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2025-0878-F

FOIA Number:
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FOIA MARKER

**This is not a textual record. This is used as an
administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential
Library Staff.**

Record Group/Collection: Dan Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard W., Files
Subseries: Subject Files

OA/ID Number: 21803
Folder ID Number: 21803-002

Folder Title:
New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	34	6	6	3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet (George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
01. Schedule	Re: Vice President Quayle trip to Arizona; redactions. (10 pp.)	May 1992	(b)(7)(e), (b)(7)(f)	
02. List	Briefing Roster; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (1 pp.)	05/04/92	(b)(6)	
03. Vitae	Re: Lisa Graham; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
04. Biography	Re: Edward Maldonado Alameda; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	04/30/92	(b)(6)	
05. Biography	Re: Joseph V. Haggerty; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
06. Vitae	Re: Paul Michael Bielecki; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
07. List	Briefing Roster; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (1 pp.)	05/04/92	(b)(6)	
08. List	Briefing Roster; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (1 pp.)	05/04/92	(b)(6)	
09. Vitae	Re: Lisa Graham; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Page 1 of 2

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Pinksheet Number: RML16246
OA/ID Number: 21803-002
Date Closed: 8/11/2025
FOIA/Sys Case #: 2025-0878-F
Re-review Case #:
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Doc. No. / Type	Subject/Title	Date	Restriction	Classification
10. Biography	Re: Edward Maldonado Alameda; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	04/30/92	(b)(6)	
11. Vitae	Re: Paul Michael Bielecki; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
12. Memo	Zelda J. Novak and Barbara J. Schleibaum to Vice President Quayle, Re: New Mexico Bush/ Quayle '92 Fundraiser; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	05/01/92	(b)(6)	
13. Vitae	Re: Sherolyn DeSantis; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
14. Biographical	Frank Bond Biographical Information; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	
15. Biography	Re: U.S. Congressman Steven H. Schiff; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Page 2 of 2

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, DC

Cindy Ambler 535-0222
523-1002

Susan Shank BLS

1990-5.3% Arizona
1991-5.7%

went up sharply in second 1/2
of 1991 11-7.2% 12-7.9%

March → 8.4% Arizona
7.3% National rate

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, DC

Not seasonally adjusted

Maricopa County

Phoenix metro - February estimate

2/92 - 7.4%

2/91 - 4.0%

Phoenix city

2/92 - 7.6%

2/91 - 4.1%

Continued claims 4/11 1st quarter
U.S. \$ 54,622,000

A3 39,030 claims - 1% 7.864 bill us.
us 3,569,323
AZ \$ 148.22 avg.
us \$ 777.94 avg.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, DC

Food Stamps

Crime: Bob Samuels 514-4076

Rioting - no reports of anything there
yet

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2025-0878-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

4:20 p.m. Those manifested below should
proceed to Marine Two for boarding.

MARINE TWO MANIFEST

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

4:30 p.m. MARINE TWO departs Residence en route Andrews Air
Force Base.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

4:40 p.m. MARINE TWO arrives Andrews Air Force Base.
THE VICE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Air
Force Two for boarding.

CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE/ARRIVAL

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to Air Force Two for
boarding.

AIR FORCE TWO MANIFEST

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

Guests Aboard

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

5/01/92 7:39 pm

4:50 p.m. AIR FORCE TWO departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Phoenix, Arizona.

Flight Time: 4 hours, 50 mins
Time Change: - 3 hours
Food Service: Dinner

6:40 p.m. AIR FORCE TWO arrives Luke Air Force Base, Phoenix, Arizona.

CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

THE VICE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Marine Two for boarding.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to Marine Two for boarding.

MARINE TWO MANIFEST

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

6:50 p.m. MARINE TWO departs Luke Air Force Base en route Wickenburg Municipal Airport, Wickenburg, Arizona.

Flight Time: 25 mins.

7:15 p.m. MARINE TWO arrives Wickenburg Municipal Airport.

THE VICE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to motorcade for boarding.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

7:25 p.m.

THE VICE PRESIDENT departs Wickenburg Municipal Airport en route Private Residence.

Drive Time: 10 mins.

7:35 p.m.

THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Private Residence and proceeds inside.

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: PRIVATE RESIDENCE
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA

STAFF OVERNIGHT: RANCHO GRANDE
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA

SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1992

PRIVATE TIME

REMAIN OVERNIGHT: PRIVATE RESIDENCE
WICKENBERG, ARIZONA

STAFF OVERNIGHT: RANCHO GRANDE
WICKENBURG, ARIZONA

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1992

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

8:10 a.m. Proceed to staff vehicles for
transportation to Private Residence
to join motorcade.

8:25 a.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT proceeds to motorcade for
boarding.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to motorcade for
boarding.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

8:30 a.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT departs Private Residence,
Wickenburg, Arizona en route Luke Air Force Base.

Drive Time: 55 mins.

9:25 a.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Luke Air Force Base
and proceeds inside to General's Conference Room.

Met by:

General Ralph T. "Tom" Browning,
Commander, Kirkland Air Force Base

CLOSED PRESS COVERAGE

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Guests and Staff should proceed
to Holding Room.

EVENT: PRIVATE MEETING
* Official Photographer Only
* 15 Attendees

9:30 a.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives General's Conference
Room and participates in Meeting.

10:15 a.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Meeting and proceeds
to Holding Room.

THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.

WASHINGTON WORK/PRIVATE TIME: 15 mins.

10:30 a.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and
proceeds to Air Force Two for boarding.

5/01/92 7:39 pm

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to Air Force Two for boarding.

AIR FORCE TWO MANIFEST

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

Guests Aboard

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

10:40 a.m. AIR FORCE TWO departs Phoenix, Arizona en route Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Flight Time: 1 hour
Time Change: + 1 hour
Food Service: Lunch

12:40 p.m. AIR FORCE TWO arrives Air Operations Ramp, Kirkland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED ARRIVAL

THE VICE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

Met by:

Colonel Gary Vycital, Vice Wing
Commander, Kirkland Air Force Base
The Honorable Steve Schiff, Member, U.S.
House of Representatives (R-1)
Mr. and Mrs. Garrey Carruthers
(Katherine), State Finance Chairman,
Bush-Quayle '92
Mr. Phelps Anderson, New Mexico National
Committeeman
Ms. Shirley Leslie, New Mexico National
Committeewoman
Mr. Edward Lujan, Honorary State Finance
Chairman
Mr. Frank Bond, National Finance
Committee Member and Former Republican
Gubernatorial Candidate
Mr. Aubrey Cookman, Honorary Chairman,
Bush-Quayle '92
Ms. Betty Rivera, Quayle Reception Co-
Chairperson
Mr. John Lattaudio, Republican Party
Chairman, New Mexico

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

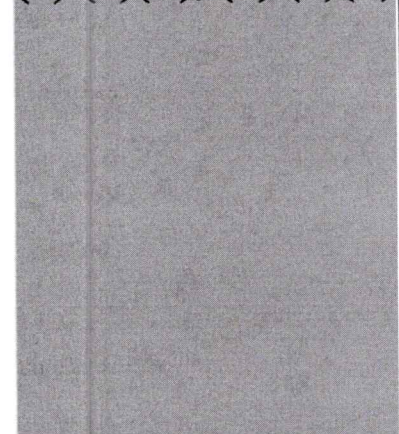
Proceed to motorcade for boarding.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)



(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)



5/01/92 7:39 pm

WHCA

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

12:50 p.m.

THE VICE PRESIDENT departs Kirkland Air Force Base en route John Marshall Multi-Service Community Center.

Drive Time: 25 mins.

1:15 p.m.

THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives John Marshall Multi-Service Community Center and proceeds inside to Community Center.

Met by:

Mr. Augustine "Chris" Baca, CEO, Youth Development Inc.

Mr. Ronnie Wallace, Director, John Marshall Multi-Service Community Center

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Guests and Staff should proceed to Holding Room.

5/01/92 7:39 pm

EVENT: VISIT YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, INC.

* Open Press Coverage

* 50 Attendees

1:20 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Community Center and participates in Visit.

1:35 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Visit and proceeds to Room 203.

EVENT: YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, INC. ROUNDTABLE

* Official Photographer Only

* 20 Attendees

1:40 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Room 203 and participates in Roundtable.

2:00 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Roundtable and proceeds to Holding Room.

2:05 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.

2:10 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Room 204.

EVENT: PRESS AVAILABILITY

* Open Press Coverage

* 25 Attendees

2:15 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Room 204 and participates in Press Availability.

2:30 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Press Availability and proceeds to Holding Room.

THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.

2:35 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Room 205A.

EVENT: ONE-ON-ONE INTERVIEW WITH MARK MATHIS, KOAT-TV
(ABC), Channel 7
* Taped Television Coverage
* 2 Attendees

2:40 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Room 205A and begins Interview.

2:45 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Interview and remains in Room 205A.

EVENT: ONE-ON-ONE INTERVIEW WITH MARCOS ORTIZ, KGGM-TV
(CBS), Channel 13
* Taped Television Coverage
* 2 Attendees

2:50 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT begins Interview.

2:55 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Interview and remains in Room 205A.

EVENT: ONE-ON-ONE INTERVIEW WITH EMILY GONZALEZ, KOB-TV
(NBC), Channel 4
* Taped Television Coverage
* 2 Attendees

3:00 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT begins Interview.

3:05 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Interview and remains in Room 205A.

EVENT: ONE-ON-ONE INTERVIEW WITH BONITA ULIBARRI, KLUZ-
TV, Channel 41
* Taped Television Coverage
* 2 Attendees

3:10 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT begins Interview.

3:15 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Interview and proceeds to Holding Room.

THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room.

3:20 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Room 203.

EVENT: MEETING WITH EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE ALBUQUERQUE JOURNAL
* Official Photographer Only
* 6 Attendees

3:25 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Room 203 and participates in Meeting.

3:55 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Meeting and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to motorcade for boarding.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Same as on arrival with the following exception:

DELETE:

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)

4:05 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT departs John Marshall Multi-Service Community Center en route Nunzio De Santis Residence.

Drive Time: 15 mins.

5/01/92 7:39 pm

4:20 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Nunzio De Santis Residence and proceeds inside to Living Room.

Met by:

Mr. and Mrs. Nunzio De Santis
(Sherolyn), Hosts

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER ONLY

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Guests and Staff should proceed to Holding Room.

EVENT: MAJOR DONOR RECEPTION
* Official Photographer Only
* 60 Attendees
* Photo Opportunity
* Remarks

4:30 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Living Room and participates in Photo Opportunity.

4:45 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Photo Opportunity and remains standing.

Mr. Frank Bond, National Finance Committee Member and Former Gubernatorial Candidate makes welcoming remarks and introduces THE VICE PRESIDENT.

4:50 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT begins Remarks.

5:05 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and proceeds to Courtyard.

EVENT: BUSH-QUAYLE '92 FUNDRAISING RECEPTION

- * Official Photographer Only
- * 180 Attendees
- * Brief Remarks

5:15 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Courtyard and remains standing.

Mr. De Santis makes welcoming remarks and introduces THE VICE PRESIDENT.

5:20 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT begins Remarks.

5:35 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT concludes Remarks and proceeds to motorcade for boarding.

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to motorcade for boarding.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS

Same as on arrival.

5:45 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT departs Nunzio De Santis Residence en route Kirkland Air Force Base.

Drive Time: 15 mins.

6:00 p.m. THE VICE PRESIDENT arrives Air Operations Ramp, Kirkland Air Force Base and proceeds to Air Force Two for boarding.

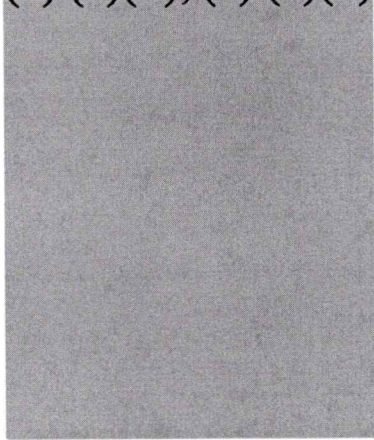
OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
CLOSED DEPARTURE

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to Air Force Two for boarding.

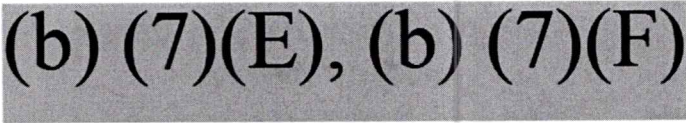
AIR FORCE TWO MANIFEST

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)



Guests Aboard

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)



6:10 p.m.

AIR FORCE TWO departs Albuquerque, New Mexico en route Andrews Air Force Base.

Flight Time: 3 hr. 20 mins.
Time Change: + 2 hours
Food Service: Dinner

11:30 p.m.

AIR FORCE TWO arrives Andrews Air Force Base.

THE VICE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds to Marine Two for boarding.

5/01/92 7:39 pm

GUEST AND STAFF INSTRUCTIONS

Proceed to Marine Two for boarding.

MARINE TWO MANIFEST

(b) (7)(E), (b) (7)(F)



11:40 p.m. MARINE TWO departs Andrews Air Force Base en route Residence.

Flight Time: 10 mins.

11:50 p.m. MARINE TWO arrives Residence.

THE VICE PRESIDENT deplanes and proceeds inside.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

Joe Haggerty
(602) 631-4800
(602) 840-0584

**BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
PRIVATE MEETING ON INNER CITY ISSUES**

Date: May 4, 1992
Time: 9:30 a.m.
Location: Luke Air Force Base
General's Conference Room
Phoenix, Arizona

From: Richard W. Porter *RWP*

I. PURPOSE

Meet privately with local activists involved in inner city issues, such as gangs, drugs, and teen pregnancy to hear first-hand accounts about the problems and the solutions being tried in the Phoenix area.

II. BACKGROUND

Located in Maricopa County, the city of Phoenix has a population of over 995,000. It is one of the fastest growing areas in Arizona and it has relatively serious crime problems -- in 1990, more than half of all violent crime and drug arrests occurred in the Phoenix metropolitan area.

The Los Angeles based gangs such as the Bloods and the Crips have infiltrated the Phoenix area and now control the crack cocaine business there. The Federal government has responded to the drug threat by increasing spending 93% nationwide since 1989 -- aid to Arizona grew at an even greater rate. ONDCP estimates that the federal government will provide \$19.3 million in anti-drug assistance to Arizona.

Arizona has the fifth highest incarceration rate among the 50 states. The prison population increased by 67% between 1985-90 -- the eighth highest increase over that period.

The Phoenix area is experiencing other problems as well:

- o Unemployment is up from 4.0% in February 1991 to 7.4% in February 1992. The statewide unemployment rate was 8.4% in

Wendell Sparks - Food for the Hungry training - spent a night as homeless person & realized there is a bias against poverty - and felt the lack of dignity. Feeling of despair, no way out for people on the street. One judge said 84% of people in prison are operating at 5th grade or lower level

Ed Alameda - Gangs not the problem, it is the symptom - cause is the breakdown of basic family structure, & also an economic problem. Gangs have their own language, their own culture, their own values, their own dress. We spend a lot of time rehabilitating culture instead of preventing it. Jail is higher education for criminals - need to keep kids out of jail. Focus of prevention ~~for~~ should be family - 4 things gangs offer:

- belonging
- competence
- power
- usefulness

Only thing different from baseball & gangs is criminal activity. We need programs that offer these ~~four~~ things.

Malera Alba - Need to get services to neighborhood. Warren Brown organizing street fairs to get services there. Lost front-porch phenomenon in Phoenix - where everyone knows each other and looks out for each other

Mike Bielecki - Gangs are a counter-culture, they have their own rules, different from the values & rules of our culture. Last 3 yrs., 4 yrs. we started to see a different phenomenon. We started to pay attention when bullets started to fly through the cabs. Gangs went from being social to violent w/ arrival of Crips & Bloods from L.A. Some gangs are economic - whose purpose is to make money by selling crack cocaine & other drugs

MAY 4, 1992

BRIEFING ROSTER

Malena Albo
Vice President
United Way
1515 East Osborn Road
Phoenix, AZ 85014
(602) 631-4823

Warren Brown
Site Coordinator
City of Phoenix
New Turf Project
2457 E. Broadway
Phoenix, AZ 85040
(602) 534-8873

Kino Flores
Principal
Carl Hayden High School
3333 W. Roosevelt
Phoenix, AZ 85009
(602) 271-2402

Linda Parsons
Director
Phoenix Birthing Project
1201 S. 7th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 238-3500

Joseph Haggerty
President
United Way
1515 East Osborn Road
Phoenix, AZ 85014
(602) 631-4800

Lisa Graham
Representative District 28
AZ House of Representatives
1700 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-4225

Mike Bielecki
Phoenix Firefighters
7228 N. Dreamy Draw
Phoenix, AZ 85020
(602) 997-1231

Ramon Leon
Executive Director
Valle del Sol
1209 S. First Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85003
(602) 258-6797

Dionelia Martinez
Executive Director
Dysart Community Center
14414 N. El Mirage Road
El Mirage, AZ 85335
(602) 583-0016

Wendell Sparks
Branch Director
YMCA
449 E. Southern Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85040
(602) 276-4246

Ed Alameda
Branch Director
Boys & Girls Club,
of the East Valley
260 S. Center
Mesa, AZ 85201
(602) 844-0963

Individuals who can pull themselves up, usually leave the community - leaving gang members as the only leaders. Mentor program going for 3 years. After kids get out of Jr. High - where program stops - kids start to get into gangs.

