

HEALTH REFORM: THE PRESIDENT'S APPROACH

Here's how health reform works:

- **Guaranteed private insurance.** We want to guarantee every American comprehensive coverage that can never be taken away.
- **Choice.** We want everyone to have the right to choose their own doctor and their own health plan. We want to make sure you get high-quality care by giving you the choice, not your boss or insurance company.
- **Outlaw unfair insurance practices.** We'll make it illegal for insurance companies to jack up your rates if you get sick, charge older people more, or take away your benefits. That's how you'll get affordable insurance you can depend on.
- **Preserve Medicare.** We'll strengthen Medicare, and protect older Americans' choice of doctor. We also want to cover prescription drugs under Medicare, and give new options for long-term care in the home and community.
- **Health benefits guaranteed at work.** Every job should come with health benefits. Most jobs do today. And yet 8 out of 10 Americans who have no insurance are in working families. We want everyone to have health benefits guaranteed at work. The government will provide discounts for small businesses and the unemployed.

AMERICA'S HEALTH CARE CRISIS THE FACTS

Opponents of reform say there's no crisis, but they're wrong.

- **Your benefits are at risk.** 81 million Americans have "pre-existing conditions" that insurers can use to raise rates or deny coverage. 3 out of 4 insurance policies have lifetime limits that cut off benefits when you need them most.
- **Even if you have good insurance today, you can lose it tomorrow.** 58 million Americans are without insurance at some point during the year. And 2 million Americans a month lose their insurance.
- **You're paying more each year.** What American families pay for health insurance has risen 55% in just 3 years.
- **Your choices are declining.** In 1988, nearly 9 out of 10 employers offered health plans that let employees choose any doctor in their community. In 1993, however, only 6 out of 10 employers offered this option to their employees.
- **And you are losing wages.** Without reform, by the year 2000, American workers will lose almost \$600 in wages each year just to keep their health benefits.

BACKUP FACT SHEET

People Without Insurance Each Year 58 Million

THE FACT: "The Bureau of the Census calculated that 50 million Americans lacked health insurance for at least 1 month during 1987. Lewin/VHI updated the census estimate, calculating that 58 million people were uninsured for at least 1 month in 1992."

THE SOURCE: "*Dynamics of People Without Health Insurance: Don't Let the Numbers Fool You,*" Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), January 5, 1994

People With Pre-Existing Conditions 81 Million

THE FACT: An estimated 81 million Americans under age 65 have medical problems for which insurance companies can charge higher premiums, exclude coverage or deny coverage altogether.

THE SOURCE: "*Health Insurance at Risk - The Seven Warning Signs*", Citizens Fund, June 1991 [with data from National Center for Health Statistics "*Health Interview Survey*", further data from the Health Insurance Association of America "*Source Book*", and the latest Department of the Census "*Current Population Surveys*"]

People With Lifetime Limits on Coverage 133 Million

THE FACT: The Bureau of Labor Statistics *1991 Survey of Medium and Large Private Establishments* reports that only 1 out of 4 people have insurance policies without lifetime limits.

THE SOURCE: Table 45 -- Medical Care Benefits: "*Employee Benefits in Medium and Large Private Establishments*", Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991

CALCULATION: In 1992, 177.5 million Americans had private insurance, according to the Employee Benefit Research Institute analysis of the March 1993 CPS. Seventy-five percent of 177.5 million is 133 million.

WELFARE REFORM: WORK

Under the President's reform plan, welfare will be about a paycheck, not a welfare check. To reinforce and reward work, our approach is based on a simple compact. Each recipient will be required to develop a personal employability plan designed to move her into the workforce as quickly as possible. Support, job training, and child care will be provided to help people move from dependence to independence. But time limits will ensure that anyone who can work, must work--in the private sector if possible, in a temporary subsidized job if necessary. Reform will make welfare a transitional system leading to work.

The combination of work opportunities, the Earned Income Tax Credit, health care reform, child care, and improved child support will make the lives of millions of women and children demonstrably better.

Making Welfare a Transition to Work: Building on the JOBS Program

Created by the Family Support Act of 1988 and championed by then-Governor Clinton, the JOBS program offers education, training, and job placement services--but to few families. Our proposal would expand and improve the current program to include:

- **A personal employability plan.** From the very first day, the new system will focus on making young mothers self-sufficient. Working with a caseworker, each woman will develop an employability plan identifying the education, training, and job placement services needed to move into the workforce. Because 70 percent of welfare recipients already leave the rolls within 24 months, and many applicants are job-ready, most plans will aim for employment well within two years.
- **A two-year time limit.** Time limits will restrict most AFDC recipients to a lifetime maximum of 24 months of cash assistance.
- **Job search first.** Participants who are job-ready will immediately be oriented to the workplace. Anyone offered a job will be required to take it.
- **Integration with mainstream education and training programs.** JOBS will be linked with job training programs offered under the Jobs Training Partnership Act, the new School-to-Work initiative, Pell Grants, and other mainstream programs.
- **Tough sanctions.** Parents who refuse to stay in school, look for work, or attend job training programs will be sanctioned, generally by losing their share of the AFDC grant.
- **Limited exemptions and deferrals.** Our plan will reduce existing exemptions and ensure that from day one, even those who can't work must meet certain expectations. Mothers with disabilities and those caring for disabled children will initially be exempt from the two-year time limit, but will be required to develop employability plans that lead to work. Another exemption allowed under current JOBS rules will be significantly narrowed: mothers of infants will receive only short-term deferrals (12 months for the first child, three months for the second). At state discretion, a very limited number of young mothers completing education programs may receive appropriate extensions.
- **Let states reward work.** Currently, AFDC recipients who work lose benefits dollar-for-dollar, and are penalized for saving money. Our proposal allows states to reinforce work by setting higher earned income and child support disregards. We also help fund demonstration projects to support saving and self-employment.

● **Additional federal funding.** To ease state fiscal constraints and ensure that JOBS really works, our proposal raises the federal match rate and provides additional funding. The federal JOBS match will increase further in states with high unemployment.

The WORK Program: Work Not Welfare After Two Years

The WORK program will enable those without jobs after two years to support their families through subsidized employment. The WORK program emphasizes:

● **Work, not "workfare."** Unlike traditional "workfare," recipients will only be paid for hours worked. Most jobs would pay the minimum wage for between 15 and 35 hours of work per week.

● **Flexible, community-based initiatives.** State governments can design programs appropriate to the local labor market: temporarily placing recipients in subsidized private sector jobs, in public sector positions, or with community organizations.

● **A Transitional Program.** To move people into unsubsidized private sector jobs as quickly as possible, participants will be required to go through extensive job search before entering the WORK program, and after each WORK assignment. No WORK assignment will last more than 12 months. Participants in subsidized jobs will not receive the EITC. Anyone who turns down a private sector job will be removed from the rolls, as will people who repeatedly refuse to make good faith efforts to obtain available jobs.

Supporting Working Families: The EITC, Health Reform, Child Care

To reinforce this central message about the value of work, bold new incentives will make work pay and encourage AFDC recipients to leave welfare.

● **The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).** The expanded EITC will lift millions of workers out of poverty. Already enacted by Congress, the EITC will effectively make any minimum wage job pay \$6.00 an hour for a typical family with two children. States will be able to work with the Treasury Department to issue the EITC on a monthly basis.

● **Health care reform.** Universal health care will allow people to leave welfare without worrying about coverage for their families.

● **Child care.** To further encourage young mothers to work, our plan will guarantee child care during education, training, and work programs, and for one year after participants leave welfare for private sector employment. Increased funding for other federal child care programs will bolster more working families just above the poverty line and help them stay off welfare in the first place. Our plan also improves child care quality and ensures parental choice.

WELFARE REFORM: RESPONSIBILITY

Our current welfare system often seems at odds with core American values, especially responsibility. Overlapping and uncoordinated programs seem almost to invite waste and abuse. Non-custodial parents frequently provide little or no economic or social support to their children. And the culture of welfare offices often seems to reinforce dependence rather than independence. The President's welfare plan reinforces American values, while recognizing the government's role in helping those who are willing to help themselves.

Our proposal includes several provisions aimed at creating a new culture of mutual responsibility. We will provide recipients with services and work opportunities, but implement tough, new requirements in return. These include provisions to promote parental responsibility, ensuring that both parents contribute to their children's well-being. The plan also includes incentives directly tied to the performance of the welfare office; extensive efforts to detect and prevent welfare fraud; sanctions to prevent gaming of the welfare system; and a broad array of incentives that the states can use to encourage responsible behavior.

Parental Responsibility

The Administration's plan recognizes that both parents must support their children, and establishes the toughest child support enforcement program ever proposed. In 1990, absent fathers paid only \$14 billion in child support. But if child support orders reflecting current ability to pay were established and enforced, single mothers and their children would have received *\$48 billion*: money for school, clothing, food, utilities, and child care. As part of a plan to reduce *and* prevent welfare dependency, our plan provides for:

- **Universal paternity establishment.** Hospitals will be required to establish paternity at birth, and each applicant will be required to name and help find her child's father before receiving benefits.
- **Regular awards updating.** Child support payments will increase as fathers' incomes rise.
- **New penalties for those who refuse to pay.** Wage-withholding and suspension of professional, occupational, and drivers' licenses will enforce compliance.
- **A national child support clearinghouse.** Three registries—containing child support awards, new hires, and locating information—will catch parents who try to evade their responsibilities by fleeing across state lines. Centralized state registries will track support payments automatically.
- **State initiatives and demonstration programs.** States will be able to make young parents who fail to meet their obligations work off the child support they owe. Demonstration grants for parenting and access programs—providing mediation, counseling, education, and visitation enforcement—will foster non-custodial parents' ongoing involvement in their children's lives. And child support assurance demonstrations will let interested states give families a measure of economic security even if child support is not collected immediately.
- **State options to encourage responsibility.** States can choose to lift the special eligibility requirements for two-parent families in order to encourage parents to stay together. States will also be allowed to limit additional benefits for children conceived by women on welfare.

Accountability for Taxpayers

To eliminate fraud and ensure that every dollar is used productively, welfare reform will coordinate programs, automate files, and monitor recipients. New fraud control measures include:

- **State tracking systems to help reduce fraud.** States will be required to verify the income, identity, alien status, and Social Security numbers of new applicants and assign national identification numbers.
- **A national public assistance clearinghouse.** Using identification numbers, the clearinghouse will follow people whenever and wherever they use welfare, monitoring compliance with time limits and work. A national "new hire" registry will monitor earnings to check AFDC and EITC eligibility, and identify non-custodial parents who switch jobs or cross state lines to avoid paying child support.
- **Tough sanctions.** Anyone who refuses to follow the rules will face tough new sanctions, and anyone who turns down a job offer will be dropped from the rolls. Cheating the system will be promptly detected and swiftly punished.

Performance, Not Process

The Administration's plan demands greater responsibility of the welfare office itself. Unfortunately, the current system too often focuses on simply sending out welfare checks. Instead, the welfare office must become a place that is fundamentally about helping people earn paychecks as quickly as possible. Our plan offers several provisions to help agencies reduce paperwork and focus on results:

- **Program coordination and simplification.** Conforming AFDC and Food Stamp regulations and simplifying both programs' administrative requirements will reduce paperwork.
- **Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT).** Under a separate plan developed by Vice President Gore, states will be encouraged to move away from welfare checks and food stamp coupons toward Electronic Benefits Transfer, which provides benefits through a tamper-proof ATM card. EBT systems will reduce welfare and food stamp fraud, and lead to substantial savings in administrative costs.
- **Improved incentives.** Funding incentives and penalties will be directly linked to the performance of states and caseworkers in service provision, job placement, and child support collection.

WELFARE REFORM: REACHING THE NEXT GENERATION

Preventing teen pregnancy and out-of-wedlock births is a critical part of welfare reform. Each year, 200,000 teenagers aged 17 and younger have children. Their children are more likely to have serious health problems—and they are much more likely to be poor. Almost 80 percent of the children born to unmarried teenage parents who dropped out of high school now live in poverty. By contrast, only eight percent of the children born to married high school graduates aged 20 or older are poor. Welfare reform will send a clear and unambiguous message to adolescents: you should not become a parent until you are able to provide for and nurture your child. Every young person will know that welfare has changed forever.

Preventing Teen Pregnancy

To prevent welfare dependency in the first place, teenagers must get the message that staying in school, postponing pregnancy, and preparing to work are the right things to do. Our prevention approach includes:

- **A national campaign against teen pregnancy.** Emphasizing the importance of delayed sexual activity and responsible parenting, the campaign will bring together local schools, communities, families, and churches.
- **A national clearinghouse on teen pregnancy prevention.** The clearinghouse will provide communities and schools with curricula, models, materials, training, and technical assistance relating to teen pregnancy prevention programs.
- **Mobilization grants and comprehensive demonstrations.** Roughly 1000 middle and high schools in disadvantaged areas will receive grants to develop innovative, ongoing teen pregnancy prevention programs targeted to young men and women. Broader initiatives will seek to change the circumstances in which young people live and the ways that they see themselves, addressing health, education, safety, and economic opportunity.

Phasing in Young People First

Initial resources are targeted to women born after December 31, 1971. Phasing in the new system will direct limited resources to young, single mothers with the most at risk; send a strong message to teenagers that welfare as we know it has ended; most effectively change the culture of the welfare office to focus on work; and allow states to develop effective service capacity.

A Clear Message for Teen Parents

Today, minor parents receiving welfare can form independent households; often drop out of high school; and in many respects, are treated as if they were adults. Our plan changes the incentives of welfare to show teenagers that having children is an immense responsibility rather than an easy route to independence.

- **Supports and sanctions.** The two-year limit will not begin until teens reach age 18, but from the very first day, teen parents receiving benefits will be required to stay in school and move toward work. Unmarried minor mothers will be required to identify their child's father and live at home or with a responsible adult, while teen fathers will be held responsible for child support and may be required to work off what they owe. At the same time, caseworkers will offer encouragement and support; assist with living situations; and help teens access services such as parenting classes and child care. Selected older welfare mothers will serve as mentors to at-risk school-age parents. States will also be allowed to use monetary incentives to keep teen parents in school.

IN THE YEAR 2000, UNDER REFORM:

- 2.4 MILLION ADULTS WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE NEW RULES, INCLUDING TIME LIMITS AND WORK REQUIREMENTS.
- ALMOST ONE MILLION PEOPLE WILL EITHER BE OFF WELFARE OR WORKING:
 - 331,000 PEOPLE WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN ON WELFARE WILL HAVE LEFT THE WELFARE ROLLS.
 - 222,000 PARENTS WILL BE WORKING PART-TIME IN UNSUBSIDIZED JOBS.
 - 394,000 PEOPLE WILL BE IN SUBSIDIZED JOBS IN THE WORK PROGRAM. THAT'S UP FROM 15,000 NOW.
- ANOTHER 873,000 RECIPIENTS WILL BE IN TIME-LIMITED SCHOOL OR TRAINING PROGRAMS LEADING TO EMPLOYMENT.
- FEDERAL CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS WILL HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED, FROM \$9 BILLION TO \$20 BILLION.
- TEEN PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS WILL BE OPERATING IN 1000 MIDDLE AND HIGH SCHOOLS IN DISADVANTAGED NEIGHBORHOODS.
- ALL HOSPITALS WILL HAVE PATERNITY ESTABLISHMENT PROGRAMS IN PLACE.
- A NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE WILL BE IN PLACE, TRACKING PARENTS WHO OWE CHILD SUPPORT ACROSS STATE LINES.

FOR YOUNGER RECIPIENTS, THE CHANGE WILL BE DRAMATIC:

- **IN THE YEAR 2000, 14 PERCENT OF PARENTS UNDER AGE 29 WHO WOULD HAVE STILL BEEN ON WELFARE WITHOUT REFORM WILL HAVE LEFT THE ROLLS.**
- **26 PERCENT OF MOTHERS UNDER AGE 29 WILL BE WORKING: NINE PERCENT PART-TIME IN UNSUBSIDIZED PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS, AND 17 PERCENT IN THE NEW WORK PROGRAM. TODAY, JUST FIVE PERCENT OF YOUNG WELFARE RECIPIENTS WORK; ALMOST ALL OF THEM IN PART-TIME JOBS.**
- **37 PERCENT OF PARENTS UNDER AGE 29 WILL BE SUBJECT TO STRONGER EDUCATION AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS, STRICT STANDARDS, TOUGH SANCTIONS FOR NONCOMPLIANCE, AND A TWO-YEAR TIME LIMIT. TODAY, JUST 22 PERCENT OF YOUNG WELFARE RECIPIENTS ARE EVEN EXPECTED TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY KIND OF EDUCATION OR TRAINING PROGRAM. PARTICIPATION STANDARDS ARE LOW AND THERE ARE NO TIME LIMITS TO ENCOURAGE MOVEMENT TO WORK.**
- **AND, UNDER WELFARE REFORM, PARENTS UNDER AGE 29 WILL BE SUBJECT TO MUCH STRONGER PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS. JUST 23 PERCENT OF THESE YOUNG MOTHERS WILL BE TEMPORARILY DEFERRED BECAUSE THEY HAVE A CHILD UNDER TWELVE MONTHS OF AGE; HAVE A DISABLED CHILD; OR ARE SERIOUSLY ILL THEMSELVES. TODAY, 73 PERCENT OF YOUNG WELFARE RECIPIENTS ARE EXEMPT FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.**

Shared Responsibility: The American Way

Shared responsibility is the American way -- part of the American tradition of work and reward. Nine out of ten Americans with private insurance already get it through their workplace. Real health care reform will continue this tradition, building on the existing system and expanding it to include all Americans.

And shared responsibility will lower costs for businesses that already insure their workers. Small businesses who pay the most today will benefit most from reform. And studies reveal that real reform will not slow the economy, and may even create jobs.

This health care reform debate is coming down to a choice between two approaches. One builds on our American system of workplace health benefits, and makes sure employers live up to their responsibilities. The other approach leaves every family at risk of being dropped. For middle class Americans, it's an obvious choice.

The American people overwhelmingly support Universal Coverage: 78% according to a recent *ABC News/Washington Post* Poll [June 27, 1994]. And shared responsibility is the fairest, and least disruptive way to get there.

I. WITHOUT SHARED RESPONSIBILITY, COST SHIFTING WILL PUNISH RESPONSIBLE BUSINESSES

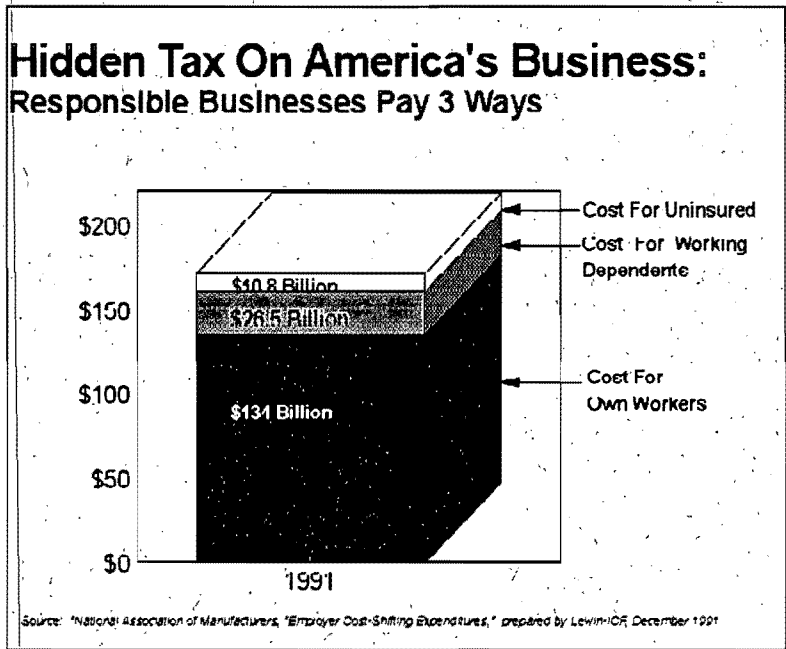
There is often cost-shifting among firms in the same industry, "creating a situation where some employers may actually subsidize health care provided to employees in competing firms." [National Association of Manufacturers, "Employer Shifting Expenditures," prepared by Lewin-ICF, December 1991]

The current system forces responsible employers to pay for insurance three times. First, for their own employees. Second, for dependents of their employees who work, but don't get health care from their own jobs. And third, for the uninsured -- many of them working people -- who show up in America's emergency rooms, and whose unpaid costs are added to the bills of those who do have insurance. Cost shifting is a hidden tax on responsibility and on employment.

- In 1991, employers who took responsibility for employees and their families paid \$26.5 billion to cover working dependents whose employers did not offer insurance to their workers. [National Association of Manufacturers, "Employer Cost-Shifting Expenditures," prepared by Lewin-ICF, December 1991]

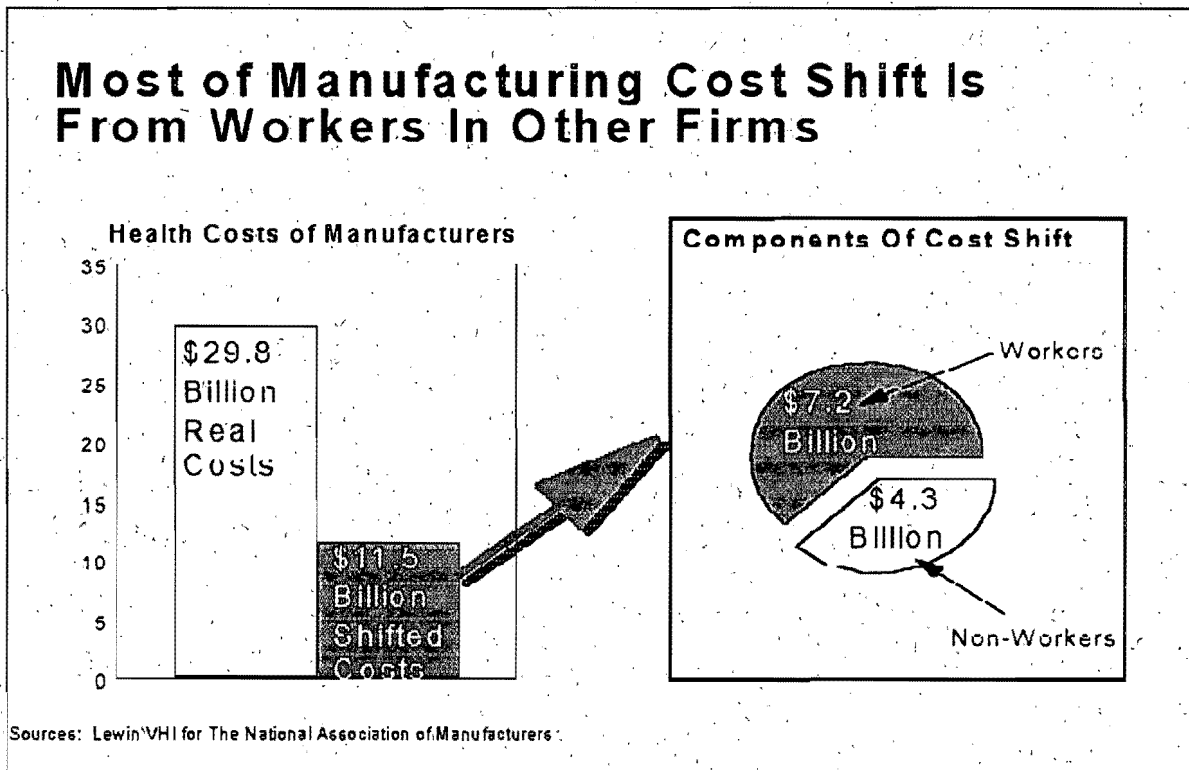
- That same year, employers who took responsibility for their employees' insurance also had an additional \$10.8 billion added to their premiums to cover the uncompensated hospital

costs of people without any insurance. Nearly half of these were to pay for "workers, or dependents of workers, in firms that didn't provide coverage." [National Association of Manufacturers, "Employer Cost-Shifting Expenditures," prepared by Lewin-ICF, December 1991]



The manufacturing industry -- a critical source of high-wage jobs and export-quality American goods -- has been hard hit by cost shifting. America's manufacturers are among the nation's most responsible business, covering almost all of their workers. They must compete against foreign manufacturers with stable, insured, productive workforces, while carrying the extra burden of companies that do not provide coverage.

