan legislation to stem the serious trend in fatherlessness that negatively impacts our nation's children and society. The Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 spotlights the importance of families and marriage for child development and aims to strengthen fragile families and promote responsible fatherhood through public awareness, community involvement and removal of federal barriers to active fatherhood and married, two-parent families.

"The irony in our nation's unprecedented economic prosperity is that many Americans still feel like our country is on the wrong track, that there is a deterioration of our values that is fraying the social fabric," said Bayh. "Many indicators point to the dramatic increase in absent fathers as the culprit -- this epidemic is self-destructive and anti-social."

"Women are heroic in their efforts to raise our nation's children. But it is unfair to ask them to shoulder the entire burden," said Bayh. "Many men have abandoned their families, they are not carrying their responsibility and through their actions, teaching their children about moral and values."

"To understand what we address with this legislation, one must understand the scope of the crisis that absentee fathers present for our children and our communities," said Bayh as he described that nearly 25 million children in the United States today (36% of all children) live apart from their biological father. 40% of children who live in households without a father have not seen their father in at least a year. Children who live without contact with their fathers are, in comparison to their counterparts: Five times more likely to live in poverty; more likely to bring weapons and drugs into the classroom; twice as likely to commit crime; twice as likely to drop out of school; twice as likely to be abused; more likely to commit suicide; more than twice as likely to abuse alcohol or drugs; and more likely to become pregnant as teenagers.

The Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 has two sections. Title I seeks to raise public awareness and community involvement on the issue of absentee fathers and the importance of two-parent families through a state-by-state media campaign, a state block grant program for fatherhood programs, and the creation of a national clearinghouse to share best practices.

(more)

Responsible Fatherhood Act

News Release

page 2

Title II seeks to remove federal barriers to responsible fatherhood and two-parent, married families through increased opportunities to move unemployed fathers into jobs through the Welfare to Work program, direct child-support payments to families, and state incentives for programs that promote maintenance of two-parent families and responsible fatherhood.

“A National Bureau of Families isn’t the solution,” said Bayh. “But the federal government can partner with the courageous work already being done in our communities and bring badly needed resources to build on the efforts of state and local governments, community groups and faith-based organizations. The federal government should seek to remove the barriers that keep families from staying together.”

For Bayh, this effort builds upon work he began as governor of Indiana when his administration sponsored one of the first national conferences that focused on responsible fatherhood, eliminated marriage penalties in government programming and utilized media and grants to promote responsible fatherhood. During his tenure as governor, Bayh also more than doubled child support collections.

Bayh and Domenici were joined at the news conference by Wade Horn, Director of the National Fatherhood Initiative, and Joe Jones, President of the Center for Fathers, Families and Workforce Development.

Original cosponsors include Senators Jeff Bingaman (D-NM), John Breaux (D-LA), John Edwards (D-NC), Bob Graham (D-FL), Mary Landrieu (D-LA), Joseph Lieberman (D-CT), Blanche Lincoln (D-AR), Richard Lugar (R-IN), Chuck Robb (D-VA), and George Voinovich (R-OH). The legislation has received the endorsement of the National Fatherhood Initiative, The National Practitioners Network for Fathers and Families, the National Center for Strategic Nonprofit Planning and Community Leadership, The Hudson Institute, and The Progressive Policy Institute.

“We must address this challenge. The urgency is here because poverty, crime, drug abuse, teen pregnancy, all these problems come back to tackling the challenge of fatherlessness,” said Bayh. “Children need the financial and emotional support of their fathers. The mothers of these children deserve the help and support that good fathers can provide. Getting fathers involved in the lives of their children is by and large much better than just handing these kids a check.”

###

Bayh/Domenici Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999

Bill Summary

- ★ Congress, States and local communities should assist parents to become more actively involved in their children's lives. States should be encouraged to implement programs that provide support for responsible fatherhood and federal restrictions should be removed.
- ★ The promotion of responsible fatherhood and encouragement of two-parent families should not denigrate the standing of parenting efforts on the part of single mothers, but should increase the chance that children will have two caring parents to help them grow up healthy and secure.

Title I: Public Awareness and Community Involvement

- ★ **Media**
Authorizes a \$25 million Challenge Grant program to encourage states and local communities to get donated air time from broadcasters for messages promoting responsible fatherhood. Donations are matched one for one by the federal government, and can be a combined effort on the part of state and local government, media, nonprofit, charitable and religious organizations. Requires at least 50% of funds be used to promote the formation and maintenance of married, two parent families, and 50% of funds be used to strengthen fragile families and promote responsible fatherhood.
- ★ **Responsible Fatherhood Block Grant**
Authorizes a \$50 million state Block Grant program to provide support for state and local government, nonprofit, charitable and religious organizations' efforts to promote responsible fatherhood. Requires at least 50% of funds be used to promote the formation and maintenance of married, two parent families, and 50% of funds be used to strengthen fragile families and promote responsible fatherhood. States must match 25% using any combination of state funds or in-kind donations from local government, nonprofit, charitable or religious organizations.
- ★ **National Clearinghouse/Evaluation**
Authorizes \$2 million per year to assist states and communities in efforts to promote and support responsible fatherhood. Establishes a National Clearinghouse to produce and distribute television, radio, and print advertisements and to share successful efforts among communities. Provides for evaluation of program efforts and review funding impact.

Title II: Removing Federal Barriers to Responsible Fatherhood

★ Welfare to Work

States and cities have not been able to use their full Welfare to Work funds because of restrictive federal guidelines. This provision provides flexibility to states and cities to serve a broader group of low-income, custodial and non-custodial fathers, and provides fewer federal eligibility restrictions in order to encourage states to increase the employment and parenting skills of eligible low-income fathers. It also expands the use of in-kind services from 50% to 75% for matching Welfare to Work grants, encouraging broader participation by states that are currently unable to fully match their allotments.

★ Child Support Enforcement Pass-Through

Research demonstrates that fathers are more connected with their children and more likely to pay child support when they believe their child support is going directly to their family, and not to the government.

A mandate in the original welfare reform law in 1995 required states to pass-through the first \$50 of child support directly to the family without counting against their income for purposes of TANF eligibility. The federal government shared the cost of that pass-through with the state. The mandate (and federal support) was removed in 1996. Fewer than half of the states now provide this pass-through.

This provision would reestablish the federal government as a partner to states that want to exercise an option to pass-through up to \$75 of child support payments per month directly to the family with out impacting TANF eligibility.