When are we going to start to have parental accountability? This is something we have to focus on - can't take responsibility away from parents. When you are looking at gang culture, you need to approach it from a cultural angle. Culture affects families, so this needs to be considered. A lot of black on black, brown on brown crimes are done by kids w/ no sense of themselves, this country. Need to deal w/ these issues w/ a comprehensive approach. Next to parents, schools are the key to pulling kids out. Must adapt programs to local conditions - need to be flexible.

Lisa - Need to focus on prevention instead of crisis mgmt.

March, exceeding the 7.3% national rate.

- o Average unemployment benefit in Arizona is \$148, but the average for the U.S. is \$173. It ranks 35th in the amount of the benefits.
- o The AFDC caseload grew by 68% in Arizona from July 1989 through January 1992, second only to New Hampshire in percentage terms.
- o Nearly 10% of all births are to single mothers and 23% of the children in Arizona live in single parent families.
- o The infant mortality rate is down significantly since 1980, but the percentage of children living in poverty has increased. In 1990 21% of children lived in poverty.
- o Food Stamp participation in Arizona is up from 264,000 in 1989 to 445,000 estimated for 1992. The average benefit per person has increased from \$56 to nearly \$70 per month. (Note: Food Stamps are phased out based on income levels -- maximum benefit is about \$366 a month.)
- o In the last year, Food Stamp participation rates are up 20% in Arizona. Spending on school lunches is up 17% and school breakfast spending is up 20% too.

III. PARTICIPANTS

Ed Alameda	Branch Director of the Boys and Girls Clubs. Recruits ex-gang members into alternative programs. Very successful motivator of young people, focusing on improving values.
Malena Albo	Vice President of United Way in Phoenix, Malena also formed the welfare reform coalition with the local Catholic diocese. A focus of that reform has been improving access to job training for welfare recipients.
Mike Bielecki	Vice President of the Phoenix Firefighters Association, he was an early organizer against gangs. Came to the United Way to push them to form, then chaired, the Task Force on gangs.

Ed Alameda - Economic gangs don't care about geographic boundaries - they pick up people anywhere they want to sell drugs. Crack is at an all-time low in price in L.A., so they are expanding.

Mike B - Even outside of gangs, violence is rising.

Kino Flores - Recruitment is the big battle now, particularly as we enter summer months. Need to cut this off to make a difference. Resources are available, they aren't being prioritized properly. Third grade is where you need to start - that's where they are picking up gang values. "Stop the talkin' and do the walkin'" - has to be done in community-based way.

schools need to be open year round, but that's going to cost money. Even getting volunteers is problematic

- Tremendous decreased activity after midnight basketball started in his neighborhood.

Hard to get volunteers because they work such long hours.

Three values missing

① Competitiveness - nothing out there to compete w/ gangs - not many good jobs etc. A good student on track to graduate, shot & killed. At the funeral, ~~know~~ no one knew basics of religion - when to stand, when to kneel. Prevention is the key.

Mike B - Firefighters created a mentor program to pull kids out of value system of street. But we can't forget economic side - need jobs. Young man working in grocery store, not associated w/ a gang, but he got tagged w/ a murder he didn't commit, now he is just waiting to be shot. Targeted job tax credit one way to create opportunity for innercity kids.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
02. List	Briefing Roster; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (1 pp.)	05/04/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2025-0878-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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Deed of Gift Restrictions

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C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Warren Brown	Site Coordinator of the City's "New Turf" Project, a gang and drug prevention project for the police department. The focus of this program is getting neighborhoods to organize against gangs.
Phil Edlund	Phil helped to organize this meeting and will attend as cohost.
Kino Flores	Principal of the Carl Hayden H.S., an inner city school. A community activist, he was also a leader in creating a local school readiness program for low income preschoolers.
Lisa Graham	State Representative and Vice Chairman of the Education Committee in the Arizona House, You met her earlier this year at the breakfast organized by Phil Edlund. She is widely considered a "brilliant" "rising star" who is very interested in these issues.
Joseph Haggerty	Cohost of this private meeting, he is the President of the Phoenix United Way. He has experience in a wide array of inner city issues.
Ramon Leon	Executive Director of an inner city nonprofit agency offering drug prevention, after school job training and english language instruction.
Dionelia Martinez	Executive Director of the Dysart Community Center, which serves a rural area near Luke Air Force Base. The Center works with children in after school programs to keep them off the street.
Linda Parsons	Director of the Phoenix Birthing Project, she is interested in inner city health issues, especially preventing teenage pregnancies through better education.
Wendell Sparks	Director of YMCA in South Phoenix, the heart of gang activity. The YMCA offers programs addressing gang problems, including pregnancy prevention programs.

Kino - Dropout rate was not an issue years ago, today it is because of changing economy. Project Impact is designed to get kids out of jail & back into school.

Ramon Leon - Hardcore cases are the focus. Liked UP's comments about how we develop problems. This is a long term problem requiring long term solutions. Not just enough to provide services, we need to find out what works & what doesn't & focus resources there. Not enough openness to experimentation, Programs from state have a tendency to exclude rather than include.
P What works?

Ramon - Prevention education - for instance, go after educating parents, not just youth. Need almost to have to target neighborhood by neighborhood.

Phoenix Birthing project - Linda Parsons - Prenatal love - we need to go back to the time of conception - At birthing projects they are doing what families used to do, providing guidance on families, sexuality etc. Family cohesiveness is disappearing, so this is what children are getting from gangs. When talking to teenage moms, there is no concept of future, no thought ahead, what do you want to do. They can't even imagine reaching the age of 25. People need to get that feeling, the sense of self-esteem. In the program, they pick up young ~~bad~~ women who are already pregnant & put them into a mentor network, to give them a sense of extended family - key to self-esteem. One reason families aren't there - black men aren't being employed. All we see is the black criminal. Children don't see anything other than the negatives. It distorts image, & kids internalize this.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

You arrive at Luke from Wickenburg and proceed directly to the General's Conference Room to take part in the private meeting. Phil Edlund and Joe Haggerty are cohosts of this event and they will introduce you after a photo opportunity.

After the meeting, you will depart from Luke Air Force Base enroute to Albuquerque, NM.

V. FOLLOW-UP

Notes and photos to the participants.

VI. PRESS

Official photographer only.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

List of participants
Background information on Arizona

VP - Who's in project? Do they stay w/ kids.

Linda - Volunteers trained up to babies age of one, but then the "sister-friends" after stay in the family. Now a national movement - April 4 they launched birthing project USA. Doing something about high infant mortality rate in black community. Babies that do not get prenatal care are 40 times more likely to have problems.

VP - How do you find high-risk?

Linda - Referred from community clinics, but also just from other women in the program, their friends, even the lobby of movie theater. We try to deal w/ the full range of problems - drugs, battering etc.

Nella Martinez - Dysent Community Center - big increase in gangs - Sex Terks is one local gang - they are trying to immitate the Bloods + the Crips. Facing a language problem - 91% mex-Am., 89% of people are below poverty levels. ~~Parents~~ Parents working in the fields. Need to pull in the whole family to be successful. Sick + tired of all the money being given for rehabilitation, instead of prevention. What about the 97% of kids not in gangs? The kids that do want the benefits they are entitled to? Too many good children facing problems of hoods, why not focus on them? So Dysent formed a teen club for the good children. 4-11 program, no animals, but lost of volunteers. 16 kids coming in w/ young babies - they think it's a status symbol, but it's a disgrace. Trying to listen to teens to make sure they know what's right + wrong. Dysent has survived only because of private donations - no public grants.

Warren Brown - "New Tuf" programs. Major thing is gangs + everything is a symptom of other problems. Children feel there is "no way out." New Tuf drives their program by children's input. General public afraid to bring kids in, but we need to do that. Gang members are after the innate leadership of communities. Some areas want to keep programs safe - New Tuf tries to reach out - Had 29 friends killed - From 9 central LA + surrounding areas.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
VISIT TO YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, INCORPORATED

Date: May 4, 1992
Time: 1:15 - 2:30 P.M.
Location: John Marshall
Multi-Service Community Center
Albuquerque, NM

From: Dave Juday

I. PURPOSE

To visit a successful gang prevention program and discuss gangs and crime with former gang members and members of the community.

II. BACKGROUND

Albuquerque has a population of 380,000; 37 percent of the population is Hispanic, with Blacks, Native American Indians, and Asians comprising only a combined six percent of the population. New Mexico ranks 45th among the 50 states in per capita income. Albuquerque's poverty rate is 13.2 percent, that's below the state average but the second highest urban poverty rate in the Southwest (second only to El Paso). A full 64 percent of the population below the poverty level is minority.

Albuquerque has experienced a dramatic increase in gang problems over the past 10 years; the city Police Department's Gang Unit has documented 111 gangs in the metro area, estimating a total gang membership of 5,000-6,000. In addition to the traditional Hispanic "turf" gangs, drugs gangs -- often national in scope, such as the "Crips" and the "Bloods" -- are recruiting heavily in the city. These drug gangs have escalated the level of violence both in terms of neighborhoods affected and number of incidents.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, INCORPORATED

Youth Development, Incorporated (YDI), works to coordinate services that target youth at risk of joining gangs and to target young "at risk" children through their families. YDI is also working to provide a community coalition that can promote gang awareness in Albuquerque; the coalition will include law enforcement, schools, juvenile court, public and private social services agencies, local businesses and the media.

Patricia - working w/ parents. Moral obligation to be able to say no to children. Parents are victimized - they need to know the difference between child abuse + discipline. Once kids get into a gang, they start to cut off parents - saying it's none of the parents business. They start to think about gang as their family not his real family. Her son was 14 when he got into gang. She took her son out of public schools + put him in private school.

Rose Marie G. - ^{mothers against gang violence} Kids go to school afraid of falling prey to gang violence.

Need concerted effort - can't be done by a single person or group.

Ernest - Help of YDI, I've changed myself for the better.

- Counseling first, have more self-esteem + respect for others

- got him more involved in art, now they're helping him get a job.

Why join a gang?

- Peer pressure, protection

- Initiation you have to go through - they beat you up

Juan -

- Gang is the guys he grew up with,

- kicked out of ~~the~~ house for a while - kicked out of school.

Gang-consortia - HHS

Weed + Seed - DOJ - both grass roots efforts to shape program to localities.

Gangs + drugs is big business - we need to treat it that way to compete.

Lack of long-range funding/planning for programs - grants all funded for 12 mo. periods - can't produce results in one yr. for kids w/ 15 years of problems.

Diana - Continuity at home is crucial for empowering family - going in for home - parents - stability at home key to beating addiction

YDI is involved in a number of activities (approximately 30 programs), including the following: working with teachers and schools for gang intervention, mediating gang disputes in schools, providing individual and group counseling, providing sports and recreational activities, and engaging in community service projects such as neighborhood clean-up, assisting elderly with home repairs, and working in homeless shelters. YDI has received funding from private sources, JTPA, U.S. Department of Education, Justice Department, HUD, and HHS, and the State of New Mexico. The U.S. Department of Labor characterizes YDI as "an excellent example of coordination of resources and services."

JTPA

YDI has made use of JTPA funds, twice recognized with the Presidential Award for outstanding JTPA programs. The first award was presented to YDI in 1988 (one of six awarded), a special award for their High Risk Youth Program, for their General Equivalency Diploma (GED) Prep program. Under the program, YDI offered disadvantaged youth a structured academic program coupled with a work training program. All enrollees are school drop-outs. The program's placement rate was 77 percent.

In 1990, YDI received its second Presidential Award recognition (one of nine awarded), the Outstanding Training Program for the "Stay-In-School" program. The program has four basic components: education, counseling, parent support, and employment. The employment component serves as an economic incentive to stay in school -- if the student does not participate successfully in school, he or she is not allowed to work after school part-time, and thus loses a pay check for that period. A total of 96 percent of the program's participants passed the New Mexico School Competency exam; more than 90 percent of the participants finished the program.

For the current year, YDI has received \$736,000 in JTPA funds (out of a total operating budget of \$3.3 million).

POINT OF LIGHT

The President named YDI as the 585 Point of Light on October 11, 1991. More than 100 volunteers spend 10-12 hours per week with at risk youth and children; in 1990 more than 17,500 youth were served by YDI.

III. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

Upon arrival THE VICE PRESIDENT will drop-by a soup kitchen that operates in the Community Center, though it is unrelated to YDI. THE VICE PRESIDENT then proceeds to GED classroom to visit with students (probably will include an un-wed mother with child in classroom). Upon conclusion of classroom visit, THE VICE PRESIDENT will proceed to roundtable discussion.

Yvonne - Gang prevention pgm -

working w/ 6 + 7 year olds to get their
esteem up. Need to take strong stand
against violence, on TV, in music, in films.

It gives children the message that violence
is OK. These kids need to have the

Expectation for jobs. If jobs aren't there -

who cares? Why go to school? They all

want money, that's why they start selling drugs.

Congressman -

Juvenile Justice system isn't made for
these kinds of problems. Gangs tell kids
nothing will happen to them.

IV. PARTICIPANTS

Congressman Steve Schiff

Chris Baca, CEO, Youth Development, Incorporated
(and family: Jeanette, Marcos, and Angelo)
Robert Avila, Chairman, YDI (practicing attorney)
Rudy Chavez, Assistant Director, YDI
Sam Sanchez, Chairman, Albuquerque PIC
Diana Jones, President, John Marshall Neighborhood Association
Ron Wallace, Director, John Marshall Multi-Service
Community Center
Herb Edmunds, President, Kirtland Neighborhood Association
Mary Ann Caldwell, Director, GED program
Denise Armenta, Substance Abuse specialist
Marcy Baty, Director of Community Corrections

Rosa Marie Gutierrez, gang mother
Patricia Gonzales, gang mother
Patricia Gallegos, gang mother

Ernest Cervantes, former gang member, YDI alum
Juan Martinez, former gang member, YDI alum

Judy Vorhes, youth group anti-gang activist
Jim Tobyas, youth group anti-gang activist
Marie Ornelas, youth group anti-gang activist

Carlos John Beserra, YDI field staff
Yvonne Ulibarri, YDI field staff
Pete Gabaldon, YDI field staff

V. PRESS PLAN

Open press

VI. FOLLOW-UP

Photographs and correspondence

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
03. Vitae	Re: Lisa Graham; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
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LISA GRAHAM
7434 East Cholla Lane
Paradise Valley, AZ 85250-6430

MEMBER - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 28

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education Committee, Vice Chairman
Appropriations Committee
Human Resources & Aging Committee
Judiciary Committee
Joint Committee on Capital Review

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

US WEST/Arizona State University Speech-Hearing Outreach Project,
Project Assistant (thru May 1990)
Marilyn Hawker & Associates, Speech Pathologist
Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Speech Pathologist
Phoenix General Hospital, Speech Pathologist

EDUCATION

Arizona State University, Master of Science in Communication Disorders
Stanford University, Bachelor of Arts in Linguistics
Scottsdale High School
Kaibab Elementary School, Scottsdale

PERSONAL

(b) (6) years of age, two children; Justin, aged (b) (6) and Annie, (b) (6) months.
Married to John Graham.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

YWCA of Maricopa County, Former Director, Past President
Stanford Club of Phoenix, Former Director, Past President
Planned Parenthood of Central and Northern Arizona, Former Director
Valley Leadership, Incorporated, Board of Directors
District 28 Republicans, Sundown Precinct Committeeman
Arizona Town Hall, October 1989
Junior League of Phoenix, Advisory Board
Scottsdale Leadership, Advisory Board

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

Desert Botanical Garden
Arizona Republican Party
Arizona Federation of Republican Women
Las Rancheras Republican Women
Economic Club of Phoenix
Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority
Arizona Academy

Arizona Arabian Horse Assn.
International Arabian Horse Assn.
American Speech and Hearing Assn.
Arizona Speech and Hearing Assn.
Arizona Business Leaders for
Education

KINO V. FLORES

HOME ADDRESS

9364 W. Fillmore
Tolleson, Arizona 85353
Phone: (602) 936-5933

BUSINESS ADDRESS

Carl Hayden High School
3333 West Roosevelt
Phone: (602)271-2402

EDUCATION

M. ED. 1981	Secondary Education/Education Administration Northern Arizona University
B.S. 1974	Secondary Education/Physical Education Northern Arizona University
Basic Schooling	Hayden/Winkelman, Arizona Hayden/Winkelman Unified School District

ARIZONA CERTIFICATION

Superintendent, K-12
Elementary/Secondary Principal
Elementary/Secondary Supervisor
Standard Secondary

EXPERIENCE

EMPLOYMENT

Carl Hayden High School - July, 1989 to Present
Westview High School, Tolleson - 1988-89
Tolleson Union High School - 1981 to 1988
Principal - Grades 9-12

Responsible for:

- Master Schedule
- Master Calendar
- Migrant Education Program
- Portable Assistance Sequence System (P.A.S.S.)
- Student Activities
- Community Education
- Open House
- State Testing

Dionelia Martinez

Dionelia Martinez is currently the Executive Director of Dysart Community Center, she has held this position for 9 years. Prior to becoming Executive Director of Dysart Community Center, Dionelia worked with youth programs in Stuttgart, West Germany and in New Mexico.