- **Bethlehem Steel has 20,000 employees but pays insurance for 160,000 people.** Although locked into a competitive battle with Canadian steel producers just across the border, Bethlehem is burdened by **\$65 million in additional health care costs** -- almost a third of their total health care bill -- because of cost-shifting. [Testimony of B. Boyleston, V.P. for Human Resources, before Congressional Steel Caucus, 6/23/94]
- One study estimates that 28% or \$11.5 billion of the health care costs paid by manufacturing companies are a result of cost shifting. Manufacturers buy insurance for over 3 million workers in other industries. [National Association of Manufacturers, "Employer Cost-Shifting Expenditures," prepared by Lewin-ICF, December 1991]



- **Universal coverage will eliminate the penalty on businesses that provide coverage.**
"Universal coverage would mean that those firms that now offer insurance would no longer need to pay indirectly through higher doctor and hospital bills for the care given to uninsured"

workers and their families. On the other hand, firms that do not now provide insurance could no longer ride free." [CBO, 2/94]

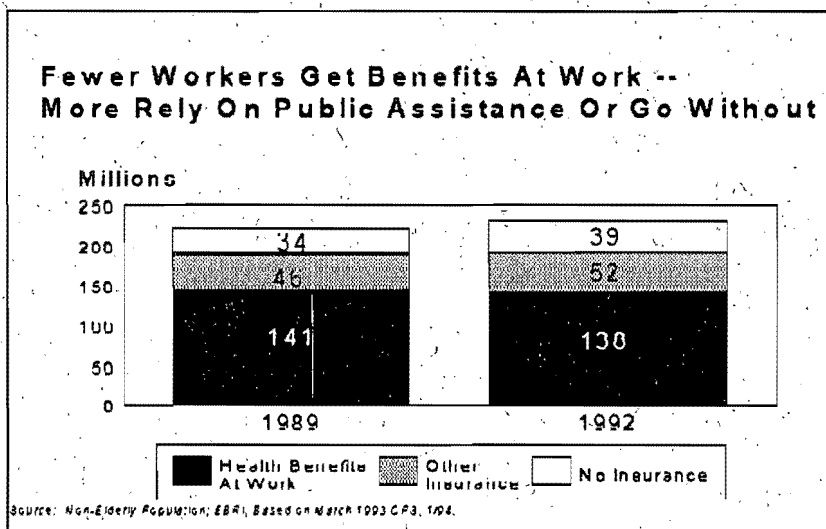
II. AVOIDING SHARED RESPONSIBILITY MEANS MORE WORKERS WILL LOSE THEIR COVERAGE

"For those who have suggested that the best policy may be to muddle through with only small, incremental changes, our analysis suggests that the number of uninsured workers in small businesses will continue to grow. If our survey proves true, in the years ahead 30 percent of small businesses currently providing insurance will drop their insurance coverage because of the high cost." [Health Affairs, Spring 1992]

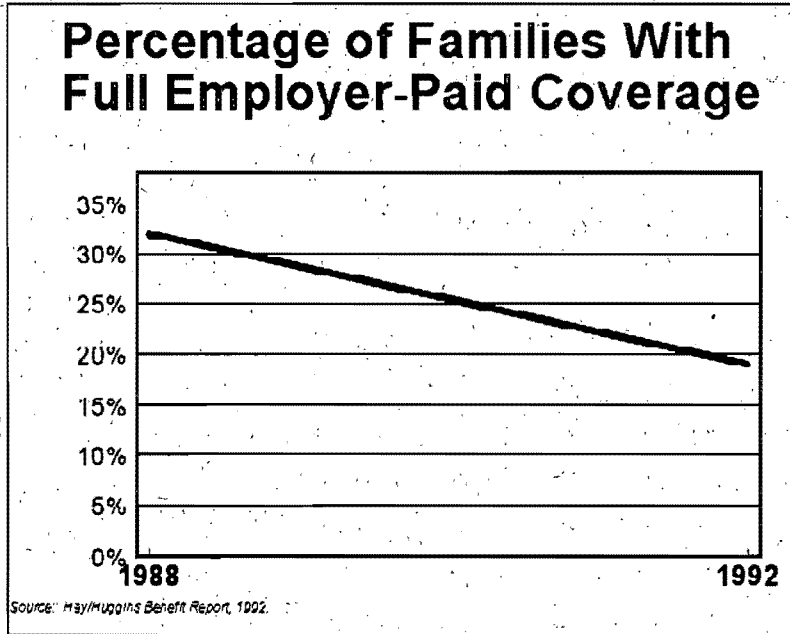
- Under one proposed plan, where benefits were not guaranteed at work, two million workers in small businesses would lose their employer's contribution. [CBO, 2/94]
- Another reform alternative would cost 1.3 million Americans their insurance every month. And 1.8 million Americans a month would lose their coverage under yet another leading alternative. [Lewin-VHI estimates for Families USA]
- If employers do not take responsibility, every worker in the United States will be at risk of having to bear the entire burden of health insurance alone -- \$3,900 or more each year. ["Families and National Health Reform," Kaiser Commission on the Future of Medicaid, 3/94]

More and more, employees are being hurt as rising costs force companies that take responsibility to cut back.

- The percentage of workers whose employers sponsor a health insurance plan is already falling -- from 81% in 1988 to 78% in 1992. In 1978, 23% of new companies offered health benefits to their employees. In 1992, that percentage had dropped to 15%. [Department of Labor, 3/94; University of North Carolina, 8/92]



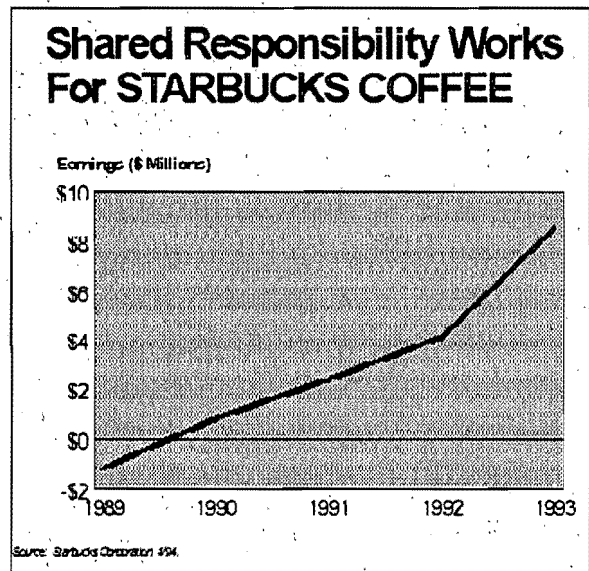
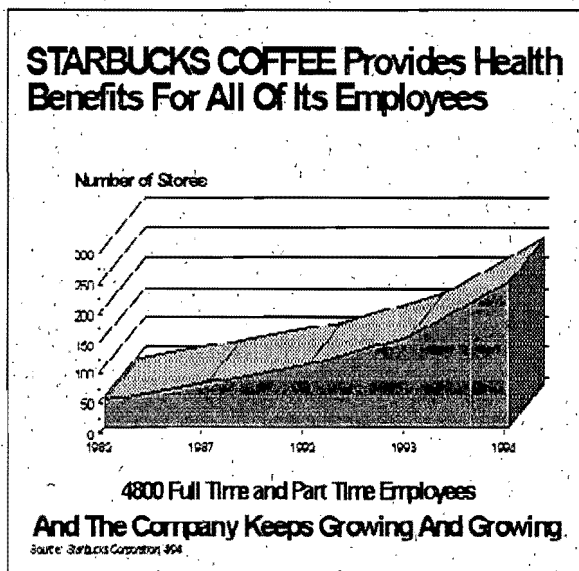
- Nearly six in ten Americans earning between \$30,000 and \$50,000 a year have experienced health benefit cutbacks in their households. The percentage of families with full employer-paid coverage fell from 32% in 1988 to 19% in 1992. [New York Times/CBS News Poll 4/7/93; Hay/Huggins Benefit Report, 1992]
- Steve Burd, President and Chief Executive Officer of Safeway Inc. -- one of the world's largest food retailers -- said his company competes "with some very large companies that don't offer the same kind of coverage." If health reform doesn't pass with the employer mandate, Burd fears that Safeway might be forced to curtail its coverage "to level the playing field" [LA Times Friday July 22, 1994]



III. SHARED RESPONSIBILITY IS GOOD BUSINESS

"The simple math is it saves the company money. It costs about \$1,500 per year to cover each employee, part-time and full time, and the cost of attrition if we have to hire and retrain a new employee is over \$3,000." [Starbucks CEO Howard Schultz]

- Starbucks Coffee**, 4,800 employees, was named one of the fastest growing companies in America in 1993 by Fortune Magazine. CEO Howard Schultz believes that a comprehensive employee benefits package for all workers is the key to competitiveness: *"At Starbucks Coffee Company adding benefits for part-time and full-time employees is leading to a healthier workforce and bottom line. The longer an employee stays with us, the more we save."* Starbucks posts higher profits every year, sales have grown almost 80% over the last three years, and the stock price continues to climb.



- PictureTel**, the technology and market leader in video conferencing, has doubled the number of its employees since 1991 to 865. They are able to provide health care benefits to all their employees and yet still grow at world class rates -- an astonishing compounded growth rate of 97% over the past five years. PictureTel is the market leader both in the U.S. and in Europe.

Shared responsibility works around the world.

"[Pizza Hut and McDonalds] are living proof that shared responsibility works for employers and employees, and as a means for a nation to achieve universal coverage," ["Do As We Say, Not As We Do," The Health Care Reform Project, July 1994]

- **Pizza Hut**, which earned a net profit last year of \$372 million, does not contribute to health insurance for many of its hourly restaurant workers in the United States. The company does make a group insurance plan available, but employees are required to pay the full amount. After six months, the company will contribute to the cost of supplemental coverage, but paying for the basic plan is still the responsibility of the employee.

By contrast, in Germany, Pizza Hut is required to pay 50 percent of its employees' premiums. As of 1991, there were 64 Pizza Hut restaurants in Germany with revenues of \$39 million and 2,100 employees. In Japan, Pizza Hut is required to pay 50 percent of the premiums for employees who work at least 30 hours per week as most do at any of the company's 65 restaurants there. Pizza Hut is doing so well there that two years ago the company announced its intention to quadruple the number of Pizza Huts in Japan by 1997.

- **McDonald's** does not cover hourly or part time workers at its restaurants in the United States. However, McDonald's does pay for coverage for its workers in Belgium, Germany, Japan, and The Netherlands. Germany is one of McDonald's six largest markets, with 27,000 employees and revenues of nearly \$1 billion in 1992. Likewise, in The Netherlands, McDonald's now has 100 stores a 17.6 percent increase over last year. In Japan, the number of McDonald's restaurants (1,048) has increased 8 percent since 1993.

IV. SHARED RESPONSIBILITY HAS A SMALL IMPACT ON BUSINESS

"In the past, we have taken similar actions to assure workers a minimum wage, to provide them with disability and retirement benefits and to set occupational health and safety standards. Now we should go one step further and guarantee that all workers will receive adequate health insurance protection." [President Richard M. Nixon, "Special Message to the Congress proposing National Health Strategy," 2/18/71]

"I can assure you that there's not going to be a single job lost if the insurance plan you are proposing goes into effect." [Eric Sklar, Owner, Burrito Brothers Restaurants]

- A system of employer-employee shared responsibility makes sense because it builds on the existing system. Nine out of ten Americans with private insurance get it through employers. [EBRI, 1994] 85% of firms with more than 25 employees offer their workers health benefits. [HIAA, "Source Book of Health Insurance Data," 1992]
- A recent survey of over 1,000 major employers, including Fortune 100 and Fortune 500 companies, found that "almost all provided medical coverage to full time salaried employees." [Daily Labor Report, 3/1/94]
- Many businesses that already provide coverage could see costs actually drop as the burden of cost-shifting is lifted. Small businesses -- who can currently pay as much as 35% more than large businesses for the same coverage for their employees -- would benefit most dramatically. [Hay Higgins Report]
- The President's original proposal capped contributions at 7.9% of payroll and, with discounts, many small businesses would have paid only 3.5%. Every congressional proposal pending contains even greater protection for our nation's smallest companies. All of the proposals would cost far less than the 90 cent per hour minimum wage increase signed into law by then-President George Bush.
- Recent studies of the minimum wage increase show negligible effects on employment. A study comparing fast food employment in New Jersey where the minimum wage increased, and Pennsylvania where wages stayed stagnant, found a greater employment increase in New Jersey. [Card and Krueger, Princeton University]
- Studies have estimated that reform with shared employer-employee responsibility will create jobs - as many as 258,000 in the manufacturing sector, and as many as 750,000 in home health care. ["The Impact of the Clinton Health Care Plan on Jobs, Investments, Wages, Productivity and Exports," Economic Policy Institute November 1993; Reuters, from Brookings Institute study, 9/17/93]

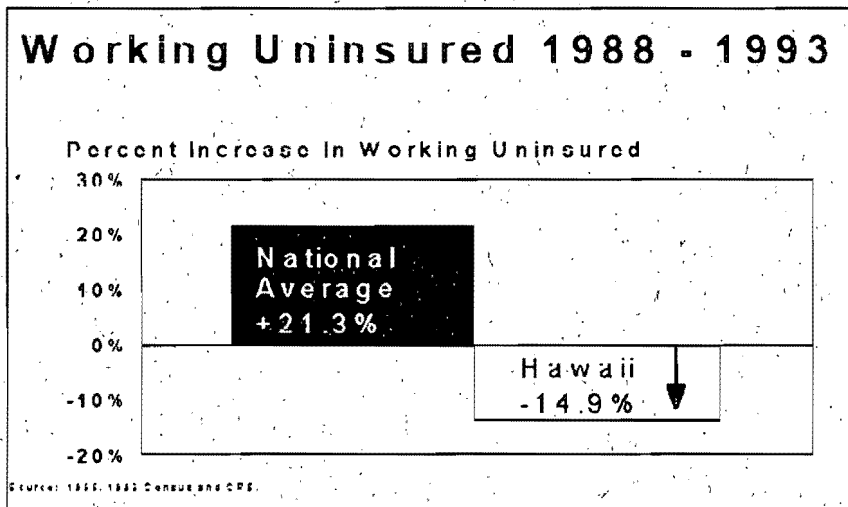
V. HAWAII: HEALTHIER BUSINESSES, HEALTHIER PEOPLE

"It is clear that the employer mandate, . . . has succeeded in bringing Hawaii to the threshold of universal health insurance coverage. That seems to have helped restrain health care inflation, a serious problem here but less critical than on the mainland: health insurance premiums are about 30 percent cheaper here, while almost everything else in Hawaii is more expensive."
 ["Hawaii is a Health Care Lab as Employers Buy Insurance", New York Times, 5/6/94]

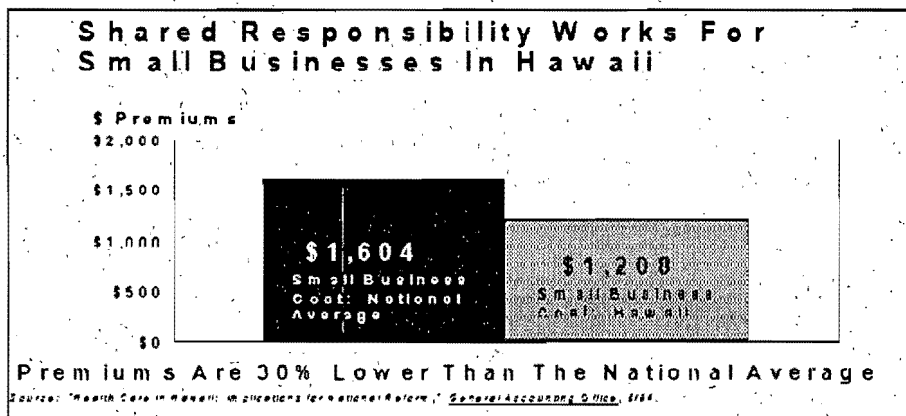
Shared responsibility is neither an untried novelty nor an exotic import unsuited to the American way of business.

Hawaii (1974), Oregon (1989) and Washington State (1993) are the only states with a current commitment to universal coverage. All have chosen employer employee shared responsibility as the most practical way to achieve it.

- Since 1988, the number of working uninsured in America has increased by 21%. But during that same period Washington enjoyed a 19% decrease in its working uninsured, Hawaii saw a 15% drop in working uninsured, and Oregon saw a 2% decline. [CPS and Census data, 1988, 1993]



- Hawaii, the state that's had shared responsibility the longest, has 96% coverage. Employer-paid premiums are 30% lower than they are on the mainland. [GAO, 2/94; Hawaii Department of Health, 11/92].



- Since Hawaii began asking all employers to provide insurance in 1974, the unemployment rate has dropped to one of the lowest in the nation, small business creation has remained high, and the rate of business failures was less than half the national rate. [Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations; Dun and Bradstreet; Monthly New Business Incorporation Rate; Journal of the American Medical Association, 5/19/93]

"Universal access is in itself a cost-containment strategy. Because virtually all of Hawaii's people have access to primary care through the employer mandate and the state programs it has made possible, utilization of high-cost services is well below the rest of the nation. This leads to low health care costs, comparatively low small business insurance rates, and a lower portion of gross domestic product spent on health care when the state is compared to the rest of the nation." ["Hawaii's Employer Mandate and its Contribution to Universal Access" JAMA, 5/19/93]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

**FROM: BRUCE REED
JOSE CERDA**

SUBJECT: Youth Employment in the Crime Bill

The House Judiciary Committee completed its work on the crime bill last night, and will send the bill to the Rules Committee and House floor for action next Wednesday or Thursday. If all goes well, the House should pass the bill before going home for the Easter recess.

After considerable arm twisting, we were able to get a waiver from the Education and Labor Committee to include the youth employment program you suggested in the crime bill. Representatives Bill Ford and Jack Brooks bent over backwards to help us out, and the amendment including your program was sponsored by Representatives Washington, Schumer and Synar.

A summary of the program is attached. It is called the Youth Employment and Skills (YES) program, based on your statement in the State of the Union that we need to give young people something to say "yes" to.

The program is a cooperative effort involving Labor, HUD, Justice, the NEC and the DPC. It authorizes \$525 million to test in 10 sites around the country the proposition that more jobs equals less crime. The money goes primarily for job creation in both the private and public sector for young people between the ages of 16 and 25. This will enable selected poor neighborhoods to increase youth employment rates to 80 percent from their current levels of less than 50 percent. It also incorporates elements of previous youth initiatives offered by Representative Maxine Waters and others.

The program is designed to reward personal responsibility and good behavior: to remain in the program, young people will have to stay off drugs and away from crime, stay in school (if they're under 18), and pay child support if they have fathered a child.

We may be able to increase the funding level in conference. The Judiciary Committee also approved another \$6 billion in other prevention programs.

March 15, 1994

Youth Employment and Skills: Crime Prevention Program Say YES to Jobs

Background

"I do not believe we can repair the basic fabric of society until people who are willing to work have work. Work organizes life. It gives structure and discipline to life. It gives a role model to children.... We cannot...repair the American community and restore the American Family until we provide the structure, the value, the discipline and the reward that work gives."

**President Clinton
November 13, 1993
Memphis, Tennessee**

In recent decades, our nation has experienced a growing concentration of poverty and there has been a sharp erosion in the economic position of disadvantaged youth and young adults. Nonemployment among youth has fallen, and crime among youth has risen. Those who commit crimes must be caught and punished; at the same time, prevention programs -- including ones which make employment a reasonable, available alternative to crime -- must be undertaken. These prevention efforts need to increase the aspirations and long-term career prospects of at-risk youth to break the cycles of poverty, crime and violence. As the President said in the State of the Union, young people must have "something to say yes to".

The underlying facts are disturbing:

- o Between 1980 and 1990, the population living in census tracts with 40 percent or higher poverty rates almost doubled. These areas of concentrated poverty are very likely to have high crime rates; for example, a recent study indicated that between 1986 and 1989, the rates of violent crime in public housing in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, and Phoenix were more than double that for these respective cities as a whole.
- o A growing number of disadvantaged young men and young women are "idle": not in school, working, or looking for work. Approximately 50 percent of out-of-school young Americans (those age 16 to 24 years) without a high school degree are currently not employed. And more than 70 percent of young black high school dropouts are currently not employed. Many of these out-of-school youths are persistently out of work and have the potential for being permanently lost to the legitimate economy.

- o At the same time, the proportion of young men in trouble with the law has increased dramatically. Almost 700,000 young men from 16 to 34 years of age were incarcerated in 1989. Approximately 50 percent of 18 to 34 year old, black male, high school dropouts had criminal records in the late 1980s. No other developed country faced such levels of crime among its youth.

The purpose of this initiative is to test the proposition of whether the widespread provision of employment opportunities for disadvantaged youth and young adults can reduce crime. The jobs will be extended to those who agree to "play by the rules" and will be the main feature of a comprehensive program targeted on high-crime, high-poverty neighborhoods.

The evidence suggests that such an employment-oriented approach can prove effective. Job Corps participation -- which significantly alters participants' education and employment opportunities -- has had a positive effect on earnings and has reduced serious crime. More generally, program models which closely link work and learning -- as this initiative would -- have been found to increase the incomes of disadvantaged youth and young adults; San Jose's Center for Employment and Training uses such a model, and a recent study found that young high school dropouts participating in the program sustained annual earnings gains of over \$3,000. A recent comparison of crime trends across cities shows that those with tightening labor markets are more likely to show reductions in crime rates.

Finally, recent program experience underscores the eagerness of disadvantaged youth to fill employment opportunities. A study of the 1993 summer youth employment program found that in eight out of the twelve central city programs visited, the limits in available jobs slots meant the programs were able to enroll less than half of those who applied. The survey also found that the large majority of youths who did participate in the program valued the work experience. Moreover, the youth entitlement demonstrations in the late 1970s showed that it is possible to raise employment rates of disadvantaged youth by a significant amount.

The Approach

The Administration and Congress are already proceeding on a wide range of initiatives that should help address the conditions that promote crime. Besides sound macroeconomic and deficit-reduction policies that have promoted overall economic growth, Empowerment Zone legislation has been passed and the Administration has proposed an expansion in the Job Corps. Furthermore, broader policies concerning life-long learning such as the school-to-work initiative, reform of student loans, welfare reform, the Reemployment Act, and National Service will play an important role in improving labor market prospects for disadvantaged individuals.

