

# Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

## Clinton Library

| DOCUMENT NO.<br>AND TYPE | SUBJECT/TITLE                                                                                                         | DATE     | RESTRICTION   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 001. fax                 | Andrea Kane to Lisa Mallory, Rice, Melligan, and Gilmore re:<br>American Fathers Alliance Meeting (partial) (2 pages) | 09/28/98 | P6/b(6), b(6) |

### COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records  
Domestic Policy Council  
Cynthia Rice (Subject Files)  
OA/Box Number: 15431

### FOLDER TITLE:

Fathers-Shaw Bill

rx57

### RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

TO: Lisa Mallory } hand deliver #271 9/28  
Cynthia Rice  
Linda Muller }  
Lisa Gilmore } fax

From: Andrea Kane

Here's proposal from Bill Thornton re: 9/30 meeting + attendees. Lisa Mallory -- Can you + Joe take lead on this, as discussed. Given that he primarily wants to talk about the others can't bill, you may also want someone from HHS there.

I think this is an awfully big group -- what do you all think? Will any of these raise red flags? (I know some, i.e. Jeff Johnson, are familiar). Also don't think we necessarily need layers staff involved @ this pt -- where is he on the bill?

Lisa -- pls. call him + say you'll be taking lead so I don't have to call back.



*The American Fathers Alliance*

**Bill Harrington - President**

2 Massachusetts Ave., NE, Suite 75972

Washington, D.C. 20013

(202) 543-6461

afamall@tafa.org (INTERNET)

September 28<sup>th</sup>, 1998

Ms. Andrea Kane  
Domestic Policy Council  
The White House  
Washington DC

RE: September 30<sup>th</sup> Meeting 2:00pm  
H.R. 3314 – Fatherhood Count Act of 1998

Dear Ms. Kane:

Thank you for agreeing to our meeting and providing the Clinton Administration with information as to why President Clinton and Vice President Gore should be openly supportive of this critical legislation. For the first time in Congressional history we have an opportunity to see federal funding for positive fatherhood programs. Our appeal is to seek the widest flexibility for father eligibility for services regardless of whether the father was previously married or not. Eligibility for a married union member should be as similar for another father with the same employment and income but not married. In consideration of the major expansion of child support legislation in 1984, Congress included a Sense of the Congress relating to married and divorced fathers. This amendment was co-sponsored by Senator Moynihan from New York. The comments made by Senator Dole, during the Senate debate, speak to the merits of Shared Parenting legislation adopted by over 31 states at the time. The philosophy of Shared Parenting had resulted in increased parental involvement by both parents and increased compliance with child support orders. This is the positive experience we wish to share with you during our meeting and why we need flexibility in the guidelines for father eligibility. A number of speakers will address these related issues during our meeting.

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**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.  
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the  
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

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Enclosed for your review is our list of attending associates, their affiliations, and their personal identification information. Please call me in Washington DC at 202-543-6461 if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

**BILL HARRINGTON, PRESIDENT  
COMMISSIONER – U.S. COMMISSION ON CHILD & FAMILY WELFARE**

**BILL HARRINGTON  
TACOMA, WASHINGTON**

P6/(b)(6)

P6/B6

**ROBERT SUDAR  
CALIFORNIA – UNITED FATHERS OF AMERICA**

P6/(b)(6)

P6/B6

**CYNTHIA EWING  
CHESAPEAKE, VA. VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S ACCESS PROGRAM**

P6/(b)(6)

P6/B6

**J.C. MIELKE-HUMPHRIES GOVERNMENT RELATIONS  
MEN'S HEALTH NETWORK**

P6/(b)(6)

P6/B6

**JEFFREY JOHNSON – PhD & PRESIDENT  
NATIONAL CENTER FOR STRATEGIC NONPROFIT PLANNING & COMMUNITY  
LEADERSHIP**

P6/(b)(6)

P6/B6



DAVID MANVILLE – ACSW-LMFT  
FAMILY COUNSELING SUPERVISOR – FRIEND OF THE COURT  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

JOSEPH MASON, DIRECTOR  
NONCUSTODIAL PARENT SERVICES OF ILLINOIS

P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED] P6/136

DOUGLAS FOSTER, CONSULTANT  
AMERICAN FATHERS ALLIANCE

P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED] P6/136

STACI PECKHAM – RESEARCH ANALYST  
MEN'S HEALTH NETWORK

P6/(b)(6) [REDACTED] P6/136

CONGRESSMAN CONYER'S OFFICE

GREG MOORE – LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR

[REDACTED] P6/136

SEAN GRALTON, ESQ.

[REDACTED] P6/136

P6/(b)(6)

Andrea Kane

08/07/98 06:17:28

PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EQP

Subject: Fathers Bill

I heard that Shaw spoke at child support conference this week and said he planned to move the bill in Sept, including identifying offsets. Apparently Levin also spoke and said he supported the bill (this would be first Dem supporter). Sarah, can you confirm and give us an update on what you're hearing? If this is all true, I think we'll begin getting more pressure re: our position and engaging on the bill. Has HHS moved ahead with more detailed review of the bill? Thanks

Message Sent To:

Igilmore @ os.dhhs.gov @ inet  
Nancy.Hoit @ npr.gov @ inet  
Imellgre @ osaspe.dhhs.gov @ inet  
Lisa M. Mallory/OVP @ OVP  
Pamela.Johnson @ npr.gov @ inet  
Scostin @ os.dhhs.gov @ inet



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
200 INDEPENDENCE AVE., SW  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

PHONE: (202) 690-6311

FAX: (202) 690-8425

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION  
HUMAN SERVICES LEGISLATION  
ROOM 413 H HUMPHREY BUILDING

*CC: CR*

TO : Andrea Kane  
OFFICE : \_\_\_\_\_  
ROOM NO : \_\_\_\_\_  
PHONE NO : \_\_\_\_\_  
FAX NO : 456-7431