Dionelia has been involved with youth programs since 1980.

VALLE DEL SOL, INCORPORATED

RAMON R. LEON, M.P.A.
PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PROVOST OF THE HISPANIC LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE



A graduate of one of the few non-profit organization management programs in the country, Ramon Leon earned the Bachelor of Science degree in Public Administration at the University of Arizona and, subsequently, earned the Master's in Public Administration in Nonprofit Organization Management at the University of San Francisco. After an extensive search in 1986, he was named President and Chief Executive Officer of Valle del Sol, Inc., a non-profit human services delivery community based organization in Phoenix, Arizona, with a staff of over 40 and an operating budget of over a million dollars.

He's a Vietnam Veteran, serving with distinction in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1964 to 1968, a period of service for which he received the Good Conduct and Vietnam Campaign Medals. In Vietnam he carried out public health research along with extensive work in clinical and analytical microbiology.

Beyond his strong interests in science, he has considerable experience in housing and community development, having served as Executive Director of the Center for Economic Development and Business Assistance in Tucson from 1973 to 1980; as Director of Operations for Housing and Economic Development for the Idaho Migrant Council from 1980 to 1982; and as Program Associate for Neighborhood Housing Services of America from 1982 to 1985. In this latter post he was responsible for the day-to-day management of a professional data collection internship program involving over 300 graduate/undergraduate students at over 100 colleges and universities and over 150 placement sites nationwide.

Invited to be part of a unique charter group of students in nonprofit organization management at the University of San Francisco, he studied basic concepts in nonprofit organization management, a still evolving field.

Over the years he has served on numerous committees, boards and commissions. He is currently a member of the Private Industry Council (PIC) and Project Bridge—a Valley of the Sun United Way effort to "teach" the Hispanic community of the greater Metropolitan Phoenix area.

The Hispanic Leadership Institute is a direct outgrowth of his concern for visible Hispanic leadership on the boards of directors of private, public and independent sector organizations. Ever involved in Hispanic initiatives, he is currently spearheading (with the chief executive officers of the National Council of La Raza in Washington D.C. and Friendly House, a community-based sister organization in Phoenix) the development of the Phoenix Education Partnership—a community-based program to encourage public support for public education while at the same time tackling the increasing problems of Hispanics in American education.

He is recipient of numerous awards and honors, and considers his responsibilities to meliorate the condition of American Hispanics as a matter of profound obligation. It is that philosophy that underscores his management perspectives and establishes his private and professional agendas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

LINDA S. PARSON

Founder/Director
Phoenix Birthing Project
1201 S. 7th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 238-3500

Member

Arizona Community Foundation/AIDS Coalition
Arizona African American Health Coalition
Arizona Department of Health Services/
Program Review Committee
Arizona Healthy Mother's, Healthy Babies Advisory Board
Governor's AIDS Council
Mobley Broadcasting Company/Board Secretary
National Black Women's Health Project
South Mountain Community College Advisory Board

Education

Temple University, Philadelphia, PA
Graduate School of Education, 1977 -1978

Antioch University, Philadelphia, PA
Bachelor of Arts 1977

Linda Parson moved to Phoenix, Arizona in September 1987.

In February 1988, she was selected to be the Project Director for the Greater Phoenix Affordable Health Care Foundation. In this capacity, she was responsible for seeking the people, support and resources needed to facilitate and focus community efforts at resolving HIV/AIDS related issues and needs. Responding to community need for identification of services provided to persons living with AIDS, she developed and published four editions of the AIDS Resource Matrix, distributing over 19,000 copies. She developed and published, AIDS: Is Your Organization Prepared To Respond?, an Arizona specific manual of policies for the workplace (5000 copies distributed in AZ and around the country). Ms. Parson has written articles on AIDS and The African American community which have been published in the Arizona Black Commerce Directory and the Arizona Informant. She also made numerous community presentations on HIV/AIDS including the Black Women's Task Force 7th Annual Conference & Luncheon and KAET - TV Channel 8, Arizona AIDS Update.

Ms. Parson was instrumental in the 1989 launching of "Healthy Babies For A Healthy Future", a statewide prenatal care campaign. She was responsible for the coordination and implementation of the campaign to get more of Arizona's women into early and regular prenatal care. She designed and published an "easy read" prenatal care brochure for the community; developed and published Babies and Business: A Healthy Bottom Line, a prenatal care resource guide for businesses (8,000 copies distributed).

During her role as the statewide coordinator for the Healthy Baby campaign, Ms. Parson learned of the devastating rate of infant deaths in the African American community. Our babies die twice as often as Whites and Hispanics and more often than Native Americans. Learning that there were no programs specifically addressing this serious problem in our community she secured 22 letters of support from the community and submitted a proposal for the Phoenix Birthing Project to the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The Phoenix Birthing Project was awarded funding in August 1991 and is the only African American infant mortality reduction program in the state.

Since August, Ms. Parson has trained 120 community volunteers (**Sister Friends**) who have been matched with a pregnant woman or teen. The Phoenix Birthing Project has won the **"Touch A Life" Award**, from the Phoenix Gazette and the **J.C. Penney Golden Rule Award** for the most outstanding volunteer organization. The project has been featured on Channels 3, 5, 8, 10 & 12, the **Arizona Informant** and the **Phoenix Gazette**. The Birthing Project was recently featured in the **February issue of ESSENCE magazine**. As a result of that article the Birthing Project is going national.

In November 1991, Ms. Parson testified in the Arizona Senate addressing HB 2424/Study Committee On Services to Pregnant Women as to the need for expanded services and the eradication of racism at the points of service delivery.

Nine months and 74 babies later, The Phoenix Birthing Project has become a household word and advocate for Black maternal and child health in our community.

Ms. Parson was recently awarded the 1992 Black Women's Task Force Leadership Award and the NAACP Image Award for Community Service.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
04. Biography	Re: Edward Maldonado Alameda; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	04/30/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

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4/30/92

BIOGRAPHY ON EDWARD MALDONADO ALAMEDA

Edward M. Alameda was born on (b) (6) to George and Helen Alameda, in Tucson, Az. He was raised along with his seven brothers and sisters at 701 N. Silverbell Rd. His parents separated shortly after his birth and he was raised by his mother.

While in elementary school, Edward (A.K.A. Eddie/Ed) was selected to be in the Gifted and Talented Education Program. He was heavily involved in the community through his work with the Boys and Girls Clubs of Tucson.

On September 22, 1982, Eddie was selected as the 1982 National Boy of the Year for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. He was presented his award by then President Reagan at the White House. Over the next year, Eddie would tour around the U.S. and even into West Germany speaking on behalf of youth issues.

During the summer of 1984, Eddie was offered an internship with Michael Klepper Associates, a Manhattan public relations firm located at, 302 Madison Ave., New York, NY.

His scholarships allowed him to attend the University of Arizona. In May of 1986, Eddie received a second internship with TNI Partners in the circulation department. He turned the summer position into a full time one while still attending college.

In 1987, he met and married Susan Francis Nunez. Together they purchased a home at 6090 S. Springbrook Dr., Tucson Az. 85746. In (b) (6) they gave birth to their first child Sophia Marie Alameda. Ed also was hired by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Tucson as an Health and Phys Ed. Dir.

In 1990, the Alameda's became Foster parents through the La Hacienda Agency. They worked specifically with foster kids who had come through the dept. of corrections.

In 1991, Ed was chosen for his third internship with PRISSA, an office promoting U.S./Mexico trade sponsored by the state of Sonora, Mexico. He was elevated to the position of branch director and received his bachelors degree in Inter-Disciplinary Studies from the University of Arizona.

On July 15, 1991, Ed accepted a position with the Boys and Girls Clubs of the East Valley and was named branch executive for the Mesa Branch. Soon after was selected to be in the Mesa Rotary Club. On (b) (6), he and his wife gave birth to their second child, Angelina Alameda.

WENDELL ERVIN SPARKS

9457 E. Cisco
Mesa, AZ 85207

Home: (602) 984-5170
Office: (602) 276-4246

EDUCATION:

American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, AZ
Degree: Master of International Management (December 1973)

The tripartite curriculum consists of international studies, foreign language, and international management practicalities. Area of concentration - Latin America. Graduated in top 15%.

University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY
Degree: B.A. Political Science (May 1967)
International relations concentration.

EXPERIENCE:

Phoenix/Valley of the Sun YMCA

1/79 - Present

- Executive Director (So. Mountain Branch) (6/90 - Present)
Corporate level coordination and supervision responsibilities for four branch counseling and family service programs; grants writing and administration; state teen human development conference director and facilitator trainer. Low income multicultural branch management; board development; budgeting; program development/ community development; facilitate board and social/ethnic community issues advocacy.
- Branch Associate Executive Director (1/87 - Present)
Responsible for \$1,054,000 budget; budget preparation and management; operations manager; supervise five department directors and 73 support part-time staff; inter-governmental grants and relations; training; program analysis and development; community liaison to advocate/develop YMCA Christian mission.
- Director, Juvenile Justice Department (1/79 - 1/87)
Administration and program development for youth at risk program serving 600 youth annually; state legislature/city governments liaison; juvenile rights issues; budgeting; public reports; PR; staff supervision/ training; government and community relations.
- World Service Director (1/80 - Present)
Part-time YMCA international program responsibility. Develop YMCA's global issues programs/advocacy. Promote local YMCA international involvement/linkages. Represent the three Desert Cluster states in YMCA of the USA's international studies, policies and human rights advocacy. Representative and coordinator for Tijuana, MX project.

Education Resource Development Trust, Los Angeles, CA (On leave from YMCA)

10/79 - 3/80

- Developed exchange visitor program. Development of guidelines, standards of conduct, policy and operations manual; training development for staff and host families and students; orientation. All the above encompassed the application for the U.S. Government International Communications Agency's sponsorship designation.

Experiment in International Living, Spain (On leave from YMCA)

Summer '78

- Summer leader for the Experiment's college group to Spain. Designed and conducted orientation; program planning; budgeting; supervisor and independent study advisor.

Youth Service Bureau, Phoenix, AZ

11/76 - 1/79

- Program Specialist with juvenile diversion program which became YMCA Juvenile Justice Department 1/79.

International Cultural Exchange, Phoenix, AZ

11/74 - 11/76

- Regional Coordinator
Administration of high school international student exchange program. Cross-cultural orientation and counseling; program development; training; public relations.

EXPERIENCE (Cont'd)

(Graduate Studies 8/72 - 12/73)

Family Court, Honolulu, HI

- Screen, investigate and dispose of law violations, legal custody, protective supervision and other referrals; provide casework services to probationers; provide special reports as directed by the Judges. 1/70 - 8/72

Teacher, Hawaii

- High school area studies teacher. Temporary position assumed while awaiting USAR basic training induction. 2/69 - 6/69

VISTA, Hawaii

- Vista worker in urban low income housing project. Youth program work; community development; human rights advocacy with Community Action Program. 7/67 - 2/69

International 4-H Youth Exchange, Panama

- Goodwill, cultural exchange to Panama, sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation and U.S. State Department. News articles to local paper. 9/66 - 7/67

LANGUAGE: Conversational and working knowledge in Spanish

PROFESSIONAL

AFFILIATIONS:

YMCA of the USA

- Y-NYPUM National Technical Advisory Committee
- Cluster Coordinator International Programs and Community Development
- Association of Professional Directors

Phoenix and Valley of the Sun YMCA Association

- Training Task Force
- Tijuana Task Force Representative
- Trainer for Program Institute
- Director and Founder Annual Desert Teen Conference
- Marketing Task Force
- Program Directors Board

Community

- Community Council
- United Way Study Committee
- Red Cross Board
- Experiment in International Living National Volunteer Task Force (5 years)

ELCA

- Membership 1969
- Chancel Choir
- Council Member
- Founder and Leader, Singles Ministry
- Lutheran Social Ministries
- Personnel Committee
- Sponsor, Food for the Hungry, Inc.

SUPPLEMENTAL

TRAINING:

- Effective Listening Techniques for Managers
- Capital and Support Development
- Human Resource Management
- Program Development/Evaluation
- International Leadership Institute (Kettering Foundation)
- Food for the Hungry (Hunger Corps)
- Trainer of Trainers
- Essentials of Management
- Risk Management
- Trainer Institute

REFERENCES: Furnished upon request

MALENA ALBO
Vice President, Community Relations
VALLEY OF THE SUN UNITED WAY
1515 E. Osborn Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

VALLEY OF THE SUN UNITED WAY

Government Relations Committee, Staff
Community Response Committee, Staff
Regional Operations
United Ways of Arizona, Staff
United Way of America Public Policy Advisory Committee, Member
Youth Gang Prevention Committee, Staff

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Maricopa Association of Governments:
 Human Services Technical Committee
 Economic Development/Human Services Committee
City of Phoenix Civil Service Board
Southwest Regional Partnership for Drug Free Schools
Xicanindio Fund Raising Committee
Junior Achievement
Hispanic Resource Coalition
Phoenix Memorial Hospital
Welfare Reform Coalition
Health Care for Medically Needy Coalition
Mental Health Association- Steering Committee
Arizona Women's Town Hall
Phoenix Futures Forum

EDUCATION

Arizona State University, Bachelor of Science, Urban Administration
Phoenix Community College

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
05. Biography	Re: Joseph V. Haggerty; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2025-0878-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
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RESTRICTION CODES

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(b)(1) National security classified information
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C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
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PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

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V A L L E Y O F T H E S U N U N I T E D W A Y
1 5 1 5 E . O S B O R N R O A D , P . O . B O X 1 0 7 4 8 , P H O E N I X , A Z 8 5 0 6 4

JOSEPH V. HAGGERTY

President
Valley of the Sun United Way

Joe Haggerty has served as a United Way professional since 1972. Joe is a New England native. He received his Bachelors Degree from Boston College and his Masters Degree in Community Organization and Planning from the University of Connecticut.

Joe served in United Way staff positions in New Britain, Connecticut and Louisville, Kentucky. He became the Chief Professional Officer, Executive Director, of his first United Way in St. Joseph, Michigan in 1977. Since then, he has served as President of the United Ways in Corpus Christi, Texas and St. Paul, Minnesota.

Joe accepted the position as President of the Valley of the Sun United Way in January 1989. His special interests are in improving health and human care services. Along these lines, he has served as a board member for a major health maintenance organization and for a literacy project.

During his six years in St. Paul, the United Way raised over \$90 million. Since joining the Valley of the Sun United Way, Joe has had responsibility for raising over \$54 million in three years.

In 1991, the United Way surpassed its fund raising goal by raising \$19.4 million; 80 valley-wide social service agencies received monies; and new programs were funded in the areas of drug and alcohol abuse, homelessness and child abuse.

Joe is (b)(6) years old. He is a graduate of Valley Leadership, Class XII; and has been an active participant in the Phoenix Futures Forum, the Arizona Town Hall and the Valley Citizens League.

Joe's hobbies include running (Boston Marathon), tennis and downhill skiing.

jvhbio/max

PAUL MICHAEL BIELECKI
806 W. Tuckey Lane
Phoenix, Arizona 85013
(602) 246-7295

EDUCATION:

St. Simon & Jude Grade School, Phoenix, Arizona,
graduated 1968.
St. Mary's High School, Phoenix, Arizona, High School
Diploma 1972.
Glendale Community College, Glendale, Arizona
1973-1976), 65 hours credit.
Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona (1976-1984),
72 hours credit. G.P.A. 3.47, Philosophy Major -
Graduated cum laude Spring of 1992

EMPLOYMENT:

1975-Present	Phoenix Fire Department, Fire Fighter
1980-Present	Vice President, Phoenix Fire Fighters Association
1982-Present	President, Professional Fire Fighters of Arizona
1986-1987	President, Central Arizona Labor Council AFL-CIO

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Directed successful effort for the Arizona Fire
Fighters to modify benefits to the Arizona Public Safety
Retirement System (1983-1990). In 1987 and 1990, benefit
improvements to the system were enacted that were the most
significant since 1972, creating a permanent system for
escalating pensions.

In 1988 created health insurance subsidy for retired
public safety personnel. Also in 1988 led the close but
successful fight to defeat the most severe "right to
work" bill since the 1950's. In 1989 led the passage of
the "Public Safety Personnel Rights Bill".

In 1990 changed the workers compensation law to allow
emergency personnel to obtain benefits for AIDS. Also
passed provision to allow the surviving spouse and
children of a public safety employee who has been killed
in the line of duty, to attend Arizona Universities or
Junior Colleges tuition free.

Established Fire Fighter Associations in Chandler,
Prescott, Apache Junction Fire District and Yavapai County
Fire District.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
06. Vitae	Re: Paul Michael Bielecki; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
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The 1987 Special Project Award by the City of Phoenix Community Services Commission for " Hands Around the Capitol".

Appointed to the International Association of Fire Fighters, Labor Issues Task Force, 1984 -1986.

Editor of "Labor Journal", a bi-monthly newspaper with a circulation of 35,000 (1986-1987)

Editor of "Arizona Professional Fire Fighter", a quarterly magazine with circulation of 7,000 (1982-1990).

As the CASS Government Chairman, tripled homeless funding in the State of Arizona budget in 1990.