Building upon these initiatives, the proposal would add a direct job-creation component, with employment opportunities for youth and young adults funded in both the private and public sectors. The key program design features would include:

(1) Careful targeting to disadvantaged youth and young adults living in high-crime, high-poverty neighborhoods.

(2) Tying participation to good behavior.

(3) Private sector placement would be the first priority and the ultimate goal. Approaches such as entrepreneurship would be encouraged. But because of the difficulty of developing private sector jobs for the targeted population, some public employment jobs would be created, with these jobs linked to efforts to place participants into private jobs. The emphasis will be on real work with real supervision. Efforts would be made to build the job networks that disadvantaged youth typically lack.

(4) Leveraging of other programs and resources, and matching commitments from the community.

Finally, the proposal would use a saturation approach. It is very difficult to turn around the lives of disadvantaged youth. Neighborhood-wide interventions could affect community values and peer pressure, and thus have a much larger impact on youth than typical job training programs that attempt to affect one youth at a time. Experiences with innovative programs suggest that intensive programs with broad ranges of services are most effective for youth.

The uniqueness of this effort will be to incorporate a full-fledged employment approach into this range of services, with the goal of changing the opportunities and expectations of neighborhood youth and young adults to that of gainful employment in the private sector, thereby steering them away from crime. The proposal would raise youth employment rates in the program sites to levels of about 80 percent. Nonemployment rates would be cut about in half. At-risk youth are likely to be most affected by the program because they currently face the worst labor market conditions.

In more detail, the four components of the program would look as follows.

I. Targeting

Neighborhoods with high crime rates and poverty rates of at least 30 percent would be the focus for this demonstration.

In this neighborhoods, at-risk youth and young adults would be targeted. For

example, in an inner-city neighborhood of 25,000 people, there are nearly 3,000 individuals between the ages of 16 and 25, and it is likely that less than 50 percent of them are employed at any point in time. Depending on the availability of funds, neighborhoods could expand the target group to those between 14 to 30. The targeting approach, as well as the comprehensive developmental aspects of the program, reflect the current Youth Fair Chance program.

Target areas would include those with public and assisted housing. Such areas are frequently characterized by high crime and poverty rates.

II. Links to Personal Responsibility

The jobs provided under the program would be conditioned on youth meeting certain standards of personal behavior. Most importantly, just as under the Job Corps, youth participating in the program would be expelled if they engage in crime. For youths in high school, program participation would be contingent upon staying in school until they complete a course of study; 16 or 17 year old high school dropouts would be required to resume their education. Moreover, in cases where paternity has been established, participants would have to be making their child support payments.

On the job, program participants would be expected to meet the performance standards and behavior expected from other employees at the work site. Otherwise, they will not be allowed to continue in the program.

III. Employment Components

The large majority of the grant funds would go towards job creation. The first strategy would be to try to use on-the-job training (OJT) slots to place persons in the private sector, but experience suggests that inner-city youth (particularly males) are difficult to place in OJT positions and that a number of subsidized work experience positions in the non-profit or public sector will be necessary. The emphasis would be on "real" jobs that can contribute to the community, and not on jobs that can be viewed as make-work jobs for disadvantaged youth.

There would be a grant competition, with proposals judged on criteria including their creativity in leveraging resources as well as their ability to link the program to permanent private sector placements. To encourage creativity, the grant decisions would not require proposals to meet unalterable design criteria, but would examine the strength of employment components such as the following:

- o Private sector, apprenticeship-like models which closely link work and learning.

Accordingly, one criterion would be the development of private sector slots that include ongoing on-the-job training. Also, there would be an expectation that local businesses would commit to developing part-time jobs to support residents of the target community while they were receiving job training or attending community college. The local private sector would commit to hiring graduates of the area high school each year into career-track jobs. This would reflect the Boston Compact approach of rewarding school success with private job guarantees or scholarships.

Moreover, apprenticeship programs with unions (for example, carpenters, laborers, or painters unions) could be established, with the unions providing matching funds for the development of positions.

Proposals would also be judged according to the strength of the mentoring, entrepreneurship and microenterprise approaches that would be used. To help enterprises located in these neighborhoods, some funding of security measures might be considered.

- o Efforts to work with the area transit authority to establish mini-bus links to suburban private-sector jobs.
- o Public service positions that include youth conservation and service corps slots and YouthBuild slots. Neighborhood infrastructure projects and employment of public and assisted housing would also be encouraged. The positions in mind would typically cost around \$15,000 per slot. Some youths in these programs could graduate to career-track positions as work foremen -- thus increasing the net job creation of the programs.
- o Public work experience slots created in occupations with large projected job growth. The idea would be to provide work experience with the hope of a gradual transition to private sector employment in the occupation. Occupations with high expected job growth include construction trades, building maintenance, and landscaping and groundskeeping. These work experience slots would cost roughly \$15,000 each. The work would be conducted in special projects, so as to avoid displacement concerns of public sector unions.
- o Further, cities could commit to using some amount of JTPA funds for OJT positions for young adults over 25 years old in the target community. The city could also commit to using JTPA, private sector, and other funds to set up a summer employment program available to all youth in the target community on the condition that the youth stay in school or return to school.
- o Informal job networks are very often the way individuals find jobs, and the lack of such networks for the disadvantaged is a major barrier to their locating

employment. So proposals would be judged based on the extent of efforts to build networks to permanent private-sector employment. Accordingly, private-sector placement would ultimately be promoted for those placed in public job slots; public job slots would be limited in duration to two years and demonstration sites would be expected to develop networking capacity to help place the youths into private sector jobs.

IV. Matching Commitments

The above section outlines matching commitments expected from the private sector, other government programs, and perhaps from unions in developing job opportunities. It also underscores commitments to build up networks and links to other jobs in the community. As a condition of receiving grant funds, cities will be required to make a number of other matching commitments aimed to ensure that necessary resources are leveraged and coordinated.

- o Local governments would be required to involve the full, larger community in a public/private partnership effort to leverage federal funds. Collaboration between the local areas, the private sector, community-based organizations and nonprofits would be stressed.
- o Educational linkages would be beefed up, and would include a strong role for community colleges, as well as incorporating the successful work-based learning approach used in San Jose's Center for Employment and Training program (CET). Efforts to decrease the dropout rate and to generally increase the aspirations for educational attainment would be encouraged.
- o The program would be linked to other relevant programs that exist in the locality, including school-to-work and empowerment zones.

Funding and Evaluation

The five-year funding total for the program is \$525 million. No more than 10 grants would be awarded.

In order to assess the merits of this program model in reducing crime, evaluation and technical assistance components would be included, to be set at about 5 percent of the total funding each year.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE

"Violent crime and the fear it provokes are crippling our society, limiting personal freedom and fraying the ties that bind us. The crime bill before Congress gives you a chance to do something about it -- a chance to be tough and smart."

President Clinton
State of the Union Address
January 25, 1994

IT'S TIME TO PASS A CRIME BILL. AMERICANS HAVE WAITED LONG ENOUGH.

* Personal security has become the most pressing concern in the everyday lives of millions of Americans and their families. People have a right to feel safe, and the first duty of government is to keep them safe.

* We are in the midst of an epidemic of violence in this country. It is time to put politics and ideology aside and start providing real answers to the real fears of real people. We need more police, more drug courts, more boot camps, and a criminal justice system that keeps violent criminals off the streets. We also need stronger families, better schools, and more work in our communities.

FIGHTING CRIME IS A CENTERPIECE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S DOMESTIC AGENDA.

* President Clinton made crime a centerpiece of his State of the Union Address, and challenged Congress to move quickly to pass a crime bill that will reduce and prevent crime and violence.

* The Administration is seeking action on all fronts:

Put 100,000 More Police Officers on the Street in Community Policing. Putting more police on the beat will do more than anything else to catch criminals and prevent crime from occurring in the first place. In December, the Administration awarded grants to 74 cities and towns to expand community policing.

Put Violent, Repeat Offenders Away for Life. Most violent crimes are committed by a small percentage of criminals. We need a criminal justice system that makes sure those who commit crimes serve their sentences, and says to repeat offenders: When you commit a third violent crime, you will be put away, and put away for good -- three strikes and you're out. The Senate crime bill includes more money for prisons.

Pass an Assault Weapons Ban. No other nation allows teenagers to roam the streets with assault weapons, better armed than the police. The President has challenged sportsmen and others to join in this effort to build on the Brady Bill and keep guns out of the hands of criminals. The Senate crime bill includes a ban on the manufacture and sale of assault weapons, the gun of choice for drug dealers and gangs.

Expand Drug Treatment. Drugs are a factor in an enormous percentage of crimes. Recent studies indicate that drug use is on the rise again among young people. The crime bill contains more money for drug treatment for criminal addicts and boot camps for youthful offenders, and the Administration FY95 budget will contain a large increase in funding for drug treatment and drug education.

Give Young People Something to Say Yes to. In America's toughest neighborhoods, meanest streets, and poorest rural areas, we have seen a stunning breakdown of community, family and work -- the heart and soul of civilized society. This has created a vast vacuum into which violence, drugs and gangs have moved. So, even as we say no to crime, we must give people -- especially our young people -- something to say yes to. The Administration has undertaken many initiatives to help rebuild distressed communities, strengthen families, and provide work, including: job training, welfare reform, health reform, Empowerment Zones, reform of the Community Reinvestment Act, and legislation to launch a national network of community development banks.

HHS NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

June 1994

FACTS RELATED TO WELFARE REFORM

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS)

Existing JOBS Program

Created by the Family Support Act of 1988 and championed by then-Governor Clinton, the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program helps AFDC recipients become job-ready and enter the workplace. JOBS offers education, training, and job placement, as well as guaranteed child care and other support services. But unfortunately, it reaches few poor families.

To support local flexibility, the Family Support Act gave state welfare agencies primary administrative responsibility for JOBS. The law encouraged welfare agencies to form collaborative relationships with other community institutions--such as schools, non-profit organizations, and business groups--so that JOBS programs would fit local circumstances and needs.

The Family Support Act represented a fundamental rethinking of welfare incentives and obligations. Through JOBS, it set in place expectations that welfare should be only a transitional preparation for self-sufficiency, and that training and support services are as vital as cash benefits. However, the law exempted about half of AFDC recipients, including mothers under age 16, mothers in school, and mothers with children under age three (or one, at state option). Most significantly, in 1994, states were required to have only 15 percent of non-exempt recipients participate in JOBS.

Funding constraints have also limited the program's reach. During the past five years, AFDC caseloads mushroomed and a weak economy put additional demands on state budgets. As a result, states drew down only 69 percent of the federal funds available for JOBS in 1992, and only 12 states were able to draw down their full allocation.

Changes Under Welfare Reform

Under President Clinton's welfare reform plan, an enhanced JOBS program becomes the core of the transitional assistance approach. Our proposal would expand and improve the current program to include:

A personal employability plan. From the very first day, the new system will focus on making young mothers self-sufficient. Working with a caseworker, each woman will develop an employability plan identifying the education, training, and job placement services needed to move into the workplace. Because 70 percent of welfare recipients already leave the rolls within 24

months, and most applicants are job-ready, many plans will aim for employment well within two years.

A two-year time limit. Time limits will restrict most AFDC recipients to a lifetime maximum of 24 months of cash assistance.

Limited exemptions and deferrals. Our plan will reduce existing exemptions and ensure that from day one, even those who can't work must meet certain expectations. Mothers with disabilities and those caring for disabled children will initially be exempt from the two-year time limit, but will be required to develop employability plans that lead to work. Another exemption allowed under current JOBS rules will be significantly narrowed: mothers of infants will receive only short-term deferrals (12 months for the first child, three months for the second). At state discretion, a very limited number of young mothers completing education programs may receive appropriate extensions.

Job search first. Participants who are job-ready will immediately be oriented to the workplace. Anyone offered a job will be required to take it.

Integration with mainstream education and training programs. JOBS will be linked with job training programs offered under the Jobs Training Partnership Act, the new School-to-Work initiative, Pell Grants, and other mainstream programs.

Tough sanctions. Parents who refuse to stay in school, look for work, or attend job training programs will be sanctioned, generally by losing their share of the AFDC grant. For most families, simply the threat of this financial loss will be enough to ensure compliance, but those who fail to comply will face real cuts in benefits.

A phase-in focusing on young recipients first. Initial resources are targeted to women born after December 31, 1971. Phasing in the new system will direct limited resources to young, single mothers with the most at risk; send a strong message to teenagers that welfare as we know it has ended; most effectively change the culture of the welfare office to focus on work; and allow states to develop effective service capacity. As welfare reform is phased in, a larger percentage of the caseload will be covered.

Flexibility for states. States that want to accelerate the phase in will be able to use federal matching funds to do so. States may define the phased-in group more broadly, require older women to participate in certain JOBS activities, or provide increased resources to volunteers under current JOBS rules.

Guaranteed child care for those in education and training. An expanded investment in child care will help eliminate a primary barrier to work preparation for young parents.

Additional federal funding. To ease state fiscal constraints and ensure that JOBS really works, our proposal raises the federal match rate and provides additional funding. The federal JOBS match will increase further in states with high unemployment.

HHS NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

June 1994

FACTS RELATED TO WELFARE REFORM

Child Support Programs

Existing Child Support Programs

The goal of the Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program, established in 1975 under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, is to ensure that children are supported financially by both of their parents.

Designed as a joint federal, state, and local partnership, the multi-layered program involves 50 separate state systems, each with its own unique laws and procedures. Some local child support offices are run by courts, others by counties, and others by state agencies. At the federal level, the Department of Health and Human Services provides technical assistance and funding to states through the Office of Child Support Enforcement and also operates the Federal Parent Locator System, a computer matching system that uses federal information to locate non-custodial parents who owe child support.

Today, despite recent improvements in paternity establishment and collections, this child support system fails many families. In 1991, 14.6 million children lived in a female-headed family, almost triple the number in 1960, and 56 percent of them lived in poverty. Paternity is not established for most children born out of wedlock, child support awards are usually low and rarely modified, and ineffective collection enforcement allows many non-custodial parents--especially in interstate cases--to avoid payment without penalty.

As a result, non-custodial parents paid only \$14 billion in child support in 1990. But if child support orders reflecting current ability to pay were established and enforced, single mothers would have received \$48 billion: money for clothing, food, utilities, and child care. Closing that \$34 billion gap is a top priority for this Administration.

Clinton Administration Increases and Innovations

Already, the Clinton Administration has proposed, and Congress has adopted, a requirement for states to establish hospital-based paternity programs, as a proactive way to establish paternities early in a child's life. In addition, the 1995 budget reflects a 13 percent increase in federal spending on child support.

Changes Under Welfare Reform

Building on the best state and federal initiatives, President Clinton's welfare reform plan will create an aggressive, coordinated system with automated collection and tougher enforcement. While the federal-state child support enforcement system collected \$9 billion from non-custodial parents in 1993, the reformed system under our plan will collect \$20 billion in the year 2000. The plan focuses on:

Universal paternity establishment. Performance incentives will encourage states to establish paternity for all births, and hospitals will expand efforts to get parents to voluntarily acknowledge paternity. Streamlined legal procedures and greater use of scientific testing will facilitate identification for those who do not voluntarily acknowledge their responsibilities. And we also require each welfare applicant to supply the name and location of the child's father in order to receive benefits.

Fair award guidelines and periodic updating. A commission will study whether national awards guidelines should be adopted. States will automatically update awards for families as non-custodial parents' incomes change.

Automated monitoring and tracking. States will centralize and modernize their child support structures through the use of central registries that monitor payments automatically. A new national child support clearinghouse will catch parents who try to evade their responsibilities even if they flee across state lines.

New penalties for those who refuse to pay. Expanded wage-withholding and data-base matching will be used to enforce compliance. As a last resort, states will withhold the drivers' and professional licenses of parents who refuse to pay support. Even the threat of license suspension is a proven enforcement tool, and suspension also reaches self-employed people unaffected by wage-withholding.

State initiatives and demonstration programs. The reform plan will, for the first time, create a state option to make money available for work and training programs for non-custodial parents who earn too little to meet their child support obligations. States can choose to make these programs mandatory--so that non-custodial parents work off what they owe. At the same time, demonstration grants for parenting and access programs--providing mediation, counseling, education, and visitation enforcement--will foster non-custodial parents' ongoing involvement in their children's lives. And child support assurance demonstrations will let interested states give families a measure of economic security even if child support is not collected immediately.

HHS NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

June 1994

FACTS RELATED TO WELFARE REFORM

Child Care Programs

Existing Child Care Programs

Five federal programs currently provide child care assistance to low-income families. AFDC/JOBS Child Care and Transitional Child Care help families moving from AFDC to work, while At-Risk Child Care and the Child Care and Development Block Grant enable low-wage working families to remain self-sufficient. In addition, Head Start provides low-income families with child development and other social services.

AFDC/JOBS Child Care, an entitlement program, offers assistance to recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) who are working or in education and training programs.

Transitional Child Care, also an entitlement program, provides assistance for up to one year after recipients leave AFDC for employment, so that parents entering the workforce will have the continued security of affordable care for their children.

The At-Risk Child Care program, a capped entitlement, allows states to provide child care to help low-income working families who might go on AFDC without such assistance.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant, a discretionary program, makes child care available to low-income parents who work, attend educational and training programs, or receive protective services. The federal government distributes funds to states, Indian tribes, and territories, which then enable parents to choose the care most appropriate to their children. The block grant also provides funds for quality improvements.

Head Start, a discretionary program, provides comprehensive services including education, health, parent involvement and social services to children from low-income families who meet the federal poverty guidelines.

Over the past few years, these five programs have provided critical child care support to low-income families. Despite this progress, there is still a significant demand for child care, for resources to improve quality and supply, and for better coordination and consistency across programs.

Clinton Administration Increases and Innovations

The Clinton Administration has made child care programs a consistent budget priority, increasing funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant by 19 percent in the 1995 budget. To maximize the impact of each dollar, the Administration has also sought to coordinate and improve programs. To address quality and supply, the Administration is reviewing state health and safety standards, sponsoring a series of national institutes on critical child care issues, and attempting to give states more flexibility to address quality and consistency concerns through proposed regulations.

President Clinton's recent expansion of Head Start provides further support for quality child care. The 1995 budget includes substantial additional funding and encourages the development of full-day, full-year services to meet the needs of today's families.

Changes Under Welfare Reform

President Clinton's welfare reform proposal continues to expand and improve the system for both low-income working families and those transitioning off welfare. His proposal will expand availability, encourage safe and nurturing care environments, and further coordinate program requirements.

Maintaining and expanding the existing guarantee. Welfare recipients in work and training, including the JOBS and WORK programs, will still be guaranteed child care, and those leaving welfare will still receive a year of Transitional Child Care.

Expanding child care for low-income working families. Our proposal also substantially increases funding for the At-Risk program and reduces the state match. We almost double federal spending on child care for the working poor.

Addressing quality and supply. Quality improvement funds will support resource and referral programs, licensing and monitoring, and training and other provider supports. Children in group care receiving assistance will be immunized, and consistent health and safety standards will apply across child care programs. Our plan also directs special attention to increasing the supply of infant and toddler care.

Coordinating rules across all child care programs. Our proposal simplifies administration and ensures coverage by further standardizing different child care programs' requirements for provider standards, health and safety, parental access, consumer education, parental choice, and parental complaint management.

GHE
SCHEDULE

TRAVEL
WITH DOGS.



INVOICE / ITINERARY

American Express
Travel Related Services Company, Inc.
White House Travel Office
Old Executive Office Building, Room 87
Washington, D.C. 20500-0001
Phone: 202 456-2250
Fax: 202 456-6670
In Emergency After Hours Call:
1 800 847-0242 (Toll Free In the U.S.)
Your code number is: KC52

SALES PERSON: 50
CUSTOMER NBR: 1695000023

ITINERARY
QCTLVF

DATE: 25 JUL 94
PAGE: 01

TO: WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE
WASH DC 20500

FOR: RASCO/CAROL REF: KC5SXD4LN6

28 JUL 94 - THURSDAY

AIR AMERICAN AIRLINES FLT:1741 ECONOMY LUNCH
LV WASHINGTON NATL 1259P EQP: SUPER 80
AR NASHVILLE 152P NON-STOP
RASCO/CAROL SEAT-15D
AIR AMERICAN AIRLINES FLT:4529 ECONOMY
OPERATED BY FLAGSHIP AIRLINES
LV NASHVILLE 240P EQP: SAAB 340 TPROP
AR FAYETTEVILLE AR 440P NON-STOP
RASCO/CAROL SEAT-6B
CAR FAYETTEVILLE AR BUDGET RENT A CAR 1-INTER CAR AUTO A/C
PICK UP-440P CORP ID-414000046**
RETURN-29JUL/830A
RATE IS GUARANTEED
DAILY RATE-USD34.00 UNLIMITED MILEAGE
CONFIRMATION NUMBER 93455935

29 JUL 94 - FRIDAY

AIR USAIR FLT:5631 COACH
FAYETTEVILLE AR-LITTLE ROCK OPERATED BY USAIR EXPRESS
LV FAYETTEVILLE AR 842A EQP: BEECHCRT B100
AR LITTLE ROCK 930A NON-STOP
RASCO/CAROL SEAT-3A
CAR LITTLE ROCK NATIONAL CAR RENTAL 1-INTER CAR AUTO A/C
PICK UP-0930 CORP ID-5000300**
RETURN-31JUL/11A
RATE IS GUARANTEED
DAILY RATE-USD30.00 UNLIMITED MILEAGE
CONFIRMATION NUMBER 0953802162COUNT

31 JUL 94 - SUNDAY

AIR AMERICAN AIRLINES FLT:604 ECONOMY
LV LITTLE ROCK 1145A EQP: FOKKER 100
AR NASHVILLE 1251P NON-STOP
RASCO/CAROL SEAT-19D
AIR AMERICAN AIRLINES FLT:1574 ECONOMY
LV NASHVILLE 125P SNACK
AR WASHINGTON NATL 359P EQP: SUPER 80
RASCO/CAROL SEAT-20D NON-STOP



INVOICE / ITINERARY

American Express
Travel Related Services Company, Inc.
White House Travel Office
Old Executive Office Building, Room 87
Washington, D.C. 20500-0001
Phone: 202 456-2250
Fax: 202 456-6670
In Emergency After Hours Call:
1 800 847-0242 (Toll Free In the U.S.)
Your code number is: KC52

SALES PERSON: 50
CUSTOMER NBR: 1695000023

ITINERARY
QCTLVF

DATE: 25 JUL 94
PAGE: 02

TO: WHITE HOUSE TRAVEL
1600 PENNSYLVANIA AVE
WASH DC 20500

FOR: RASCO/CAROL REF: KC5SXD4LN6

28 JAN 95 - SATURDAY
OTHER WASHINGTON

. TOTAL AIR FARE USD446.00
FOR AFTER HOUR EMERGENCIES
CALL 800-847-0242/YOUR HOTLINE CODE IS S-KC52

.....REMINDER.....
ALL FREQUENT FLYER BENEFITS EARNED ON OFFICIAL TRAVEL
ARE THE SOLE PROPERTY OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT AND CANNOT
BE REDEEMED FOR PERSONAL USE.