★ Child Support Funds Flexibility

Allows states to use child support funds on fatherhood initiatives instead of paying funds back to TANF. Eight states currently have waivers from HHS to implement this program. An additional 10 states have applications pending before HHS for similar waivers. This provision would allow states this flexibility without a waiver if they exercised the pass-through provision and as long as the funds are used for fatherhood promotion services.

★ TANF Bonus Performance Pool

Maintenance of two-parent families is currently a goal of the TANF program. This provision would require HHS to include formation and maintenance of two-parent families as a factor in distributing TANF Bonus Performance Pool funds. Proposed HHS guidance for distributing this \$2 billion bonus pool currently focus solely on states' ability to move welfare recipients to work.

FATHERHOOD FACT SHEET

National Fatherhood Facts

- Nearly 25 million children (36% of all kids) live without their biological father.
- The number of children living only with their mothers grew from just over 5 million in 1960 to over 17 million today.
- About 40% of the children who live in fatherless households haven't seen their fathers in at least a year while 50% of children who don't live with their fathers have never stepped foot in their father's home.
- Violent criminals are overwhelmingly males who grew up without fathers. The best predictor of crime in a community is the percentage of absent father households.
- Compared with Britain, Canada, Australia, Germany, and Italy, the United States leads them all with the highest percentage of one parent households with dependent children.
- Between 1981 and 1991 the percentage of children living with only one parent grew from 19% to 25%.

Fatherhood Trends in Indiana

- Over 29% of the families in Indiana do not have fathers present in the home - seventh highest in the country.
- Over 30% of the babies born in Indiana are born out of wedlock - ninth highest in the country.
- Over 74% of teen births in Indiana are out of wedlock.

Children with Absent Fathers are:

- Five times more likely to live in poverty
Young Children in Poverty: A Statistical Update. National Center for Children in Poverty.
- More likely to bring weapons and drugs into the classroom
Characteristics of Students Who Bring Weapons to School. Journal of Adolescent Health 20 (1997): 261-270.
- Twice as likely to commit crime
Underclass Behaviors in the United States: Measurement and Analysis of Determinants.
- Twice as likely to drop out of school
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. Survey on Child Health. Washington, D.C.
- Twice as likely to be abused
America's Children. Key National Indicators of Well-being. Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics.
- More likely to commit suicide
Family Matters. The Flight of America's Children. The Christian Century (July 1993): 14-21.
- Over twice as likely to abuse alcohol or drugs
The Relationship between Family Structure and Adolescent Substance Use. National Opinion Research Center for the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services.
- More likely to become pregnant as teenagers
U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services. National Center for Health Statistics.

An Epidemic of Fatherlessness



Percent of Children Living with Mother Only: 1960 to 1996

Number of Children
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports: The Green Book*, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996; *Current Population Reports: The Green Book*, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970; *Current Population Reports: The Green Book*, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980; *Current Population Reports: The Green Book*, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1990; *Current Population Reports: The Green Book*, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1996.
 DC: GPO: 1997
 National Fatherhood Initiative

Fatherhood Trends by State

source: Father Facts - 3rd Edition,
National Fatherhood Initiative, 1998

Fatherhood Trends in Alabama

1. Nearly 30% of the families in Alabama do not have fathers present in the home - ninth highest in the country.
2. Over 30 % of the babies born in Alabama are born out of wedlock - 6th highest in the country.
3. 67% of teen births in Alabama are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Alaska

1. Over 20% of the families in Alaska do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 25 % of the babies born in Alaska are born out of wedlock.
3. 70% of teen births in Alaska are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Arizona

1. Over 25% of the families in Arizona do not have fathers present in the home - fourteenth highest in the country.
2. Over 36% of the babies born in Arizona are born out of wedlock - third highest in the country.
3. Over 75% of teen births in Arizona are out of wedlock - eleventh highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Arkansas

1. Over 20% of the families in Arkansas do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 30% of the babies born in Arkansas are born out of wedlock - eighth highest in the country.
3. Over 60% of teen births in Arkansas are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in California

1. Over 25% of the families in California do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 34% of the babies born in California are born out of wedlock - fifth highest in the country.
3. Over 69% of teen births in California are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Colorado

1. Over 20% of the families in Colorado do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 24% of the babies born in Colorado are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 70% of teen births in Colorado are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Connecticut

1. Over 23% of the families in Connecticut do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 29% of the babies born in Connecticut are born out of wedlock - ninth highest in the country.
3. Over 86% of teen births in Connecticut are out of wedlock - second highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Delaware

1. Over 28% of the families in Delaware do not have fathers present in the home - 8th highest in the country.
2. Over 30% of the babies born in Delaware are born out of wedlock - sixth highest in the country.
3. Over 86% of teen births in Delaware are out of wedlock - second highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Florida

1. Over 29% of the families in Florida do not have fathers present in the home - fifth highest in the country.
2. Over 34% of the babies born in Florida are born out of wedlock - fifth highest in the country.
3. Over 76% of teen births in Florida are out of wedlock - twelfth highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Georgia

1. Over 29% of the families in Georgia do not have fathers present in the home - fourth highest in the country.
2. Over 35% of the babies born in Georgia are born out of wedlock - fourth highest in the country.
3. Over 73% of teen births in Georgia are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Hawaii

1. Over 20% of the families in Hawaii do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 26% of the babies born in Hawaii are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 77% of teen births in Hawaii are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Idaho

1. Over 17% of the families in Idaho do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 18% of the babies born in Idaho are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 54% of teen births in Idaho are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Illinois

1. Over 29% of the families in Illinois do not have fathers present in the home - sixth highest in the country.
2. Over 33% of the babies born in Illinois are born out of wedlock - sixth highest in the country.
3. Over 82% of teen births in Illinois are out of wedlock - sixth highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Indiana

1. Over 29% of the families in Indiana do not have fathers present in the home - seventh highest in the country.
2. Over 30% of the babies born in Indiana are born out of wedlock - ninth highest in the country.
3. Over 74% of teen births in Indiana are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Iowa

1. Over 18% of the families in Iowa do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 24% of the babies born in Iowa are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 78% of teen births in Iowa are out of wedlock - 10th highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Kansas

1. Over 21% of the families in Kansas do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 24% of the babies born in Kansas are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 70% of teen births in Kansas are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Kentucky

1. Over 26% of the families in Kentucky do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 26% of the babies born in Kentucky are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 56% of teen births in Kentucky are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Louisiana

1. New Orleans recorded 96% of mothers under 20 were unmarried - the second highest rate in the country.
2. Over 33% of the families in Louisiana do not have fathers present in the home - second highest in the nation.
3. Over 40% of the babies born in Louisiana are born out of wedlock - second highest in the nation.
4. Over 79% of teen births in Louisiana are out of wedlock - ninth highest in the nation.