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

Director, Valley of the Sun United Way (1986-1989)
Secretary, Valley of the Sun United Way (1990-present)
Director, Phoenix Economic Development Growth Corporation (1986-1987)
President, Labor's Community Services Agency (1986-1987).
Member of M.A.G. Committee on Air Quality (1987-Present)
Member of Phoenix Fireman's Pension Board (1982-Present)
Member of City of Phoenix Deferred Compensation Board of Directors (1984-1986)
Organized "Hands Around the Capitol" fund raising drive for the homeless and hungry (1987).
Member of Diocese of Phoenix Task Force on National Bishops Conference Pastoral Letter on Economic Justice (1988-1990)
Arizona Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee (1988-1990)
Director, Treasure, Secretary Central Arizona Shelter Services (1988-present)
Co-Chairman, Residents for Safe & Efficient Transportation '89 (Proposition 300, VAL TRANS)
Chairman Advisory Board to the Maricopa County School Superintendent, Homeless School Project (1990-present)
Member City of Phoenix Economic Commission (1990-present)

PERSONAL:

Date of Birth: (b) (6)
Married to Anne Hawking and have 2 sons, Jake, (b) (6) and Eddie, (b) (6)

WARREN J. BROWN

Warren is the Site Coordinator for the City of Phoenix New Turf Gang and Dropout Prevention Program. He is responsible for coordinating project activities, supervising staff, preparing proposals, and dealing with a wide spectrum of community issues. Warren Brown is a native of South Central Los Angeles and has consistently dealt with drug and gang related issues for virtually all of his life. As a result of these negative experiences, he now holds a personal conviction to prevent and enhance a lifestyle of which he has managed to transcend and to which he has suffered the loss 20 friends to street violence. Understanding that if you are not part of the solution, you're part of the problem, Warren has dedicated his life to proactively addressing issues that adversely affect the quality of life for youth and families in our communities. Warren holds a Bachelor's Degree of Fine Arts from Arizona State University and has resided in Arizona for approximately 7 years. He is also the president of Avant Consultation Services; an instructor for the U.S. Department of Justice Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Gang and Drug Policy Training Program; a member of the Maricopa County Teen Substance Abuse Task Force; a former recruiter with the Minority Recruitment Office of Arizona State University; an advisory board member of the Special Friends Male Mentoring Project and the South Phoenix YMCA; the founder of the Valley View Neighborhood Association in South Phoenix and past 2nd Vice Western Regional Director of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
07. List	Briefing Roster; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (1 pp.)	05/04/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
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RESTRICTION CODES

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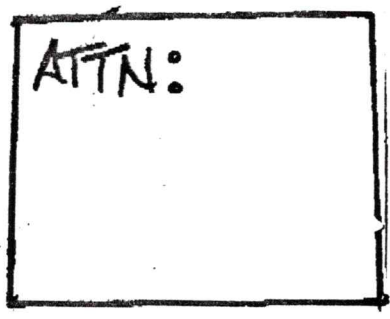
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856-7901

MAY 4, 1992

BRIEFING ROSTER

Malena Albo
United Way
631-4823

Gerald Richard
Phoenix Police Department
262-6747

Kino Flores
Carl Hayden High School
271-2402

Linda Parsons
Phoenix Birthing Project
238-3500

Joe Haggarty
United Way
631-4800

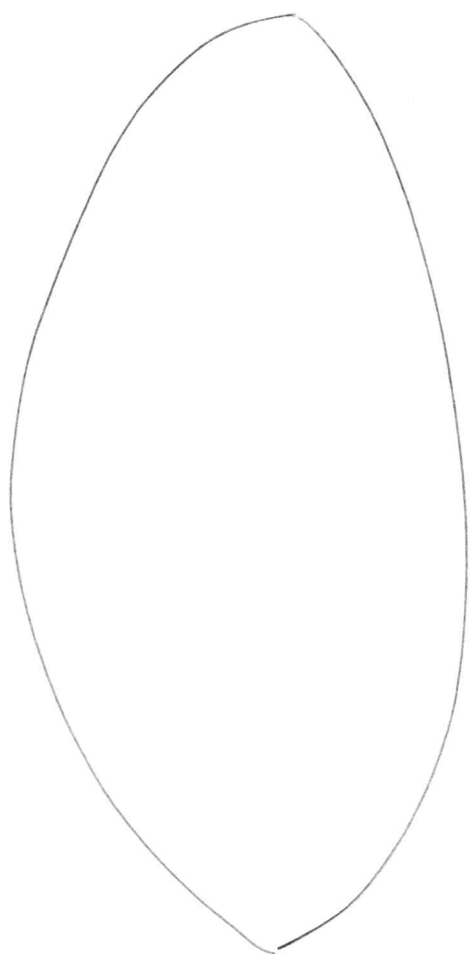
Mike Bielecki
Phoenix Firefighters
997-1231

Ramon Leon
Valle del Sol
258-6797

Nella Martinez
Dysart Community Center
583-0016

Wendell Sparks
YMCA
276-4246

Ed Alameda
Boys Club, East Valley
820-3688



up

Arizona

Caseload Statistics:

Population - 1991

State 3,763,350

Phoenix 995,897

Phoenix Data

AFDC (February, 1991)

Caseload: 25,575

Recipients: 73,222

General Assistance (February, 1991)

Caseload: 3,422

Recipients: 3,637

For Arizona, caseload grew 25,000 cases or 68% from July 1989 through January, 1992, second only to New Hampshire in percentage terms.

Unemployment Rate

March 1991 - 4.3%

March 1992 - 7.7%

Persons Below Poverty Level

1991 - 109,285 (11% of population)

1992 - 111,312 (estimated)

Food Stamp Recipients

1990 - 47,737

Arizona FY 1990

Average Monthly Caseload: 43,119

Average Monthly Recipients: 124,027

Average Payment/Family \$269

Average Payment/Person \$94

Payment Statistics: (Actual Federal Reimbursement, FY 1991)

AFDC	\$107,998,000
IV-A Child Care	2,354,000
Emergency Assistance	119,000
State/Local Administration	<u>16,683,000</u>
Total	\$127,154,000

Racial/ethnic breakdown - 1980

	white	black	nat. am	asian	hispanic	65+
State	82.4%	2.8%	5.6%	.8%	16.2%	11.3
Phoenix	84.3%	4.8%	1.3%	.9%	14.8%	9.3

Estimated poverty rate for the state

1990	13.7%
1989	14.1%

City population rank

1980	24th	
1990	20th	40.6% increase

Average Income 1985

State	\$10,561
Phoenix	\$11,363

Percent of families below the poverty line - 1980 census

State	9.5%
Phoenix	8.1%

Percent unemployed - 1986

State	6.9%
Phoenix	5.8%

Percent of families with female headed households - 1980

State	8.9%
Phoenix	10.1%

Percent change over time

Indicators

W O R S E 0 B E T T E R

Trend data

National rank

National rank is based on most recent available data

Year State National

Percent low birth weight babies	1980 1989	3	1980	6.1	6.8	[20]
			1989	6.3	7.0	
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1990 1989	26	1990	12.4	12.6	[20]
			1989	9.2	9.8	
Child death rate per 1-14 (per 100,000 children)	1980 1989	15	1980	46.2	39.5	[46]
			1989	39.1	32.4	
Teen violent death rate ages 15-19 (per 100,000 teens)	1984 1989	4	1984	89.8	62.4	[43]
			1989	86.6	69.3	
Percent all births that are to single teens	1980 1989	23	1980	7.7	7.5	[36]
			1989	9.5	8.6	
Juvenile custody rate is 10-15 (per 100,000 youths)	1985 1989	18	1985	229	142	[37]
			1989	188	156	
Percent graduating high school	1982 1989	2	1982	63.4	69.7	[40]
			1989	64.9	69.6	
Percent children in poverty	1979 1986-90	26	1979	16.5	16.0	[36]
			1986-90	20.8	19.5	
Percent children in single-parent families	1980-84 1987-91	18	1980-84	19.7	21.3	[31]
			1987-91	23.2	24.1	

Patterned bars indicate national percent change over time. The national change for percent graduating high school is zero.

Black, non-Hispanic

Median income of families with children

\$32,768	\$33,864	\$33,424	\$32,397
1979-83	1984-88	1989-93	1994-98

Median income of families with children in the top and bottom fifth

\$67,678	\$79,027	\$88,608	\$81,948
1979-83	1984-88	1989-93	1994-98
\$9,777	\$9,470	\$9,761	\$10,014
1979-83	1984-88	1989-93	1994-98

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty

59.8%	62.4%	62.9%	65.8%
1982	1989	1990	1991

Percent children without health insurance

29.3%	27.7%	27.1%	27.4%
1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99

Children living with their parents

715,024	830,381
1980	1990

Percent children living with their parents

90.3%	89.7%
1980	1990

Children living with other relatives

57,548	74,320
1980	1990

Percent children living with other relatives

7.3%	7.6%
1980	1990

Children living outside family

18,915	26,418
1980	1990

Percent children living outside family

2.4%	2.7%
1980	1990

Total population under age 18

791,487	981,119
1981	1990

Percent population under age 18

29.1%	26.8%
1980	1990

Total minority population under age 18

286,280	395,289
1980	1990

Percent population under age 18 that is minority

36.2%	40.3%
1980	1990

African Americans under age 18

37,949
1990

Percent minority population under age 18 that is African-American

9.6%
1990

Hispanics under age 18*

265,374
1990

Percent minority population under age 18 that is Hispanic*

67.1%
1990

Asian Americans under age 18

15,481
1990

Percent minority population under age 18 that is Asian-American

3.9%
1990

Native Americans under age 18

85,498
1990

Percent minority population under age 18 that is Native American

21.6%
1990

Other minorities under age 18

131,184
1990

Percent minority population under age 18 that is other minorities

33.2%
1990

*People of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

ARIZONA

Governor:

Lt. Governor:

Attorney General:

State Drug Program Coordinator:

U.S. Senators:

Fife Symington (R)

(None)

Grant Woods (R)

Jack Moortel

Dennis DeConcini (D)

John McCain (R)

State Overview

- o Drug prevention and coordination efforts are well organized through the Governor's Alliance Against Drugs. Started in 1988, it now has 81 coalitions focusing on community mobilization with State and local government, media, and business participation. The Alliance requires all communities to develop a comprehensive substance abuse plan relevant to their community.
- o Arizona has developed an overall drug prevention, education, and treatment strategy to improve the efficiency of current prevention plans through better planning, coordination, and consolidation among State agencies.
- o The Governor's Alliance Against Drugs initiated a Business Partnership Program which seeks to increase the resources available to Alliance communities and to involve State businesses in community drug prevention efforts.
- o Arizona is the recipient of illicit drugs from international sources that are destined for consumers in many other States. The State is the target of expanding drug gang activity, and is a conduit for illicit drugs transported to the West Coast and the Southeast Coast of the United States. The State also has its own serious illicit drug consumption by residents. It has become a "producer" state with sophisticated marijuana growing operations and clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.
- o Arizona has a contiguous land boundary of 350 miles with Mexico. Major drug smuggling operations based in Mexico dominate the movement of drugs into and through Arizona. Other American based drug trafficking groups utilize Arizona as a domestic forward base in their drug smuggling activities. Within the last three years drug trafficking elements have either expanded from the Los Angeles and San Diego areas into Arizona or have relocated some of their principal clandestine activities. Phoenix and Tucson have substantial crack cocaine distribution activities along with drug-related violence.
- o Arizona is one of the primary participants in the High

Intensity Drug Trafficking Area border program focusing on information and intelligence sharing systems.

State Demographics (1989)

Population (19:

3,487,000

Criminal Justice:

Violent Crime Offenses per 100,000 (1990):

652

Property Crime per 100,000 (1990):

7,236

Prison Population:

12,158

Overcrowding in State Prisons:

98% capacity

Corrections Expenditures:

\$283 per capita

Treatment:

IV Drug Abuse Client Admissions:

2,832

Per Capita Drug Treatment Expenditures:

\$311

Federal Drug Grants to Arizona

<u>Agency</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>	<u>FY 92</u>
Justice	1.8	5.8	6.2	5.9
HHS	4.1	6.7	6.9	6.7
Education	<u>3.8</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total	9.7	18.2	19.7	19.3

BSLA/ONDCP
AZ - POTUS
2/04/1992

PHOENIX, ARIZONA*Mayor:**Police Chief:**Maricopa County Sheriff:**City Drug Coordinator:**U.S. Senators:**U.S. Representative:**Paul Johnson**Dennis Garrett**Tom Agnos**Jan Hayes**Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D)**Sen. John McCain (R)**Rep. John Rhodes (R)**Overview*

- o Located in Maricopa County, the city of Phoenix has a population of over 980,000. It is one of the fastest growing areas in Arizona.
- o In 1990, 57 percent of all violent crime and 56 percent of all drug arrests in the state occurred in the Phoenix metropolitan area.
- o The most abused drugs in Phoenix are PCP and LSD. Phoenix is also the center of the heroin trade in Arizona.
- o The DEA has determined that heroin and cocaine are entering Phoenix through the Mexican border near Tucson. Arizona has a contiguous land boundary of 350 miles with Mexico which is mostly unprotected. Isolated desert areas are often used for illegal methamphetamine laboratories.
- o Los Angeles based gangs such as the Bloods and the Crypts control the crack cocaine business in Phoenix. In the state of Arizona, these two gangs reside in sixteen cities.
- o Phoenix has a large population of Native Americans living in the area. The alcohol consumption among this group is higher than the national average. Approximately 53 percent of the Native American population has a substance abuse problem.
- o In 1990, there were 11,611 violent crimes committed in Phoenix, an increase of almost one thousand. In that same period, property crimes increased from 21,366 to 22,431.
- o In 1990, there were almost 5,000 illegal drug possession/sales arrests. Over one half of these arrests were for sale/distribution of cocaine.

Federal Drug Grants to Arizona

Agency	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92*
Justice	\$1.8	\$5.8	\$6.2	\$5.9
HHS	\$4.1	\$6.7	\$6.9	\$6.7
<u>Education</u>	<u>\$3.8</u>	<u>\$5.8</u>	<u>\$6.6</u>	<u>\$6.6</u>
Total	\$9.7	\$18.2	\$19.7	\$19.3

*estimate

BSLA/ONDCP
PH, AZ - VPOTUS
5/1/92

A F D C Caseload Growth

Prepared by the American Public Welfare Association

July 1989 / January 1992

Sorted by percent change in cases (in thousands)

Rank	State	July 1989 Cases	Jan. 1992 Cases	Percent Change
1	New Hampshire	5.3	10.5	98.1
2	Arizona	37.0	67.1	81.4
3	Florida	121.6	203.7	67.5
4	Nevada	7.4	11.9	60.8
5	North Carolina	78.3	120.1	53.4
6	Delaware	7.3	10.7	46.6
7	Connecticut	37.7	55.2	46.4
8	Georgia	93.1	134.5	44.5
9	Vermont	7.0	10.1	44.3
10	Texas	183.6	264.9	44.3
11	Kentucky	58.3	83.0	42.4
12	New Mexico	20.1	28.6	42.3
13	Alaska	7.3	10.3	41.1
14	Rhode Island	15.2	21.0	38.2
15	South Carolina	35.5	48.8	37.5
16	Oregon	30.6	42.0	37.3
17	Indiana	51.0	68.8	34.9
18	Tennessee	70.6	95.1	34.7
19	Maine	18.0	23.9	32.8
20	Oklahoma	35.7	47.2	32.2
21	California	604.7	796.4	31.7
22	Wyoming	5.0	6.5	30.0
23	Virginia	54.2	70.1	29.3
24	Idaho	5.8	7.4	27.6
25	Maryland	63.0	79.7	26.5
26	Massachusetts	87.6	110.5	26.1
27	Missouri	67.4	85.0	26.1
28	Colorado	33.2	41.6	25.3
29	New Jersey	100.1	122.8	22.7
30	Virgin Islands	0.9	1.1	22.2
31	Montana	9.0	11.0	22.2
32	Washington	78.1	95.4	22.2
33	Utah	14.8	17.8	20.3
34	Ohio	218.6	259.7	18.8
35	North Dakota	5.4	6.4	18.5
36	District of Columbia	18.1	21.4	18.2
37	New York	336.6	396.5	17.8
38	Nebraska	14.1	16.6	17.7
39	Illinois	198.5	229.9	15.8
40	Kansas	24.7	28.6	15.8
41	West Virginia	35.1	40.5	15.4
42	Hawaii	13.9	16.0	15.1
43	Pennsylvania	173.5	199.5	15.0
44	Minnesota	53.7	61.1	13.8
45	Alabama	44.5	50.6	13.7
46	Arkansas	24.0	26.8	11.7
47	South Dakota	6.6	7.3	10.6
48	Iowa	33.7	36.8	9.2
49	Guam	1.1	1.2	9.1
50	Michigan*	210.2	225.5	7.3
51	Wisconsin	79.0	82.9	4.9
52	Puerto Rico	59.4	61.7	3.9
53	Mississippi	59.2	59.9	1.2
54	Louisiana	91.8	92.4	0.7
	United States	3745.1	4478.0	

Food Stamp Participant Increase by State

Prepared by the American Public Welfare Association
July 1989 / January 1992
Sorted by percent change