- FROM:**
- MARY M. BOURDETTE
  - BARBARA P. CLARK
  - GREG JONES
  - PATRICIA BRAVO
  - AMY LOCKHART
  - LAUREN GRIFFIN
  - LULA BARNES

TOTAL PAGES  
(INCLUDING COVER): 16

REMARKS:  
*Andrea -  
We got a copy of the  
Shaw Fatherhood bill today.  
-laurel*

**Fathers Count: The Next Step in Welfare Reform  
A Republican Initiative to Help Low-Income Fathers  
Congressman E. Clay Shaw, Jr.  
March 1998**

The 1996 welfare reform law has had the effect of encouraging several hundred thousand welfare mothers to take jobs and to make impressive efforts to achieve self sufficiency. By contrast, fathers of children on welfare all too often are not fulfilling their responsibilities to their children and the children's mother. To take the next step in welfare reform, we must find a way to help children by providing them with more than a working mother and sporadic child support. We must encourage marriage so that children can benefit from all the psychological, social, and financial resources that growing up in stable two-parent families provides.

This will be one of the most difficult social tasks of the early 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Fathers have been ignored and in many ways even displaced in the various waves of social reform that have swept the policy landscape in the past several decades. And yet the foundation of civilized society has always been the two-parent family. That half our children--and over 80 percent of our minority children--spend some time in a single-parent family before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday is a symptom of underlying forces that are not well understood. But the fact that millions of fathers no longer live with their children is the primary strand in a web of circumstances that leads to school failure, drug addiction, unemployment, crime, and illegitimacy. The easy availability of welfare and the unprecedented increase in illegitimacy, as well as the disappearance of high-paying, low-skilled jobs, played roles in the demise of the American family. Welfare reform changed the rules for mothers — work has replaced dependency. Now it's time for marriage to replace illegitimacy.

Given the repeated failure of large-scale government social interventions, we must begin this fight where it will eventually be won--in the neighborhoods where young boys grow up to be fathers but not husbands. And the battle must be waged, not primarily by government bureaucrats, but by ministers, school teachers, employers, and employed males who live in these communities--in short, by a powerful combination of citizens and leaders who have experience working at the community level.

The nation is fortunate to already have a nascent movement of this type. Without much publicity, a surprising number of small, community groups that work with fathers has come into existence in the past decade. These small but growing organizations attempt to reunite fathers with their children, and where possible with the children's mother, and to help fathers join the labor force or improve their skills so they can secure better jobs. Many of the organizations are affiliated with churches or other faith-based organizations.

Experience shows that it would be unwise for the federal government to establish a new federal program to provide direct help to these fathers. Rather, we must help nurture community and faith-based programs by supplying partial funding and by evaluating the programs to find successful approaches that then can be repeated in other communities. Early evaluations of

existing programs indicate that it is possible to promote relations between fathers and their children and to convince fathers that they must provide more financial help to their children. On the other hand, the projects have had only modest success in helping fathers increase either their marriage rates or incomes. Even so, given the newness of these programs, we can expect improvements as more and better approaches are tested.

More to the point, does anybody have a better idea? We simply must find ways to make two-parent families flourish, including in poor and low-income communities. If done carefully, government can play a constructive role here, especially in the early stages of program development.

To this end, we are proposing block grant funding to states that governors and state legislatures would use to support community projects designed to help young men become better fathers and better providers. Here are more details of the legislation that was introduced by Republicans on the Human Resources Subcommittee of the House Committee on Ways and Means:

- ▶ The Fathers Count Initiative creates a \$2 billion block grant over 5 years. Funding will begin at \$0.2 billion in 1999 and grow to \$0.3 billion in 2000, \$0.4 billion in 2001, and \$0.5 billion in 2002 and 2003.
- ▶ The money would be given to states in proportion to their share of the U.S. population.
- ▶ Funds for the block grant will be obtained by reducing spending on other programs or by capping attorney fees as part of the tobacco settlement.
- ▶ States would be required to establish a procedure to review grant applications from governmental and private (both profit and non-profit) organizations; these organizations would compete for the state's grant money.
- ▶ Projects must be designed to achieve two goals. First, projects must encourage marriage and better parenting by fathers. Although marriage is the primary goal of this program, projects may emphasize ways for fathers to become better parents even if they do not live with their children. Second, projects must feature activities that help fathers obtain employment or increase their skills so they can qualify for higher-paying jobs.
- ▶ The charitable choice language from section 104 of the welfare reform law, which allows full participation by faith-based organizations, would be included in the bill.
- ▶ States would be required to spend at least 75 percent of their grant funds on non-governmental organizations (both profit and non-profit).
- ▶ \$100 million would be set aside for research, evaluation, and technical assistance.

r/fathersbilloutline

F:\M5\SHAW\SHAW.077

H.L.C.

105TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. \_\_\_\_\_

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. SHAW (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. WATKINS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

---

### A BILL

To provide grants to States to encourage fathers to become better parents.

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Fathers Count Act  
5 of 1998".

6 **SEC. 2. GRANTS TO STATES TO ENCOURAGE FATHERS TO**  
7 **BECOME BETTER PARENTS.**

8 Title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601-  
9 679b) is amended by inserting after part B the following:

1 **"PART C—GRANTS TO STATES TO ENCOURAGE**  
2 **FATHERS TO BECOME BETTER PARENTS**

3 **"SEC. 441. STATE PLAN.**

4 "A State desiring to receive a grant under this part  
5 shall submit to the Secretary a plan which describes how  
6 the State will—

7 "(1) review applications from governmental and  
8 private (nonprofit and for profit) organizations for  
9 funds provided to the State under this part, includ-  
10 ing the criteria that will be used to award such  
11 funds; and

12 "(2) administer the funds provided to the State  
13 under this part.

14 **"SEC. 442. GRANTS TO STATES.**

15 "(a) GRANT AUTHORITY.—Subject to the availability  
16 of funds, the Secretary shall make a grant to a State that  
17 complies with section 441, for each fiscal year beginning  
18 with fiscal year 2000 that begins after the date the Sec-  
19 retary receives the State plan submitted pursuant to sec-  
20 tion 441, in the amount described in subsection (b).