Fatherhood Trends in Maine

1. Over 22% of the families in Maine do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 25% of the babies born in Maine are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 76% of teen births in Maine are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Maryland

1. Baltimore recorded 96.5% of mothers under 20 were unmarried – the highest rate in the country.
2. Over 30% of the families in Maryland do not have fathers present in the home – third highest in the country.
3. 31% of the babies born in Maryland are born out of wedlock.
4. 81% of teen births in Maryland are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Massachusetts

1. Over 26% of the families in Massachusetts do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 26% of the babies born in Massachusetts are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 88% of teen births in Massachusetts are out of wedlock - highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Michigan

1. Detroit recorded 95% of mothers under 20 were unmarried - the seventh highest rate in the country.
2. Over 27% of the families in Michigan do not have fathers present in the home - 11th highest in the country.
3. Over 27% of the babies born in Michigan are born out of wedlock.
4. Over 68% of teen births in Michigan are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Minnesota

1. Over 22% of the families in Minnesota do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 23% of the babies born in Minnesota are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 84% of teen births in Minnesota are out of wedlock - fourth highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Mississippi

1. Over 35% of the families in Mississippi do not have fathers present in the home - highest in the country.
2. Over 43% of the babies born in Mississippi are born out of wedlock - highest in the country.
3. Over 75% of teen births in Mississippi are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Missouri

1. St. Louis recorded 96% of mothers under 20 were unmarried - the fourth highest rate in the country.
2. Over 28% of the families in Missouri do not have fathers present in the home - 10th highest in the nation.
3. Over 32% of the babies born in Missouri are born out of wedlock - seventh highest in the country.
4. Over 74% of teen births in Missouri are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Montana

1. Over 19% of the families in Montana do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 26% of the babies born in Montana are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 74% of teen births in Montana are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Nebraska

1. Over 15% of the families in Nebraska do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 23% of the babies born in Nebraska are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 75% of teen births in Nebraska are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Nevada

1. Over 25% of the families in Nevada do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 33% of the babies born in Nevada are born out of wedlock - sixth highest in the country.
3. Over 72% of teen births in Nevada are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in New Jersey

1. Over 23% of the families in New Jersey do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 26% of the babies born in New Jersey are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 84% of teen births in New Jersey are out of wedlock - fourth highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in New Mexico

1. Over 24% of the families in New Mexico do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 40% of the babies born in New Mexico are born out of wedlock - second highest in the country.
3. Over 75% of teen births in New Mexico are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in New York

1. Buffalo recorded 93% of mothers under 20 were unmarried - the ninth highest rate in the country.
2. Over 28% of the families in New York do not have fathers present in the home - eighth highest in the country.
3. Over 35% of the babies born in New York are born out of wedlock - fourth highest in the country.
4. Over 83% of teen births in New York are out of wedlock - fifth highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in North Carolina

1. Over 27% of the families in North Carolina do not have fathers present in the home - 12th highest in the country.
2. Over 31% of the babies born in North Carolina are born out of wedlock - eighth highest in the country.
3. Over 72% of teen births in North Carolina are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in North Dakota

1. Over 15% of the families in North Dakota do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 23% of the babies born in North Dakota are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 75% of teen births in North Dakota are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Ohio

1. Cincinnati recorded 94% of mothers under 20 were unmarried - the eighth highest rate in the country.
2. Over 23% of the families in Ohio do not have fathers present in the home.
3. Over 32% of the babies born in Ohio are born out of wedlock.
4. Over 79% of teen births in Ohio are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Oklahoma

1. Over 23% of the families in Oklahoma do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 28% of the babies born in Oklahoma are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 61% of teen births in Oklahoma are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Oregon

1. Over 23% of the families in Oregon do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 27% of the babies born in Oregon are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 70% of teen births in Oregon are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Pennsylvania

1. Pittsburgh recorded 96.5% of mothers under 20 were unmarried - the highest rate in the country
2. Over 23% of the families in Pennsylvania do not have fathers present in the home.
3. Over 32% of the babies born in Pennsylvania are born out of wedlock - seventh highest in the nation.
4. Over 85% of teen births in Pennsylvania are out of wedlock - third highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Rhode Island

1. Over 26% of the families in Rhode Island do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 30% of the babies born in Rhode Island are born out of wedlock - eighth highest in the nation.
3. Over 86% of teen births in Rhode Island are out of wedlock - second highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in South Carolina

1. Over 26% of the families in South Carolina do not have fathers present in the home - 14th highest in the nation.
2. Over 36% of the babies born in South Carolina are born out of wedlock - third highest in the nation.
3. Over 76% of teen births in South Carolina are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in South Dakota

1. Over 18% of the families in South Dakota do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 27% of the babies born in South Dakota are born out of wedlock - third highest in the nation.
3. Over 76% of teen births in South Dakota are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Tennessee

1. Over 29% of the families in Tennessee do not have fathers present in the home - seventh highest in the nation.
2. Over 33% of the babies born in Tennessee are born out of wedlock - sixth highest in the nation.
3. Over 66% of teen births in Tennessee are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Texas

1. Over 24% of the families in Texas do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 18% of the babies born in Texas are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 38% of teen births in Texas are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Utah

1. Over 13% of the families in Utah do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 15% of the babies born in Utah are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 53% of teen births in Utah are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Vermont

1. Over 16% of the families in Vermont do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 23% of the babies born in Vermont are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 75% of teen births in Vermont are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Virginia

1. Over 23% of the families in Virginia do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 28% of the babies born in Virginia are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 72% of teen births in Virginia are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Washington

1. Over 20% of the families in Washington do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 25% of the babies born in Washington are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 71% of teen births in Washington are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in West Virginia

1. Over 23% of the families in West Virginia do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 28% of the babies born in West Virginia are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 58% of teen births in West Virginia are out of wedlock.