Rank	State	July 1989 Persons	Jan. 1992 Persons	Percent Change
1	New Hampshire	22,687	58,128	156.22
2	Florida	683,036	1,354,913	98.37
3	Nevada	41,831	78,828	88.44
4	Connecticut	115,384	199,097	72.55
5	Delaware	29,441	49,208	67.14
6	Arizona	272,597	448,761	64.60
7	Washington	265,611	429,753	61.80
8	Vermont	33,171	53,150	60.23
9	Indiana	276,276	442,624	60.21
10	Maine	84,003	131,110	56.08
11	North Carolina	386,258	593,580	53.67
12	Virginia	326,986	490,618	50.04
13	Rhode Island	57,001	85,339	49.71
14	New Mexico	146,512	217,294	48.31
15	Texas	1,659,003	2,423,280	46.07
16	Georgia	485,681	703,008	44.75
17	South Carolina	252,258	364,363	44.44
18	District of Columbia	57,983	81,726	40.95
19	California	1,780,476	2,462,000	38.28
20	Tennessee	494,625	681,581	37.80
21	Missouri	400,284	549,319	37.23
22	Maryland	246,939	338,334	37.01
23	New Jersey	355,355	483,786	36.14
24	Oklahoma	252,067	337,843	34.03
25	Massachusetts	316,846	424,540	33.99
26	New York	1,409,633	1,878,297	33.25
27	Oregon	205,474	270,860	31.82
28	Kansas	130,767	171,577	31.21
29	Idaho	55,153	72,341	31.16
30	Utah	94,381	121,536	28.77
31	Arkansas	220,392	279,682	26.90
32	Alabama	435,296	547,898	25.87
33	Colorado	206,645	259,182	25.42
34	Pennsylvania	911,206	1,124,459	23.40
35	Minnesota	246,246	302,258	22.75
36	Montana	53,922	66,079	22.55
37	Wyoming	27,815	33,802	21.52
38	West Virginia	256,646	310,178	20.86
39	Wisconsin	284,353	341,977	20.26
40	Kentucky	448,071	535,341	19.48
41	Illinois	974,221	1,159,516	19.02
42	Ohio	1,071,114	1,259,416	17.58
43	Iowa	164,508	193,381	17.55
44	North Dakota	38,847	45,422	16.93
45	Nebraska	91,523	106,833	16.73
46	Michigan	876,266	987,665	12.71
47	Hawaii	79,510	89,457	12.51
48	South Dakota	49,500	54,900	10.91
49	Mississippi	491,564	532,167	8.26
50	Louisiana	722,324	764,232	5.80
51	Virgin Islands	16,067	16,168	0.63
52	Alaska	24,746	24,341	-1.64
53	Guam	12,200	11,400	-6.56
54	Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A
		18,600,611	25,042,548	34.34

1990 UCR CRIME INDEX RATE PER 100,000.

(Reported crime data collected by the FBI's Uniform Crime Report system. 1991 data is not yet available.)

CRIME:	National Avg.	State Avg.	Phoenix Avg.
Violent Crime	731.8	652.4	1,085.0
Murder	9.4	7.7	13.0
Rape	41.2	40.9	52.1
Robbery	257.0	160.9	344.2
Assault	424.1	442.8	675.7
Property Crime	5,088.5	7,236.4	9,675.9
Burglary	1,235.9	1,669.9	2,510.9
Larceny	3,194.8	4,703.0	5,382.7
Auto Theft	657.8	863.5	1,782.3

THE PRISON SITUATION AMONG THE STATES, 1990.

(Excerpts from Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Prisoners in 1990.")

Arizona had the fifth highest incarceration rate among the States in 1990. (375 per 100,00 residents)

Arizona had the eighth highest increase in prison population among the States between 1985-1990. (67.2%)

In 1989, Arizona held 117 state prisoners in local jails because of prison crowding. This represented 0.9% of all State prisoners.

In 1990, only 52 State prisoners were held in local jails because of prison crowding. This represented 0.4% of all State prisoners.

In 1990, Arizona had an operational capacity for 13,884 prisoners. They operated at 103% of capacity.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Excerpts from Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1990.")

In Arizona, the death sentence can be given only for first-degree murder.

The method of execution is by lethal gas.

There is no specified minimum age for capital punishment in Arizona.

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U.S. Department of Justice



OPERATION GUNSMOKE

**U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE****Dirty Dozen Gang -- PHOENIX**

When Operation Gunsmoke investigators stealthily entered his house, Michael "Elephant Mike" Sullivan, a known member of the "Dirty Dozen" motorcycle gang, was in his bedroom surrounded by 17 rifles, shotguns and handguns. His cache included a 9mm Uzi, a .45 caliber semi-automatic handgun, and assorted shotguns and rifles. Sullivan offered no resistance. A potentially lethal encounter was averted. According to one arresting officer, "by the time the Gunsmoke team was in the house, 'Elephant Mike' really didn't have a chance."

Sullivan was apprehended as a result of the earlier capture of four members of his motorcycle gang, Michael "Teddy Bear" Work, James Fisher, Shirley Pierce, and Robert Soboski.

"Teddy Bear" Work was wanted by the State of Arizona for parole violation. Work has an extensive criminal history, and had recently been released from prison. The Operation Gunsmoke task force located Work after investigating complaints by neighbors about suspicious activities at Work's residence.

The activities involved the Aryan Brotherhood, a violent,

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white supremacist organization whose members are indoctrinated in prison, and the "Dirty Dozen" motorcycle gangs. The task force discovered that the house was a beehive of illegal activity and the nexus of a complex weapons, narcotics and prostitution ring.

When the investigators entered Work's house, they discovered that the electricity had been shut off. The Gunsmoke teams were forced to search the rooms by flashlight. In this hazardous setting, they apprehended Work, Fisher, Pierce and Soboski.

Pierce, who had no prior criminal history, had a .38 caliber revolver in her purse. Just released from state prison, Soboski had a .22 caliber revolver in his pocket. He has a record of armed robbery, narcotics possession, and burglary. Fisher has been arrested for burglary, assault, firearms violations, and drug possession. He was carrying a 380 semi-automatic handgun and was found in possession of methamphetamine. Investigators also uncovered a 12 gauge pump shotgun in the bedroom. Each weapon confiscated inside Work's residence was loaded.

The investigation of Work led to "Elephant Mike" Sullivan, the owner of Work's house and a fellow gang member. Sullivan was wanted on a Maricopa County warrant for contempt of court. Eight Gunsmoke investigators surrounded Sullivan's house, and neutralized his two pitbull guard dogs with fire extinguisher spray. The five adults and three children in the residence were asleep.

In addition to the 17 guns in Sullivan's bedroom, the Gunsmoke officers found three more guns in the house, making a total of 20 guns taken at the apprehension scene.

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U.S. Department of Justice

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United States Marshals Service



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 30, 1992

Contact: U.S. Marshals Service
602-670-6426
or 202-307-9065

Donald W. Tucker, U.S. Marshal for the District of Arizona, today announced the arrests of 119 criminals in Arizona as a result of "Operation Gunsmoke" -- a ten-week, multi-agency manhunt in cities across the nation. The operation, which was centered in Phoenix and Tucson, focused on the apprehension of violent criminals and those involved in significant illegal drug activity.

Among those arrested were 4 individuals charged with murder and 33 fugitives who were armed at the time of arrest.

Marshal Tucker said the project "was carried out by Deputy U.S. Marshals and criminal investigators from four Phoenix and Tucson-area law enforcement agencies, who concentrated on violent criminals with a history of crimes involving weapons and drug traffickers who had evaded arrest, jumped bond or bail, and had managed to remain at large to continue their criminal activities."

Joining with the Marshals Service for Operation Gunsmoke were the Phoenix Police Department, the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department, the Pima County Sheriff's Department and the Arizona

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Department of Public Safety.

Initiated by the Marshals Service at the direction of U.S. Attorney General William Barr, Operation Gunsmoke was designed to complement the Justice Department's "Project Triggerlock", which is a comprehensive effort to use federal laws pertaining to firearm violence to target the most dangerous violent criminals and put them away for hard time. The joint local, state and federal task forces operated in more than 40 cities, including Detroit, Kansas City, Phoenix, New York City, Newark (NJ), Miami, Washington, D.C., San Diego, and Houston.

In a Washington, D.C. news conference earlier today, Attorney General Barr announced that the total project resulted in the arrests of 3,313 fugitives and the seizure of \$1,950,490 in cash and property. Guns, drugs and other contraband valued at approximately \$4,158,629 were seized by the Operation Gunsmoke task forces.

More than 730 guns and other weapons -- including revolvers, semi-automatic handguns, sawed-off shotguns and assault rifles -- were seized, and 365 of those captured were armed at the time of their arrest.

Barr said: "The success of Operation Gunsmoke is a reflection of the full commitment on the part of President Bush and the Department of Justice to assist state and local anti-crime efforts; especially those targeted at violent criminals and drug criminals."

According to Marshal Tucker, "the state and local officers

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in Gunsmoke cities teamed up with Deputy U.S. Marshals to track down the criminals and, at the same time, they targeted the cash and property obtained by the criminals through their illegal activities. To quote Attorney General Barr, there is a satisfying element of irony in the success of the seizure aspect of the project. These criminals helped pay for their own capture," Tucker said. The cash and property seized from the fugitives in the "Gunsmoke" cities will go a long way toward offsetting the expenses of the operation.

In Arizona, cash and property valued at \$248,000 was seized from the criminals and 68 guns, plus drugs and other contraband valued at approximately \$196,000 were also seized in this area during the operation.

"The violent nature of many of the fugitives targeted in this operation makes a project like this very dangerous -- and very satisfying for those of us in law enforcement," Marshal Tucker said. "It is particularly satisfying to report that no law enforcement officer was seriously injured during Operation Gunsmoke."

In his Washington, D.C. news conference earlier today, Attorney General Barr said "the key to the success of "Gunsmoke" was its ability to focus resources specifically on dangerous criminals, repeat offenders, and those with records of drug-related violence, and to marshal a combination of specialized skills and abilities from the participating agencies."

Elaborating on that point, Marshal Tucker said the state and

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local agencies "not only committed experienced law enforcement officers for the duration of the operation but those officers brought with them valuable knowledge of the community and its criminal element. In addition," Tucker said, "the U.S. Marshals Service assigned deputy U.S. marshals from around the nation to the 'Gunsmoke' locations and provided communications, vehicles and specialized investigative equipment. Equally important, was the Marshals' authority to 'specially deputize' the state and local law enforcement officers. This deputization empowered local officers to exercise arrest powers outside their normal jurisdictional boundaries. Consequently, fugitive teams were able to pursue investigative leads and make arrests wherever the fugitives were located."

Of those arrested during Operation Gunsmoke, 149 were apprehended outside the jurisdiction where the federal arrest warrant was issued.

#

Richard -
Here's the info
I've gotten on
the attendees



Beth

Document Originally
Attached to
Following Page

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Name: MALENA ALBO

Agency: UNITED WAY

Date: 5-1-92

Time: 9:00am

RECIPIENT:

Name: BETH GONSOULIN

Company/
Agency: Office of the Vice President

Phone: () 202 395- 1754

COMMENTS:

Beth

Here are the rosters and biographies you requested. As soon

As I get the other information I will fax it to you.

Malena Albo

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MAY 4, 1992

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Branch Director
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of the East Valley
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Mesa, AZ 85201
(602) 820-3688

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
08. List	Briefing Roster; contains Personally Identifiable Information. (1 pp.)	05/04/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2025-0878-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
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Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
09. Vitae	Re: Lisa Graham; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
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LISA GRAHAM
7434 East Cholla Lane
Paradise Valley, AZ 85250-6430

MEMBER - HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT 28

ARIZONA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Education Committee, Vice Chairman
Appropriations Committee
Human Resources & Aging Committee
Judiciary Committee
Joint Committee on Capital Review

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND

US WEST/Arizona State University Speech-Hearing Outreach Project,
Project Assistant (thru May 1990)
Marilyn Hawker & Associates, Speech Pathologist
Veterans' Administration Medical Center, Speech Pathologist
Phoenix General Hospital, Speech Pathologist

EDUCATION

Arizona State University, Master of Science in Communication Disorders
Stanford University, Bachelor of Arts in Linguistics
Scottsdale High School
Kaibab Elementary School, Scottsdale

PERSONAL

(b) (6) years of age, two children; Justin, aged (b) (6) and Annie, (b) (6).
Married to John Graham.

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

YWCA of Maricopa County, Former Director, Past President
Stanford Club of Phoenix, Former Director, Past President
Planned Parenthood of Central and Northern Arizona, Former Director
Valley Leadership, Incorporated, Board of Directors
District 28 Republicans, Sundown Precinct Committeeman
Arizona Town Hall, October 1989
Junior League of Phoenix, Advisory Board
Scottsdale Leadership, Advisory Board

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENT

Desert Botanical Garden
Arizona Republican Party
Arizona Federation of Republican Women
Las Rancheras Republican Women
Economic Club of Phoenix
Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority
Arizona Academy

Arizona Arabian Horse Assn.
International Arabian Horse Assn.
American Speech and Hearing Assn.
Arizona Speech and Hearing Assn.
Arizona Business Leaders for
Education

VALLE DEL SOL, INCORPORATED

RAMON R. LEON, M.P.A.
PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

PROVOST OF THE HISPANIC LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE



A graduate of one of the few non-profit organization management programs in the country, Ramon Leon earned the Bachelor of Science degree in Public Administration at the University of Arizona and, subsequently, earned the Master's in Public Administration in Nonprofit Organization Management at the University of San Francisco. After an extensive search in 1985, he was named President and Chief Executive Officer of Valle del Sol, Inc., a non-profit human services delivery community based organization in Phoenix, Arizona, with a staff of over 40 and an operating budget of over a million dollars.

He's a Vietnam Veteran, serving with distinction in the U.S. Army Medical Corps from 1964 to 1968, a period of service for which he received the Good Conduct and Vietnam Campaign Medals. In Vietnam he carried out public health research along with extensive work in clinical and analytical microbiology.

Beyond his strong interests in science, he has considerable experience in housing and community development, having served as Executive Director of the Center for Economic Development and Business Assistance in Tucson from 1973 to 1980; as Director of Operations for Housing and Economic Development for the Idaho Migrant Council from 1980 to 1982; and as Program Associate for Neighborhood Housing Services of America from 1982 to 1985. In this latter post he was responsible for the day-to-day management of a professional data collection internship program involving over 300 graduate/undergraduate students at over 100 colleges and universities and over 150 placement sites nationwide.

Invited to be part of a unique charter group of students in nonprofit organization management at the University of San Francisco, he studied basic concepts in nonprofit organization management, a still evolving field.

Over the years he has served on numerous committees, boards and commissions. He is currently a member of the Private Industry Council (PIC) and Project Bridge--a Valley of the Sun United Way effort to "reach" the Hispanic community of the greater Metropolitan Phoenix area.

The Hispanic Leadership Institute is a direct outgrowth of his concern for visible Hispanic leadership on the boards of directors of private, public and independent sector organizations. Ever involved in Hispanic initiatives, he is currently spearheading (with the chief executive officers of the National Council of La Raza in Washington D.C. and Friendly House, a community-based sister organization in Phoenix) the development of the Phoenix Education Partnership--a community-based program to encourage public support for public education while at the same time tackling the increasing problems of Hispanics in American education.

He is recipient of numerous awards and honors, and considers his responsibilities to meliorate the condition of American Hispanics as a matter of profound obligation. It is that philosophy that underscores his management perspectives and establishes his private and professional agendas.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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10. Biography	Re: Edward Maldonado Alameda; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	04/30/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
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Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

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4/30/92

BIOGRAPHY ON EDWARD MALDONADO ALAMEDA

Edward M. Alameda was born on (b) (6) to George and Helen Alameda, in Tucson, Az. He was raised along with his seven brothers and sisters at 701 N. Silverbell Rd. His parents separated shortly after his birth and he was raised by his mother.

While in elementary school, Edward (A.K.A. Eddie/Ed) was selected to be in the Gifted and Talented Education Program. He was heavily involved in the community through his work with the Boys and Girls Clubs of Tucson.

On September 22, 1982, Eddie was selected as the 1982 National Boy of the Year for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. He was presented his award by then President Reagan at the White House. Over the next year, Eddie would tour around the U.S. and even into West Germany speaking on behalf of youth issues.

During the summer of 1984, Eddie was offered an internship with Michael Klepper Associates, a Manhattan public relations firm located at, 302 Madison Ave., New York, NY.

His scholarships allowed him to attend the University of Arizona. In May of 1986, Eddie received a second internship with TNI Partners in the circulation department. He turned the summer position into a full time one while still attending college.

In 1987, he met and married Susan Francis Nunez. Together they purchased a home at 6090 S. Springbrook Dr., Tucson Az. 85746. In (b) (6) they gave birth to their first child Sophia Marie Alameda. Ed also was hired by the Boys and Girls Clubs of Tucson as an Health and Phys Ed. Dir.

In 1990, the Alameda's became Foster parents through the La Hacienda Agency. They worked specifically with foster kids who had come through the dept. of corrections.

In 1991, Ed was chosen for his third internship with PRISSA, an office promoting U.S./Mexico trade sponsored by the state of Sonora, Mexico. He was elevated to the position of branch director and received his bachelors degree in Inter-Disciplinary Studies from the University of Arizona.