.....
ALL UNUSED TICKETS ARE TO BE RETURNED TO AMERICAN
EXPRESS OR YOUR TRAVEL COORDINATOR IMMEDIATELY UPON
RETURN FROM TRAVEL OR WHEN TRIP HAS BEEN CANCELED.

.....
THANK YOU FOR TRAVELING WITH AMERICAN EXPRESS.

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION**

(Privacy Act Statement and instructions on back)

1. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION

- TDY Amendment
(Show items amended)
 Invitational Relocation
(Non EOP Employees Only)

2. Traveler (First name, middle initial, last name)

Carol H. Rasco

3. Title of Traveler

Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy OPD/DPC

5. Office Phone

456-2216

6. Official Duty Station

Washington, DC

4. AGENCY/DIVISION

7. Per Diem

- Actual Subsistence (*unusual circumstances*)*
Rate(s):

8. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: (1) To deliver Speech at Univ. of AR (Fayetteville), Fulbright School of Public Affairs re. U. S. Domestic Policy, (2) Site visit Fighting Back Drug Treatment Centers and meet with officials who direct program, (3) meet with officials, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (4) meet with Director, New Futures for Little Rock Youth

DATE(S): Travel Begin On 7-28-94 Travel End On 7-31-94

ITINERARY: Point of Origin (City, State): Washington, DC

Place(s) of Official Visitation (City, State) Fayetteville, AR

Little Rock, AR

Point of Return (City, State) Washington, DC

9. MODE OF TRAVEL

Commercial Transportation				
Rail		Air		
Coach	Extra Fare*	Coach Tourist	Business *	First-Class †

† First Class must have approval of Agency Head or Deputy

(b) Privately Owned Vehicle

Auto	Other	Rate auth per mile	<input type="checkbox"/> Determined more advantageous to government *
			<input type="checkbox"/> For convenience of traveler NTE common carrier cost

(c) Gov't Owned Vehicle

(d) Other (specify)

10. ESTIMATED COST

AMOUNT

Per Diem/Actual Subsistence	\$ 2353.00 317.00
Transportation	701.00
Rental Car	124.00 124.00
Miscellaneous	
TOTAL	\$ 2222.00 1142.00

11. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED

- Registration Fees (*meeting, training, etc.*)
 Commercial Rental Car
 Excess Baggage not to exceed _____
 Other (*Please identify*) _____

12. ADVANCE REQUESTED

(meals and miscellaneous expenses only)

13. * Special Provisions/Remarks (Justification for first class /business /extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

14(a) Requested by

Carol H. Rasco

14(b) I certify that the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions
Approval Official (Signature and Title)

[Signature]

15. Accounting data (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

114-5200 J102A

16. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

[Signature]

17. Date

20 July 1994

18. Travel Authorization No.

XD4LN6

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICIAL TRAVEL AUTHORIZATION**
(Privacy Act Statement and instructions on back)

1. TYPE OF AUTHORIZATION

- TDY Amendment
(Show items amended)
 Invitational (Non EOP Employees Only) Relocation

2. Traveler (First name, middle initial, last name)

Carol H. Rasco

3. Title of Traveler

Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy OPD/DPC

5. Office Phone

456-2216

6. Official Duty Station

Washington, DC

4. AGENCY/DIVISION

7. Per Diem Actual Subsistence (unusual circumstances)*
Rate(s):

8. TRAVEL INFORMATION

PURPOSE: **(1) To deliver Speech at Univ. of AR (Fayetteville), Fulbright School of Public Affairs re. U. S. Domestic Policy, (2) Site visit Fighting Back Drug Treatment Centers and meet with officials who direct program, (3) meet with officials, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, (4) meet with Director, New Futures for Little Rock Youth**
 DATE(S): Travel Begin On **7/28/94** Travel End On **7/31/94**
 ITINERARY: Point of Origin (City, State): **Washington, DC**

Place(s) of Official Visitation (City, State):
Fayetteville, AR
Little Rock, AR
Washington, DC

Point of Return (City, State):

9. MODE OF TRAVEL					10. ESTIMATED COST		AMOUNT
(a) Commercial Transportation					Per Diem/Actual Subsistence	\$ XXXXXX 317.00	
Rail		Air			Transportation	701.00	
Coach	Extra Fare*	Coach Tourist	Business*	First Class ‡	Rental Car	XXXXXX 124.00	
‡ First Class must have approval of Agency Head or Deputy							
(b) Privately Owned Vehicle					TOTAL		\$ XXXXXX 1142.00
Auto	Other	Rate auth per-mile	<input type="checkbox"/> Determined more advantageous to government * <input type="checkbox"/> For convenience of traveler NTE common carrier cost		11. SPECIAL EXPENSE AUTHORIZED		
(c) <input type="checkbox"/> Gov't Owned Vehicle					<input type="checkbox"/> Registration Fees (meeting, training, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial Rental Car <input type="checkbox"/> Excess Baggage not to exceed _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please identify) _____		
(d) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)					12. ADVANCE REQUESTED \$ _____ (meals and miscellaneous expenses only)		

13. * Special Provisions/Remarks (Justification for first class /business /extra fare travel, annual leave enroute, actual subsistence, etc.)

14(a) Requested by

15. Accounting data (Appropriation, division, project, vendor number)

114-2200-71024

14(b) I certify that the travel herein was reviewed and determined to be essential for the accomplishment of agency programs and missions.
 Approval Official (Signature and Title)

16. Funds are available to defray travel cost specified above
 Funds Manager's Certification (Signature)

17. Date

18. Travel Authorization No.

XD4L N6

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT — The information requested is required to document the authorization and reimbursement of the individuals who travel at government expense on official business. Its routine use is restricted to officers and employees of Executive Office of the President agencies for performance of their official duties. Disclosure is voluntary, but failure to provide all or part of the information may delay or prevent authorization of travel. This information is collected under the authority of 31 U.S.C. 66a, 41 U.S.C. 3101, 3102, 3309; and General Accounting Office and General Services Administration policies and procedures.

Instructions for Completing Travel Authorization

- ITEM 1 — Check:
 - TDY block if travel is of routine nature by an employee of your agency.
 - Invitational block if travel is to be performed by a person who is not employed by your agency.
 - Relocation block if authorization is for a person being transferred from or to another geographical locality.
 - Amendment block if making change to existing Travel Authorization.
- ITEMS 2 – 6 — Self Explanatory.
- ITEM 7 — Check appropriate box for the type of reimbursement authorized.
List rate or rates applicable.
- ITEM 8 — Provide information on travel itinerary.
- ITEM 9 — Check mode of travel authorized.
- ITEM 10 — Compute cost of per diem or actual subsistence utilizing the information in **Item 10**.
 - Transportation is cost of airline ticket, privately owned vehicle mileage, or other transportation cost.
 - Miscellaneous could include rental car, registration fees, taxi cabs, etc.
- ITEM 11 — Check appropriate box for any special expenses authorized.
- ITEM 12 — Complete **only** if an advance of funds is requested.
- ITEM 13 — Space provided for justifications and other miscellaneous information.
- ITEM 14(a) — Signature of Traveler.
- 14(b) — Signature of Approving Official.
- ITEMS 15 & 16 — Self Explanatory.
- ITEMS 17 & 18 — To be completed by personnel assigning T/A numbers.

FULLBRIGHT



Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences
Fulbright School of Public Affairs

211 Old Main
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701
(501) 575-5039
(501) 575-7981 (FAX)

July 21, 1994

Dear Carol,

Here are a few things in preparation for your visit next Thursday.....

Enclosed: Copy of full three week schedule
List of speakers, participants
Compilation of discussion issues identified by students on first day
Coopy of editorials in Friday's paper

Some "hot topics" currently being discussed by students....

Sheffield Nelson's ideas about getting tough on juvenile crime (see local editorial) He spoke with FSPA students last week and offended most of them. He was opposed to special treatment programs for juveniles, suggesting we expand adult corrections to handle juveniles; called RB Friendlander a liar and disputed all the facts she presented on juvenile justice; thought we should NOT all schools to offer content on "black history" (only in those with large black student populations didn't see the need for it elsewhere). Anyway, you get the drift! [We're in big trouble if he AND/or Huckabee win in November.]

Welfare Reform (Tom Dalton will talk with them on Tuesday....)

Health care Reform (they're still trying to figure out the issues and options - like most of the general public!)

Education reform (the "standards director" for Arkansas Education department speaks on Wednesday - will be talking a bout new standards for Arkansas students - also how this compares across US

The favored format for this year's sessions involves:

- 1- Speaker visits with small group of "student hosts" during the meal. Hosts provide speaker with a student's perspective on the program and the issues to be discussed. Hosts will introduce speaker to full group.
- 2- A brief (10-15 minute) presentation by the speaker (some things about yourself, your job, what you see as the critical public policy issues you are addressing....etc.
- 3- Student and speaker reaction to 3-5 of controversial questions/issues
I read a statement (such as "Juvenile offenders should not be placed in regular adult corrections but should be treated in secure specialized programs . e.g. wilderness or boot camps". Students then physically go to one of four corners of the room, each corner marked as "Agree, Mildly Agree, Disagree, or Mildly Disagree. BRIEF comments are solicited from each group; then reactions and comments from the speaker (you!). This gives students an active part in the discussion and gives you a good idea of what they are thinking.

You and I can discuss the issues be prescnted later, as late as after your visit with student hosts.

4- Break the full group, allowing some students to leave and those who are particularly interested to ask questions and visit with you personally.

If you've got a different idea, we're very flexible!!!

I am really looking forward to seeing you next week. I'd like to check your calendar for August and maybe September, since I have to be in Washington at least once during each month.

Hope all is well with you and your family. We'll have to discuss the Arkansas 'gossip' when you get here. I'm not clear on your plans after the Thursday night session, but if you have time for a drink and/or want to spend the night with me I'd be delighted to have you. See you next week!

Thanks for
coming

Betty

FULBRIGHT SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Summer, 1994

ABSTRACT

The Fulbright School of Public Affairs will provide students with a unique opportunity to **EXAMINE** current social, economic and political concerns, issues and attitudes in America and the World today; to **EXPLORE** the meaning of civic responsibility in a democratic society; to **CONSIDER** the influence of cultural values and traditions on politics and public opinions; to **MEET** and **DIALOGUE** with politicians, state officials, professional and citizen lobbyists, University of Arkansas faculty and other concerned high school students in Arkansas; to **DISCOVER** how to become more informed and involved in policymaking which affects them; to **LEARN** how concerned citizens, including students, have shaped policies and improved the quality of life in their communities; and, finally, to **PARTICIPATE** in simulation games, small group discussions, video productions and field trips related to public affairs.

OVERVIEW

The Fulbright School of Public Affairs is an intensive summer program for a select group of gifted and talented high school students in Arkansas. The three week residential program is a cooperative effort between the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville and the Arkansas Department of Education's AEGIS Program (Academic Enrichment for Gifted in Summer). FSPA is designed to expand the students' awareness and understanding of current social, political and economic issues facing our communities, nation and the world today. The program places heavy emphasis on increasing the students' personal interest and involvement in social and political action as a means of "MAKING A DIFFERENCE" in one's own environment. FSPA will also explore the effect of cultural values and traditions, economic forces and today's powerful media on public opinions and policymaking. The program is very student oriented with numerous simulation games, dialogue opportunities and participatory learning formats.

The program is designed for students who are concerned about the world they live in, interested in becoming more informed and involved as citizens and future leaders, and are looking for an exciting and stimulating way to spend three weeks of their summer!

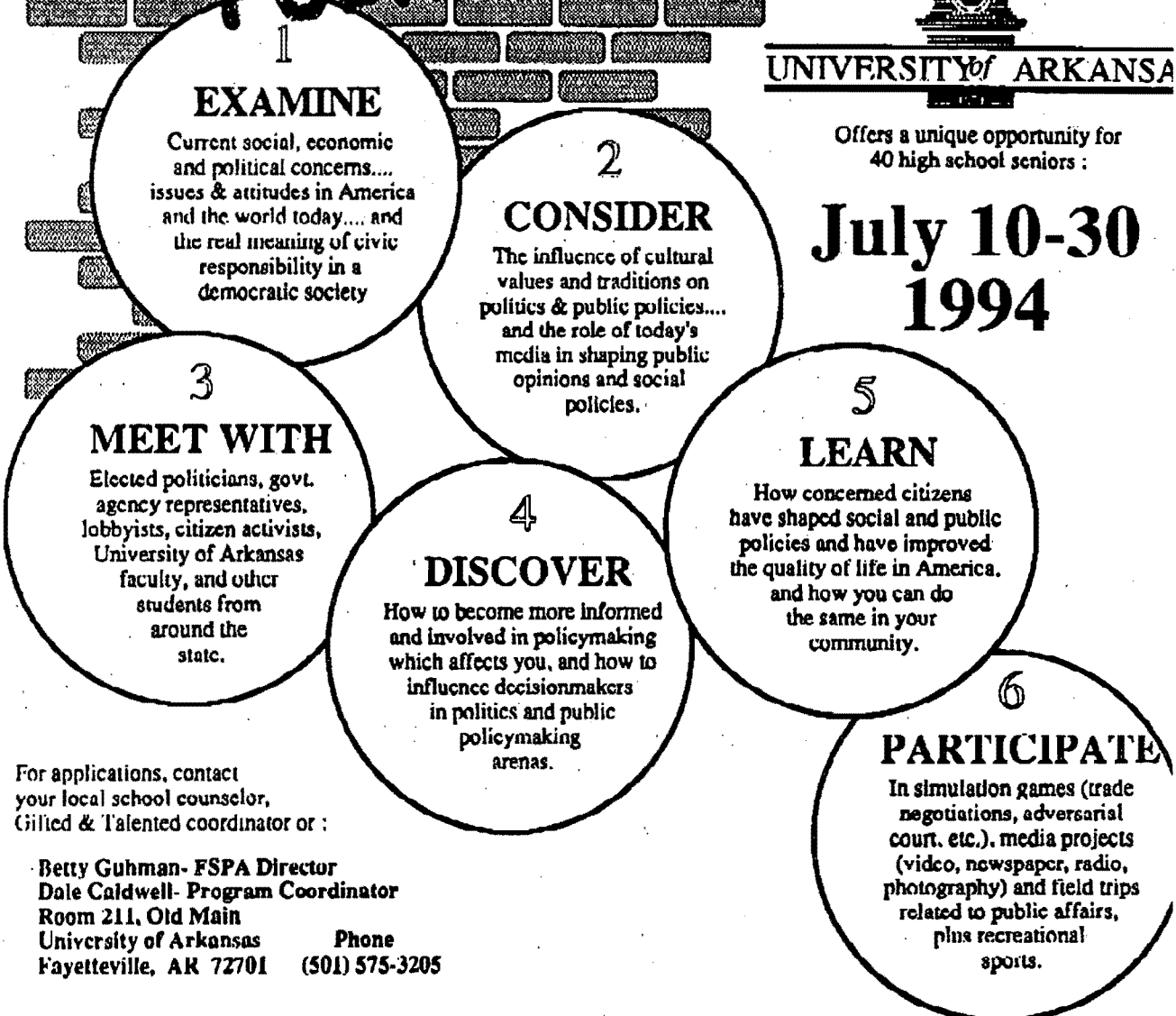
Fulbright School of Public Affairs



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Offers a unique opportunity for
40 high school seniors :

**July 10-30
1994**



**1
EXAMINE**
Current social, economic and political concerns.... issues & attitudes in America and the world today.... and the real meaning of civic responsibility in a democratic society

**2
CONSIDER**
The influence of cultural values and traditions on politics & public policies.... and the role of today's media in shaping public opinions and social policies.

**3
MEET WITH**
Elected politicians, govt. agency representatives, lobbyists, citizen activists, University of Arkansas faculty, and other students from around the state.

**4
DISCOVER**
How to become more informed and involved in policymaking which affects you, and how to influence decisionmakers in politics and public policymaking arenas.

**5
LEARN**
How concerned citizens have shaped social and public policies and have improved the quality of life in America, and how you can do the same in your community.

**6
PARTICIPATE**
In simulation games (trade negotiations, adversarial court, etc.), media projects (video, newspaper, radio, photography) and field trips related to public affairs, plus recreational sports.

For applications, contact your local school counselor, Gifted & Talented coordinator or :

Betty Guhman- FSPA Director
Dale Caldwell- Program Coordinator
Room 211, Old Main
University of Arkansas Phone
Fayetteville, AR 72701 (501) 575-3205

APPLICATION DEADLINE

MARCH 11th

Funding for this program is provided by a grant from the Arkansas Department of Education, authorized by Act 3, 1st Extraordinary Session, 1983 and by the University of Arkansas.

ISSUES**1. PUBLIC SERVICE CAREERS**

- what can high school students do about careers in public affairs
- experience necessary
- most relevant career to deal with issues that affect teenagers
- what can you do with a political science degree
- job availability
- affect of public careers on family and social life
- educational requirements- need advanced degree?
- pay, benefits, job security
- majors other than political science
- other fields- how they relate to public services

2. MEDIA

- when do you stop pressing the question
- how to question affectively
- experience and education needed for media jobs
- voice lessons? accents
- media bias
- research and report objectives
- responsibility of journalists
- how far does first amendment go
- who decides media ethics
- how much research does a broadcaster, anchorperson actually do
- neutralizing bias personnel
- privacy vs. public's right to know

3. COURT SYSTEM

- how do you go from lawyer to judge
- defense/prosecution guilty vs. innocent
- flow chart of court system
- why state judges are elected
- Difference in current/past Supreme Court- women & minority
- Appeal Process- slow process
- How judges know if it is constitutional if its not written in the Constitution
- How public opinion affects court opinion
- the affects of personal bias of the judge

4. THE CONSTITUTION

- free speech- how far
- teenager rights
- gun control within Constitution
- Constitutional rights- refugees, immigrants
- Media manipulates politicians
- Politicians manipulate media
- search and seizure represented in Constitution
- Constitutional manipulated over a year
- Church and state separated in school
- curfew- Constitution

5 . INFLUENCING

- what can we do to prevent satellite learning
- who really influencing policymakers?
- corruption and control in local politics
- manipulation
- ways for teens to be respected by and exert influence with school boards
- checks and balances (local)

6 . ARKANSAS GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

- what is being done to clean up parks
- where does fines and revenue money go
- poaching (reduced)
- change image of Arkansas tourism
- mercury and lake
- Penalties for violations
- How penalties are set and by whom

7 . PARKS AND TOURISM

- how money is generated and spent
- where do fees for state parks go
- attempts to change perception
- tourism profitable
- Is Day Use Fee discouraging use of the park
- Negative sides of tourism

8 . NATIONAL POLICY ISSUES

- how is the ordinary person heard at the national level
- term limits
- national health care
- domestic vs. foreign issues
- ban on protests at abortion clinics
- public physical punishment
- expensive executions
- Priorities for funding experiments

9 . POLITICAL PARTIES

- party platforms
- most effective types of lobbying
- politicians changing parties while in office
- vote on bills for content or parties
- is the 2-party system enough?
- how Arkansas democratic party has been affected by Clinton going to Washington
- other parties, platforms besides Dem & Rep
- what is the middle ground between democrat and republican
- consider trust between parties and candidates
- how would third major party effect system?

10. LAW ENFORCEMENT

- how can law enforcement officers get respect back
- Get Tough- will be effective in delinquent crime?
- Police images- how to improve
- Police power restrictions
- Effect of cops presence in public areas
- age for teens to be convicted as adults
- Police recognition of gangs
- Legal problems in speed traps
- discrepancy in penalties
- Parole Standards
- Victim rights vs. Defendant rights vs. authority rights
- Preventive measures- keep prisons from overcrowding
- Jail as luxury- free ride
- Alternative punishments
- Whatever happened to rehabilitation?
- Money spent on convicts vs. education

11. CORRECTIONS

- how to keep drugs and weapons out of prison
- what kind of education and job training to be provided in jail ?
- Length of sentence served- full term
- Taxpayer decide what "luxuries"
- Capital punishment movement
- General conditions in Ark prison
- Citizen involvement in crime control
- three strikee and out- explain ?
- Weight lifting in jail
- why it is so expensive to run prisons
- why higher jail standards than public housing
- has prison proved effective

12. ARKANSAS ATTORNEY GENERAL

- what office is responsible for...
- rip offs and consumer protection
- see all law enforcement/corrections questions

13. CHILD WELFARE/ FAMILY SERVICES

- Headstart Program- full funding
- Rewarding AFDC mothers for more children
- family support in Rural area
- Prevention for child showing tendency towards violence
- Who decides if child should be taken away
- Child Abuse and discipline (line)
- Natural parent rights vs. child safety
- Adoption by Parents

14. JUVENILE JUSTICE

- judged by peer jury
- time served same as adults
- wilderness boot camp effectiveness
- curfew effects on juvenile crime
- conviction by mentality or age
- public use of private boot camp
- teenagers have rights

15. ARKANSAS POLITICS

- Lottery Ballot- scholarships
- Freshman academic Scholarships
- Gambling implemented
- state campaigns- politics
- unemployment in Arkansas and new jobs

16. ENVIRONMENTAL

- how do companies get away with dumping in other countries
- jobs vs. environment
- community planning and the environment
- Why is Arkansas behind in recycling
- Why not national mandatory recycling
- Press print articles saying law ok
- environment laws affect industry
- dumping toxic waste in other countries
- local preparations for population growth
- landfill alternatives
- communities grow and laws change re: landfill
- enforce pollution laws
- super funding renewed
- waste management systems
- national standards for recycling

17. INTERNATIONAL LAW

- balance trade with other countries
- NAFTA
- GATT
- international control
- no government intervention, let rule
- American protection of citizens of other countries
- how tariffs are determined
- UN-Bosnia Haiti
- North Korea status
- how involved in other countries affairs

18. FIIR

- US further action - Korea - death of KS
- involved in FIIR
- youth opportunities

19. HEALTH

- current bills and proposals
- what is Clinton's plan
- all employees - worker's comp
- research and funding
- Canada and Hawaii programs
- fund abortions and pills
- hospitals and employee ripoffs
- national health care funding abortions
- welfare system and the impact of health care plan
- affect of immigration
- limits on health insurance
- cure for AIDS likely?
- pre-existing conditions - NHR

20. EDUCATION

- national pay scale for teachers (benefits)
- home schooling
- grade point and standardization
- year round school and day care
- redistributing number of school districts to improve education
- local control over number of hours spent in classes
- year round school affect families
- what do politicians and teachers think about year round school
- quality of education in small or large schools, is it equal
- prevent implementation of satellite learning
- upgrade special education grading

21. Human Services/WELFARE

- job training
- eliminate welfare?
- limit amount of time
- how are we getting people off welfare
- state funding for after hour program
- who qualifies for welfare
- families on welfare for years
- other welfare systems
- the welfare trap
- welfare system goals for clients
- limit number of people on welfare

22. DOMESTIC POLICY

- domestic violence - White House support
- stay home and work on domestic policy rather than working on foreign policy
- voting age lowered
- gun control
- illegal aliens
- priority for domestic programs re: money