Fatherhood Trends in Wisconsin

1. Over 22% of the families in Wisconsin do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 26% of the babies born in Wisconsin are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 81% of teen births in Wisconsin are out of wedlock - seventh highest in the country.

Fatherhood Trends in Wyoming

1. Over 19% of the families in Wyoming do not have fathers present in the home.
2. Over 24% of the babies born in Wyoming are born out of wedlock.
3. Over 61% of teen births in Wyoming are out of wedlock.



National Fatherhood Initiative™

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07/13/99

The Honorable Evan Bayh
717 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bayh:

Thank you for sending to me a copy of the "Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999" you will be announcing on July 14th for my review and comment. I am pleased to provide you with these comments.

Over the past five years, the nation has woken to one of the most profound and consequential crises of our time: the increasing number of children who are growing up without an involved, committed, and responsible father in their lives. The consequences of this trend toward fatherlessness are devastating, for research clearly shows that when children grow up absent an involved, committed and responsible father, they are at increased risk for a variety of negative outcomes, including academic failure, behavioral and emotional problems, juvenile crime, and teen pregnancy.

To combat this crisis, a growing number of community-based organizations, both faith-based and secular, have been implementing local fatherhood support, outreach, and skill building programs. Unfortunately, many of these programs suffer from inadequate resources. Indeed, without the infusion of additional resources, it is likely that many of these local fatherhood programs are in danger of extinction.

The good news is that, due to your leadership, help is on the way. The Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 would infuse much needed resources into the infant fatherhood field. With the block grant funds provided through this legislation, I am confident that many of these community-based efforts to help men be responsible and committed fathers will enjoy greater impact -- and many new initiatives will be encouraged to begin.

Letter to The Honorable Evan Bayh -- page two

But the provision of resources is not the only aspect of this legislation that is noteworthy. In addition to resources, this legislation also provides a wonderful balance between working with fathers in all their variety, whether married, divorced or unwed, and the promotion of married fatherhood as the ideal.

Given the clear connection between fatherlessness and such social ills as poverty, crime, educational failure, and substance abuse, we can no longer afford social indifference on this issue. Government can not solve all of our nation's ills, but what it can do it must do. The stakes for our nation's children are too high for government to be absent on this issue.

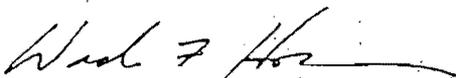
When it comes to promoting responsible fatherhood, what government can do is embodied in your legislation: providing resources to local community-based organizations, both faith-based and secular, to support and encourage responsible fatherhood and to promote two-parent married families.

We are starting to see, for the first time in over thirty years, a leveling off of the number of children growing up in father absent homes. I believe that with concerted effort -- supported with critical legislation such as the Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 -- we can actually reverse the trend toward fatherlessness within the next five years. Not simply stop the rise in fatherlessness, but reverse it. This legislation will go a long way toward making this a reality.

The Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 marks an important milestone in the history of the fatherhood movement. I commend you on your leadership on this issue, and offer our support for your efforts to help ensure that someday every child in America will be able to count on growing up with the loving involvement of their dad.

Thank you again for inviting me to provide you with these comments concerning this important -- and historic -- legislation.

Sincerely,



Wade F. Horn, Ph.D.
President, The National
Fatherhood Initiative

**NATIONAL PRACTITIONERS NETWORK
FOR FATHERS AND FAMILIES, INC.**

*1003 K Street, NW, Suite 565
Washington, D. C. 20001
(202) 737-6680*

June 21, 1999

The Honorable Evan Bayh
The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

RE: Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999

Dear Senators Bayh and Domenici:

On behalf of the Board of Directors and membership of the National Practitioners Network for Fathers and Families, Inc., (NPFFF), I extend congratulations and gratitude for your leadership through introduction of the Bayh/Domenici Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999. As the national membership organization serving practitioners who work with low-income, non-custodial fathers who want to become responsibly involved in the lives of their children, NPFFF is particularly encouraged by this legislation, and by your willingness to take leadership on such an important issue. As an organization of "front-line" workers who are involved in grassroots community efforts to stem the rapid increase of homes in which children grow up without the benefit of a positive and supportive father, NPFFF is deeply committed to supporting public policy changes such as those outlined in the Bayh/Domenici legislation.

NPFFF believes strongly that, as the nation's policy makers strive to promote "responsible" fatherhood, government at the local, state and national levels also has a responsibility to understand the many social, economic, political, and cultural factors which have contributed to the alarming statistics detailed in your "Dear Colleague" letter of June 16, 1999 — and to create public policies and strategies which will serve effectively to create an environment in which fatherhood is both valued and supported. As you are well aware, public policies relating to public welfare and other social services in the past have often been punitive in nature --- and in implementation --- and have often created disincentives for fathers, as well as for mothers, who need those services if they are to support their children and families. The current Welfare-to-Work Program eligibility requirements are an excellent example of how policy and regulation often help to defeat the potential good that such programs can have. NPFFF is encouraged that the approach reflected in the Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 attempts to take a direction which would enhance the capacity for fathers to gain the support they need in order to be "responsible."

We are convinced that the "Welfare-to-Work" programs and services must be continued and the eligibility requirements expanded if the low-income, non-custodial fathers with whom many of our members work with are to have any hope of competing successfully in today's labor market. Helping young fathers, and mothers, realize the "American Dream" of full time employment at a sustainable wage is, we believe, the true hope for "ending welfare as we know it." You can count on our active support and cooperation to ensure that the legislation helps to realize these objectives. We look forward to working closely with you toward that purpose. Please feel free to call upon me at any time I, and NPNFF, can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Preston J. Garrison", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Preston J. Garrison
Executive Director
NPNFF



National Center for
Strategic Nonprofit
Planning and
Community Leadership

June 18, 1999

The Honorable Senator Evan Bayh
717 Hart Office Bldg. Suite 717
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Bayh:

Thank you for your request that the National Center for Strategic Nonprofit Planning and Community Leadership (NPCL) review your proposed draft legislation, dated June 4, 1999.

Our review determined that your proposed draft legislation appears to address the critical issues that we outlined in our testimony before the House Human Services Subcommittee of Ways and Means on April 27, 1999. As you recall, we emphasized that the following are necessary components for effective fatherhood legislation:

- Requiring critical community involvement
- Providing the programmatic flexibility required to address the needs of this historically under-served population
- Promoting the involvement of fathers in the day to day lives of their children through quality supportive services that allow poor low-skilled fathers to pull themselves out of poverty and build stronger links to their children and their children's mother.