21 "(b) GRANT AMOUNT.—

22 "(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the grant to  
23 be made to a State under this part for a fiscal year  
24 shall be the amount that bears the same relation to  
25 the amount specified in paragraph (2) for the fiscal  
26 year as the population of the State (as determined

1 by the Bureau of the Census for the most recent fis-  
2 cal year for which information is available) bears to  
3 the population of the United States (as so deter-  
4 mined), subject to section 447.

5 "(2) AMOUNT SPECIFIED.—The amount speci-  
6 fied in this paragraph is—

7 "(A) \$200,000,000 for fiscal year 2000;

8 "(B) \$300,000,000 for fiscal year 2001;

9 "(C) \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 2002;

10 "(D) \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2003;

11 and

12 "(E) \$500,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.

13 **"SEC. 443. USE OF FUNDS.**

14 "(a) IN GENERAL.—A State to which a grant is made  
15 under this section—

16 "(1) shall use the grant to fund projects  
17 which—

18 "(A) encourage unmarried or prospective  
19 fathers to get married, and encourage better  
20 parenting by fathers who are living with 1 or  
21 more of their children; or

22 "(B) include activities that help fathers ob-  
23 tain gainful employment, or help fathers in-  
24 crease their skills in order to qualify for higher-  
25 paying jobs; and

1           “(2) may use the grant funds to support  
2 projects which emphasize ways for fathers who do  
3 not live with 1 or more of their children to become  
4 better parents.

5           “(b) TARGETING OF NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZA-  
6 TIONS.—A State to which a grant is made under this sec-  
7 tion shall provide not less than 75 percent of the grant  
8 funds to nongovernmental organizations.

9           “(c) TARGETING OF FATHERS WITH ANNUAL IN-  
10 COME BELOW STATE AVERAGE INCOME OF MALE EARN-  
11 ERS.—A State to which a grant is made under this section  
12 shall ensure that not less than 80 percent of the grant  
13 funds are used to provide services for fathers whose in-  
14 come is less than the State or local average income level  
15 for male earners.

16           “(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—A State to which a  
17 grant is made under this section for a fiscal year shall  
18 remit to the Secretary any funds remaining from the grant  
19 that have not been expended by the end of the next fiscal  
20 year.

21 **“SEC. 444. COORDINATION WITH OTHER PROGRAMS.**

22           “(a) AUTHORITY TO USE WELFARE-TO-WORK AND  
23 TITLE XX FUNDS FOR ACTIVITIES UNDER THIS PART.—  
24 A State to which a grant is made under section 441 may

1 use funds provided under section 403(a)(5) or title XX  
2 in any manner described in section 443.

3       “(b) ADMINISTRATION OF WELFARE-TO-WORK  
4 FUNDS.—A State that uses funds provided under section  
5 403(a)(5) for activities under this part may administer the  
6 funds so used through the State agency responsible for  
7 administering the funds provided under the other provi-  
8 sions of section 403(a).

9       “(c) COORDINATION WITH TANF PROGRAM.—The  
10 State shall coordinate the State program funded under  
11 this part with the State program funded under part A.

12 **“SEC. 445. DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS BY STATES.**

13       “(a) APPROPRIATION BY STATE LEGISLATURE.—  
14 Any funds received by a State under this part shall be  
15 subject to appropriation by the State legislature, consist-  
16 ent with this part.

17       “(b) DISBURSEMENT BY GOVERNOR.—The Governor  
18 of a State to which funds are provided under this part  
19 may disburse the funds consistent with this part, except  
20 as otherwise provided by State law.

21 **“SEC. 446. SERVICES PROVIDED BY CHARITABLE, RELI-  
22 GIOUS, OR PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.**

23       “(a) STATE OPTION.—A State may—

1           “(1) administer and provide services under the  
2           program under this part through contracts with  
3           charitable, religious, or private organizations; and

4           “(2) provide beneficiaries of assistance under  
5           the program with certificates, vouchers, or other  
6           forms of disbursement which are redeemable with  
7           such organizations.

8           “(b) RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.—The purpose of  
9           this section is to allow States to contract with religious  
10          organizations, or to allow religious organizations to accept  
11          certificates, vouchers, or other forms of disbursement  
12          under any program under this part, on the same basis as  
13          any other nongovernmental provider without impairing the  
14          religious character of such organizations, and without di-  
15          minishing the religious freedom of beneficiaries of assist-  
16          ance funded under such program.

17          “(c) NONDISCRIMINATION AGAINST RELIGIOUS OR-  
18          GANIZATIONS.—In the event a State exercises its authority  
19          under subsection (a), religious organizations are eligible,  
20          on the same basis as any other private organization, as  
21          contractors to provide assistance, or to accept certificates,  
22          vouchers, or other forms of disbursement, under any pro-  
23          gram under this part so long as the programs are imple-  
24          mented consistent with the Establishment Clause of the  
25          United States Constitution. Except as provided in sub-

1 section (k), neither the Federal Government nor a State  
2 receiving funds under such programs shall discriminate  
3 against an organization which is or applies to be a contrac-  
4 tor to provide assistance, or which accepts certificates,  
5 vouchers, or other forms of disbursement, on the basis  
6 that the organization has a religious character.

7 “(d) RELIGIOUS CHARACTER AND FREEDOM.—

8 “(1) RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.—A religious  
9 organization with a contract described in subsection  
10 (a)(1), or which accepts certificates, vouchers, or  
11 other forms of disbursement under subsection (a)(2),  
12 shall retain its independence from Federal, State,  
13 and local governments, including such organization’s  
14 control over the definition, development, practice,  
15 and expression of its religious beliefs.

16 “(2) ADDITIONAL SAFEGUARDS.—Neither the  
17 Federal Government nor a State shall require a reli-  
18 gious organization to—

19 “(A) alter its form of internal governance;

20 or

21 “(B) remove religious art, icons, scripture,

22 or other symbols;

23 in order to be eligible to contract to provide assist-

24 ance, or to accept certificates, vouchers, or other

1 forms of disbursement, funded under a program  
2 under this part.