1994 FSPA - WEEK 1

	Sun 7/10	Mon 7/11	Tues 7/12	Wed 7/13	Thurs 7/14	Fri 7/15	Sat 7/16
7:30-8:30		Breakfast (optional) Union	Breakfast (optional) Union	Breakfast (optional) Union	Breakfast (optional) Union	Breakfast (opt.) Union	Brkfst (Futrail)
9:00-9:15		Full Group Meeting (Futrail)	Full Group Meeting (Futrail)	Full Group Meeting (Futrail)	Full Group Meeting (Futrail)	Full Group Meeting (Futrail)	
9:30-10:00		Small Groups: Public Policy Issues	Small Groups: Communication Skills	Small Groups: Constitutional Rights	Small Groups: Political Action	Small Grps: JS Agri Policy	City Council Simul Yash County Dvorum Ctr
10:30-11:30		DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR SPEAKERS	CRITICAL THINKING B. GUHMAN JA Soc Work (Futr)	CONST. ISSUES C. BAILEY UA Law School (Law)	ADVOCACY TECHN P. ANDERSON League of W. Vir (Futr)	US AGRI POLICY M. BERRY White House Adv. Main Gillete	
12:00-1:30	Check in (Futrail)	Welcome Luncheon UA Faculty/Staff, Intro to Com. Projects Union 311N	Lunch (Union 311N) B. BLAGG Morning News	Lunch (Savery) R. SPILLINGER ACLU (Law School)	Lunch (Union 311N) C. JOHNSON J. HENDRON	Lunch (Brough) R. DAVIES Ar Parks & Tourism	
2:00-3:15	Opening Reception (Futrail)	ID Cards HPER Tour	Project meetings (Futrail)	Introduction to City Council Sim (Futrail)	Simulation Work (Futrail)	Simulation Work (Futrail)	OUTING to DEVIL'S DEN STATE PARK & PICNIC (Futrail-Pizza)
3:30-5:30	Free time (unpack)	Free time Regroup (Futrail)	Free time Regroup (Futrail)	Free time Regroup (Futrail)	Free time Regroup (Futrail)	Free time Regroup	
5:00-8:00	Dinner (Futrail) (Futrail-Pizza, etc) Get Acquainted, FSPA Overview	Dinner (Futrail-KFC) N. ROYSTER UA Career Serv	Dinner (Union) D. NEWBERN Ar Supr Court	Dinner (Brough) W. MILLER JA Polit Science (Futrail)	Dinner (Futrail - West) Ar Game & Fish (Mullins Library)	Dinner at NWA MALL	

REVISED 7/7/94 bg

TEL:

JUL 22, 94 16:48 No.002 P.03

1994 FSPA - WEEK 2

	Sun 7/17	Mon 7/18	Tues 7/19	Wed 7/20	Thurs 7/21	Fri 7/22	Sat 7/23
7:30-8:30		Breakfast (optional) Union	Breakfast (optional) Union	Breakfast (optional) Union	Breakfast (optional) Union	Breakfast (optional) Union	Brkfst (Futrall)
9:00-9:15		Full Group Meeting (Futrall)	Full Group Meeting (Futrall)	Full Group Meeting (Futrall)	Full Group Meeting (Futrall)	Full Group Meeting (Futrall)	
9:30-10:00	Breakfast at Dorm (optional)	Small Groups POLITICAL PARTIES	Small Groups: CHILDREN & FAMILIES	Small Groups : CRIMINAL JUSTICE	Small Groups GLOBAL CONCERNS	Small Groups CULTURAL DIVERS	LEGAL SIMUL
10:30-11:30	Free time or Church	Rep & Dem Parties A. HUTCHINSON, W. BASSETT <i>(Futrall)</i>	CHILDREN & YOUTH B. JONES <i>Div of Ch & Fam Serv (Law)</i>	LAW ENFORCMT & CORRECTIONS <i>(Futrall)</i>	ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES A. HOBSON (Futrall)	CULTURAL AWARENESS INTERNAT'L STUDENTS <i>Futrall</i>	R. JOHNS <i>Ret Attome</i>
12:00-1:30	Lunch (Brough)	Lunch (Union 311N) W. BRYANT <i>AR Attorney Gen.</i>	Lunch (Servery) JUVENILE JUSTICE R.B. FRIEDLANDER <i>Div of Youth Serv</i>	Lunch (Brough) LT. COL R. RAIL <i>Ar State Police</i>	Lunch (Union 311N) INTERNATIONAL LAW J. LOONEY <i>UA Law School</i>	Lunch (Union M412) J. W. FULBRIGHT R. WOODS <i>Fulbright Instit.</i>	Lunch (Brough) <i>Sen.</i> Bumper
2:00-3:15	Free Time	Simulation work (Lawyers)Futrall	Simulation work (Police)Futrall	Simulation work (Corrections)Futrall	Project Work Futrall	Simulation work (Trial Prep)Futrall	WILSON PARK
3:30-5:30		Free time	Free time	Free time	Free time	Free time	OUTING & PICNIC (KFC)
5:30-6:00	Regroup (Futrall)	Regroup (Futrall)	Regroup (Futrall)	Regroup (Futrall)	Regroup (Futrall)	Regroup (Futrall)	
6:00-8:00	Dinner (Futrall) INTRO TO LEGAL SIM <i>(Futrall-KFC)</i>	Dinner (Union) N. WILLIAMS <i>UA History</i>	Dinner (Oz Mt Smokehouse) S. NELSON <i>Candidate for Gov</i>	Dinner (Futrall-Wes) J. GILLEAN <i>Comm. Corrections Governors Office</i>	Dinner (Union) Dr. R. A. KING <i>US State Department</i>	Dinner (Brough) Night Out!	Futrall-Piz

REVISED 7/7/94 bg

TEL:

JUL 22, 94 16:48 NO.002 P.04

1994 FSPA - WEEK 3

	Sun 7/24	Mon 7/25	Tues 7/26	Wed 7/27	Thurs 7/28	Fri 7/29	Sat 7/30	
7:30-8:30	Breakfast (Futrell)	Breakfast Union (optional)	Breakfast Union) (optional)	Breakfast Union (optional)	Breakfast Union) (optional)	Breakfast Union) (optional)	Pack up	
9:00-9:15		Full Group Meeting (Futrell)	Full Group Meeting (Futrell)	Full Group Meeting (Futrell)	Full Group Meeting (Futrell)	Full Group Meeting (Futrell)	Brkfst (Futrell)	
9:30-10:00		Free time or Church	Small Groups HEALTH CARE	Small Groups HUMAN SERVICES	Small Groups EDUCATION	Small Groups MEDIA	Small Groups FEEDBACK	UA Dir Check out
10:30-11:30			AIDS AWARENESS E. Mink? <i>UA Health Education</i>	WELFARE SIMULATION W. MILLER <i>(Futrell)</i>	EDUCATION REFORM E. BASS (Futrell) <i>Ar Dept Education</i>	BROADCAST JOURN J. FULFORD <i>KUAF Radio</i>	ACTION PLANS D. BEBEE <i>Ark Advocates 'Engineering'</i>	Final Program (E)
12:00-1:30	Lunch (Brought) <i>Sen. Bumpers?</i>	Lunch (Union 311N) T. BUTLER <i>Ark Health Dept</i>	Lunch (Union 311N) T. DALTON-DHS <i>Ark Dept Human Serv</i>	Lunch (Brought) H. Purvis <i>(FIIR)</i>	Lunch (Serving) M. BRANTLEY <i>Ark Times (Futrell)</i>	LEGISLATIVE LUNCHEON <i>(Union 412)</i>		
2:00-3:15	ALUMNI REUNION & FSPA GAMES PICNIC <i>(Futrell-Wes)</i>	UA Residence Life Fin Aid, Admissions	Project work <i>(Futrell)</i>	Appts w/ UA Faculty (opt) & Free time	Appts w/ UA Faculty (opt) & Free time	Project work, <i>(Futrell)</i>		
3:30-5:30		Free time	Free time	Free time	Free time	Talent rehearsal/ Free Time		
5:30-6:00		Regroup <i>(Futrell)</i>	Regroup <i>(Futrell)</i>	Regroup <i>(Futrell)</i>	Regroup <i>(Futrell)</i>	DINNER <i>(Brought)</i>		
6:00-8:00			Dinner (Union) M. HUCKABEE <i>Lt Governor</i>	Dinner (Union) C. COLE CHAFFIN <i>Candidate for Lt Gov</i>	Dinner Futrell - OMS JUSTICE HOLT <i>Ark Supreme Ct</i>	Dinner (Futrell-Wes) C. RASCO <i>White House Domestic Policy Adviser</i>	TALENT SHOW & AWARDS <i>(Futrell-Pizza)</i>	

REVISED 7/24/94 by

TEL:

JUL 25, 1994 15:13 No. 004 P. 03

**Fulbright School of Public Affairs
1994 Student List**

<u>Student Name</u>	<u>Hometown</u>
Allen, Marci	Jonesboro
Beam, Katherine	Hot Springs
Beckham, Jane Ann	Jasper
Benson, Donny	Gurdon
Blaine, Martin	Little Rock
Brumfield, Randall	Hoxie
Chapman, Mary	Little Rock
Cook, Charis	Hoxie
Donaghy, Sarah	Jonesboro
Doss, Camron	Magnolia
Glover, Jessica	Omaha
Hesse, Candace	Weiner
Hicks, Tara	Bauxite
Hill, Fiona	Winslow
Hughes, Erica	Marvell
Jefferson, B. J.	Harrison
Johnson, Melinda	Crossette
Jones, Christy	Fayetteville
Kemp, Ashley	Rector
Kirkconnell, Molly	Russellville
Kordsmeier, Ginny	Morrilton
Liang, Dennis	Star City
Mascagni, Jeffrey	Osceola
Mauncy, Gil	El Dorado
Mead, Martin	White Hall
Miller, Scott	Hot Springs
Morphis, Betsy	Deer
Nading, Kenneth	Rogers
Nguyen, Mary	Gosnell
Nguyen, Tony	Fort Smith
Penquite, Angie	Harrison
Phillips, Kim	White Hall
Privett, Melissa	Hoxie
Purifoy, Kaygan	Arkadelphia
Reed, Leslie	Walnut Ridge
Taylor, Rachel	Helena
Tindoll, Charles	Perryville
Todd, Laura	Fayetteville
Ulrey, Josh	Flippin
Walton, Olivia	Fort Smith
Willey, Jason	Conway
Williams, Alison	Cabot

FSPA 1994
GUEST SPEAKERS-FACULTY SCHEDULE

<u>Speaker</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Place</u>
1. Dr. Noyla Royster	Mon 7-11	6:00 pm	Futtrall
2. Ms. Betty Guhman	Tues 7-12	10:30 am	Futtrall
3. Ms. Brenda Blagg	Tues 7-12	12 noon	Union 311N
4. Justice David Nowbern	Tues 7-12	6:00 pm	Servery/Futtrall
5. Mr. Carlton Bailey	Wed 7-13	10:30 am	UA Law School 328
6. Ms. Rita Spillinger	Wed 7-13	12 noon	Servery/Law 328
7. Dr. Will Miller	Wed 7-13	6:00pm	Brough/Futtrall
8. Ms. Peg Anderson	Thurs 7-14	10:30 am	Futtrall
9. Hendron/Johnson	Thurs 7-14	12 noon	Union 311N
10. Mr. Marion Berry	Fri 7-15	10:30 am	Main, Giffels
11. Mr. Richard Davies	Fri 7-15	12 noon	Brough
12. Rep. Tim Hutchison	Sat 7-16	12 noon	Brough
13. A. Hutchinson/W. Bassett	Mon 7-18	10:30 am	Futtrall
14. Atty. Gen. Winson Bryant	Mon 7-18	12 noon	Union 311N
15. Dr. Nidia Williams	Mon 7-18	6:00 pm	Union/Futtrall
16. Ms. Beverly Jones	Tues 7-19	10:30 am	Law 328
17. Ms. R. B. Friedlander	Tues 7-19	12 noon	Servery/Law 328
18. Mr. Sheffield Nelson	Tues 7-19	6:00 pm	OMS*
19. Lt. Col. Richard Rail	Wed 7-20	12 noon	Brough
20. Mr. Jack Gillaan	Wed 7-20	6:00 pm	Futtrall
21. Dr. Art Hobson	Thurs 7-21	10:30 am	Futtrall
22. Dr. Jake Looney	Thurs 7-21	12 noon	Union 311N/Law 328
23. Dr. Robin A. King	Thurs 7-21	6:00 pm	Servery
24. Dr. Randall Woods	Fri 7-22	12 noon	Union M412
25. Mr. Rufus Johnson	Sat 7-23	9:30 am	Wash Co Courtroom
26. Mr. Ed Mink	Mon 7-25	10:30 am	Futtrall
27. Mr. Tom Butler	Mon 7-25	12 noon	Union 311N
28. Lt. Gov. Mike Huckabee	Mon 7-25	6:00 pm	Servery
29. Dr. Will Miller	Tues 7-26	10:30 am	Futtrall
30. Mr. Tom Dalton	Tues 7-26	12noon	Union, 311N
31. Sen. Charlie Cole Chaffin	Tues 7-26	6:30 pm	Union Servery
32. Dr. Emma Bass	Wed 7-27	10:30 am	Futtrall
33. Mr. Hoyt Purvis	Wed 7-27	12 noon	Brough
34. Chief Justice Jack Holt	Wed 7-27	6:00 pm	Futtrall
35. Ms. Jennifer Fulford	Thurs 7-28	10:30 am	Engineering
36. Mr. Max Brantley	Thurs 7-28	12 noon	Servery/Futtrall
37. Ms. Carol Rasco	Thurs 7-28	6:00 pm ^{6:30}	Futtrall
38. Mr. Don Rebee	Fri 7-29	10:30 am	Futtrall
39. Leg. Luncheon	Fri 7-29	12 noon	Union M412

*OMS - Ozark Mountain Smokehouse

(c)/07.07.94)

**1994 FULBRIGHT SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
JULY 11, 1994**

PARTICIPANT /STAFF EXPECTATIONS

Hope to gain from program

- develop listening skills
- see other viewpoints
- make friends
- develop interpersonal communication skills
- learn to debate objectively
- become more aware of public policy issues, ideas and options
- polish communication skills and political ideas
- develop better understanding of political system in Arkansas
- meet and explore political philosophy of current policymakers
- talk about current events
- learn how to talk in front of people
- practice clear expression of ideas, positions
- learn discussion, persuasion and argumentation skills
- become more open-minded
- learn ways to make a difference (individually, as teens,etc)
- discuss career prospects, and related academic fields of study
- learn ways to influence others
- develop community leadership skills
- increase awareness of local, state, and national issues

Atmosphere for living and learning

- casual yet busy
- intense but fun
- **respectful**
- heated debates, with time to wind down
- lots of group interaction
- relaxed, open, trusting
- comfortable
- friendly
- **high energy, low pressure**
- involved

Expectations of both participants and staff

- facilitate discussions, interactions among all participants
- be patient, remember what it was/is like for others
- some entertainment
- be cool, relaxed, flexible
- aware and sympathetic to others
- informed, understanding
- balanced interaction among all participants
- set good examples for each other
- high energy, low pressure
- reliable, trustworthy, and courteous
- be there and be alert, on time and prepared for all meetings
- respect speakers
- alert to health conditions
- responsible for self
- enthusiasm for learning
- speak up- voice concerns, particularly negative feelings
- open to alternative views
- follow rules, suggest changes if necessary
- keep open minds
- have fun
- be responsible for self and the group
- be cooperative and involved
- promote positive image of FSPA

Expectations of Staff (from students)

- answer questions, offer helpful information
- serve as mentor
- act as friend, not parent
- treat as equal with common sense

Suggestions, Ideas

- Field trips e.g. canoe float trip, Little Rock, Tulsa, Wedington
- Intramural sports competition
- Dinner at O.P.O., other restaurants around town
- don't repeat restaurants
- put out fruit for snacks.
- rent movies
- swimming?
- cameras?
- fun field trips- parks and malls
- trips to Wal-Mart?
- campus tours, meeting professors
- autograph party at end
- group picture
- couple of days to sleep in
- cookout
- someone to teach Judo

Nelson Describes Juvenile Camps as 'Country Clubs'

Friedlander Defends Camps: Juveniles Need Strict Setting

Rebecca Tucker
News UA Bureau

Sending the state's violent and repeat juvenile offenders to a very rigidly structured environment, such as the proposed "wilderness camps" may or may not work, said R.B. Friedlander, director of the division of youth services of the Arkansas Department of Human Services, but something has to be done to provide better opportunities for those offenders to learn the difference between right and wrong.

Speaking to students of the Fulbright School of Public Affairs at the University of Arkansas on Tuesday, Friedlander said the camps will offer an alternative to just incarcerating the juvenile offenders.

The state is proposing six of the camps be implemented initially, including one in Sebastian County near Mansfield. The camps have come under fire from residents of areas surrounding the proposed camp sites, including the Mansfield location. An Arkansas judge on July 15

■ See FRIEDLANDER/ Page 2A

Rebecca Tucker
The Morning News

Republican gubernatorial candidate Sheffield Nelson, who opposes the concept of "wilderness camps" for serious juvenile offenders, said Tuesday these "bad actors" are being treated to a "country club" setting.

Nelson was in Fayetteville to address students attending the Fulbright School of Public Affairs at the University of Arkansas.

"These are not babes in the woods we're dealing with," Nelson said of the juvenile offenders who would be placed in the camps for rehabilitation, with a six-month follow-up program.

Nelson suggested that the juvenile offenders be placed in areas where correction facilities already exist instead of in the camps. Do not build camps, he said, but provide exterior accommodations in or around existing prison confines that are already equipped to handle hard-core prisoners.

Nelson's facts concerning the wilderness

camps did not mesh with those provided to the students earlier in the day by R.B. Friedlander, director of the division of youth services of the Arkansas Department of Human Services.

Nelson said the number of escapes (63) from the Pine Bluff Youth Services Center since 1992 was not true. He said that since a fence had been built in that year there had been no escapes of which he was aware. Friedlander said the number of escapes before 1992 was 272, but the figure had dropped to 60 after the fence was built.

Nelson also said he had made several unsuccessful attempts to get people involved in the wilderness-camp program to admit that hard-core criminals, such as murderers and rapists, would be placed in the camps. He said this provided the breeding ground for gangs developed through leadership of the more serious offenders.

Earlier in the day, Friedlander told the students that the serious offenders Nelson referred to would be part of the camps. She indicated

■ See NELSON/ Page 2A

Friedlander from 1A

refused to stop the state Department of Human Services from proceeding with the Mansfield camp. A suit was brought against DHS by several residents of the town, claiming the department's lease agreement with the owner of the land was unconstitutional because the renovations done to the land for the camp paid for by the state would revert to the landowner when the lease is up.

The Mansfield camp is scheduled to be ready by August.

Approximately 150 juveniles formerly housed in the Pine Bluff Youth Services Center will be placed in the camps in groups of 25. Because of the 1993 Juvenile Justice Reform Act, the facility at Pine Bluff to house juveniles was closed.

Friedlander said the Pine Bluff facility was failing to hold juveniles and did little to provide positive rehabilitation. About a third of the kids at the Pine Bluff Services Center had committed misdemeanor crimes. But about two-thirds of the juveniles were there for much more serious crimes.

"As a result, we trained that one-third basically to be really good at criminal action," Friedlander said.

"We didn't help them; in fact, we didn't do a whole lot of programming period; it was all we could do basically to just keep kids there."

The security problem at the Pine Bluff facility was so bad that in 1992, before a fence was erected, 272 kids had escaped.

"Basically, every kid that stepped in the front was walking out the back if they felt like it," Friedlander said.

The camps, however, will be very rigidly structured, with strict supervision, she said.

"That program consists of the kids getting up real early in the morning and going through a very structured, rigid environment all day long, adhering to a set schedule.

Most of the offenders have not attended school regularly and are far behind their peer level. For this, the camps will have a fully accredited teaching staff. But, more than basic education, the program emphasizes vocational and job skills as well as everyday survival skills such as cooking and doing the laundry. Friedlander said. Environmentally minded activities and group-oriented counseling sessions are also part of the program.

The juvenile offenders are subject to 15 months of supervision with the program. The chronic and serious offenders are especially in need of long-term programs.

"We know that putting juveniles in a place for a short time doesn't work," Friedlander said. "They have to bring that kid into a structured setting and hold them for a fairly long period of time to teach them basic things such as what is right and what is wrong."

"I can't assure you that after nine months of residential program and six months of intensive after-care that kid will not get out and not do anything (against the law)," Friedlander said. "You just do your best and you work on it until you think that kid can go home and cut it."

Because the system has been neglected for such a long time, it is almost an obligation to focus on the hard-core juvenile offenders for the security of society, Friedlander said. "But as we get that system built we desperately need to start going down the line, younger and younger and younger, three, four and five years old and teaching them the consequences for behaviors."

Nelson from 1A

one of the reasons for the camps was to try to provide better rehabilitation to hard-core juveniles through a rigid, closely watched program. She also said juveniles with lesser offenses would less likely be swayed by the serious offenders in a setting that provided positive diversions.

Nelson described the setting at the St. Francis County wilderness camp, the first established by the state, as having no fences, where the juveniles are not required to wear uniforms and there are no armed guards. He said there have been 12 runaways, and one camp employee was attacked by a juvenile with an axe.

Referring to the proposed wilderness-camp site near Mansfield in Sebastian County, scheduled for opening in August, Nelson said, "It reminds me of a country-club set-

ting." This setting, he said, will do nothing but encourage them to want to stay. "Many of these kids have never seen anything like this," and they won't want to leave. But "they'll have to, but without any skills."

Nelson said he looked into the educational budget for each of the camps and found only \$17,000 designated for each.

"That is a farce," he said. Nelson said he did not put much faith in the ability of the camps to provide vocational or any other kind of training, emphasizing that offenders would be swimming and hiking as part of their punishment.

Nelson toured the Mansfield camp Monday along with Mansfield Mayor Glen Hurt, former Gov. Frank White, and Paul Wilson, chairman of a group called Concerned Citizens Against

Juvenile Wilderness Camps, along with other area residents.

The Mansfield camp is being built on the former Johnny Cake Ranch south of Mansfield. The project has aroused opposition from some area residents.

The camp is too near the homes of residents, Nelson said, and he doesn't like plans to omit guards, fences and special uniforms for inmates of the camp.

Jeff Holsinger, executive director of the camp, said his seven years' experience with the company that will run the camp, Associated Marine Institute of Tampa, Fla., led him to expect that few juveniles would try to escape from the camp. The Associated Press contributed to this story.

Juvenile camps an idea worth trying

TODAY'S ISSUE:

Criticism of juvenile wilderness camps by gubernatorial candidate Sheffield Nelson.

OUR OPINION:

The camps are worth a try, if only because their guiding concepts don't just make hardened criminals out of young offenders.

□ □ □

Sheffield Nelson thinks he has an issue on his hands in the governor's race — jawing about juvenile wilderness camps being built to house young offenders around the state.

Speaking out earlier this week, Nelson called the camps, including one slated to open soon near Mansfield, as country clubs for young delinquents, and a waste of money for the state.

Well, Mr. Nelson, the camps are expensive — costing up to \$90 a day per inmate — but this is money being well spent, we think, considering that the camps at least buffer their charges from the violence and hopelessness of the real thing, like at Cummins.

And country clubs? We don't think so.

Though the camps lack uniforms, fences and guards, they are still secure, and they still offer what may be a last chance for young offenders who could still be rehabilitated and live decent adult lives.

To hear him tell it, Nelson would prefer young offenders to be out weeding ditches on a chain gang and living in a climate of fear and oppression, as if this would do anything to make them into productive, law-abiding citizens in the long run.