We applaud your efforts to provide additional services to promote and support responsible fathering.

We will be watching with interest as your legislation proceeds. We look forward to providing continued assistance with fatherhood legislation efforts.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey M. Johnson, Ph.D.
President and CEO

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National Institutes of Health



July 6, 1999

The Honorable Evan Bayh
The Honorable Pete Domenici
SH-717
Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senators Bayh and Domenici:

I am writing to applaud your efforts to direct attention and resources to strengthening fathers and families. The principles underlying your proposed Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 are of a kind with the principles on which we at Hudson Institute's Welfare Policy Center base much of our work.

As you may know, the Welfare Policy Center actively participates in crafting responsible fatherhood policy and programming at national, state, and local levels. Using Hudson's acclaimed "hands on" approach to research, we have been engaged from the ground up in designing strategies and programs that connect fathers to their families, the workforce, and their communities. Our efforts have been built around the idea that the condition of children is dramatically improved by the active financial, emotional, and physical involvement of fathers in their lives, and that marriage is the optimal means to securing this involvement.

The legislation which you have crafted will do much to bring recognition to this vitally important public policy area, and to enhance the ability of fathers of all circumstances to better provide for their children's needs. Thank you for your leadership, and for your continued efforts to strengthen America's families.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jay Hein".

Jay Hein
Director
Welfare Policy Center

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Editorial Plus

Join state movement to restore fatherhood

Some would say that there is no greater honor or more important position to hold in Indiana than the office of governor. To be sure, I will forever be humbled by the knowledge that I was fortunate enough to have been twice elected to serve the citizens of our state from its highest office.

But I accomplished my most important role and assumed my greatest responsibility on a November day when my name did not appear on any ballot. Just over 31 weeks ago, I became a father.

The sounds I heard on that memorable afternoon were the cries of two lives brand new, our sons Nicholas and Beau. Since then, Susan and I have enjoyed a happiness greater than we thought possible.

Having experienced the daily (and nightly) rituals of feedings, burpings and changings, "labor of love" has a clearer meaning to me now. Raising children truly is a 24-hour-a-day commitment.

Fatherhood has also revealed the depth of unconditional love for one's children. I want to protect our sons from every threat and shield them from every hardship. When they cry, I rush to comfort them. The needs of our children come first.

But on my first Father's Day as a dad, I couldn't help but think of the thousands of children in Indiana who do not know the love and guidance of a father. For too many



Evan Bayh
Guest columnist

boys and girls, Father's Day was only a painful reminder of someone they do not know or have not seen in a very long time.

Children suffer when fathers don't care. Nationally, children in father-absent families are five times more likely to be poor and about 10 times more likely to be extremely poor. They are more likely to drop out of school, to

get pregnant as teen-agers, to abuse drugs and to be in trouble with the law.

About 40 percent of children who live in fatherless homes have not seen their fathers in at least a year. Of the remaining 60 percent, only one in six sees their father once or more per week.

We have a moral obligation to do all that can be done to restore the importance of fatherhood and end the disgrace of men who are fathers in name only.

Today, the United States is the world's leader in fatherless homes, and Indiana ranks fifth among the states.

The costs to Indiana citizens continue to rise as more fathers leave their families to fend for themselves: \$50 million for a new juvenile detention center, \$64 million a year to support the consequences of teenage pregnancy and \$700 million annually to pay for welfare for mothers owed child support, to name only a few bills created largely by absent fathers.

Government alone cannot solve this problem for us, but it must support the values of our communities and take actions that help. In Indiana, our welfare reforms lead the nation in moving people from the rolls into jobs, including ending practices that discouraged marriage in order to be eligible for welfare. Child support collections are at a historic high due in part to efforts like our wanted poster for deadbeat parents.

Project RESPECT, our state's teen pregnancy prevention initiative, is airing TV and radio ads promoting abstinence, and just last month we distributed nearly \$1 million statewide to local churches, schools and community organizations to support local abstinence education and counseling.

But should we doubt the difficulty of the task at hand, we need only remember the response one Hoosier sixth-grader gave when asked, "What is a good father?" Without hesitation the little boy said, "A man

who comes around once in awhile, maybe sometimes he brings diapers for the baby." There was widespread agreement in the classroom. We must all expect more of fathers than that.

If this is what some children in this state believe to be the definition of a good father, then there is little hope for these boys to one day be good fathers themselves or for the girls to know how to recognize good future husbands.

In other words, the social crisis we face is not just father-absent families, but the very definition of what good fatherhood is today.

We must convince boys and girls that to be a "real man" is to be an actively involved father and supportive husband. This will never be accomplished only by building prisons, tracking down deadbeat parents and reforming welfare.

I have a proposal to make to Indiana families and a challenge to present to all of Indiana's good fathers. Join me on Sept. 24 in Indianapolis for the state's first conference on "Restoring Fatherhood, Renewing Families." At this unprecedented gathering - co-sponsored by the National Fatherhood Initiative - we will hear firsthand from community-based groups from around Indiana and across the country who are successfully restoring fatherhood.

But the conference itself will only serve as our first step on what will be a long journey. As you return to your communities to begin to implement the ideas and programs you learned about at the conference, I will create a blueprint for action by the next Legislature and governor that incorporates your ideas on how government can help to restore fatherhood in Indiana.

One in four Hoosier children will go to bed tonight in homes with no father present. While that is tragic, it also means that there are thousands of good fathers who can help.

Will you join me in making this the moment when fatherhood in Indiana started making a comeback for the benefit of Hoosier mothers and their children? Please do.

Call my office tomorrow to request an invitation for the Sept. 24 conference. The number is 1-317-232-4567.

With your help the words of the poet e.e. cummings may one day have special meaning for all Indiana fathers and their children: "My father was a true father - he loved me. And because he loved me, I loved him: first, as a child, with the love which is worship; then, as a youth, with the love that gives battle; last, as a man, with a love which understands."

Evan Bayh is governor of Indiana.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
JULY 14, 1999

CONTACT: CHRIS GALLEGOS
(202) 224-7082
www.senate.gov/~domenici/press

DOMENICI INTRODUCES BILL ON RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

Bayh-Domenici Bill Aimed to Improve Child Welfare with Fatherhood Bill

WASHINGTON -- Too many American children are growing up without the love and guidance of their fathers, with millions of children going years without seeing their father.