On July 15, 1991, Ed accepted a position with the Boys and Girls Clubs of the East Valley and was named branch executive for the Mesa Branch. Soon after Was selected to be in the Mesa Rotary Club. On (b) (6) he and his wife gave birth to their second child, Angelina Alameda.

KINO V. FLORES

HOME ADDRESS

9364 W. Fillmore
Tolleson, Arizona 85353
Phone: (602) 936-5933

BUSINESS ADDRESS

Carl Hayden High School
3333 West Roosevelt
Phone: (602)271-2402

EDUCATION

M. ED. 1981 Secondary Education/Education Administration
Northern Arizona University
B.S. 1974 Secondary Education/Physical Education
Northern Arizona University
Basic Schooling Hayden/Winkelman, Arizona
Hayden/Winkelman Unified School District

ARIZONA CERTIFICATION

Superintendent, K-12
Elementary/Secondary Principal
Elementary/Secondary Supervisor
Standard Secondary

EXPERIENCE

EMPLOYMENT

Carl Hayden High School - July, 1989 to Present
Westview High School, Tolleson - 1988-89
Tolleson Union High School - 1981 to 1988
Principal - Grades 9-12

Responsible for:

Master Schedule
Master Calendar
Migrant Education Program
Portable Assistance Sequence System (P.A.S.S.)
Student Activities
Community Education
Open House
State Testing

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**LINDA S. PARSON**

**Founder/Director
Phoenix Birthing Project
1201 S. 7th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
(602) 238-3500**

Member

**Arizona Community Foundation/AIDS Coalition
Arizona African American Health Coalition
Arizona Department of Health Services/
Program Review Committee
Arizona Healthy Mother's, Healthy Babies Advisory Board
Governor's AIDS Council
Mobley Broadcasting Company/Board Secretary
National Black Women's Health Project
South Mountain Community College Advisory Board**

Education

**Temple University, Philadelphia, PA
Graduate School of Education, 1977 -1978**

**Antioch University, Philadelphia, PA
Bachelor of Arts 1977**

Linda Parson moved to Phoenix, Arizona In September 1987.

In February 1988, she was selected to be the Project Director for the Greater Phoenix Affordable Health Care Foundation. In this capacity, she was responsible for seeking the people, support and resources needed to facilitate and focus community efforts at resolving HIV/AIDS related issues and needs. Responding to community need for identification of services provided to persons living with AIDS, she developed and published four editions of the AIDS Resource Matrix, distributing over 19,000 copies. She developed and published, AIDS: Is Your Organization Prepared To Respond?, an Arizona specific manual of policies for the workplace (5000 copies distributed in AZ and around the country). Ms. Parson has written articles on AIDS and The African American community which have been published in the Arizona Black Commerce Directory and the Arizona Informant. She also made numerous community presentations on HIV/AIDS including the Black Women's Task Force 7th Annual Conference & Luncheon and KAET - TV Channel 8, Arizona AIDS Update.

Ms. Parson was instrumental in the 1989 launching of "Healthy Babies For A Healthy Future", a statewide prenatal care campaign. She was responsible for the coordination and implementation of the campaign to get more of Arizona's women into early and regular prenatal care. She designed and published an "easy read" prenatal care brochure for the community; developed and published Babies and Business: A Healthy Bottom Line, a prenatal care resource guide for businesses (8,000 copies distributed).

During her role as the statewide coordinator for the Healthy Baby campaign, Ms. Parson learned of the devastating rate of infant deaths in the African American community. Our babies die twice as often as Whites and Hispanics and more often than Native Americans. Learning that there were no programs specifically addressing this serious problem in our community she secured 22 letters of support from the community and submitted a proposal for the Phoenix Birthing Project to the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. The Phoenix Birthing Project was awarded funding in August 1991 and is the only African American infant mortality reduction program in the state.

Since August, Ms. Parson has trained 120 community volunteers (Sister Friends) who have been matched with a pregnant woman or teen. The Phoenix Birthing Project has won the "Touch A Life" Award, from the Phoenix Gazette and the J.C. Penney Golden Rule Award for the most outstanding volunteer organization. The project has been featured on Channels 3, 5, 8, 10 & 12, the Arizona Informant and the Phoenix Gazette. The Birthing Project was recently featured in the February issue of ESSENCE magazine. As a result of that article the Birthing Project is going national.

In November 1991, Ms. Parson testified in the Arizona Senate addressing HB 2424/Study Committee On Services to Pregnant Women as to the need for expanded services and the eradication of racism at the points of service delivery.

Nine months and 74 babies later, The Phoenix Birthing Project has become a household word and advocate for Black maternal and child health in our community.

Ms. Parson was recently awarded the 1992 Black Women's Task Force Leadership Award and the NAACP Image Award for Community Service.

WENDELL ERVIN SPARKS

9457 E. Cisco
Mesa, AZ 85207

Home: (602) 984-5170
Office: (602) 276-4246

EDUCATION:

American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, AZ
Degree: Master of International Management (December 1973)
The tripartite curriculum consists of international studies, foreign language, and international management practicalities. Area of concentration - Latin America. Graduated in top 15%.

University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY
Degree: B.A. Political Science (May 1967)
International relations concentration.

EXPERIENCE:**Phoenix/Valley of the Sun YMCA**

1/79 - Present

- Executive Director (So. Mountain Branch) (6/90 - Present)
Corporate level coordination and supervision responsibilities for four branch counseling and family service programs; grants writing and administration; state teen human development conference director and facilitator trainer. Low income multicultural branch management; board development; budgeting; program development/ community development; facilitate board and social/ethnic community issues advocacy.
- Branch Associate Executive Director (1/87 - Present)
Responsible for \$1,054,000 budget; budget preparation and management; operations manager; supervise five department directors and 73 support part-time staff; inter-governmental grants and relations; training; program analysis and development; community liaison to advocate/develop YMCA Christian mission.
- Director, Juvenile Justice Department (1/79 - 1/87)
Administration and program development for youth at risk program serving 600 youth annually; state legislature/city governments liaison; juvenile rights issues; budgeting; public reports; PR; staff supervision/ training; government and community relations.
- World Service Director (1/80 - Present)
Part-time YMCA international program responsibility. Develop YMCA's global issues programs/advocacy. Promote local YMCA international involvement/linkages. Represent the three Desert Cluster states in YMCA of the USA's International studies, policies and human rights advocacy. Representative and coordinator for Tijuana, MX project.

Education Resource Development Trust, Los Angeles, CA (On leave from YMCA)

10/79 - 3/80

- Developed exchange visitor program. Development of guidelines, standards of conduct, policy and operations manual; training development for staff and host families and students; orientation. All the above encompassed the application for the U.S. Government International Communications Agency's sponsorship designation.

Experiment in International Living, Spain (On leave from YMCA)

Summer '78

- Summer leader for the Experiment's college group to Spain. Designed and conducted orientation; program planning; budgeting; supervisor and independent study advisor.

Youth Services Bureau, Phoenix, AZ

11/76 - 1/79

- Program Specialist with juvenile diversion program which became YMCA Juvenile Justice Department 1/79.

International Cultural Exchange, Phoenix, AZ

11/74 - 11/76

- Regional Coordinator
Administration of high school international student exchange program. Cross-cultural orientation and counseling; program development; training; public relations.

WENDELL ERVIN SPARKS

Page 2

EXPERIENCE (Cont'd)

(Graduate Studies 8/72 - 12/73)

Family Court, Honolulu, HI

1/70 - 8/72

- Screen, investigate and dispose of law violations, legal custody, protective supervision and other referrals; provide casework services to probationers; provide special reports as directed by the Judges.

Teacher, Hawaii

2/69 - 6/69

- High school area studies teacher. Temporary position assumed while awaiting USAR basic training induction.

VISTA, Hawaii

7/67 - 2/69

- Vista worker in urban low income housing project. Youth program work; community development; human rights advocacy with Community Action Program.

International 4-H Youth Exchange, Panama

9/66 - 7/67

- Goodwill, cultural exchanges to Panama, sponsored by the National 4-H Foundation and U.S. State Department. News articles to local paper.

LANGUAGE: Conversational and working knowledge in Spanish

PROFESSIONAL
AFFILIATIONS:YMCA of the USA

- Y-NYPUM National Technical Advisory Committee
- Cluster Coordinator International Programs and Community Development
- Association of Professional Directors

Phoenix and Valley of the Sun YMCA Association

- Training Task Force
- Tijuana Task Force Representative
- Trainer for Program Institute
- Director and Founder Annual Desert Teen Conference
- Marketing Task Force
- Program Directors Board

Community

- Community Council
- United Way Study Committee
- Red Cross Board
- Experiment in International Living National Volunteer Task Force (5 years)

ELCA

- Membership 1969
- Chancel Choir
- Council Member
- Founder and Leader, Singles Ministry
- Lutheran Social Ministories
- Personnel Committee
- Sponsor, Food for the Hungry, Inc.

SUPPLEMENTAL
TRAINING:

- Effective Listening Techniques for Managers
- Capital and Support Development
- Human Resource Management
- Program Development/Evaluation
- International Leadership Institute (Kettering Foundation)
- Food for the Hungry (Hunger Corps)
- Trainer of Trainers
- Essentials of Management
- Risk Management
- Trainer Institute

REFERENCES: Furnished upon request

Dionelia Martinez

Dionelia Martinez is currently the Executive Director of Dysart Community Center, she has held this position for 9 years. Prior to becoming Executive Director of Dysart Community Center, Dionelia worked with youth programs in Stuttgart, West Germany and in New Mexico.

Dionelia has been involved with youth programs since 1980.

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET
VALLEY OF THE SUN UNITED WAY
1515 East Osborn Road
Phoenix, AZ 85014
(602) 263-7701 Switchboard
(602) 631-4809 Fax

SENDER:

Name: MALENA ALBO
Agency: UNITEDWAY
Date: 5/1/92
Time: 11:05

RECIPIENT:

Name: Beth Gonsoulin
Company/
Agency: Office of the Vice President
Phone: () 202 395 1754

COMMENTS:

Beth
One more bio
Malena

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PAUL MICHAEL BIELECKI
806 W. Tuckey Lane
Phoenix, Arizona 85013
(602) 246-7295

EDUCATION:

St. Simon & Jude Grade School, Phoenix, Arizona,
graduated 1968.
St. Mary's High School, Phoenix, Arizona, High School
Diploma 1972.
Glendale Community College, Glendale, Arizona
1973-1976), 65 hours credit.
Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona (1976-1984),
72 hours credit. G.P.A. 3.47, Philosophy Major -
Graduated cum laude Spring of 1992

EMPLOYMENT:

1975-Present Phoenix Fire Department, Fire Fighter
1980-Present Vice President, Phoenix Fire Fighters
 Association
1982-Present President, Professional Fire Fighters of
 Arizona
1986-1987 President, Central Arizona Labor Council
 AFL-CIO

PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

Directed successful effort for the Arizona Fire
Fighters to modify benefits to the Arizona Public Safety
Retirement System (1983-1990). In 1987 and 1990, benefit
improvements to the system were enacted that were the most
significant since 1972, creating a permanent system for
escalating pensions.

In 1988 created health insurance subsidy for retired
public safety personnel. Also in 1988 led the close but
successful fight to defeat the most severe "right to
work" bill since the 1950's. In 1989 led the passage of
the "Public Safety Personnel Rights Bill".

In 1990 changed the workers compensation law to allow
emergency personnel to obtain benefits for AIDS. Also
passed provision to allow the surviving spouse and
children of a public safety employee who has been killed
in the line of duty, to attend Arizona Universities or
Junior Colleges tuition free.

Established Fire Fighter Associations in Chandler,
Prescott, Apache Junction Fire District and Yavapai County
Fire District.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
11. Vitae	Re: Paul Michael Bielecki; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2025-0878-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

Deed of Gift Restrictions

C(1) Closed by Executive Order 13526, governing access to national security information
 C(2) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the information
 C(3) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift [formerly listed as only C]
 PRM. Removed as a personal record misfile

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

The 1987 Special Project Award by the City of Phoenix Community Services Commission for "Hands Around the Capitol".

Appointed to the International Association of Fire Fighters, Labor Issues Task Force, 1984 -1986.

Editor of "Labor Journal", a bi-monthly newspaper with a circulation of 35,000 (1986-1987)

Editor of "Arizona Professional Fire Fighter", a quarterly magazine with circulation of 7,000 (1982-1990).

As the CASS Government Chairman, tripled homeless funding in the State of Arizona budget in 1990.

COMMUNITY SERVICE:

Director, Valley of the Sun United Way (1986-1989)
Secretary, Valley of the Sun United Way (1990-present)
Director, Phoenix Economic Development Growth Corporation (1986-1987)
President, Labor's Community Services Agency (1986-1987).
Member of M.A.G. Committee on Air Quality (1987-Present)
Member of Phoenix Fireman's Pension Board (1982-Present)
Member of City of Phoenix Deferred Compensation Board of Directors (1984-1986)
Organized "Hands Around the Capitol" fund raising drive for the homeless and hungry (1987).
Member of Diocese of Phoenix Task Force on National Bishops Conference Pastoral Letter on Economic Justice (1988-1990)
Arizona Power Plant and Transmission Line Siting Committee (1988-1990)
Director, Treasure, Secretary Central Arizona Shelter Services (1988-present)
Co-Chairman, Residents for Safe & Efficient Transportation '89 (Proposition 300, VAL TRANS)
Chairman Advisory Board to the Maricopa County School Superintendent, Homeless School Project (1990-present)
Member City of Phoenix Economic Commission (1990-present)

PERSONAL:

Date of Birth: (b) (6)
Married to Anne Hawking and have 2 sons, Jake, (b) (6) and Eddie, (b) (6)

RWP



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1992

NOTE TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM

ANNE HATHAWAY *Anne*

SUBJECT

Industry and Business List

Attached is the industry and business list for your travel to Albuquerque, New Mexico on May 4, 1992. This list identifies the top five industries for the state and the top five employers in the Albuquerque area.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

May 1, 1992

Industry-Business List for Albuquerque, New Mexico

Top Five Industries in New Mexico:

1. Services
2. Retail Trade
3. Construction
4. Wholesale Trade
5. Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

(Source: New Mexico Department of Labor)

Top Five Businesses in Albuquerque:

1. Southwest Community Health Service (3,604 employees)
505/260-6300
Provider of Healthcare Services
Headquarters: Albuquerque, New Mexico
President: Richard Barr (505/260-6333)
 2. Lovelace Medical Center (3,000 employees)
505/262-7000
Integrated Health System
Headquarters: Albuquerque, New Mexico
President: Derick Pasternak, M.D. (505/262-7280)
 3. Defense Avionics Systems Division (2,250 employees)
505/888-5820
Manufactures Defense Aviation Systems
Headquarters: Minneapolis, Minnesota (Division of Honeywell Inc.)
Chairman & CEO: J.J. Renier (612/951-1000)
Vice President & General Manager: David R. Brickner
 4. Intel Corporation (2,000 employees)
505/893-7000
Microprocessors & Microcommunication Components
Headquarters: Santa Clara, California
Chairman: Gordon E. Moore (408/987-8080)
Vice President: Mike Splinter
- St. Joseph Healthcare Systems (2,000 employees)
505/246-8000
Manages a Hospital System
Headquarters: Albuquerque, New Mexico
President & CEO: Ray Barton, III

5. U.S. West Communications (1,800 employees)
505/245-7350
Communications Services
Headquarters: Denver, Colorado (Subsidiary of US West,
Inc.)
President & CEO: A. Gary Ames (303/896-2200)
Vice President: Thomas A. Garcia (505/245-7500)

(Source: Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce)

RWP

New Mexico State List

23 APR 1992 1

ID.....	FAMILIAR NAME	SPOUSE FIRST TITLE.....	D CONTACT. Contact Info.....	CATEGORIES...
Mailing Label	NAME	Phone Number	DATE	
=====		=====		
5429 Mr. Phelps Anderson New Mexico GOP P.O. Box 2208 Roswell, NM 88201		National Committ (505) 625-8700 ((505) 623-1563 (		POLITICAL RNC MEMS PERSONAL
6230 Mr. Garrey Carruthers 7801 Academy Blvd., NE Albuquerque, NM 87109		(505) 823-2111	01/14/92 VP addressed B/Q '92 National Finance Meeting at JW Marriott.	POLITICAL PERSONAL
6262 Mr. Aubrey Cookman 1205 Quincy Street Albuquerque, NM 87110	Aubrey	(505) 265-4051 0		POLITICAL
9730 Mr. Jack Kloepper Jack's Plastic Welding Inc. 115 S. Main Aztec, NM 87410	Jack	President	03/10/92 Sent VP a CJR support letter.	CJR
6837 The Honorable Marty Lambert State of New Mexico 616 Running Water Circle Albuquerque, NM 87123	Marty	State Represetat (505) 268-6388 0		POLITICAL PERSONAL INTERGOVTL ST LEGS GOP ST LEG
5432 Mr. John Lattaudio New Mexico GOP 1306 Indian Wells Road Alamogordo, NM 88310		Chairman (505) 434-1100 ((505) 682-2710 (		POLITICAL RNC MEMS
5431 Shirley Leslie New Mexico GOP 4117 Rio Grande Blvd., NW Albuquerque, NM 87107		National Committ (505) 881-8200 ((505) 344-3407 (		POLITICAL RNC MEMS
7019 Mr. James Lewis Office of the Governor	James	Chief of Staff (505) 827-3000 0		PERSONAL POLITICAL

New Mexico State List

23 APR 1992 2

ID.....	FAMILIAR NAME	SPOUSE	FIRST TITLE.....	D CONTACT. Contact Info.....	CATEGORIES...
	Mailing Label		NAME	Phone Number	DATE
	=====			=====	
	State of New Mexico				INTERGOVTL
	State Capitol				
	Santa Fe, NM 87503				
6232	Mr. Edward Lujan			(505) 266-7771	01/14/92 VP addressed B/Q '92 National Finance Meeting at JW Marriott.
	2001 San Mateo NE				
	Albuquerque, NM 87110				POLITICAL PERSONAL
6483	The Honorable James Moss		Mayor		POLITICAL PERSONAL
	PO Box 760				
	Clovix, NM 88101				
2360	Ms. Cynthia Yates Price			06/13/91 President's Dinner Luncheon	
	105 South Fourt Street			Vice President's residence	
	Artesia, NM 88210				
6649	Mr. James Reddin				
	519 13th NW				
	Albuquerque, NM 84102				
1026	Mr. Jack Schmidt	Jack	Harrison Schmidt	(505) 823-2616 O	PERSONAL
	Harrison's Schmidt			(505) 294-8023 H	MAIL
	Post Office Box 14338				
	Albuquerque, NM 87191				
1718	Mr. George Shaffer	George	Executive Commit	03/19/91 -Addressed the Independent Insurance Agents of America Annual National Legislative Congerence -Capitol Hilton-Ballroom (DC) -10-15 minute remarks -photo op	TA/DC REPS
	Independent Insurance Agents o				
	Star Route Box 221				
	Placitas, NM 87043				
5428	Marge Teague		Executive Direct	(505) 298-3662 (	POLITICAL RNC MEMS
	New Mexico GOP				
	2901 Juan Tabo				

New Mexico State List

23 APR 1992 3

ID..... FAMILIAR NAME SPOUSE FIRST TITLE..... D CONTACT. Contact Info..... CATEGORIES...