This is part of the coverage re: Mr. Nelson with our student

If anything, treating juvenile offenders as adults is a fundamental and quite serious mistake we often make in meting out justice. If Mr. Nelson would like to see young delinquents treated in the same atmosphere as exists in the state prison system, then he'd better be ready for another generation of hardened, anti-social adults who more often than not turn to crime to escape the realities of their own social and personal despair.

Is that what we want? Is that what Arkansas wants? We don't think so.

The camps like the one planned for Mansfield will not be perfect, but they are at least an alternative worth trying. Much is at stake in these young people's lives, and going to a wilderness camp instead of a prison might make all the difference in the world.

□ □ □

Of course, we can understand the concerns of the people of Mansfield and those who live near other camps in the state. They have valid concerns for the safety of their property and themselves, though we think if they took a closer look at the camps, they would see there is no real threat being posed.

What we have quarreled with amid all this has been the state's approach to siting the camps — often without real public notice and moving with the sort of stealth that always makes one suspicious. This happened near Eureka Springs, Mountainburg and Winslow, and the local population was justifiably miffed when it was surprised by the news that a camp might be coming to their area.

This is something the state needs to work on, and we believe if they deal openly and up-front with the citizens of the towns near the camps, less confusion and anger would result.

As we all know, the camps aren't the be-all and end-all, but they do present a good alternative for rehabilitation that just isn't present in the state correction system.

And if they don't work — well, we'll have to try something else, won't we?

In the meantime, Mr. Nelson, don't tangle with a good idea, or you may have to suffer the long-range realities of higher crime and more criminals committing those crimes in our state.



Place in
trip file

Fulbright College of Arts and Sciences
Fulbright School of Public Affairs

211 Old Main
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701
(501) 575-5039
(501) 575-7981 (FAX)

July 30, 1993

Dear Carol Rasco,

On behalf of the Fulbright School of Public Affairs, we would like to thank you for coming to speak to us. We really enjoyed the one-on-one with you. We feel that you represent President Bill Clinton and his staff very well. We are most confident that you are representing Arkansas well, too. Thanks for your time and your concerns for us.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Hillman

Jennifer Hillman

Traci Thomas

Traci Thomas

Billy Singleton

Billy Singleton

Thursday, July 29, 1993

Solving homeless problem requires training, says White House advisor

By BILL BOWDEN

Times Staff Writer

Dealing with America's homeless requires more than just finding them a place to live, said Carol Rasco, domestic policy advisor to President Clinton.

"If we're going to seriously address the homeless issue," said Rasco, "we've got to talk about more than just getting them a house."

Rasco, who spoke Wednesday to students at the University of Arkansas' Fulbright School of Public Affairs, said many of the homeless need to be trained to make them employable.

"They have been beaten down so long," she said, "what hope is there that there is going to be something out there for them? Do they have the skills they need to have a job?"

Rasco said the issue, along with many other domestic concerns, are currently being studied by the Clinton Administration. Various housing proposals may help, she said, but training programs must be implemented.

Rasco, a native of DeWitt, served as senior executive assistant to Clinton when he was governor of Arkansas.

Earlier in his presidency, Clinton outlined three major issues of

responsibility for his administration: a new economics package, health care reform, national service, campaign financing and lobbying reform and welfare reform. Rasco said employees of her office work on several of those issues.

As assistant to the president for domestic policy, Rasco is one of three major assistants to Clinton. The others provide assistance on natural security and economic issues, respectively.

"I would like for people to know how open we try to be and how we listen to them," said Rasco. "We try to make sure that policies and budgets, pieces of paper that are produced, affect people's lives."



Northwest Arkansas Times / William A. Cooksey

Carol Rasco, domestic policy advisor to President Clinton, spoke Wednesday to students at the University of Arkansas' Fulbright School of Public Affairs.

Family Values Remain Issue For White House, Aide Says

Rebecca Tucker Stark
News UA Bureau

The matter of family values is not just a campaign issue but is a real issue that is being dealt with by members of President Clinton's administration, a senior White House staffer said Wednesday.

"As we go through domestic policy issues we look at how it will affect family structure, policy by policy," said Carol Rasco, assistant to the president for domestic policy.

Rasco, a University of Arkansas graduate, was in Fayetteville to speak to students attending the Fulbright School of Public Affairs at the UA.

"I would like people to know how open we are trying to be and how we really do listen to people throughout the country," Rasco said. "I want them to feel free to share their thoughts on how policy should be crafted and how it is going to affect their lives."

"As we look at policies that develop in the various departments, we are trying to make sure that people remember that policy, budgets, and pieces of paper that are produced are indeed affecting people's lives."

The most-discussed issues in the administration's program are the economic package and health-care reform, Rasco said.

"My group worked on a lot of the programs within the package like Head Start, the education issues and crime issues," Rasco said of the economic package.

"We have felt all along that a lot of the work that needed to be done with the violence issue is that we really needed to be looking at the issue of economic security," Rasco said. "So we feel the economic package moving through Congress now is a step in the right direction."

Rasco said the current economic package that Clinton has proposed would indeed help not only in the area of violence but with many of the domestic issues.

"There are a number of programs in it that would create jobs," she said. "And if we can get Congress to begin to move in the direction of passing even this many programs — and we would work very hard to make them

successful — I think we can ask for even more later."

The types of jobs, Rasco said, would be in the traditional infrastructure but not the basic road building that people are talking about.

"If we were to pass this type of infrastructure we think it will promote a lot more in the field of engineering."

A similar creation of high-paying jobs would also result if the health-care reform is passed, Rasco said. Rasco and her staff are working closely with health-care reform.

Over the next few weeks a review of programs already in place that address violence — either in preventive or violence as it is committed — will be done.

"We will try to outline a really solid and thoughtful plan for doing more in that area," Rasco said. "A key part of that plan is looking at economic security."

The other three areas of concern, said Rasco, are national service, campaign finance and lobby reform, and welfare reform.

Rasco said it is good that a presidential term is four years "because Bill Clinton didn't have a magic wand, there isn't one. It just takes time to get things started, and we are only six months into this."

"People also have to remember that a lot of the people who have to carry out these programs are the same people who were there prior to November and they have to learn a new way of carrying out work and of thinking, and that all takes time."

One policy area in which family values are being implemented is education, Rasco said.

The Goal 2000 education bill is going through Congress now. The bill, Rasco said, is putting into legislation what Clinton as governor worked on at the national education summit for children. The plan introduces ways that children, at a very early age, can take advantage of the educational plan.

"What we are trying to look at is what can we do to have schools help parents get involved in children's education," Rasco said. "We need to spend more money teaching families how to be families."

7-10-93 P1 NWAT

FSPA begins Sunday at UA

By BILL BOWDEN

Times Staff Writer

Forty of the brightest high school juniors in Arkansas will converge Sunday on the University of Arkansas for the eighth annual Fulbright School of Public Affairs, which will be held July 11-31.

The FSPA is an intensive summer program for a select group of gifted and talented high school students in Arkansas. The three-week residential program is a

cooperative effort between the UA and the Arkansas Department of Education's AEGIS Program (Academic Enrichment for Gifted in Summer).

Among this year's speakers are Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, U.S. Representative Tim Hutchinson, lieutenant governor candidates Nate Coulter and Mike Huckabee, White House Domestic Policy Advisor Carol Rasco and UA political science professor Diane Blair, who was recently nominated to

the federal Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The school is designed to expand the students' awareness and understanding of current social, political and economic issues facing our communities, nation and the world today, said Don Bebee, an assistant professor of sociology at the UA and co-director of the FSPA.

Students at the school study

See FSPA / A9

FSPA

Continued from A1

public policy and public affairs, said Bebee. The bulk of the funding for the FSPA comes from the state Department of Education.

Students who attend the school don't earn grades, said Bebee.

"We're not really trying to do this as a traditional class," said Bebee. "We're really broadening their horizons about public policy and government.

The main thing is for them to enjoy themselves, dialog and ask questions."

Bebee said one of the main objectives of the school is to teach the students to listen so they can ask good questions and make good decisions.

Besides lectures from 15 faculty members at the UA and as many guest lecturers, the FSPA will include simulations, major projects, a film festival, recreation and social events and field trips.

In the simulations, the students play various roles, such as that of an attorney in a trial or as an advisor to the president on the federal budget or foreign aid.

On Sunday, the students will be split up into groups of eight or 10 and given their major projects,

said Bebee. The projects are: producing a video documentary, producing a radio show for KUAF (the campus radio station), working on articles for the *Arkansas Traveler* (the UA student newspaper) or doing a photojournalism project for display.

The main purpose of the school, said Bebee, is to "get them thinking."

Two juniors from Northwest Arkansas — Anna Faulkner of Fayetteville and Jessica Yarbrough of Rogers — will participate in the FSPA this summer, according to a preliminary list of students.

Meeting of the minds

Students arrive for Fulbright School

By BILL BOWDEN

Times Staff Writer

Dan Ferritor is envious. The chancellor of the University of Arkansas' main campus made the confession on Sunday to 37 high school juniors and their parents at the kickoff of the UA's eighth annual Fulbright School of Public Affairs.

Ferritor said he was envious of the staff and students of the FSPA, which began Sunday and will continue through July 31.

"I know what kind of excitement you've got in front of you," he said. "You've got an opportunity to meet some of the best minds in Arkansas and talk about the problems (facing the state and the nation)."

Speaking to the group at the UA's Futtrall Hall, Ferritor described the three-week school as one of the best of its kind in

America.

The FSPA gives some of the state's best high school students the opportunity to learn about public affairs from a barrage of experts, including Gov. Jim Guy Tucker, White House Domestic Policy Advisor Carol Rasco and U.S. Rep. Tim Hutchinson.

More than 100 students applied for admission to the residential program. No more than 40 are accepted each summer, said Don Bebee, a UA assistant professor of sociology and co-director of the FSPA.

The first time he welcomed the students to the FSPA, Ferritor said he was asked to be a cheerleader. On Sunday, he told the group he knew that wouldn't work with them. Cheerleading and locker room talks work only in the

See FSPA / A6



Northwest Arkansas Times / Bill Bowden

Tracy Speed (right), of Russellville, and her mother, Teresa, carry belongings into the Futtrall Hall on Sunday. Speed will spend the next three weeks participating in the University of Arkansas' Fulbright School of Public Affairs. Although more than 100 students applied for admission, only 40 were chosen.

FSPA

Continued from A1

movies and for losers, said Ferritor, adding that no losers attend the FSPA.

"My job is not to cheer you on," said Ferritor. "My job is to say, 'You're really in for a heck of a three-week performance!'"

Ferritor urged the students to follow in the footsteps of the school's namesake — former Sen. William Fulbright.

"Fulbright always questioned,"

said Ferritor. "You will come away from this school asking questions and knowing there are no simple answers. That's what you will learn here."

The lobby of Futtrall Hall, headquarters for the FSPA, was decorated Sunday with signs reading "Carpe Diem!" (Seize the Day) and "Tolerance is a Virtue."

Jennifer Sims, 16, of Dardanelle said she views the school as fun.

"I don't think it's going to be like school," she said.

Fellow attendee Patrice Hargrave, 17, of Piggot, agreed. Since

no grades will be given for the summer school, it will be a more relaxed atmosphere in which to learn, she said.

"It takes the pressure off," said Hargrave.

Sims noted that the FSPA isn't all work. Field trips to Lake Wedington and Devil's Den State Park are also planned.

Patrick Clinton (no relation to the president), 17, of Walnut Ridge, was ready for that trip to the lake as his brother Robert, 14, helped him unload his fishing rod and reel from the trunk of his parents' car in front of Futtrall Hall.

Clinton was also packing his custom-made pool cue. He appeared to be looking forward to the next three weeks.

D.J. James, 17, of Rogers, was also loaded down on his way to the dormitory, but he was under the impression he might be stuck there a while. His mother, Susan James, was carrying a 12-pack of each Dr. Pepper and Crystal Pepsi to get her son through 'til the end of the month.

"They told us there would be a refrigerator in the room, and he may not be able to leave," she explained.

White House Fellows
May 13, 1993

Thank you, *Ann* ~~Renna~~.

I want to share with each of you today the programs and processes we are undertaking within the Clinton Domestic Policy Council and a little about the primary principle on which our work is based.

Pres. Clinton: 5 major goals outlined for the cabinet/staff at the Camp David Retreat

1. Economic package
2. Health Care Reform
3. National Service
4. Welfare Reform
5. Campaign Finance/Lobbying Reform

Domestic Policy has a finger in each of these pies:

1. Econ. pkg.-emphasis on children/families: economic council (new)
2. Health Care Reform: you have a panel tomorrow on this so I'll save the war stories for them to share. However, I don't want to gloss over it without saying we have some very fundamental decisions to make as a country- and this issue when you stop and think about it is one of the few we can undertake that is so intensely personal to each and every person.
3. National Service: You heard earlier from Eli; two Domestic Policy staff members have worked tirelessly with Eli on the National Service piece as well as the companion student financing reform components.
4. Welfare Reform: working groups; Mary Jo Bane and David Ellwood; paradigm shift- from WORK IN EXCHANGE FOR WELFARE to WORK INSTEAD OF WELFARE. We will here get into child support as well as child care issues.
5. Campaign Finance/Lobbying Reform issues: introduced recently. Two staff members working on this.

*Build on
Family
Support
Act '85*

Other projects: Education which is involved in all the others.
Goals 2000. Empowerment zones: collaboration.

But what is really the underlying theme of this Domestic Policy Council:

Every child shall be empowered to develop to her/his fullest throughout her/his life. If we are truly serious about a better economy, competitiveness, etc. for our country, we have not a child to waste....and each of those children must be empowered to become the very best she or he can. This means we will be committed at the top here in DC but it also means the empowerment of parents, neighborhoods, communities and voluntary organizations across this country to work together for the greater good.

We did our best.

Fighting Back

**LITTLE ROCK FIGHTING BACK
CAROL RASCO VISIT
July 29, 1994
TENTATIVE AGENDA**

PRESENTATIONS

- 12:00 noon Welcome, Invocation and Lunch
-Wendy Thamani Salaam
-Reverend David Emery
- 12:30 p.m. Opening Remarks
-Vice Mayor Jesse Mason, Jr.
-City Manager Charles Nickerson
- 12:40 p.m. Fighting Back Documentary
-Pamela Smith, KATV Reporter
- 1:00 p.m. Neighborhood Support Centers
Step Up Center
-Reverend David Emery and Saboor Salaam (5 minutes)
Black Community Developers
-Reverend William Robinson and Eddie Franks (5 minutes)

Location:
 (Parkview Christian Church
 9300 Geyer Springs Road
 LR, AR 501-565-1333
 Fellowship Hall
 Wendy Salaam will
 greet CHR at Church
 Front door and
 escort her to Fellow-
 ship Hall)

- 1:10 p.m. Women's Treatment & Child Care Recruitment
Women's Treatment/Women's & Children's Recovery Center
-Gail Harber (5 minutes)
Child Care Recruitment/Arkansas Early Childhood Commission
-Glenda Bean (5 minutes)

- 1:20 p.m. Small Business/DRUGS DON'T WORK Program
-Scott Bellingrath, Small Business Owner (5 minutes)

- 1:25 p.m. Funding Initiatives through the Half-Cent Sales Tax
-Wendy Salaam

- 1:35 p.m. Neighborhood Alert Centers
-Rick Colclasure and Tauheed Salaam (10 minutes)

- 1:45 p.m. Questions/Discussion of Specific Initiatives

- 2:00 p.m. Fighting Back National Program Efforts to Reduce the Demand for
Illegal Drugs and Alcohol
-Dr. Anderson Spickard, Fighting Back National Program Office
-Joan Hollendonner, RWJF Communication Office

(van will
 LV Parkview
 + go to
 neighborhood
 centers for
 Tour-Site visit -
 Van will
 Transport CHR
 Back to
 Parkview or
 wherever else
 she needs to
 go.)

TOUR OF FACILITIES

- 3:00 p.m. Stephens/Oak Forest Neighborhood Alert Center
3924 West 12th 501-664-8649
-Zandalisa Ward, Alert Center Facilitator
-Code Enforcement Officer
-COPP Officer

- 3:30 p.m. BCD Neighborhood Support Center
4000 West 13th (Floriana Hoover United Methodist Church)
-Reverend William Robinson 501-663-4774
-Eddie Franks 501-663-7273

TO: Jose Cerda
FROM: Carol H. Rasco
SUBJ: RWJ: Fighting Back
DATE: August 2, 1993

Roz-
Check on this,
cc
nam CAR

file

Please see the attached. You will remember I went and spoke some time ago to the representatives from these cities. I have told Frankie in response to her letter that you will facilitate the requested meeting with you and Lee Brown.

In regard to the proposal to form a group I have told her of the working group we are forming and by copy of this memo am asking Kathi Way to make sure the working group sees the paper attached.

I have encouraged her to continue to work with Shalala's scheduling person as they have not had a response from Shalala; Janet quickly responded to them and will visit a number of their sites. She'll talk with Lee further about site visits when they meet with the two of you.

Thanks, let me know when the meeting is set (I don't need to be in it) and if you have questions.

cc: Kathi Way

Attachment

TO: Jose Cerda
FROM: Carol H. Rasco *CHR*
SUBJ: RWJ: Fighting Back
DATE: August 2, 1993

Please see the attached. You will remember I went and spoke some time ago to the representatives from these cities. I have told Frankie in response to her letter that you will facilitate the requested meeting with you and Lee Brown.

In regard to the proposal to form a group I have told her of the working group we are forming and by copy of this memo am asking Kathi Way to make sure the working group sees the paper attached.

I have encouraged her to continue to work with Shalala's scheduling person as they have not had a response from Shalala; Janet quickly responded to them and will visit a number of their sites. She'll talk with Lee further about site visits when they meet with the two of you.

Thanks, let me know when the meeting is set (I don't need to be in it) and if you have questions.

cc: Kathi Way

Attachment

Kathi - Frankie expects no further response at this time.

FIGHTING BACK

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES
To Reduce Demand for
Illegal Drugs and Alcohol

2553 The Vanderbilt Clinic
Nashville, TN 37232-5305
(615) 936-0678
FAX (615) 936-0676

Anderson Spickard, Jr., M.D.
Director

Gregory L. Dixon
Deputy Director

Frankie W. Sarver
Associate Director

July 24, 1993

Ms. Carol Rasco
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C.

JUL 30 REC'D

Dear Carol:

Hope you are doing very well and taking care of yourself. I am attaching a letter and proposal which have been sent to Attorney General Reno, Donna Shalala, Lee Brown and Madeline Kunin. The National Fighting Back Program is proposing a special, five-point call to action to four federal agencies to develop an Interagency Council on Violence and Substance Abuse. This echoes much of what you heard from mayors and other leaders at the Fighting Back Leadership Forum in March, 1993. *Kathi*

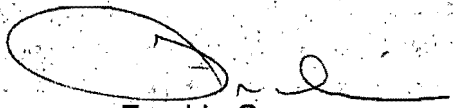
We would like your help and comments on this and I would also like to follow up on your offer to help us set up a meeting with your liaison and with Lee Brown. We would like to take a coalition of mayors and other leaders from our fourteen Fighting Back communities with representatives of The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation to visit with Mr. Brown and your liaison with the Office of Drug Control Policy. We would like to discuss the attached call to action and other concerns and experiences of our Fighting Back communities. *Joe*

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the National Fighting Back Program Office wish to coordinate these through you since you have the most knowledge about Fighting Back and you attended our Leadership Forum before Mr. Brown was appointed.

The Foundation has also extended an invitation to Attorney General Reno, Donna Shalala, and Lee Brown to visit one of the Fighting Back communities. We have received a positive reply from the Attorney General and I am working with Roxie Lopez on the scheduling of a visit next month to one of our sites in California. We would very much like to have Mr. Brown and Ms. Shalala attend as well. Do you have any advice on this?

I know the last few days have been very upsetting with Vince's death. I hope it serves the purpose of reminding all of us what is and is not important and how necessary it is to take care of yourself first. I can just imagine the pressure, the long hours and the little glory that goes with such a crucial position. I wish all of you strength and the ability to rise above the efforts of some to do harm. I am going to take you up on your offer to visit the next time I am in D.C. But, only on condition that we are a little irreverent and that we take nothing but our dinner seriously. I have plenty of old Max Howell and Arkansas Legislator stories you will remember and we can laugh and truly put into perspective how fleeting and insignificant these kind of thorns really are.

With deepest regard,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frankie Sarver', with a large, loopy initial 'F' on the left side.

Frankie Sarver
Associate Director

FIGHTING BACK

COMMUNITY INITIATIVES
To Reduce Demand for
Illegal Drugs and Alcohol

2553 The Vanderbilt Clinic
Nashville, TN 37232-5305
(615) 936-0678
FAX (615) 936-0676

Anderson Spickard, Jr., M.D.
Director

Gregory L. Dixon
Deputy Director

Frankie W. Sarver
Associate Director

July 24, 1993

Also Sent to:

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Tenth & Constitution Avenue, NW
Room 4400
Washington, D.C. 20530

Downa Shalala
Lee Brown
Madeline Kunin

Dear Madam Attorney General:

The National Fighting Back Program Office is pleased to join with Ms. Beverly Watts Davis, Project Director of the San Antonio Fighting Back Initiative, in the presentation of a proposal for your consideration. The attached proposal issues a special five-point call to action to four federal agencies to develop an Interagency Council on Violence and Substance Abuse. This response follows a request which Ms. Davis received while participating as a panel member at the Saving Our Youth Town Hall meeting held a few days ago. Ms. Davis was asked to prepare her suggestions regarding a federal and community strategy to stop violence. These suggestions are based on Ms. Davis' experience in the San Antonio Fighting Back Project and the experience of the National Fighting Back Initiative in assisting communities with the development of community and neighborhood-based strategies to reduce the demand for alcohol and other drugs.

I wish to offer my sincere appreciation to you for your attention to and concern about the growing problems of youth, violence and substance abuse in our country. As Director of The National Fighting Back Office which is funded by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, I am very pleased and encouraged by your desire to assist communities and neighborhoods which are in crisis. Based on the experiences of the Fighting Back programs in fourteen major cities, I believe the solutions can be found and should be implemented at the community and neighborhood level.

It is believed that this proposal is unlike anything currently or previously developed at the federal level. Unlike similar programs in the 60s, this proposal includes an investment in developing at the federal and local level a joining together of strong grassroots and neighborhood efforts with the full range of traditional systems such as community policing, human services, and schools. The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment have created valuable programs which focus on community collaborative efforts, however, these are too limited in their focus at either the federal or local level to reach their potential and neither gives communities a flexible funding package to develop their own priorities and strategies in a wide field.

We are immensely proud of the National Fighting Back Initiative and the progress going on in our fourteen Fighting Back communities. Although it is too soon to claim victory, we can claim significant success and we have learned much from our experience. I am also very proud of the wisdom which The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation had in its vision to trust and believe in a community's ability to exercise its own power, work cooperatively, determine its own priorities and create innovative solutions.

This trust and belief has grown stronger and it is on this basis that we present to you a very special call to action to assist these and other communities and neighborhoods throughout the nation.

Very sincerely,

Anderson Spickard, M.D.