The growing problem of fatherless homes is the target of the **Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999** introduced today by Senators Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) and Evan Bayh (D-Ind.), who say their bill is an attempt to address some of the problems associated with single-parent households including higher rates of poverty, crime and abuse among children.

The Bayh-Domenici bill would provide support to states and communities to promote responsible fatherhood and encourage married, two-parent families. In introducing the bill, the Senators cited the fact that the number of American children living in households without fathers has tripled over the last 40 years, from about five million in 1960 to more than 17 million today.

"The growing trend toward absentee fathers has taken a terrible toll not only on our children and families, but our nation as a whole," Domenici said. "This bill seeks to begin reversing this trend by providing states and communities with support to promote responsible fatherhood and encourage married, two-parent families. We need this in New Mexico, just as we need it throughout the land."

Bayh and Domenici developed the bill with the belief that Congress, states and local communities should assist parents in becoming more actively involved in their children's lives. Their legislation would allow states to implement programs that promote stable and married families and support for responsible fatherhood. It also includes provisions to ease federal restrictions that hinder such activities.

The promotion of responsible fatherhood and encouragement of two-parent families, the Senators noted, should not denigrate the standing of parenting efforts by single mothers, but should increase the chance that children will have two caring parents to help them grow up healthy and secure.

Nearly a quarter of all New Mexico families do not have fathers present in the home, and more than 40 percent of babies born in the state are born out of wedlock.

Nationally, nearly 25 million--or 36 percent--of all American children live without their biological father. In addition, about 40 percent of these children have not seen their father in the last year.

"Without the consistent guidance of a father figure," Domenici said, "children are more prone to delinquency, violence, substance abuse, and teen pregnancy. We are simply trying to improve this situation so that fathers and mothers understand the importance of their role in teaching their children about respect, honor, duty and the values that make families and communities stronger."

--MORE--

The Bayh-Domenici Responsible Fatherhood Act would:

- Authorize a \$25 million Challenge Grant program to encourage states and local communities to seek donated air time from broadcasters for public service messages promoting responsible fatherhood, and the formation and maintenance of married, two parent families.
- Authorize a \$50 million state Block Grant program to provide support for state and local government, nonprofit, charitable and religious organization efforts to promote responsible fatherhood, and the formation and maintenance of married, two parent families.
- Authorize \$2 million per year to assist states and communities in efforts to promote and support responsible fatherhood.
- Remove federal barriers to responsible fatherhood by amending existing federal law to encourage a stronger connection between fathers and children through, among other things, increased child support to families and more available training through the Welfare-to-Work program for low-income, non-custodial fathers.

“While we have recently celebrated Father’s Day to recognize the importance of fatherhood in America, there are more and more of these same fathers who are simply not present in the lives of their children,” Domenici said. “I believe it is such a problem that it merits congressional attention.”

The Responsible Fatherhood Act will be referred to the Senate Finance Committee. The Bayh-Domenici bill is cosponsored by Blanche Lincoln (D-Ark.), Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.), Bob Graham (D-Fla.), Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), George Voinovich (R-Ohio), Charles Robb (D-Va.), John Breaux (D-La.), John Edwards (D-N.C.) and Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.).

A more complete summary of the Bayh-Domenici legislation is available on the Domenici web site.

Senator Dick Lugar

U.S. Senator for Indiana

Contact: Andy Fisher 202-224-2079 or Tiffany Steele 202-224-7435

Date: 7/14/99

Lugar Cosponsors Legislation to Promote Responsible Fatherhood

WASHINGTON -- U.S. Sen. Dick Lugar today cosponsored legislation which aims to strengthen American families and communities by promoting responsible fatherhood.

"There is no substitute for loving, attentive parents who devote themselves to their children and instill moral values and personal responsibility. Unfortunately many children have only one parent in the home to provide them with guidance, support and compassion. Too often, fathers have little involvement or are completely absent from the home," said Lugar.

Lugar is an original cosponsor of the *Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999*, introduced by Sens. Evan Bayh (D-IN) and Pete Domenici (R-NM), which aims to strengthen families by encouraging fathers to become more active in parenting their children.

The legislation strives to raise awareness of the importance of responsible fatherhood, expand parenting programs, and encourage a stronger connection between fathers and their children. Over the last forty years, the number of children living in households without fathers has tripled -- from 5 million in 1960 to 17 million today.

Studies show that when fathers are absent from their children's lives, the children are 5 times more likely to live in poverty and twice as likely to commit crime. School drop-out rates, alcohol and drug abuse, and teen-age pregnancy are also more prevalent.

The legislation authorizes:

- \$25 million grant program to establish a public relations campaign promoting families and fatherhood;
- \$50 million block grant program to support programs that promote responsible fatherhood and married, two parent families; and
- \$2 million annually to establish a national clearinghouse to assist states in designing programs and sharing information and success stories.

The bill also provides states and cities more flexibility in utilizing Welfare to Work and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) funds.

According to the National Fatherhood Initiative, three out of ten Hoosier families do not have a father living at home -- only six other states have a higher percentage -- and over 30 percent of babies born in Indiana are born to an unmarried mother.



United States
of America

Senator John Breaux

Democrat-Louisiana

Contact: Bette Phelan, Laine Glisson, 202-224-4623; Bob Mann, 504-382-2050

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 14, 1999

SEN. BREAUX INTRODUCES BILL TO PROMOTE RESPONSIBLE FATHERHOOD

WASHINGTON (July 14) – Sen. John Breaux (D-La.) today helped introduce the Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 to strengthen state and community welfare and child support laws that promote responsible fatherhood.

Sen. Breaux stressed that the number of children nationwide living in households without fathers has tripled over the past 40 years. In **Louisiana**, 33 percent of families do not have fathers in the home -- the second highest rate in the nation. And 40 percent of babies born in **Louisiana** are born out of wedlock, again, the second highest in the nation.

“As a father and a grandfather, I truly believe in the importance of young children growing up with a father’s guidance,” said Sen. Breaux. “The Responsible Fatherhood Act will increase public awareness of a father’s involvement and change laws to encourage a stronger connection between the father and child.”

The Responsible Fatherhood Act includes a public awareness program, block grants for local and state fatherhood promotion programs, and increased child support and training for fathers.