3 “(e) RIGHTS OF BENEFICIARIES OF ASSISTANCE.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If an individual described  
5 in paragraph (2) has an objection to the religious  
6 character of the organization or institution from  
7 which the individual receives, or would receive, as-  
8 sistance funded under any program under this part,  
9 the State in which the individual resides shall pro-  
10 vide such individual (if otherwise eligible for such as-  
11 sistance) within a reasonable period of time after the  
12 date of such objection with assistance from an alter-  
13 native provider that is accessible to the individual  
14 and the value of which is not less than the value of  
15 the assistance which the individual would have re-  
16 ceived from such organization.

17 “(2) INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED.—An individual  
18 described in this paragraph is an individual who re-  
19 ceives, applies for, or requests to apply for, assist-  
20 ance under a program under this part.

21 “(f) EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES.—A religious organi-  
22 zation’s exemption provided under section 702 of the Civil  
23 Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-1a) regarding em-  
24 ployment practices shall not be affected by its participa-  
25 tion in, or receipt of funds from, programs under this part.

1       “(g) NONDISCRIMINATION AGAINST BENE-  
2 FICIARIES.—Except as otherwise provided in law, a reli-  
3 gious organization shall not discriminate against an indi-  
4 vidual in regard to rendering assistance funded under any  
5 program under this part on the basis of religion, a reli-  
6 gious belief, or refusal to actively participate in a religious  
7 practice.

8       “(h) FISCAL ACCOUNTABILITY.—

9           “(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in para-  
10 graph (2), any religious organization contracting to  
11 provide assistance funded under any program under  
12 this part shall be subject to the same regulations as  
13 other contractors to account in accord with generally  
14 accepted auditing principles for the use of such  
15 funds provided under such programs.

16           “(2) LIMITED AUDIT.—If such organization  
17 segregates Federal funds provided under such pro-  
18 grams into separate accounts, then only the financial  
19 assistance provided with such funds shall be subject  
20 to audit.

21       “(i) COMPLIANCE.—Any party which seeks to enforce  
22 its rights under this section may assert a civil action for  
23 injunctive relief exclusively in an appropriate State court  
24 against the entity or agency that allegedly commits such  
25 violation.

1       “(j) LIMITATIONS ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN  
2 PURPOSES.—No funds provided directly to institutions or  
3 organizations to provide services and administer programs  
4 under subsection (a)(1) shall be expended for sectarian  
5 worship, instruction, or proselytization.

6       “(k) PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this section shall be  
7 construed to preempt any provision of a State constitution  
8 or State statute that prohibits or restricts the expenditure  
9 of State funds in or by religious organizations.

10       “SEC. 447. ENFORCEMENT PROVISIONS.

11       “(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary finds that a  
12 State has used funds provided under this part in violation  
13 of this part or of any provision of the State plan submitted  
14 under section 441, the Secretary shall reduce the amount  
15 otherwise payable under section 442 to the State by the  
16 amount so misused as the Secretary considers appropriate.

17       (b) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF PENALTIES.—

18       (1) IN GENERAL.—In imposing penalties under  
19 subsection (a), the Secretary shall not reduce any  
20 payment to a State by more than 10 percent.

21       (2) CARRYFORWARD OF UNRECOVERED PEN-  
22 ALTIES.—To the extent that paragraph (1) of this  
23 subsection prevents the Secretary from recovering  
24 during a fiscal year the full amount of penalties im-  
25 posed on a State under subsection (a) of this section

1 for a prior fiscal year, the Secretary shall apply any  
2 remaining amount of such penalties to the grant  
3 payable to the State under this part for the succeed-  
4 ing fiscal year.

5 **“(c) APPEAL OF ADVERSE DECISIONS.—**Section 410  
6 shall apply to an adverse action taken under this part in  
7 the same manner in which the section applies to an ad-  
8 verse action taken under part A.

9 **“SEC. 448. RESEARCH, EVALUATIONS, AND TECHNICAL AS-**  
10 **SISTANCE.**

11 **“(a) RESEARCH.—**The Secretary, directly or through  
12 grants, contracts, or interagency agreements, shall con-  
13 duct research on the State programs funded under this  
14 part.

15 **“(b) EVALUATIONS.—**

16 **“(1) IN GENERAL.—**Beginning in fiscal year  
17 2000, the Secretary, directly or through grants, con-  
18 tracts, or interagency agreements, shall annually  
19 evaluate how grants made under this part are used,  
20 and a State to which a grant is so made shall co-  
21 operate with the Secretary in the conduct of the  
22 evaluations.

23 **“(2) REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS.—**Beginning  
24 with fiscal year 2003, and every 2 fiscal years there-  
25 after, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a

1 report on the evaluations conducted under para-  
2 graph (1) before the fiscal year.

3 “(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, di-  
4 rectly or through grants, contracts, or interagency agree-  
5 ments, shall provide States with technical assistance for  
6 the purpose of disseminating information about successful  
7 programs and program components to entities potentially  
8 eligible to receive funds provided under this part.

9 “(d) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPRO-  
10 PRIATIONS.—

11 “(1) RESEARCH AND EVALUATIONS.—For re-  
12 search and evaluations under this section, there are  
13 authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary not  
14 more than \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000  
15 through 2004.

16 “(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—For technical  
17 assistance under this section, there are authorized to  
18 be appropriated to the Secretary not more than  
19 \$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 through  
20 2004.

21 “(e) LIMITED REPROGRAMMING AUTHORITY.—Dur-  
22 ing a fiscal year, the Secretary may use not more than  
23 20 percent of any amount appropriated under a paragraph  
24 of subsection (d) for the fiscal year for the purpose de-  
25 scribed in the other subparagraph of subsection (d).

## 1 "SEC. 449. DEFINITIONS.

2 "In this part:

3 "(1) FISCAL YEAR.—The term 'fiscal year'  
4 means any 12-month period ending on September 30  
5 of a calendar year.