Anderson Spickard, Jr., M.D.

cc: Carol Rasco, Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
Steve Schroeder, M.D., President, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Ruby Hearn, Ph.D., Vice President, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Paul Jellinek, Ph.D., Vice President, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Beverly Watts Davis, Project Director, San Antonio Fighting Back
Frankie Sarver, Associate Director, Fighting Back National Program Office
Project Directors, Fighting Back communities

APPENDIX - Brief Description of Fighting Back Communities

A FIVE-POINT CALL TO ACTION: CREATION OF A FEDERAL INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON VIOLENCE AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

This is a call to action to the following federal agencies to assist in the rebuilding of a strong nation of safe and healthy youth, communities and neighborhoods: US Department of Justice, US Department of Education, US Department of Health and Human Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

- Form a **Federal Interagency Council on Violence and Substance Abuse**. The goal of this Interagency Council will be to facilitate a federal-level collaborative funding strategy which encourages and mobilizes traditional systems and community residents and organizations to cooperate in the development of innovative approaches and strategies at the community and neighborhood level. Valuable federal programs such as Weed and Seed, CSAP Community Partnerships, High Risk Youth, Target Cities, and Drug Free Schools and Communities would be included with similar housing and justice programs. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and The National Fighting Back Program Office at Vanderbilt University offer their assistance in creating a public/private partnership to better address the growing problems of violence and substance abuse affecting our nation's youth, communities and neighborhoods.
- Develop and implement a **National Training Program** to improve the skills of communities in areas of problem-solving, mobilization, and advocacy. This training would provide the framework for building the local capacity to administer a new comprehensive, creative and flexible federal funding package which addresses a "continuum of services" as it relates to the problems of youth, violence and substance abuse. This training will enable a community to exercise its power to solve its own problems with assistance from the Federal Government as its "partner".
- Create a **partnership with private and public organizations** such as The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, The National Fighting Back Program Office, Join Together, CASA, CADCA, Partnership for a Drug Free America and federally-funded training organizations such as Macro and the Circle to develop a comprehensive training program. These and other organizations could collaborate on the development of a community training design which could be implemented by training contractors which already receive federal funding.
- Jointly host a **National Interagency Conference on Violence and Substance Abuse** which brings communities together to share collaborative and innovative strategies.
- Create a **comprehensive, flexible funding package for capable communities and neighborhoods** which are willing and ready to lessen the problems of youth, violence and substance abuse in the neighborhood.

THE NEED FOR A CALL TO ACTION: VIOLENCE, SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND A LOST SENSE OF COMMUNITY AND SAFETY

A snapshot of almost any city in America will show a growing culture of violence, a unique blend of human and environmental problems, a pervasive and increasing lack of faith and trust in traditional systems, and crippling racism and issues of diversity. Neighborhood is to many Americans a place where families are imprisoned in their homes, streets are not safe for play, houses of worship are locked, and schools are dangerous.

More than half of the nation's domestic violence - murders, rapes, spouse and child abuse, car and boating accidents - is directly related to substance abuse. More than half the people in jails and prisons have substance abuse problems. Violence related to street drug trafficking has terrorized whole communities and threatened the safety of children and families in their own homes and neighborhoods. Children are carrying guns and are considered safe prey for recruitment as drug dealers.

A desire of Americans is to live in safe and healthy neighborhoods. However, poverty, racism, crime, failed education systems, rising health care costs, deteriorating neighborhoods and broken families are complex problems and overwhelming to most. Decision-making and solutions are often far removed from where the problems occur which is in the neighborhood and in the home. A new and refreshing national effort is needed to assist residents in restoring a sense of community, a sense of belonging, a sense of responsibility and, most importantly, a hope and faith that its systems and government will be responsive and that the promise of government "by and for" the people will come true.

A national effort which will issue a call to action to communities and neighborhoods is needed. Federal priorities, structures and funding categories frequently do not energize and mobilize communities to work cooperatively to solve their own problems. Neither do they encourage communities to develop a common vision and mission, to strive for consensus or to call to action those groups and residents who are needed to build a sense of community and a sense of shared responsibility and action. Federal funding streams often stand in the way of a community's earnest effort and ability to rise above diversity and to develop viable and collective strategies.

Federal funding is needed which supports a belief in a community's ability to create a harmony of purpose, determine its priorities and create innovative, nontraditional, and more effective solutions.

A first step in this national effort is the development of a comprehensive, creative, and flexible federal funding strategy which issues a call to action to communities and neighborhoods and which allows cooperative, positive and aggressive action unencumbered by federal categories, models, or bureaucratic processes.

THE NATIONAL FIGHTING BACK EXPERIENCE IN COMMUNITIES

The National Fighting Back Initiative was funded by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation in 1989. In a unique call for proposal to cities of moderate size, The Foundation invested in a belief that communities can develop the most effective solutions for reducing the demand for alcohol and other drugs. Through a flexible funding strategy, communities were asked to come together in unprecedented ways to develop innovative and nontraditional approaches. More than 700 cities responded to the request by attending a bidders conference at Vanderbilt University and more than 320 cities submitted applications. Through a very competitive two-year planning process, the following fourteen communities were selected for five-year implementation grants: San Antonio, TX; Columbia, S.C.; Little Rock, AR; Kansas City, MS; Northwest New Mexico; Oakland, Vallejo, and Santa Barbara, CA.; Milwaukee, WI, Washington, D.C.; Worcester, MA; New Haven, CN; Charlotte, N.C.; and Newark, NJ. A National Fighting Back Program Office at Vanderbilt University was created to oversee the fourteen community-wide strategies. Although it is too soon to predict victory for the National Fighting Back Initiative, several points can be made about the community-focused approach taken by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation:

- * Substance abuse and crime are among the top three problems facing cities. In a Leadership Forum of mayors and key decision-makers in the fourteen Fighting Back communities in March, 1993, leaders stated that substance abuse was central to other leading problems such as crime, youth violence, economic development, deterioration of neighborhoods, inadequate education systems, and rising health care costs.
- * When cities and communities are given an opportunity and an incentive to work cooperatively, diverse community groups can come together around a common vision and can achieve consensus on priorities and strategies.
- * When given a flexible funding package, communities can and will develop innovative and creative solutions.
- * An integration of human service approaches, education, basic services (i.e., community policing, neighborhood revitalization, economic development) and resident action is possible at the community and neighborhood level and early results are impressive.
- * An investment in whole communities and neighborhoods will encourage cooperation, innovation, and a sense of community pride and spirit when traditional federal investments in agencies and services often do not.
- * When given the opportunity, communities will develop their own unique strategy which often does not fit national models.
- * Racism and issues of diversity can be lessened through strong resident involvement in neighborhood-focused approaches.
- * Traditional systems can change and become more responsive to residents when systems are not encumbered by funding restrictions and processes.
- * Faith in government and other systems can be restored when residents are directly involved in finding solutions and when strategies are developed close to home.

EXPECTED RESULTS FROM THIS CALL TO ACTION

- * A federally-assisted call to action to communities, neighborhoods and residents to work cooperatively to stop the violence and reduce substance abuse in our nation's cities.
- * Encouragement and assistance to communities to integrate schools, traditional systems and resident action at the neighborhood level.
- * Encouragement and assistance to communities to integrate traditional "human service" approaches with "basic" city services such as community policing, neighborhood revitalization, and economic development at the neighborhood level.
- * Unprecedented involvement of the whole community in a collective vision and development of strategies.
- * Stimulation of innovative and nontraditional approaches.
- * Stimulation of cooperation among systems and residents.
- * The enabling of community and neighborhood residents to exercise power.
- * The restoration of a sense of community, a sense of responsibility, a harmony of purpose and a sense of hope and pride among residents.
- * More cost-effective, comprehensive, and responsive federal approaches to community problem solving.
- * The restoration of faith that government and its systems can and will respond.
- * The rebuilding of safe and healthy neighborhoods - one neighborhood at a time.

NEW
FUTURES

Sat, 30 July
9:30 - 11:30
Cafe DIAROMA
663-7397

New Futures for Little Rock Youth

209 West Capitol Ave.
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 374-1011
FAX (501) 688-8342

(Don Clark)

FIGHTING **BACK**

One Street at a Time . . .

Organizing Your Neighborhood
Against
Drugs, Gangs & Violence

**Be a Part of the
Fighting Back Crack House
Elimination Program!**

376-MOVE

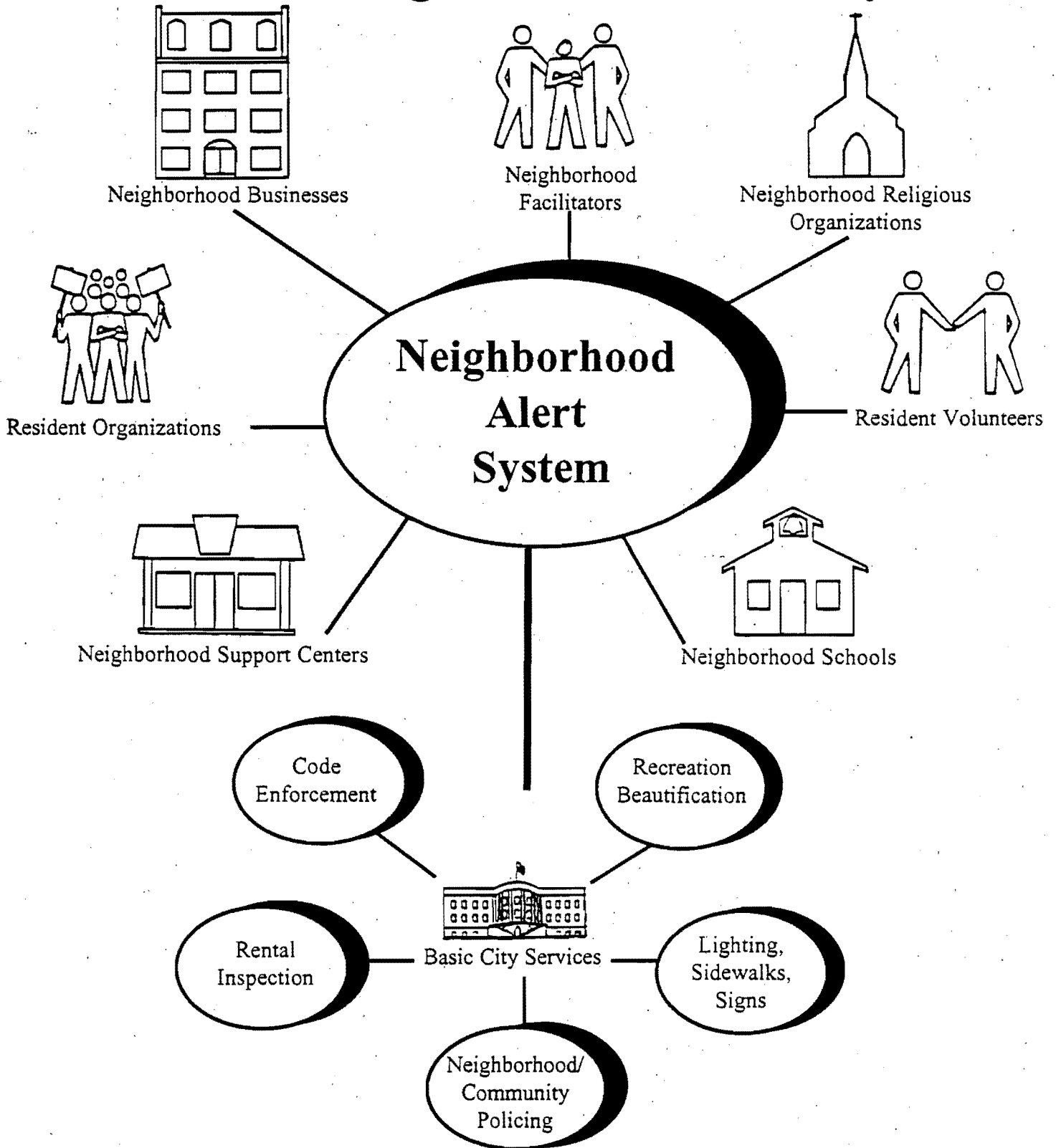
CRACK HOUSE ELIMINATION MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Crack House Elimination program is to be a resource for individuals, families, communities, and other organizations in Little Rock to develop, mobilize, and maintain strategies to reduce and eliminate illegal drug activity and gang violence.

The goal is to combat illegal drug activity perpetrated by gangs and other organized criminal forces in Little Rock by coordinating efforts on all fronts to ensure all available resources can function as an organized system.

The vision is to bring about a permanent change in Little Rock, free from drug traffic, gang violence and associated crime.

Little Rock Neighborhood Alert Systems



WHAT IS A NEIGHBORHOOD ALERT CENTER?

The Neighborhood Alert System/Center

The Neighborhood Alert System/Center is a neighborhood based center designed for available resources and various city services to be more accessible to the residents of Little Rock. The system/center serves as a collaborative and concentrated effort between residents, religious groups, businesses, school, neighborhood and civic organizations, youth groups, and City Hall to improve the conditions and quality of life for its citizens.

Alert Center Purpose

Limitless possibilities can be realized by all residents through neighborhood unity, cooperation, mobilization, and proper utilizations of our (human) resources. A neighborhood-to-neighbor voluntary effort can provide new and needed opportunities, activities, and programs for youth and adults to build better, safer, and healthier neighborhoods. Neighborhood Alert Centers will work:

- *To develop more responsive public systems which provide sustaining and intensive relief to neighborhoods.
- *To restore a belief in the power of residents to make a difference.
- *To protect the city's children from the effects of alcohol and other drug abuse.
- *To reclaim neighborhood identity, facilities, and power to fight alcohol and other drug abuse in the neighborhood.

Alert Center Personnel/Volunteers

Three city departments have integrated their service delivery efforts to create a positive climate of change in Little Rock neighborhoods through the Neighborhood Alert Centers.

1. **Department of Neighborhoods and Planning** - Offers code enforcement officers, and premise inspectors that are responsible for enforcement of environmental codes, deteriorating homes, abandoned cars and weed lots.
2. **Fighting Back Initiative** - Offers Neighborhood Alert Center Facilitators to help coordinate neighborhood based efforts to alcohol and other drug abuse abatement and alternatives.
3. **Little Rock Police Department** - Offers community policing to develop a working relationship with neighbors for overall safety and crime reduction.
4. **Volunteers** - The most important element toward the effectiveness and success of the alert centers is the neighborhood volunteers. There is a role for all citizens to be a part of the solution in unifying to take back our neighborhoods.

FIVE STEPS TO REDUCE THE DEMAND FOR ILLEGAL DRUGS IN NEIGHBORHOODS

Step 1 Involve and alert residents.

Step 2 Improve environmental conditions

Step 3 Remove drug market enablers to include:

- *Expedited eviction of drug dealers and users from rental housing
- *Seizure of private properties where drugs are sold.
- *Closing or rasing abandoned properties.
- *Installation of adequate lighting.
- *Neighborhood pressure on market tolerant businesses.

Step 4 Increase police efficiency.

Step 5 Increase police presence.

NEIGHBORHOOD ALERT CENTERS NEAR YOU . . .

23rd & Arch Street Alert Center

2220 Arch Street
Little Rock, AR 72206

Jack Patton, Senior Inspector
Sheila Reynolds, Code Enforcer
Eugene Gray, Community Police Officer

East Little Rock Alert Center

2525 1/2 East 6th Street
Little Rock, AR 72206
374-4166

Hattie White, Facilitator
Tim Quinn, Community Police Officer
Mark Smith, Community Police Officer
Kenneth Jones, Code Enforcer

John Barrow Alert Center

3123 John Barrow
Little Rock, AR 72204

Ronald McCullum, Facilitator
Barbara Hyatt, Senior Inspector
Cheryl Taylor, Code Enforcer
Jim Blount, Community Police Officer
John Gilchrist, Community Police Officer

OPENING SOON . . .

Central High Alert Center

1108 South Park
Little Rock, AR 72202
Tauheed Salaam, Facilitator (pager 671-9818)
Tracy Roark, Senior Inspector
Bruce Stone, Code Enforcer

Stephen's/Oak Forest Alert Center

3924 West 12th
Little Rock, AR 72204
664-8649

Zandalisa Ward, Facilitator
Jimmy Pritchett, Senior Inspector
Jason Walker, Code Enforcer
Greg Vint, Community Police Officer
Aaron Johnson, Community Police Officer
J.W. Smith, Community Police Officer

Capitol View/Stiff Station Alert Center

3001 West Markham
Little Rock, AR 72205
663-9451

Kathy Kohl, Facilitator
Joe McCain, Code Enforcer
Danny McDonald, Code Enforcer
Brian McClung, Community Police Officer

Southwest Alert Center

5623 Valley Drive
Little Rock, AR 72209
562-0042

Kelly Tucker, Facilitator
Ed Davis, Code Enforcer
Cindy Dycus, Community Police Officer

Wright Avenue Alert Center

1813 Wright Avenue
Little Rock, AR 72202
Damita Jo Marks, Facilitator (pager 671-9816)
Mark Campbell, Code Enforcer

WHY ORGANIZE?

- * There are many more citizens than there are law enforcement officers
- * The best crime prevention device ever invented is a good neighbor.
- * Joint organized efforts are more effective than individual efforts.
- * Citizens become an extension of the law enforcement agency's eyes and ears.
- * Through citizens' involvement, the community is provided with unlimited availability of local neighbors to watch their neighborhood for suspicious activities of crime.

Block by Block organization against drugs, gangs and violence is not . . .

. . . a group of lawless people taking the law into their own hands. Nor do Block Organization members take the place of law enforcement officers in apprehending criminals or enforcing the law!

The Idea is Simple . . .

GETTING PEOPLE TOGETHER

Organized neighborhoods and communities can:

- **successfully* combat gang violence, drug abuse and the associated criminal activity,
- **effectively* organize neighborhood clean up efforts,
- **promote* cooperative efforts with neighborhoods and local agencies to ensure a safer and healthier community.

Organized neighborhoods and communities can:

- **develop* and practice drug prevention skills for the entire family,
- **establish* a neighborhood graffiti paint over team,
- **implement* street clean up and street beautification programs

Organized neighborhoods and communities can:

- **participate* in events with other organized neighborhood groups, ball games, picnics, movie nights, and others,
- **participate* in local activities which create and promote healthy and safe places in which to live, work, play and pray.

Keys to Success

COMMUNICATION among block members is the key to a successful Block Organization. Each member acts as an important link in the telephone tree. The telephone tree helps neighbors communicate about neighborhood activities and to share important information.

COLLABORATION is another key to success. Collaboration means that we will work with each other in such a way that the scope of what we do **together** far surpasses the total of what we could do separately. Collaboration helps us to take the effectiveness of cooperation beyond normal expectations.

PATIENCE is important. Problems are not easily solved. In this space age society we often expect quick-fix solutions. Solutions to problems involving people are often not as readily apparent as they might be with a machine. Taking time to really explore the problems and to examine all parts of it is often very valuable. Your block issues are unique to you and may require a unique solution. Take time to share your thinking about how to solve the problem.

COMMITMENT is the fourth key to success. **Long term** commitment is **critical to safety in our community**. It took us a long time to create the environment in which gangs, violence, and drugs could prosper. It will take time to reach solutions that (1) will work; and, (2) through which we will make changes in conditions so that gangs, violence and drugs will not reappear in our midst. Your commitment to continue to function as part of the block organization effort can be one of your ways to participate in, and contribute to the success of Little Rock Fighting Back.

PHONE TREE

Directions for Establishing a Phone Tree

1. Identify all members in the neighborhood who are interested in participating in the **Phone Tree**. Ask them to sign-up on the phone tree form. If a neighbor does not wish to participate, identify someone to contact those people and get their names on the list.
 - a. The top three boxes are for **Leaders** - those people who will call all members listed below them.
 - b. The list should be mailed to the Neighborhood Alert Center for recording.

Process for use of the Phone Tree

1. A neighborhood member identifies information to be communicated to others. (Traffic, suspicious people and activity, etc.)
2. Member contacts the Leaders with the information.
3. Leaders contact each other and call the remaining members.
4. **REMEMBER.** Write down all information as you get it - *do not count on memory* - the information must pass on accurately to avoid making foolish mistakes.

Experience has shown us that you should:

1. Copy messages that come in to you word for word to insure you get the correct information to pass on.
2. Begin each call by clearly saying, "This is (name) from Building 2, Apartment 3."
3. Be certain your contact people receive the message from you personally.
4. Try to reach your contacts as quickly as possible in order to insure the success of your efforts.

PHONE TREE

Resident Manager: Conducted by: Date:	Leader: Address: Phone: Co-Leader: Address: Phone:	<u>Important Phone Numbers</u> EMERGENCY - POLICE - FIRE 911 - MEDICAL
NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE
NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE
NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE
NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE
NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE
NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE
NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE
NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE	NAME ADDRESS PHONE

If You Have a Crack House Or Drug Dealing In Your Neighborhood

Now that you have a **Leader** and have developed a **Phone Tree**, you can put your tools to use. Know the you *already have some of the most proven weapons in the war against gangs and drug trafficking!*

1. Observe and record trafficking patterns of the suspected crack house and identify the following: (Use the Crack House Elimination program "House Watch" form) License, Type of Car, Color, Time, Person (description and name).
2. Use the Crack Line!
The Crack Line is a 24-hour recorded hotline. It provides you the opportunity to leave a message regarding suspected drug related activities you are experiencing in your neighborhood. The Crack Line monitors the information and keeps records of all legitimate calls.

Use the Crack Line each day that activity is present and use your Block Phone Tree to get your neighbors to use the Crack Line to report suspected illegal activity.

Use the "House Watch" form to document all activity. This is wise for future reference.

If the Crack Line is busy or out of order, you should make note of your attempt to call, time/date, etc. The information is most useful when it is new but should still be made available to the police.

How to Describe a Suspect

Try to notice and remember the following characteristics of a suspect, so you can report them to your dispatcher:

- *Sex
- *Race
- *Complexion
- *Age
- *Height (Estimate in 2 inch blocks. For example: between 5'8" and 5'10".)
- *Weight (Estimate in blocks of 10 pounds. For example: 130 to 140 pounds.)
- *Build (large, medium, small, stocky, fat, slender or thin, plus any distinguishing features on parts of the body like tattoos, eyeglasses, etc.)
- *Hair (color, thick, thin, balding, or full sideburns, mustache or beard - describe, including color.)
- *Clothing (type, color, style - start at the top and work down; hat, coat, shirt, pants, shoes.)
- *Direction of Travel
- *Example: *Male, white, approximately 45 years old, between 5'6" and 5'8", 150 pounds, medium build, gray hair, long sideburns. Wearing a blue baseball cap, no coat, white shirt, dark pants and sneakers. Escaped at Pine Street and Magnolia Avenue and headed toward Enola Park.*

How To Describe a Vehicle

Train yourself to notice the following details about vehicles, so you can report them to your dispatcher:

- *Color
- *Year
- *Make
- *Body Type (sedan, two-door, convertible, station wagon.)
- *License Number (specify state.)
- *Other Identification (exterior attachments, damage, etc.)
- *Hint: CYMBAL = Color, Year, Make, Body and License
- *Example: *A black, late model Plymouth, four door sedan, Florida license number ABC333, with spotlight on driver's side and a large dent on rear passenger side.*

If the vehicle is moving, try to note the following:

- *Color
- *Year
- *Make
- *Direction of Travel (What street it is on, what cross street it is approaching; give north, south direction.)