Mailing Label NAME Phone Number DATE
=====

Albuquerque, NM 87112

6234	Mr. Leland Thompson, JR.	(505) 471-1532	01/14/92 VP addressed B/Q '92 National Finance Meeting at	POLITICAL
	PO Box 1345		JW Marriott.	PERSONAL
	Sante Fe, NM 87505			

6235	Mr. George Yates	(505) 623-6601		POLITICAL
	PO Box 1933			PERSONAL
	Roswell, NM 88202			



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1992

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAVE JUDAY
SUBJECT: BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR NEW MEXICO

o The February **unemployment rate** for Albuquerque was 5.1 percent; New Mexico's rate for February was 7.4 percent, the national rate was 7.3 percent in both February and March.

o **Personal income growth** in New Mexico for the third quarter of 1991 was 4.9 percent, well **above the national average** of 2.8 percent. Housing starts are booming in New Mexico which should result in steady, if not spectacular, economic growth in the state lead by the construction sector.

o **Two major plant expansions have occurred in Albuquerque:** Signetics Corporation has announced that it will close it's Utah computer chip plant and shift its extra production to Albuquerque. This extra work has the potential for further employment being added to Signetics' 850-job payroll. Also, Honeywell has added 80 new jobs to its climate control plant in Albuquerque. The Henle plant manufactures climate control systems that allow plant managers to control and monitor temperatures in a plant via computer. According to the Chamber of Commerce, more than 700 manufacturing plants are located in Albuquerque.

o The City of Albuquerque is currently classified as **nonattainment for carbon monoxide** under the Clean Air Act. The city has also exceeded the standards for particulate matter. The city is currently working on a federally mandated plan.

o **Albuquerque was honored last year with the "EPA's Air Programs Recognition Award"** for the use of alternative and innovative regulatory techniques in dealing with air pollution. These programs included, among others, an inspection and maintenance program which was recognized for its innovative approach for quality control in a decentralized mobile source program, an oxygenated fuels program, a residential woodburning control program, and a "forward looking" regulation on controlling chemicals that deplete the stratospheric ozone.

o The Department of Energy has designed a facility as a permanent **repository for radioactive and hazardous waste** in a mined salt bed near Carlsbad, NM. The State and federal court has ruled that a permit is necessary before the site can receive any waste; DoE is appealing that decision. EPA and the State of New Mexico are currently reviewing the hazardous waste permit application.

o Kirtland Air Base and Sandia labs have operated near the Albuquerque airport since the 1940's. Sandia national lab conducts research on nuclear weapons and explosives, and the base has also experimented with certain explosives. **certain local citizens groups have charged that local drinking water is contaminated because of the activities at Sandia and Kirtland.** EPA has conducted a Superfund investigation of the groundwater in the area and no explosives were found.

o Albuquerque has high concentrations of naturally occurring arsenic in a number of drinking water wells. The city must currently blend low arsenic water and high arsenic water to meet the **drinking water standards**. EPA is considering lowering the arsenic tolerances for drinking water even further -- a move that concerns city officials for fear that they will have to install treatment at great expense at a number of wells. The proposal will soon be published and be open for public comment.

o Southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico is home to the **Animas-La Plata water project** to supply municipal and industrial and irrigation water to three Indian tribal and several non-Indian users. The Sierra Club, joined by other environmental groups, has filed suit to stop the project as a violation of the Clean Water Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. Despite the Sierra Club's claims to the contrary, the project represents a balanced approach to water needs and environmental concerns. The project will meet all requirements of the Clean Water Act and the National Environmental Policy Act, and other regulations and requirements.

o There are currently eight **Indian tribes operating gaming activities** in New Mexico; reported gross revenues from these operations total nearly \$20 million. There is some controversy over the State's reluctance to negotiate Class III gaming compacts with the tribes. The Mescalero Apache tribe has submitted a compact to the State which has not been receptive; the tribe has petitioned Secretary Lujan to intervene.

o According to the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, the city's **public school system is the largest employer** in the city. the city public school system is one of the largest in the nation: there are 117 schools (kindergarten, elementary, middle, and high schools).

o New Mexico has 481,900 acres of **wetlands** constituting less than one percent of the state's surface area.

NEW MEXICO TRADE FACTS: New Mexico exports to 82 markets, with South Korea, Canada, the U.K., and Mexico comprising the top four markets. New Mexico's exports increased 61 percent since 1987. Exports sustain about 12,900 workers in New Mexico.

CIVIL JUSTICE REFORM: According to the American Tort Reform Association, no liability legislation has been introduced in New Mexico and none is likely to be developed any time soon.

NEW MEXICO JTPA: There are two SDA's in New Mexico; the state Job Training Coordinating Council Chairman is Wesley Grau. The Albuquerque PIC Chairman is Sam Sanchez; total funds for this year are \$21,998,652; 7,413 participants were served last year.

NOTE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: DAVE JUDAY *huf*

Here are some fun facts about New Mexico:

- * New Mexico is known as the "Land of Enchantment"
- * Secretary Lujan is from New Mexico (he was from the First Congressional District -- that includes Albuquerque)
- * Albuquerque was founded in 1706 -- it is one of the oldest inland communities in the nation
- * In 1940, Albuquerque was about 35,000 -- today it is 480,000
- * New Mexico has the highest percentage of Hispanics of any state according to the 1990 census (38.2 percent)
- * About one-third of the state's residents speak Spanish in ordinary everyday life -- but, unusually, only a very small percentage are recent immigrants.
- * The University of New Mexico is located in Albuquerque; the school's nickname is the "Lobo's"
- * The federal government maintains about 70 departments and agencies in Albuquerque
- * You'll be in Albuquerque on the first full week of May; and of course, May is the month when all race fans' thoughts turn to Indy. Albuquerque is the home to two Indy greats -- Bobby and Al Unser (and Little Al).

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
12. Memo	Zelda J. Novak and Barbara J. Schleibaum to Vice President Quayle, Re: New Mexico Bush/ Quayle '92 Fundraiser; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	05/01/92	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
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P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

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

P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: ZELDA J. NOVAK *ZJ*
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

BARBARA J. SCHLEIBAUM *BJS*
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: NEW MEXICO BUSH/QUAYLE '92 FUNDRAISER

Date of Event: Monday, May 4, 1992
Location: Nunzio DeSantis Residence
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Time: 4:20 p.m.

I. Purpose

To participate in a VIP reception/photo opportunity (50-60 people @ \$500 - \$1,000 per person), and a general reception (120 people @ \$150 per person). You will make brief remarks.

II. Background

Nunzio DeSantis will host the event. Mr. DeSantis is CEO and Chairman of Diagnostek, Inc. Diagnostek provides mail service pharmaceuticals to Fortune 500 Companies, Union Trust Funds, and large insurers. The company also manages 156 hospital pharmacies nationwide. Mr. DeSantis was born in Italy, moved to Venezuela at the age of four, and immigrated to New Mexico in 1960 at the age of nine. He graduated from the University of New Mexico College of Pharmacy in 1974. He and his wife Sherolyn have three children: Louie, (b)(6), Rhonda, (b)(6) and Paul, (b)(6). His biography is attached.

NOTE: Louie DeSantis would like to ask you some questions about the Vice Presidency for a school project. His list of questions are attached.

Frank Bond will introduce you at the VIP reception. Mr. Bond is an attorney, and businessman and cattle rancher. He was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1990, losing to Democrat **Bruce King** by a 55 to 45 percent margin. His biography is attached.

Congressman **Steven Schiff** (R-1) will be in attendance. Schiff was first elected in 1988, and currently serves on the following committees: House Science, Space and Technology; Judiciary; and Government Operations. After receiving his B.A. in political science at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, he served with the New Mexico Air National Guard. Schiff is a graduate of the University of New Mexico Law School. His biography is attached.

NEW MEXICO BUSH/QUAYLE '92:

New Mexico's Presidential primary date is June 2, 1992.

The New Mexico Bush/Quayle '92 Chairman is Senator **Pete Domenici**. **Aubrey Cookman**, a long-time GOP activist, is the Honorary Chairman. The Finance Chairman is former Governor **Garrey Carruthers**. He will not be in attendance, however, his wife **Katherine** will be present. Their biographies are attached.

According to the State GOP, **H. Ross Perot** does not have a visible campaign organization in the state.

In 1988, the Bush/Quayle ticket won by a 52 - 47 percent margin in New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO POLITICAL UPDATE:

Congressional Redistricting and Election:

The New Mexico Legislature drew new lines in September of 1991. According to the RNC, incumbents were not significantly affected by the new map.

Congressman **Steve Schiff** (R-1) will have all of Albuquerque in his new district, which increased in Democrat registration marginally. He is expected to retain his seat, but will have a tough fight on his hands. The Democrat frontrunner is millionaire **Jim Nance**, a member of the state's horse racing commission.

Congressman **Joe Skeen** (R-2) is expected to retain his seat. According to the State GOP, Skeen may be weakened by rumors that Skeen's health is failing.

Democrat Congressman Bill Richardson's (D-3) seat is reported to be slightly weakened, but safe. Republican businessman Greg Bemis is expected to give Richardson a tough fight.

State Legislature:

State Senate

16 R

24 D

State House

21 R

49 D

Legislative Redistricting:

Completed in September of 1991, the new legislative redistricting map, carved out by the Democrats, gives House and Senate Democrat four to six more seats.

Since there are no senatorial or gubernatorial races in 1992, the New Mexico GOP is concentrating on trying to win at least 4 seats in the State Senate. Tim Wigley, the GOP's recently hired executive director, was brought on for his experience in running legislative campaigns. As a note, GOP Chairman John Lattaudio will not be in attendance.

NOTE: This event will take place in Rep. Steven Schiff's (R-1) congressional district. The Mayor of Albuquerque is Democrat Louis Saavedra.

III. Participants

The Vice President

Nunzio DeSantis, Host

Frank Bond, 1990 Gubernatorial Candidate

Congressman Steven Schiff (R-1)

Katherine Carruthers, Wife of Garrey Carruthers, Bush/Quayle '92 Finance Chairman

Phelps Anderson, National Committeeman

Shirley Leslie, National Committeewoman

(List of VIP reception participants to be provided by Advance).

IV. Follow-Up

Photos will be sent to participants.

V. Press Plan

Official and political photographer only.

Attachments:

1. List of questions from Louie DeSantis
2. Biographies of the following:

Nunzio DeSantis, Host
Frank Bond, 1990 Gubernatorial Candidate
Congressman Steven Schiff (R-1)
Garrey Carruthers, Bush/Quayle '92 Finance Chairman
Katherine Carruthers
Phelps Anderson, National Committeeman
Shirley Leslie, National Committeewoman

Questions for Vice President Quayle

From Louie DeSantis

What is the importance of the Vice Presidency:

1. What is the Vice President's most important role?
2. What is the Vice President's role in foreign policy?
3. How does the Vice President influence domestic policy?
4. What impact does the Vice President have on the cabinet?
5. Is it important for the Vice President to have strong moral character, and the trust of the President?
6. What qualifications are necessary to be a good Vice President?

Nunzio DeSantis is CEO and Chairman of Diagnostek, Inc. He was born in Italy, moved to Venezuela at the age of four, and immigrated to New Mexico in 1960 at the age of nine. He graduated from the University of New Mexico College of Pharmacy in 1974, founded and operated several nuclear pharmacies before founding Diagnostek in 1983. Diagnostek provides mail service pharmaceuticals to Fortune 500 Companies, Union Trust Funds, and large insurers; and manages 156 hospital pharmacies nationwide. Diagnostek is the second largest mail service pharmaceutical provider nationwide, and the number one provider of pharmacy management services to the HMO industry. Business Week recently named Diagnostek as the number one fastest growing company on the New York Stock Exchange, and Inc. Magazine named the company number ten in their list of the 100 fastest growing small public companies. Diagnostek employs 2,800 people nationwide and is the second largest public company in New Mexico.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
13. Vitae	Re: Sherolyn DeSantis; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: New Mexico and Arizona 5/2-4/92

Date Closed:	8/11/2025	OA/ID Number:	21803-002
FOIA/SYS Case #:	2025-0878-F	Appeal Case #:	
Re-review Case #:		Appeal Disposition:	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:		Disposition Date:	
AR Case #:		MR Case #:	
AR Disposition:		MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:		MR Disposition Date:	

RESTRICTION CODES

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

(b)(1) National security classified information
(b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency
(b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute
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P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]

Sherolyn DeSantis grew up in Idaho, and graduated from Idaho State University in 1971. She married Nunzio in 1973, and they have three children: Louie, (b) (6) Rhonda, (b) (6) and Paul, (b) (6). In 1990 Sherolyn and Nunzio founded Diagnostek Charitable Foundation: "Dedicated to the preservation of the american family." Sherolyn is President and Executive Director of the Foundation, and is committed to helping make a difference in the lives of disadvantaged, abused, and homeless children; helping them become happier, healthier and more productive members of our society.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
14. Biographical	Frank Bond Biographical Information; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
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FRANK M. BOND

ATTORNEY AT LAW
181 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE

MAILING ADDRESS
POST OFFICE BOX 2476
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87504-2476
(505) 983-2841
FAX: (505) 983-2367

FRANK BOND BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

HOME ADDRESS

Route 9, Box 68 FB
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505
(505) 984-2061

PERSONAL

Born (b) (6) Albuquerque, New Mexico
Married to Kathleen T. Bond
Four children: Sara, Eric, Frank, Cory
Resident of Santa Fe. Fourth-generation New Mexican; raised
in Nambe, north of Santa Fe.