6 "(2) STATE.—The term 'State' means the 50  
7 States of the United States, the District of Colum-  
8 bia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United  
9 States Virgin Islands, Guam, and American  
10 Samoa."



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION  
HUMAN SERVICES LEGISLATION  
ROOM 413 H HUMPHREY BUILDING

CC: CR  
DF  
Jessica  
Gibson

FROM:

- MARY M. BOURDETTE
- BARBARA P. CLARK
- GREG JONES
- PATRICIA BRAVO
- AMY LOCKHART
- LAUREN GRIFFIN
- LULA BARNES

TO : Andrea Kane

OFFICE : \_\_\_\_\_

ROOM NO : \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO : \_\_\_\_\_

FAX NO : 456-7431

TOTAL PAGES INCLUDING COVER) : 4

File -  
Fathers  
1998  
[file on windowsill]

REMARKS:

~~Here is paper on Fatherhood proposal.~~

~~Lauren~~

Andrea - Here is Shaw's statement and press release! Lauren

# NEWS

## FROM THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
February 25, 1998

CONTACT: Ari Fleischer or Trent Duffy  
(202) 225-8933

### SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCES

## NEWS CONFERENCE TOMORROW

Thursday, February 26, 1998 — 10:00 a.m.

Institute for Responsible Fatherhood  
3594 Hayes Street NE -- Washington, D.C.

### Shaw to Launch New Legislation to Strengthen Families, Boost Parental Responsibility, Help Children

*"Fatherhood Counts" Bill Would Provide Block Grants to States for  
Projects to Promote Marriage, Protect Children, Enhance Fatherhood*

**PHOTO/VIDEO EDITORS:** News Conference will be held in a playground in a Washington, D.C. community with children playing and swingsets as backdrop.

WASHINGTON — Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr., (R-FL) Chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resources of the Committee on Ways and Means, will host a news conference to introduce new community-based block grant legislation to enhance fatherhood and parental responsibility in America. The news conference will be held Thursday, February, 26, 1998, 10:00 a.m., at the Institute for Responsible Fatherhood, 3594 Hayes Street, NE, Washington, DC.

Shaw will outline legislation cosponsored by Ways and Means Committee Chairman Bill Archer (R-TX) and other key Republican Ways and Means Committee Members. Archer listed this legislation as one of his priorities for the Human Resources Subcommittee when discussing the Committee's 1998 agenda in January.

Shaw will be joined by Wade Horn, Director of the National Fatherhood Initiative, Charles Ballard, Director of the Institute for Responsible Fatherhood, and a participating father who will discuss one program's positive impact on him and his family.

An overview of the legislation, national statistics on fatherhood, and a listing of potential non-profits that may compete for funding will be available at the news conference. Call for directions and map to event.

**Fathers Count: The Next Step in Welfare Reform**  
**A Republican Initiative to Help Low-Income Fathers**  
**Congressman E. Clay Shaw, Jr.**  
**February 26, 1998**

The 1996 welfare reform law has had the effect of encouraging several hundred thousand welfare mothers to take jobs and to make impressive efforts to achieve self sufficiency. By contrast, fathers of children on welfare still face a host of unsolved and largely unaddressed problems--lack of positive role models, poor education, disdain for authority, drug and alcohol addictions, and inadequate labor force experience. To take the next step in welfare reform, we must find a way to help children by providing them with more than a working mother and sporadic child support. We must encourage marriage so that children can benefit from all the psychological, social, and financial resources that growing up in stable two-parent families provides.

This will be one of the most difficult social tasks of the early 21<sup>st</sup> Century. For reasons that are not altogether clear, fathers have been ignored and in many ways even displaced in the various waves of social reform that have swept the policy landscape in the past several decades. And yet the foundation of civilized society has always been the two-parent family. That half our children--and well over 80 percent of our minority children--spend some time in a single-parent family before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday is a symptom of underlying forces that are not well understood. But the fact that millions of fathers no longer live with their children is the primary strand in a web of circumstances that leads to school failure, drug addiction, unemployment, crime, and illegitimacy. The easy availability of welfare and the unprecedented increase in illegitimacy, as well as the disappearance of high-paying, low-skilled jobs, played roles in the demise of the American family, but at this point treatment is more important than diagnosis.

Given the repeated failure of large-scale government social interventions, we must begin this fight where it will eventually be won--in the neighborhoods where young boys grow up to be fathers but not husbands. And the battle must be waged, not primarily by government bureaucrats, but by ministers, school teachers, employers, and employed males who live in these communities--in short, by a powerful combination of citizens and leaders who have experience working at the community level.

The nation is fortunate to already have a nascent movement of this type. Without much publicity, a surprising number of small, community-based groups that work with fathers has come into existence in the past decade. These small but growing organizations attempt to reunite fathers with their children, and where possible with the children's mother, and to help fathers join the labor force or improve their skills so they can secure better jobs. Many of the organizations are affiliated with churches or other faith-based organizations.

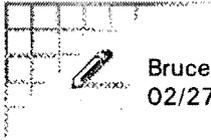
Experience shows that it would be unwise for the federal government to establish a new federal program to provide direct help to these fathers. Rather, we must help nurture community programs by supplying partial funding and by evaluating the programs to find successful

approaches that then can be replicated in other communities. Early evaluations of existing programs indicate that it is possible to promote relations between fathers and their children and to convince fathers that they must provide more financial help to their children. On the other hand, the projects have had only modest success in helping fathers increase either their income or marriage rates. Even so, given the newness of these programs, we can expect improvements as more and better approaches are tested.

More to the point, does anybody have a better idea? We simply must find ways to make two-parent families flourish, including in poor and low-income communities. If done carefully, government can play a constructive role here, especially in the early stages of program development.