Description of Suspect

Sax	Race	Age
-----	------	-----

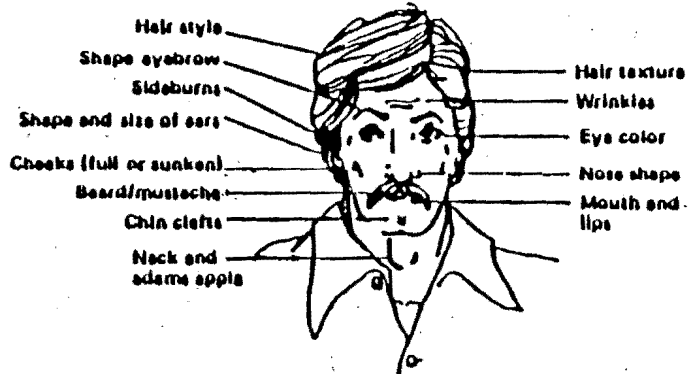


Height	Weight	Complexion
--------	--------	------------

Hair/Length Color
Glasses (type)
Tattoos/Scars/Mark
Facial Hair
Type Weapon

Hat (color, type)
Tie
Coat
Shirt
Pants/Shoes

Facial Appearance



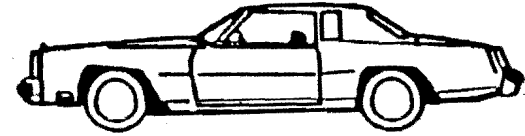
Write below specific facial details
—only what you definitely remember.

What did suspect say? _____

Which way did he go? _____

Auto Description Guide

Give this report to the first Police Officer on the scene.



SIDE

Year _____ Make _____

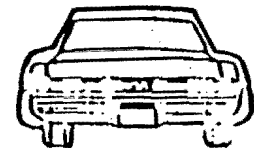
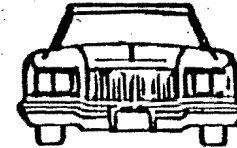
License No. _____ Color _____

Body Style (doors) _____

Outstanding Features _____

FRONT

REAR



No. Headlights _____ Shape Taillights _____

Which direction did car leave in? _____

9-1-1 • Stay on the Telephone • Don't Hang Up

S A M P L E

January 30, 1993

1~
2~
3~

Dear 4~:

In the spirit of community, we would like to offer our combined strengths and assets in a joint effort to resolve the problems in our neighborhood. Neighbors to your residence located at 2~, have been working with Little Rock Fighting Back and would like to call your attention to conditions that we feel put this neighborhood at risk.

As a community, we recognize the threat posed by illegal drugs and the people connected with them. We wholeheartedly believe that our energies are best spent in preventative measures. These measures include keeping our entire neighborhood in a manner that discourages the gangster and criminal elements.

Gangsters, illegal drug traffickers and users, seek out neighborhoods that appear to be neglected and unkempt. In an effort to keep criminal activity out of our neighborhood and to maintain good property values, we wish to bring to your attention the following conditions which could be nuisance ordinance violation(s):

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

You may respond to this letter by contacting Alert Center Facilitator at Phone #, with information regarding specific ways that we may be of help.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Alert Center Facilitator

Community Member

SAMPLE

January 30, 1993

- 1~
- 2~
- 3~

Dear 4~:

Due to your response/lack of response to our letter dated 15 days ago, we now seek compliance to our request(s) on or before 10 days from date of letter.

The City of Little Rock's Nuisance Ordinance Ord. # specifies conditions considered to be a nuisance:

"A nuisance consists of doing an unlawful act, or omitting to perform a duty . . . which act, omission, condition or thing either (1) annoys, injures, or endangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of others; (2) offends decency; (3) is offensive to the senses . . ."

The conditions of your property located at 2-, qualifies you as being in such violation and subject to the actions of and penalties by the appropriate authorities.

We believe the condition(s) listed below qualify as; (1) being offensive to decency, (2) being offensive to the senses; or (3) endangering the people living in this area.

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

We ask that you resolve these problems in an acceptable manner in order that we may avoid involvement of law enforcement officials. We must all be aware of the necessity to create an atmosphere of community pride. This action is directly linked to maintaining good neighborhoods, and averting undesirable activities, such as illegal drug dealing and gang violence in our community. We believe the best way to handle this problem is from within our neighborhood. If this is not an option to us, we feel compelled to use whatever means are available to us, with our community's best interests in mind. If you have any concerns or questions, you may respond to this letter by contacting _____ at _____, with information regarding what actions you will be taking to alleviate these problems.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

Alert Center Facilitator

Community Member

HELPFUL CITY DEPARTMENT NUMBERS

Little Rock City Hall
500 W. Markham
Little Rock, AR 72201
371-4500

Little Rock Fighting Back
399-3420

Neighborhoods & Planning
371-4790

Parks & Recreation
371-4770

Personnel (Job Line)
371-4505

Police Department
Non-emergency - 371-4690
Emergency - 911

Trash Pick-Up
37-TRASH

Crack House Elimination Program
376-MOVE

NOTES

Fathers' Conf. material to
Bill Robinson

A Summary

CIGARETTES, ALCOHOL ABUSE and the use of illicit drugs are responsible for destroying families, crippling U.S. businesses, terrorizing entire neighborhoods, and choking the education, criminal justice and social service systems. Substance abuse is a problem in all segments of society. No population group is immune to substance abuse and its effects.

Furthermore, the costs of substance abuse to the health care system frustrate any attempt to curb health care costs. Of the \$238 billion the nation spends each year on substance abuse, \$34 billion is spent on unnecessary health care. A heavy smoker will stay 25 percent longer when hospitalized than a nonsmoker, a problem drinker four times as long as a nondrinker. Without a reduction in substance abuse, health care costs cannot be curtailed effectively.

This special report, "Substance Abuse: The Nation's Number One Health Problem," documents for the first time in a single volume the devastating impact of substance abuse on American society. (The page numbers referenced in the following material refer to the main text.)

The toll of substance abuse can be measured in lives

Each year, there are more deaths and disabilities from substance abuse than from any other preventable cause. Of the two million U.S. deaths each year, one in four is attributable to alcohol, illicit drug or tobacco use.

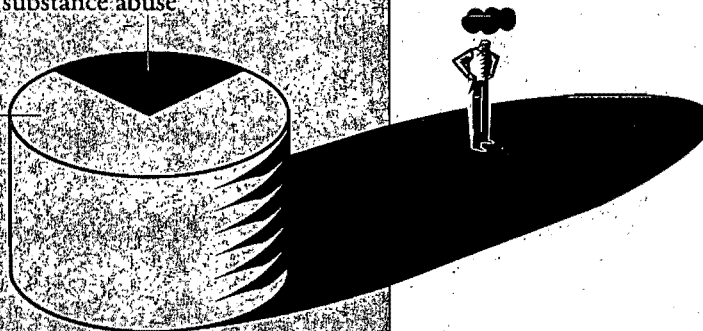
- More than 400,000 people die due to tobacco (page 33);
- 100,000 people die as a result of alcohol (page 33);
- Illicit drug abuse and related AIDS deaths account for at least 19,000 deaths (page 37).

A half-million substance abuse deaths yearly

Substance abuse deaths as a percentage of all deaths

520,000 deaths due to substance abuse

1,630,000 deaths due to all other causes



Source: Indicator 8: (pages 32-37)

Substance abuse takes its toll in dollars, consuming over \$238 billion annually

- Every man, woman, and child in America pays nearly \$1,000 annually to cover the costs of unnecessary health care, extra law enforcement, auto accidents, crime and lost productivity resulting from substance abuse.

Wasted dollars

Per person cost of substance abuse



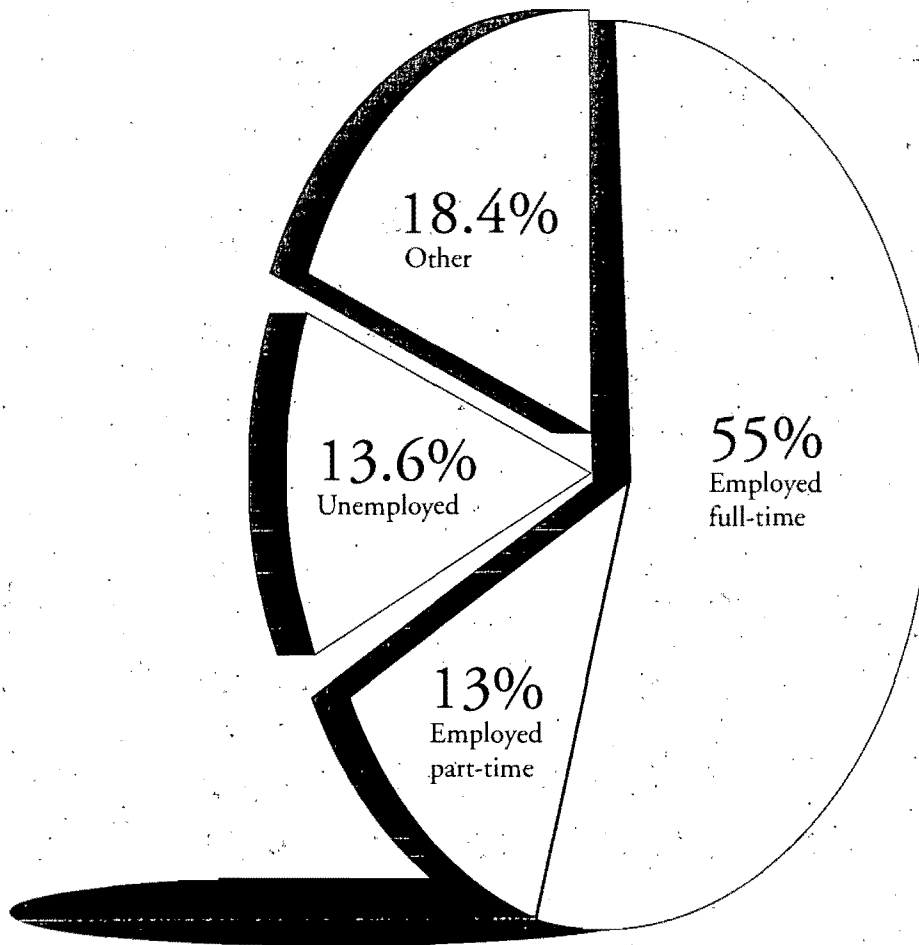
Source: Overview (page 16)

Substance abuse erodes worker productivity

- One out of three Americans in the workforce smokes, 8 percent drink alcohol daily, and 15 percent have used illicit drugs in the past year (page 44).
- Most illicit drug users are employed (page 44).

Most illicit drug users are employed

Employment status of (past year) illicit drug users, 1991



Note: "Other" includes retired, disabled, homemaker, and students.

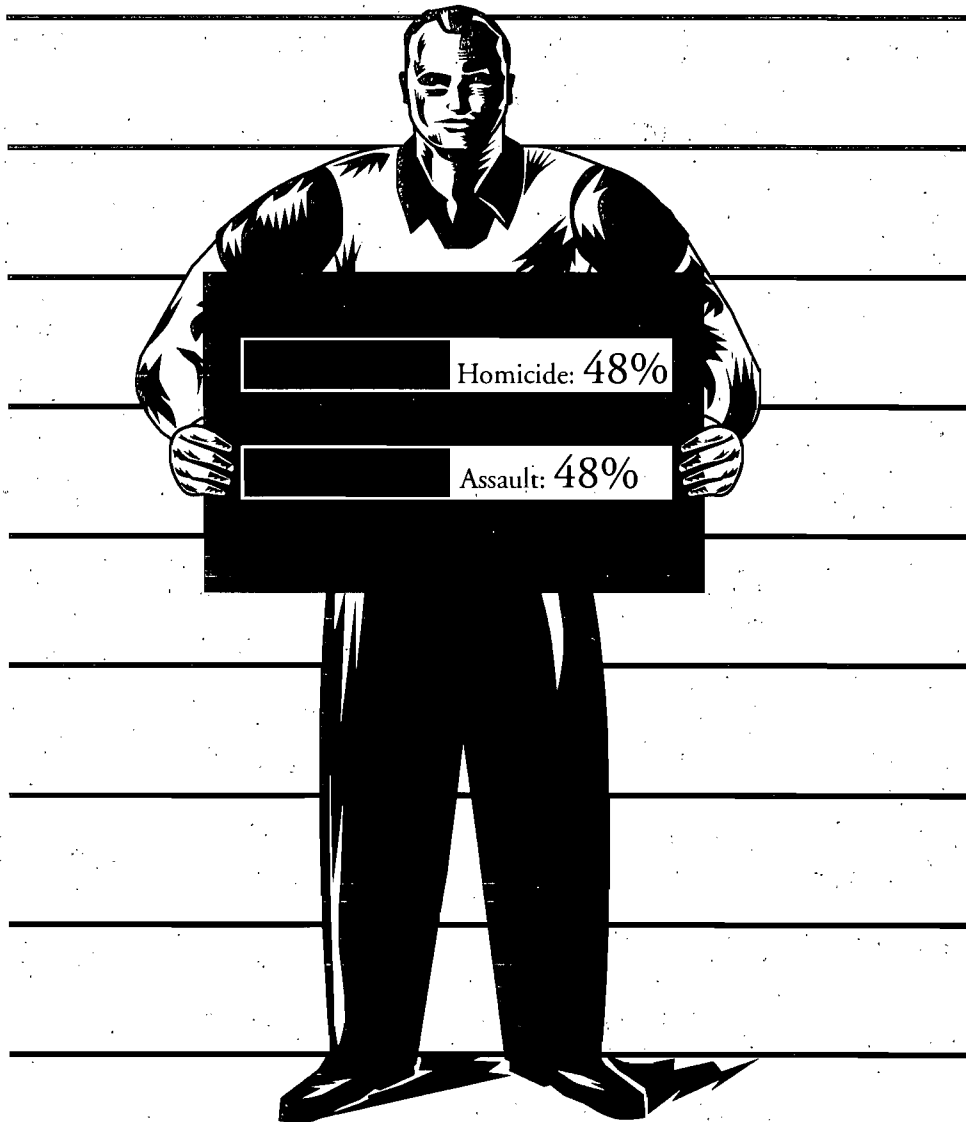
Source: (Page 44)

Illicit drugs and alcohol are partners in crime

- One-half to two-thirds of homicides and serious assaults involve alcohol (page 42).
- About half of men arrested for homicide and assault test positive for illicit drugs (page 42).

Half of male arrestees test positive for illicit drugs

Percent of male arrestees testing positive for any drug at time of arrest, 1991



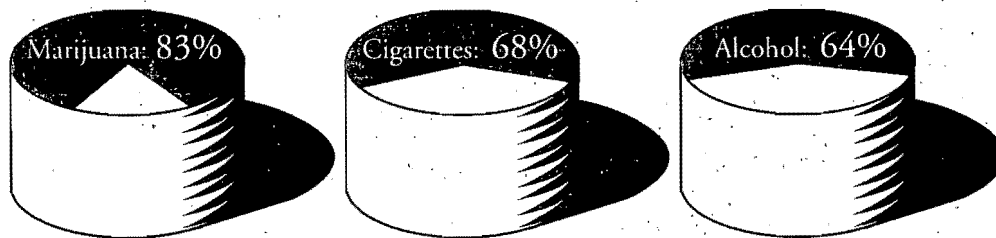
Source: Indicator 12 (page 43)

Source #3. The American people increasingly recognize the risks of substance abuse and want public action

- Major media campaigns have raised awareness and contributed to a shift in public attitudes (page 48);
- 64 percent of Americans want tougher enforcement of drinking-age laws (page 48);
- nearly 90 percent want tougher sanctions on people who drive drunk (page 48);
- substantial efforts are under way in schools and workplaces to combat substance abuse—with some success. At least 30 percent of U.S. workers have access to an Employee Assistance Program, and 20 percent work in firms with drug testing programs (page 44).

Americans recognize substance abuse risks

Percent of adults 35+ who think heavy use is very risky



Source: *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1991*

Source #4. And, Americans are taking action themselves

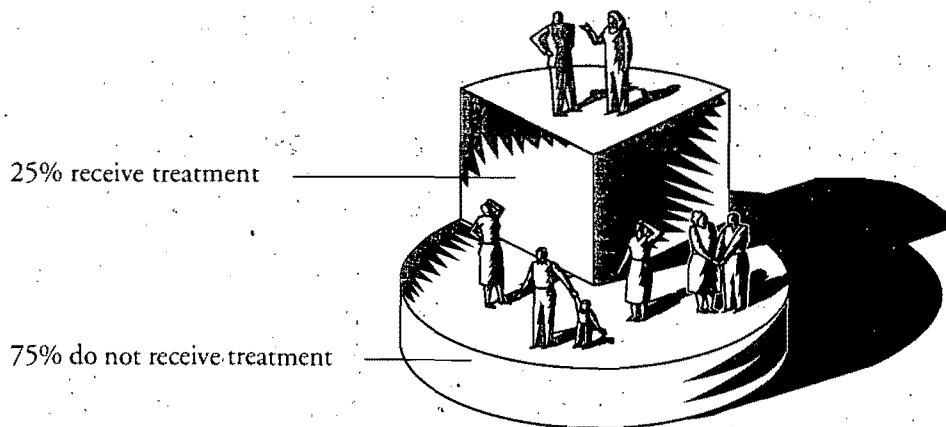
- More than 2,000 communities have launched community-wide coalitions dealing with the problems of tobacco, alcohol, and illicit drugs (page 52).

Source #2. A great many Americans want treatment for their substance abuse problems

- 800,000 people each day receive services in a special alcohol or drug program (page 60).
- Nevertheless, only about one-fourth of those needing alcohol and drug treatment get it (page 60).

Unmet need for alcohol and drug treatment

Percent of those needing alcohol and drug treatment

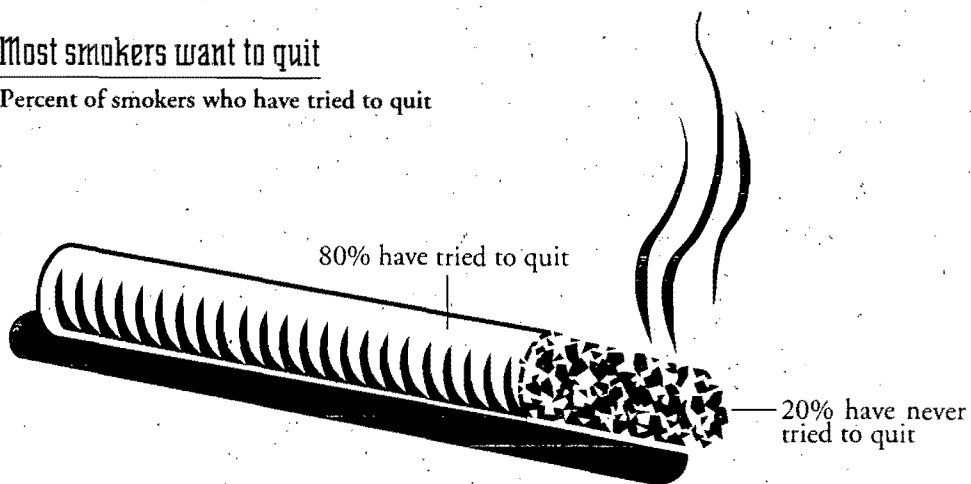


Source: (page 60)

- Most smokers make multiple attempts to quit, yet few succeed on their first try.

Most smokers want to quit

Percent of smokers who have tried to quit



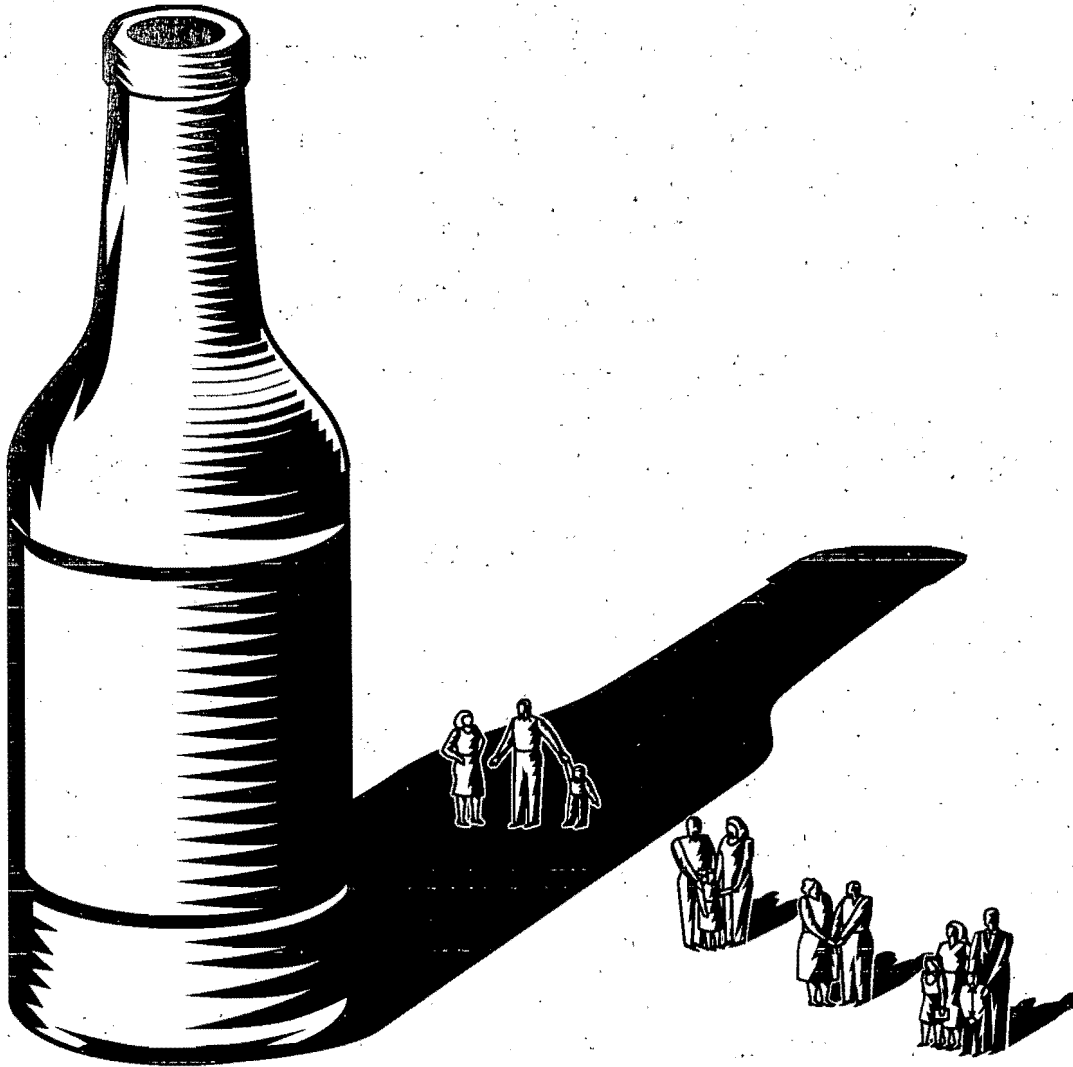
Source: (page 28)

Substance abuse rips apart families

- One out of four Americans experiences family problems related to alcohol abuse (page 40).
- Alcohol abuse plays a part in one out of three failed marriages (page 40).

Alcohol is a cause of family problems

One in four Americans say alcohol has been a cause of trouble in their family



Source: (Page 40)