And the bill would strengthen existing programs, such as the Louisiana Fatherhood Initiative Project, which teaches young fathers how to be present for their children -- emotionally, physically and financially. The Act would also give Louisiana flexibility to use unspent welfare-to-work dollars.

“The legislation unveiled today will serve to highlight a growing national concern that we do something to help reduce the number of that fatherless children,” he said. “Every child deserves a loving and supportive father in their home, and I believe this legislation will help make that happen in more Louisiana families.”

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U.S. SENATOR JOE LIEBERMAN CONNECTICUT

FOR RELEASE

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Kathie Scarrah; Director of Broadcast Comm. 202.224.9965, P6/(b)(6) (H), 202.224.6095 (Actualities)

Leslie Phillips; Communications, Governmental Affairs Comm. 202.224.0384, P6/(b)(6) (H)

Home Page: <http://www.senate.gov/~lieberman/>

July 14, 1999

Statement on the Introduction of the Responsible Fatherhood Act

I am proud to join today with Senators Bayh, Domenici, and this distinguished bipartisan coalition in introducing legislation that begins to address what may be the single greatest social problem plaguing this country today, the rise of father absence.

This characterization may sound like an exaggeration, because many Americans are unaware of the extent to which dads today are disengaging and disappearing from the lives of their children. The astonishing reality is that 4 out every 10 kids in this country are sleeping in homes without fathers on any given night. Nor are most Americans aware of the enormous toll these disengaged and disappearing dads are taking on the millions of children who are being denied the love, guidance, discipline, emotional nourishment and daily support that fathers usually provide, and how significantly this hurts our society as a whole.

As thousands upon thousands of fathers fade out of their children's lives, our families and neighborhoods are growing far less stable, far more prone to violence and drugs and other forms of social decay, and far less able to transmit the values critical for our society to function well. The collective absence of these dads contributes to and exacerbates just about every common ill we face as a nation, and makes it that much more difficult for us to solve them.

It is, as columnist Michael Kelly wrote shortly before Father's Day last month, a national calamity, but also a quiet calamity, made all the more shocking by the fact that it has happened without arousing the attention of the national news media or troubling our national conscience.

Thankfully, this is beginning to change, through the work of hundreds of grass roots organizations around the country, such as the Father to Father Initiative in my community in New Haven, and national organizations such as the National Fatherhood Initiative, which together are mobilizing a national movement to promote responsible fatherhood and encourage disengaged fathers to reconnect with their children.

There are limits to what we in Government can do to advance this cause, because it is hard to change people's attitudes and behaviors and values through legislation. But that doesn't mean we are powerless, nor does it mean we can afford not to try, given the stakes involved.

The bill we are introducing today, the Responsible Fatherhood Act, is solid, bipartisan starting point, which we hope to build on in time. It will provide a modest yet significant pot of seed money to help local organizations do more to help absent fathers get more involved with their children's lives. It will also help raise the public's consciousness about father absence and its consequences by leveraging additional money for the ongoing media campaign that the NFI and its partners have initiated. And it will fix a number of provisions in federal welfare policy that will make it easier for fathers to embrace their fundamental responsibilities.

This proposal is by no means a replacement to the sweat equity of the activists driving the fatherhood movement, but hopefully it will complement their efforts, and make a statement on our part that the epidemic of father absence is a national calamity demanding a national response. I thank Senators Domenici and Bayh for initiating that response, and I look forward to working with them to advance it here in Congress.



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204-2797

July 14, 1999

FRANK O'BANNON
GOVERNOR

The Honorable Evan Bayh
U. S. Senate
717 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Bayh:

I am writing to express my strong support for the Responsible Fatherhood Act of 1999 you are introducing in the United State Senate with Senator Pete Domenici and other bipartisan cosponsors.

This legislation builds on the work you and I have undertaken in the State of Indiana to focus attention on the importance of fathers taking active roles in the lives of their children. The fatherhood conference you convened in 1996 began a series of state conferences on this issue and helped to lead to the implementation of the "Restoring Fatherhood" initiative during my first year in office. As of February 1999, close to 20,000 Hoosier fathers had benefited from programs funded by state grants awarded to cooperative extension services, youth service bureaus, churches, correctional facilities, schools and other community service organizations. These initiatives have included a wide range of services, including: family mediation, mentoring, teen pregnancy prevention, parenting classes, and peer group support.

Unfortunately, an increasing number of children are growing up in our state and across the nation without the stability of a two-parent family. As Governor of Indiana, I oversee public welfare and criminal justice systems that deal firsthand with the consequences of out-of-wedlock births, fatherless children, and broken marriages. The current situation is harmful to our children and threatens our country's prosperity. I wholeheartedly agree that there is a compelling need for national attention on this issue and federal action to encourage more responsible fatherhood and promote and maintain two-parent families.

Research shows that children who have both a mother and father as positive role models are far more likely to become productive, self-sufficient citizens. While many children raised by a single parent can successfully achieve adulthood, many others struggle and often find their way into juvenile justice facilities at great human and financial cost to states.

I understand that your legislation has three primary purposes: 1) building public awareness of the importance of fatherhood and marriage; 2) encouraging community-based initiatives to promote fatherhood and the formation and maintenance of two-parent families; and 3) removing barriers to responsible fatherhood. These goals are consistent with recommendations included in existing policy (HR-28) of the National Governors' Association and I am hopeful many of my colleagues will join me in supporting your efforts.

I am especially pleased by the role states are given in your bill. Providing states with flexible block grant funds will help us to build and expand our current parenting, fatherhood, and marriage promotion programs. Allowing for the pass-through of child support collections of up to \$75 per month to families on welfare and offering an incentive whereby states can apply the federal share to fatherhood promotion services also makes good sense. This approach utilizes child support collections to build stronger families while also providing supportive services to fathers.

I also understand your legislation seeks to modify existing federal law to expand the use of Welfare-to-Work funds to cover more custodial and non-custodial parents. In addition, it modifies the criteria for state high performance bonuses awarded under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to take into account the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.

As you move forward with this important legislation, I look forward to working with you to establish a federal-state partnership to promote responsible fatherhood and strengthen families. I congratulate you and your cosponsors for showing leadership on this matter and pledge my ongoing assistance with this endeavor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Frank O'Bannon". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "F" and "O".