To this end, we are proposing block grant funding to states that governors and state legislatures would use to support community projects designed to help these young men become better fathers and better providers. Here are more details of the legislation that was introduced on February 26 by Republicans on the Human Resources Subcommittee of the House Committee on Ways and Means:

- ▶ The Fathers Count Initiative creates a \$2 billion block grant over 5 years. Funding will begin at \$0.2 billion in 1999 and grow to \$0.3 billion in 2000, \$0.4 billion in 2001, and \$0.5 billion in 2002 and 2003.
- ▶ The money would be given to states in proportion to their share of the U.S. population.
- ▶ Funds for the block grant will be obtained by reducing spending on other programs or by capping attorney fees as part of the tobacco settlement.
- ▶ States would be required to establish a procedure to review grant applications from governmental and private (both profit and non-profit) organizations; these organizations would compete for the state's grant money.
- ▶ Projects must be designed to achieve two goals. First, projects must encourage marriage and better parenting by fathers. Although marriage is the primary goal of this program, projects may emphasize ways for fathers to become better parents even if they do not live with their children. Second, projects must feature activities that help fathers obtain employment or increase their skills so they can qualify for higher-paying jobs.
- ▶ The charitable choice language from section 104 of the welfare reform law, which allows full participation by faith-based organizations, would be included in the bill.
- ▶ States would be required to spend at least 75 percent of their grant funds on non-governmental organizations (both profit and non-profit).
- ▶ \$100 million would be set aside for research, evaluation, and technical assistance.



Bruce N. Reed  
02/27/98 09:47:10 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Andrea Kane/OPD/EOP

cc: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP, Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

Subject: Re: Fatherhood Counts Block Grants 

Thanks for the scoop. The bill sounds well-intentioned, and is no doubt good politics, but what they'd spend the money on is awfully fuzzy. Training and marriage incentives don't work with this population, do they? I'd rather spend the \$ to give unemployed delinquent dads workfare slots and insist that they work off their child support.

Andrea Kane

02/26/98 07:28:37

PRR

Record Type: Record

To: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP, Diana Fortuna/OPD/EOP

cc: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

Subject: Fatherhood Counts Block Grants

Here's a summary of what Shaw announced today FYI and as possible weekly item. Without looking at the bill language itself, the concept looks fairly decent. The financing is obviously a problem, though they now say offsetting funding cuts OR cap on tobacco attorney fees (Archer press release in late January only referenced fee cap).

**Republicans Introduce "Fatherhood Counts" Block Grants:** On February 26th, Congressman Shaw announced block grant legislation to enhance fatherhood and parental responsibility. The bill is co-sponsored by Congressman Archer and other Republican Ways and Means members. Shaw characterized this initiative as the next step in welfare reform, as a way "to help children by providing them with more than a working mother and sporadic child support." The initiative creates a \$2 billion block grant over five years, with funding allocated to states based on population. The block grants would be paid for either by reducing other spending or capping tobacco attorney fees. States would award funds to community-based projects that encourage marriage and better parenting by fathers--even if they are not living with their children-- and help fathers obtain employment or get better jobs. At least 75% of the funds would be directed to non-governmental organizations and at least 80% would be spent on low-income fathers. The legislation sets aside \$100 million for research, evaluation, and technical assistance. Shaw was joined at the announcement by Charles Ballard and Wade Horn, who is also working closely with a bipartisan Governor's Task Force on Fathers.



## Stamp of approval

Hillary Rodham Clinton and Sen. Dianne Feinstein look at a 40-cent stamp that will raise funds for breast-cancer research. It will be used for 32-cent postage, with 70 percent of the net proceeds going to the National Institutes of Health.

# House considers bill to revitalize families

## Grants would aid fatherhood programs

By Cheryl Wetzstein  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

A trio of young fathers from Baltimore's inner city yesterday told a House hearing how a local fatherhood program helped them turn their lives around.

Paul Hope said he is working, has stopped carrying a gun and is close to his two sons. Anthony Edwards said he is now a junior in college. And Victor Downer, 35, a long-time addict, said he's been drug-free for eight months.

The fatherhood program they credited with their success, however, is slated to close because of budget cuts, the program director told the House Ways and Means subcommittee on human resources.

Joseph T. Jones Jr., director of the Baltimore Healthy Start's Men's Services program, said "designated funding" was necessary to help the program survive.

The House subcommittee is considering a bill that could do exactly that: The Fathers Count Act, introduced in March by Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr., Florida Republican and subcommittee chairman, is a unique block-grant program aimed at helping low-income fathers become responsible parents, get jobs and get married.

The bill would spend \$1.9 billion over five years. Community groups, including religious groups, that work with fathers would be primary grant recipients.

Wade F. Horn, president of the National Fatherhood Initiative, and Charles A. Ballard, founder of

the Institute for Responsible Fatherhood and Family Revitalization, praised the bill.

The number of children growing up in fatherless homes is finally "leveling off," said Mr. Horn. If the nation promotes marriage, which is the "most likely pathway to a lifetime father," the trend toward fatherlessness could be reversed within five years, he said.

"Without marriage being revitalized, it's not going to work," said Mr. Ballard.

However, Ronald Mincy, leader of a Ford Foundation program to strengthen "fragile families," questioned the wisdom of trying to promote marriage in places where it is seldom seen.

In related news, the Census Bureau reported Wednesday that only 46 percent of black families are led by two parents, down from 68 percent in 1970.

Mr. Mincy said unmarried parents should first learn how to be "team" parents to address children's immediate needs. After couples have mastered these skills, he said, they may then "heal, build or rekindle their personal relationship and decide to marry one another."

Mr. Jones, who runs the Baltimore men's program, said that marriage and spirituality were the key missing ingredients in the neighborhoods he worked in. But getting men to the point of thinking about marriage and spiritual values required a significant investment in time and personal contact.

**The Washington Times**

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1998

2/18

Lon

"maybe in next couple of weeks"

Is it Shaw or Shaw/Archer

→ nothing imminent

→ on floor schedule for April

GNRS - Winter mty kickoff

June — hot NBA Wobblomenent

~~Fatherhood~~  
~~GNRS group~~  
Summer mty → NBA

Budget + Copier

Encouraging fathers

Copies 24 hour family



CC: CR  
DF  
From: AUC

*Handwritten signature*

Overview of Fatherhood Initiative  
January 1998

- The Fatherhood Initiative creates a \$2 billion block grant over 5 years. Funding will begin at \$0.2 billion in 1999 and grow to \$0.3 billion in 2000, \$0.4 billion in 2001, and \$0.5 billion in 2002 and 2003. (A total of \$100 million will be set-aside for evaluation and technical assistance; see below.) The block grant would be permanently authorized as Title IV-F of the Social Security Act.
- The money would be given to states in proportion to their share of the U.S. population.
- Governors would be required to establish a procedure to review grant applications from governmental and private (both profit and non-profit) organizations; these organizations would compete for the state's grant money. States could determine the number of grants, size of grants, and most rules for application and for conducting the services for fathers. Governors could use an existing state bureaucracy to make the grant awards or could create a new entity to review and award grants.
- Projects must be designed to achieve two goals. First, projects must encourage marriage and better parenting by fathers. Although marriage is the primary goal of this program, projects may emphasize ways for fathers to become better parents even when they do not live with their children. Second, projects must feature activities that help fathers obtain employment or increase their skills so they can qualify for higher-paying jobs.
- The Brown provision from section 901 of the welfare bill, which stipulates that money in the TANF block grant must be appropriated by state legislatures like other state funds, also would apply to funds in the Fatherhood block grant.
- The charitable choice language from section 104 of the welfare reform bill, which allows full participation by faith-based organizations, would be included in the bill.
- States would be required to spend at least 75 percent of their grant funds on non-governmental organizations (both nonprofit and for-profit).
- All fathers and potential fathers are eligible to participate in projects supported with these funds; however, at least 80 percent of a state's funds must be spent on fathers with incomes under the state or local average income level for male earners.

- The bill will clarify that states can use funds from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block grant and from the Title XX Social Services block grant to support any activities that qualify for support under this legislation.
- The bill will clarify that states can use funds from the Welfare-to-Work grant program enacted last year by Congress to support any activities that qualify for support under this legislation. States choosing this option may administer the funds through their TANF program.
- \$50 million would be set aside for funding research and evaluation over the 5-year period. HHS will be given the authority to oversee the research. Evaluation must begin during the fiscal year 1999. As a condition of receiving money, states and local projects must agree to cooperate with evaluation.
- \$50 million would be set aside for technical assistance, the major purpose of which would be to disseminate successful programs and program components to potential grantees. HHS would be responsible for overseeing the technical assistance, either by directly providing the assistance or by contracting with outside organizations.

# **STATEMENT**

**FROM CHARLES B. RANGEL**  
**Ranking Democrat, Committee on Ways and Means**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
**February 25, 1998**

**CONTACT: Ellen Dadisman**  
**202-225-4021**

## **RANGEL RESPONSE TO THE FATHERHOOD INITIATIVE**

For years, I have argued that we need to address the problems of unemployed young men who father children. This legislation could be a small step in the right direction.

But I hope that my Republican colleagues will also see the virtue of educating our young people well enough so that they enter marriage and parenthood already prepared to support themselves and their families. Without the hope that education instills, these kids will never be able to make use of a block grant like the one my Republican colleagues are proposing. Employability is an incentive to marriage.

And remember, it is equally important that we support these families when they go to work. That means increasing the supply of safe and affordable child care. On that score, I think President Clinton has the right idea. I hope we will find a way to "marry" these two initiatives — that would be a big help to millions of American families.

###



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

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ROOM 413 H HUMPHREY BUILDING

**FROM:**

TO : Cynthia

OFFICE : \_\_\_\_\_

ROOM NO : \_\_\_\_\_

PHONE NO : \_\_\_\_\_

FAX NO : 456-7431

- MARY M. BOURDETTE
- BARBARA P. CLARK
- GREG JONES
- PATRICIA BRAVO
- AMY LOCKHART
- LAUREN GRIFFIN
- LULA BARNES

TOTAL PAGES INCLUDING COVER) : 4

**REMARKS:**

*Archer press release  
on Fatherhood Proposal*

# NEWS

## FROM THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Ari Fleischer or Scott Brenner

January 20, 1998

(202) 225-8933

### **Archer to Seek \$200 Billion Reduction in National Debt** **Proposes Tax Cap to Fight Record High Taxes**

#### **Launches New "Fatherhood Counts" Initiative** **Wants Cap on Lawyer Fees in Tobacco Settlement**

Washington - In a speech about the role of government in the potential post-deficit era, Congressman Bill Archer, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, today called for a ten-year, \$200 billion reduction in the national debt and a cap on taxation in order to strengthen families and children, while protecting against big government.

"The era we're entering," Archer said, "will test how big a government the people want, or whether they want a smaller, less taxing government that enhances individual power, freedom, and opportunity, strengthening our moral fabric, freeing families to invest more in themselves, their neighbors, and communities."

"We must care for each other more, and tax each other less," Archer said.

Archer cited a Congressional Budget Office (CBO) report showing that taxes as a percentage of GDP are currently at 19.9%, the highest level at any time in history with the exception of World War II. He called for a cap on taxation of no more than 19.0% "to further protect Americans from big government."

The Chairman expressed his hope that President Clinton "won't defend record high taxes now when America's working families need help the most."

Citing the CBO report which projected a \$660 billion surplus over the next ten years, Archer said, "There are two pillars that will support a smaller government that protects families, and we must build both. We must reduce the tax burden and we must pay down the debt."

"If we don't protect families by letting them keep the money they earn and reducing the debt, the politicians will spend it - they always do," he continued. "Plus, by paying down the debt, we protect our young people, giving them more running room to build strong futures for themselves and their families."