Frank O'Bannon



U.S. Senator
Mary L. Landrieu
Louisiana



Contact: Rich Masters or Chad Clanton at (202) 224-5824

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 14, 1999

Landrieu Takes Action to Strengthen Louisiana Families
Bipartisan Coalition Introduces the "Responsible Fatherhood Act"

Washington D.C. -- This morning Senator Mary L. Landrieu (D-LA) joined with colleagues on both sides of the aisle to sponsor the "Responsible Fatherhood Act," legislation designed to reverse the troubling trend of fatherless homes. More than a third of Louisiana families do not have fathers in their homes – the second highest rate in the nation.

"Over the last 40 years the number of kids living in homes without fathers has tripled, and unfortunately Louisiana ranks among the worst. To enrich the lives of our children and to strengthen our families and communities, we must encourage responsible fatherhood," Senator Landrieu said.

The consequences of fatherless homes are severe. When fathers are absent, children are twice as likely to commit a crime, drop out of school and abuse alcohol or drugs. Without fathers, children are also more likely to commit suicide, bring weapons to the classroom and become pregnant as teenagers.

Landrieu added, "This legislation is fiscally responsible and gives states much needed flexibility. By raising awareness and supplementing community efforts, it could significantly lower the rising tide of fatherless families in Louisiana and across America "

This bill will promote responsible fatherhood in three ways:

- a public awareness campaign will help change attitudes, particularly of young men, about the importance of fathering;
- this bill's block grants will supplement existing grass-roots efforts that promote fatherhood; and,
- increased child support and training through Welfare-to-Work initiatives will provide families with invaluable resources.

Landrieu joined senators Evan Bayh (D-Indiana) and Pete Domenici (R-New Mexico) as the original co-sponsors of this legislation.

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Andrea Kane

07/14/99 01:58:32 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP@EOP, Eugenia Chough/OPD/EOP@EOP, J. Eric Gould/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: Bayh bill

Now that this bill has actually been introduced (or will be shortly), it would be very helpful to go through it and identify key issues/concerns/implications/things we would like to see changed and things we like. We'd like to have a conference call late next week to discuss this list of issues. The version I have still has hand written changes so -- I assume we'll be able to pull the real thing off the web tomorrow. Also, has anyone seen an up to date section by section summary from Bayh?

A few specific question I have include:

1. looks like block grants are added to end of WtW section, so does this mean Secretary of Labor awards them? which Secretary awards media campaign funds?
2. I understand why there's a 50/50 split between "formation and maintenance of married two parent families" and "fragile families and promotion of fatherhood" but it's not at all clear how those would be defined.
3. WtW eligibility: does subclause (II) listing characteristics of the "recipient or noncustodial parent" (i.e. unemployed, underemployed, etc) impose a new eligibility test on all participants with 70% category -- both noncustodial parents and others? The way we'd structured this, we had a separate category for long-term recipients and for non-custodial parents. Also, does the 10% "window" just apply to subclause (III), i.e. the status of the child, or does it also waive (II), which is the status of the parent.
4. Use of funds: use of term "assistance" could be narrower than intended. Note this substantially broadens the purpose of WtW funds.
5. What does state option to disregard child support collections for purposes of determining TANF eligibility achieve? Can't states already set their own TANF eligibility rules, including how child support is counted?
6. looks like they have not addressed most of the concerns around using child support funds for fatherhood programs (other than to give slightly more definition to a fatherhood program)

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Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc: Caroline R. Fredrickson/WHO/EOP@EOP
Subject: Bayh bill update

Bayh and Domenici will introduce Responsible Fatherhood bill at a press conference Thursday afternoon. They expect to be joined by groups supporting the bill (I don't know exactly who, but they've been reaching out broadly to groups across the Fatherhood spectrum). Likely D co-sponsors include: Breaux, Landrieu, Lieberman, Lincoln, Robb, Graham. Domenici is reaching to Rs. Once the bill is introduced, they expect to do some fine tuning and gather more co-sponsors. Bayh's staff has given Ron Haskins a heads up, and got the impression Johnson's bill will be on a somewhat slower track.

In summary, the bill :

1. authorizes \$75 million in challenge grants for state and local media campaigns;
2. authorizes \$75 million for responsible parenting block grants to states;
3. authorizes \$2 million for a national parenting support clearinghouse;
4. makes some WtW eligibility changes and raises allowable in-kind match to 75% (while not required by;
5. encourages child support pass through by foregiving federal share of first \$75 passed through to families that is disregarded from determining TANF eligibility and allows states to count their portion of pass-through toward TANF MOE;
6. allows states who opt for child support pass through to use a similar amount of child support funds for fatherhood/parenting promotion without getting a waiver;
7. explicitly lists family formation as one of purposes for which TANF HPB funds will be awarded.

Based on conversation w/ Bayh's staff today:

1. they seem willing to consider going beyond the Kennedy technical to include the broader eligibility changes in Cardin's bill, particularly to include a broader group of low income fathers. I sent them side-by-side of current law and Cardin's bill and Charlie will call DOL.
2. they generally want to be helpful on WtW but don't want to lose broader fatherhood approach. Sounds like they fear more WtW will result in less R support.
3. media campaign is intended to reach a broad group of fathers - all incomes and both those living with their kids and those not. Challenge grant approach and amount is based on ONDCP campaign. They understand TANF funds can also be used to promote formation of two parent families.
4. still don't have exact costs - waiting for scoring on child support pass-through, but envision something in the \$2 B over 5 years ballpark (w/ bulk of funds for pass-through).
5. purposefully leaving block grant uses very vague to allow states to try a variety of approaches; have not yet done runs on block grant formula but realize they may need to set a small state floor.
6. they've coordinated w/ Kohl on pass through and see the major difference between their approaches as one of cost -- they cap amount of pass-through. Feds will participate in at \$75 whereas Kohl is open-ended. They still understand that their proposal to allow state share of child support pass-through to count towards TANF MOE goes beyond what's currently allowed (HHS - TA here could be helpful. Charlie is reaching out to Lauren or Mary)
7. allowing states who elect child support pass-through to use \$50 (this was purposefully less than the \$75 to keep costs down) for fatherhood/parenting activities without getting a waiver is seen as a way to supplement the modest block grant funding. They seemed receptive to the concern that there should be some more direct benefit or connection to families involved with the child support program (HHS - TA here could be helpful)

8. reason for explicitly listing family formation as part of the High Performance Bonus: it's not included in current guidance and this will ensure it's included in future rule. They'll probably revise the bill at least once more before Thursday.

Message Sent To:

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