(Over)

Archer announced a three-part series of hearings on the 1998 Taxpayer Relief Act focusing on "Unfair Provisions in the Code"; "Tax Rates, What are they and what Should they be?"; and "Incentives for Savings and Investment." The hearings will cover across the board tax relief such as expanding the 15% tax bracket; individual alternative minimum tax relief; marriage penalty relief; death tax relief; and a proposal to abolish taxes on savings for 30 million Americans, as well as simplification of the capital gains law.

"American workers are caught in a tax trap," Archer said. "The longer they work, the harder they work, the more they pay. That in turn forces parents to work more than they would like, making the job of raising children too hard on too many."

"The giant sucking sound you hear is the sound of taxes being removed from workers' paychecks, denying families the ability to better care for themselves," he said. "That's money that families could have used for child care, better schooling, charitable donations, retirement savings, and the everyday joys of life."

Archer also announced a billion dollar "Fatherhood Counts" initiative that would create a block grant to the Governors for programs that promote marriage, work, payment of child support, and better parenting in order to get fathers more involved with their children.

"Uniting loving fathers with their families may turn out to be the best child care program of all," Archer said.

Archer proposed paying for the initiative by capping the attorney fees in the national tobacco settlement. "The amount of money the trial lawyers are seeking is obscene, and I say that as an attorney," Archer said. "We shouldn't make lawyers richer; we should make children stronger."

The Chairman also said he anticipated sending legislation to the President that fixes the abuses of the Internal Revenue Service and he said he would ask for a vote of the House to protect taxpayers if President Clinton tries to use tax money to pay a court ordered \$285,000 sanction imposed on the White House as a result of the violation of public disclosure laws by Clinton's 1993 health care task force.

Archer called on President Clinton to push for passage this year of a comprehensive Fast Track bill and he said stopping the two-year ban on Medicare reimbursements to doctors who accept private contracts would also be a top priority.

He said he will introduce legislation to create a commission to save Social Security from bankruptcy and he said the Committee will review concerns about the growing misuse of Social Security numbers which has led to identity fraud, credit card fraud, immigration fraud, benefit program fraud and income tax fraud.

# For 19 Million, There's No Father Home

*Poverty, Other Social Problems Much More Likely, Report Says*

By Barbara Vobejda

Washington Post Staff Writer

The proportion of American children growing up in homes without a father has quadrupled since 1950, leaving millions of children in neighborhoods where most families are headed by women, the Annie E. Casey Foundation said in a report released today.

The foundation reported that in 1994, 24 percent of the nation's children, or 19 million, were living in families without fathers present. In 1950, 6 percent of children were living in mother-only households.

In the District of Columbia, more than a third of children are growing up in households where there is no adult male present, and more than two-thirds are in neighborhoods dominated by female-headed families.

"This is a dramatic demographic trend that has significant impact on the lives of these children," said Douglas Nelson, executive director of the foundation. Not only are children in families without fathers present much more likely to be poor, he said, but "the time, the emotional support provided by a second parent seems to also contribute to self-esteem, security and aspiration in children."

The report said children who grow up without fathers are five times more likely to be poor, twice as likely to drop out of high school and much more likely to end up in foster care or juvenile justice facilities. Girls who are raised in single-parent families are three times more likely to become unwed teen moth-

ers, and boys without fathers at home are much more likely to become incarcerated, unemployed and uninvolved with their own children when they become fathers.

The report comes as Congress decides whether and how to revamp the nation's welfare system, a debate that has been driven to a large extent by concern over how to reduce the number of children born to single mothers.

But that debate, said Nelson, has focused too much on creating incentives and sanctions for poor mothers and too little on the role of fathers. He called for social workers and agencies, as well as policymakers, to include fathers in their efforts to improve the lives of children.

The report also urges improved educational opportunities, citing the deterioration in the economic circumstances of young men as an important cause of fatherless families.

Real wages for young men have declined rapidly, especially for those who have not attended college, making it more difficult for many men to support a family. Since 1972, the report said, median income of men 25 to 34 has fallen by 26 percent after adjustment for inflation.

For black men who did not finish high school, earnings fell by 50 percent between 1973 and 1989.

"Almost no one volunteers for roles and duties they cannot fulfill," the report said. "And the simple truth is that disadvantaged young men who do not have the examples, education or opportunity to succeed in today's economy are not prepared

to contribute as providers, protectors and mentors to their children."

Economic conditions as a cause of fatherless families have been played down by many conservatives, who argue instead that the problem stems largely from cultural decline and disintegrating moral values.

The Casey Foundation report does not dismiss the role of changing culture, but it emphasizes the link between the inability of many young men to earn a living wage and their absence from the family.

That correlation is particularly evident in poor neighborhoods. In 1990, the report said, almost 5 million children were living in neighborhoods where the majority of working-age men had been unemployed for most of the year. In the same neighborhoods, 45 percent of families, or twice the national average, were without fathers at home.

The emergence of neighborhoods in which fatherless households are the norm creates a setting where many children simply do not see fathers playing a central role in family life, Nelson said. And that, he said, becomes a powerful influence over what children grow to believe are a father's role and responsibilities.

"Kids tend to form images based on their experiences," Nelson said. "These patterns become cultural realities that help children form expectations about their own adulthood."

The Casey Foundation, headquartered in Baltimore and devoted to issues affecting disadvantaged children, based its annual "Kids Count" report on census and other data.

Andrea Kane

08/07/98 06:17:28  
PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc: Cynthia A. Rice/OPD/EOP  
Subject: Fathers Bill

I heard that Shaw spoke at child support conference this week and said he planned to move the bill in Sept, including identifying offsets. Apparently Levin also spoke and said he supported the bill (this would be first Dem supporter). Sarah, can you confirm and give us an update on what you're hearing? If this is all true, I think we'll begin getting more pressure re: our position and engaging on the bill. Has HHS moved ahead with more detailed review of the bill? Thanks

Message Sent To:

Igilmore @ os.dhhs.gov @ inet  
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lmellgre @ osaspe.dhhs.gov @ inet  
Lisa M. Mallory/OVP @ OVP  
Pamela.Johnson @ npr.gov @ inet  
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Fathers - |  
Shawbill

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