EDUCATION

B.A., Colorado College
Undergraduate study, University of Madrid, Madrid, Spain
M.A., University of Arizona, Spanish literature
Doctoral graduate study, University of Illinois, Spanish
Literature
J.D., University of New Mexico

TEACHING

Graduate lecturer in Spanish language and literature,
University of Arizona
Graduate lecturer in Spanish language and literature,
University of Illinois

BUSINESS CAREER

Businessman, cattle rancher
Manager, Bond Family Partnership -- ranching, real estate
and investments
Attorney at law, private general practice, Santa Fe

PUBLIC SERVICE CAREER

Republican candidate for Governor, 1990
Chairman, New Mexico Commission on Higher Education, 1987-1990
Republican candidate for Governor in primary election, 1986
Member, New Mexico House of Representatives, 1976-1980
Elected Minority (Republican) Whip, 1978-1980
Served on the Legislative Council, the leadership committee of the House and Senate
Served on the standing committees of Judiciary, Transportation, Education, Natural Resources, and Rules and Order of Business
Served on interim committees: Public Service Commission Review Committee and Eminent Domain Committee
Member-at-large, New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission, 1982-1983
Member, New Mexico Commission on Public Broadcasting, 1978-1980
Vice Chairman, New Mexico Council on Environmental Quality, 1972-1974

FOUNDATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Member, New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association
Member, New Mexico Farm & Livestock Bureau
Member, New Mexico State Bar
Member, American Bar Association
Member, Board of Managers, The School of American Research, Santa Fe, 1975-1988, 1989-present. Chairman, Board of Managers, 1983-1985. This foundation is dedicated to original research in anthropology and archaeology.
Vice President and founding member, The Peregrine Fund, Inc. and The World Center for Birds of Prey, Boise, Idaho, 1972-present. This non-profit foundation, formerly affiliated with Cornell University, is dedicated to the preservation and propagation of peregrine falcons and other birds of prey.
Member, Board of Directors, Center for Holistic Resource Management, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1988-present

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
15. Biography	Re: U.S. Congressman Steven H. Schiff; Personally Identifiable Information redacted. (1 pp.)	n.d.	(b)(6)	

Collection:

Record Group: Quayle Vice Presidential Records
Office: Deputy Chief of Staff's Office
Series: Porter, Richard, Files
Subseries: Subject Files
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05-01-82 14:10
STEVEN SCHIFF
FIRST DISTRICT, NEW MEXICO

COMMITTEES
SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY
JUDICIARY
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
REPUBLICAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE
TASK FORCE ON CRIME
CHAIRMAN

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-3101

Biography
U.S. CONGRESSMAN STEVEN H. SCHIFF
First District of New Mexico

PLEASE REPLY TO:
WASHINGTON OFFICE:
☐ 1427 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3101
(202) 225-6316

☐ DISTRICT OFFICE:
625 SILVER AVENUE, SW
SUITE 140
SILVER SQUARE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102
(505) 766-2538

Career

Member of U.S. Congress, 1989--
Member, House Science, Space and Technology Committee,
House Judiciary Committee, House Government Operations Committee
Chairman, House Republican Research Committee (HRRC) Task
Force on Crime;
Member, HRRC on Space, HRRC on Competitiveness, HRRC to
Save Social Security, HRRC Task Force on Mexico
Member, Rural Health Care Coalition
Member, Human Rights Caucus
Member, Congressional Friends of Animals

District Attorney, Bernalillo County, New Mexico. Elected, 1980,
re-elected, 1984

Assistant Albuquerque City Attorney, and counsel for the
Albuquerque Police Department, 1979-81

Trial attorney in private practice, 1977-79

Assistant District Attorney of Bernalillo County, 1972-77

Education

B.A. in Political Science, University of Illinois at Chicago
Circle, 1968
J.D., University of New Mexico Law School, 1972

Military

Lt. Colonel, Staff Judge Advocate, New Mexico Air National Guard
Enlisted as an Airman Basic, Feb. 17, 1969

Service and Memberships

Civitan International
Fraternal Order of Police
Former President, Albuquerque Lodge of B'nai B'rith
Former Volunteer Counsel, Albuquerque Humane Association

Personal

Born March 18, 1947, Chicago, Illinois
Married the former Marcia Lewis, Nov. 8, 1968
Two children, Jaimi, born (b) (6); Daniel, born (b) (6)

Contact

Washington, D.C. office: 1427 Longworth House Office Building,
Washington, D.C. 20515. (202) 225-6316
New Mexico office: 625 Silver Ave. SW, Suite 140, Albuquerque,
N.M. 87102. (505) 766-2538

GARREY CARRUTHERS

- President and Chief Executive Officer, Cimarron Insurance Service Corporation - Holding Company for Martin Group Administration Service, Inc. and Claims Services, Inc.
- President and Chief Executive Officer, Cimarron Business Development Corporation
- Vice President, Wheeler Peak Capital Corporation
- 1987-1990 - Governor, State of New Mexico
- 1981-1984 - Assistant Secretary, US Department of the Interior
- Professor, Associate, Assistant Professor for twelve years at New Mexico State University
- 1974 - White House Fellowship, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture

Education

- B. S. New Mexico State University - Agriculture
- M. S. New Mexico State University - Agricultural Economics
- Ph.D. Iowa State University - Economics

Honors/Appointments

- 1990 - Iowa State University Alumni Association's Distinguished Achievement Citation
- 1990 - Named Top Ten Governor in Education by Fortune Magazine
- 1990 - Official Representative of President Bush to the first in 50 years free election in Romania
- 1987 - Appointed to the Privatization Commission by President Ronald Reagan

Service

- Board of Directors, Farm Credit Bank of Wichita
- National Academy Foundation Board

- Carnegie Foundation's Task Force on Education
- Board of Director, Better Business Bureau of Albuquerque
- Rotary Club of Albuquerque Member
- Bush/Quayle National Finance Committee Member, State Chairman of New Mexico Bush/Quayle Finance Committee

01 02 PM 14:11 ID: HEALTH CARE HORTIZONS TEL NO: 505/826-0705 H025 P04

GARREY CARRUTHERS

Garrey Carruthers, a senior and founding principal of Cimarron Business Development Corporation, is the President and Chief Executive Office of the firm. The firm is a capital formation corporation, raising capital for on going businesses interested in expansion or acquisitions.

Through Cimarron Business Development Corporation efforts, a sister company was formed in 1991. Cimarron Insurance Service Corporation is the holding company which purchased Martin Group Administration Service, Inc., and Claims Service Inc. - two Albuquerque based third party administrator companies for health insurance claims. Governor Carruthers is also President and Chief Executive Officer for these entities and spends the majority of his time in this endeavor.

Carruthers served as Governor of New Mexico from January 1987 through December 1990. His public service includes four years in the United States Department of the Interior as Assistant Secretary from 1980 - 1984 and twelve years of teaching as a professor at New Mexico State University. Carruthers earned his Bachelor of Science and Master Degrees at New Mexico State University and his PhD. in economic at Iowa State University.

Carruthers and his wife, Katherine, have three children and two grandsons. They reside in Albuquerque.



KATHERINE CARRUTHERS
First Lady of New Mexico
State Capitol
Santa Fe, New Mexico
87503

KATHERINE CARRUTHERS

Kathy and Garrey Carruthers, Governor of New Mexico, were married on May 13, 1961, and are the proud parents of three children: Debi, Carol, and Steven. They have two grandsons, Justin and Daniel.

A graduate of Espanola Valley High School, Mrs. Carruthers attended New Mexico State University in Las Cruces. She was vice president of Garrey Carruthers, Inc., a consulting firm.

Mrs. Carruthers began her political activities more than 20 years ago, and has worked on the campaigns of U.S. Senator Pete Domenici, U.S. Congressman Joe Skeen, and former U.S. Senator Harrison Schmitt. Mrs. Carruthers was also a caseworker in Senator Schmitt's Las Cruces office.

As New Mexico's First Lady, Mrs. Carruthers concentrates on literacy, having created the New Mexico Coalition for Literacy; the American Cancer Society, of which she was the Honorary Chairman; the New Mexico Wine Industry; the arts; and the boards for the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities. In 1989 she is the Honorary Chairman for the Hall of Fame Awards with the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, and the Honorary Commander of the 150th Tactical Fighter Group of the New Mexico Air National Guard. Her interests are many and varied, and while she works toward other goals, these remain her priorities.

In past years, Mrs. Carruthers has served as board member, officer, and chairman of a number of organizations, including hospital auxiliary, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, secretary of the Dona Ana County Federated Republican Women, and chairman of the Spouse Education Association in Washington, D.C., while her husband, Garrey, was a White House Fellow.

Mrs. Carruthers' hobbies include reading, golf, fishing, horseback riding, hunting, and she is an expert marksman.



KATHERINE CARRUTHERS
First Lady of New Mexico
State Capitol
Santa Fe, New Mexico
87503

Additional Biographical Data

Katherine Carruthers

- Awarded the President's Award from SER: Jobs for Progress
April, 1988 in Chicago, Ill.

Ser: Jobs for Progress, Inc. is a national network of organizations that formulates and advocates initiatives that result in the increased development and utilization of America's human resources with special emphasis on the needs of Hispanics in the areas of: education, training, employment, business, and economic opportunities

- Awarded the Apollo Award for her work with the New Mexico Coalition for Literacy
June, 1989 in New York City
- Honorary Chair of ARTS NEW MEXICO, her brainchild - a state-wide organization for local and county arts councils
- First woman to be invited to participate in Governor Mike Hayden's One-Shot Turkey Hunt (Republican Governor of Kansas) Mrs. Carruthers bagged the first turkey of the tournament. 11 of the 30 participants were successful in their quest for a turkey.
April, 1989

NEW MEXICO

Phelps Anderson

National Committeeman



National Committeeman for New Mexico, elected August 16, 1988.
Wife: Ann, three children. B.S., New Mexico State Univ. Mbr.,
RNC Exec. Council, 1989- . Mbr., RNC Rules Cmte., 1989-90.
Cmte. on Arr., Vice Chrmn., Subcmte. on News Media, Rep.
Natl. Conv., 1992. Mbr., NM Leg., 1977-81. Chrmn., NM Mu-
seum of Natural History. Chrmn., Lincoln Cnty. Heritage Trust.
Chrmn., Water Defense Assn. Exec. Vice Pres., Hondo Oil &
Gas Co. Dir., Vice Pres. and Secy., Pauley Petroleum.

Post Office Box 1000
Roswell, NM 88201

(h) (505) 623-1563
(o) (505) 625-8700
(FAX) (505) 625-6875

NEW MEXICO

Shirley Leslie

National Committeewoman



National Committeewoman for New Mexico, elected August 16, 1988. Six children. B.A., Texas Tech. Mbr., NM Rep. Exec. Cmte. Mbr., NM Rep. Fin. Cmte. Mbr., NM Rep. State Central Cmte. Chrmn., NM Rep. Party Gov.'s Advisory Council. Mbr., NMFRW. NM Chrmn. of the Regents. Del., NM Rep. Conv. Co-Chrmn., NM Reagan-Bush Fin. Cmte., 1984. Pres. Elector, 1984. Mbr., RNC Rules Cmte., 1990-. Mbr. of the Bd.: Lovelace Medical Found., Santa Fe Opera, Albuquerque Community Found., KGGM-TV. Former Chrmn. of the Bd.: Home Planning Dev., Inc.; NM Fed. Savings & Loan Investment Properties.

4117 Rio Grande Blvd., N.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87107

(h) (505) 344-3407
(o) (505) 881-8200
(FAX) (505) 889-0972

1985 FUNDING FOR LOS ANGELES	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992 (est. March)	TOTAL
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	\$498,718	\$460,200	\$570,245	\$583,029	\$516,017	\$533,323	\$449,358	\$7,727,322
MEDICAID	\$808,458	\$884,291	\$1,070,575	\$1,168,115	\$1,360,865	\$1,621,122	\$807,835	\$18,851,252
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT	\$36,544	\$41,524	\$18,145	\$18,807	\$21,082	\$20,822	\$13,711	\$446,578
AFDC	<u>\$741,820</u>	<u>\$798,876</u>	<u>\$880,507</u>	<u>\$850,000</u>	<u>\$1,023,100</u>	<u>\$1,135,602</u>	<u>\$534,704</u>	<u>\$13,368,578</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$2,123,538</u>	<u>\$2,384,891</u>	<u>\$2,530,472</u>	<u>\$2,719,951</u>	<u>\$3,021,060</u>	<u>\$3,610,829</u>	<u>\$1,906,600</u>	<u>\$27,484,328</u>

- Notes:
1. SSI began in 1974. In prior years, it was in three categorical programs.
 2. Medicaid began in 1985.
 3. Child Support Enforcement began in 1978.

FINANCING FOR LOS ANGELES	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	\$223,794	\$221,975	\$262,671	\$294,130	\$373,282	\$368,024	\$344,893	\$377,755
MEDICAID	\$502,813	\$536,060	\$563,596	\$773,232	\$778,460	\$821,181	\$778,200	\$872,716
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT	\$22,589	\$18,355	\$32,804	\$34,463	\$23,556	\$38,003	\$31,910	\$34,937
AFDC	<u>\$440,203</u>	<u>\$427,807</u>	<u>\$494,102</u>	<u>\$616,883</u>	<u>\$420,919</u>	<u>\$512,558</u>	<u>\$646,570</u>	<u>\$678,883</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$1,189,199</u>	<u>\$1,205,717</u>	<u>\$1,263,143</u>	<u>\$1,717,706</u>	<u>\$1,596,216</u>	<u>\$1,639,766</u>	<u>\$1,600,573</u>	<u>\$1,963,991</u>

- Notes:
1. SSI began in 1974. In prior years, it was in three categorical programs.
 2. Medicaid began in 1966.
 3. Child Support Enforcement began in 1975.

HHS FUNDING FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

In thousands (\$00)

HHS FUNDING FOR LOS ANGELES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	\$6,861	\$6,915	\$7,038	\$7,199	\$7,271	\$7,416	\$7,639	\$7,968	\$8,368
MEDICAID	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,182	\$17,708	\$22,489	\$33,859
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
AFDC	<u>\$58,719</u>	<u>\$59,307</u>	<u>\$60,482</u>	<u>\$61,702</u>	<u>\$62,320</u>	<u>\$63,580</u>	<u>\$65,473</u>	<u>\$64,163</u>	<u>\$69,239</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>\$65,570</u>	<u>\$66,222</u>	<u>\$67,550</u>	<u>\$68,901</u>	<u>\$69,591</u>	<u>\$68,198</u>	<u>\$80,820</u>	<u>\$94,620</u>	<u>\$123,626</u>

- Notes:
1. SSI began in 1974. In prior years, it was in three categorical programs.
 2. Medicaid began in 1965.
 3. Child Support Enforcement began in 1978.

1969 FUNDS FOR LOS ANGELES	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME	\$10,107	\$128,455	\$147,441	\$130,900	\$123,788	\$88,358	\$106,800	\$208,587	\$213,000
MEDICAID	\$53,310	\$210,800	\$214,664	\$214,018	\$206,455	\$302,238	\$331,746	\$418,470	\$449,392
CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,504	\$24,941
AFDC	\$86,621	\$140,407	\$188,237	\$201,588	\$382,402	\$261,292	\$324,500	\$394,333	\$423,455
GRAND TOTAL	\$150,044	\$479,662	\$550,242	\$546,504	\$724,645	\$651,888	\$851,846	\$1,001,874	\$1,112,887

- Notes:
1. SSI began in 1974. In prior years, it was in three categorical programs.
 2. Medicaid began in 1965.
 3. Child Support Enforcement began in 1976.

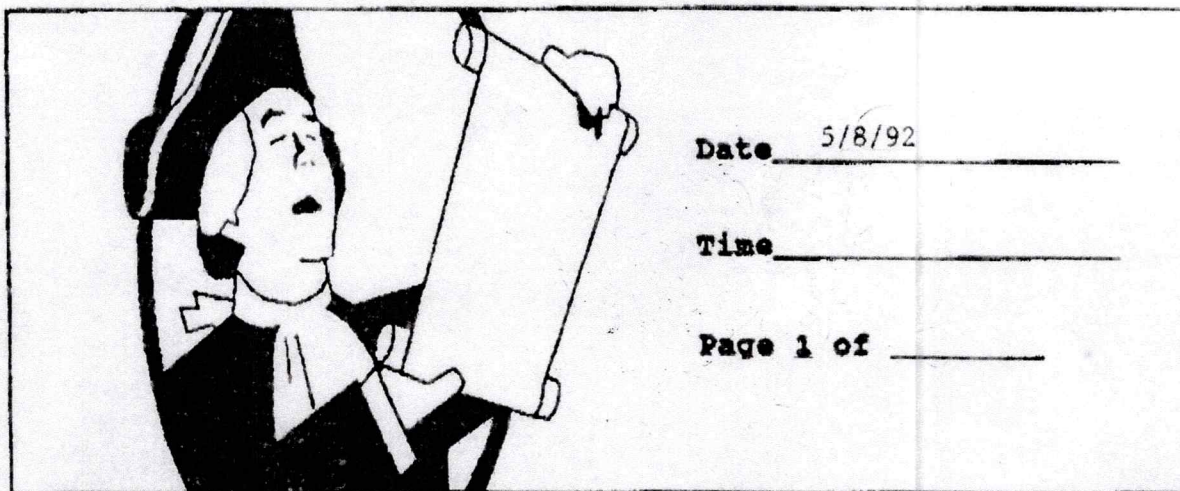
A Message From The
Department of Health and Human Services
Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget
202-245-6396 (Fax: 202-245-2405)

TO:

Richard Porter

FROM:

Arnold Tompkins

Fax Number 456-6216

EXTRA EXTRA

READ THE FAX

EXTRA EXTRA

☐ Immediate action☐ For Your Information☐ Per your request☐ Response needed**Remarks**

Attached are the materials you requested.

Infant Mortality Rates By Race of Child

(deaths per 1,000 live births)

	Black	White	Total
1960.....	44.3	22.9	26.0
1965.....	41.7	21.5	24.7
1970.....	32.6	17.8	20.0
1975.....	26.2	14.2	16.1
1980.....	21.4	11.0	12.6
1985.....	18.2	9.3	10.6
1989.....	17.7	8.2	9.8
1990.....	N/A	N/A	9.1

N/A: Black/White splits not available for 1990 at this time.

Source: Health United States 1991 and Prevention Profile,
1985 data from Health United States 1976-1977,
1989 data from CDC's "Morbidity and Mortality
Weekly Report" February 7, 1992.

Drug Use Trends *

(Age)	Marijuana (18-25)	Cocaine (18-25)	Any Illicit Drugs (12+)
1972.....	47.8%	9.1%	N/A
1976.....	52.9%	13.4%	N/A
1979.....	58.2%	27.5%	33.3%
1985.....	60.3%	26.2%	36.9%
1990.....	52.2%	19.4%	37.0%

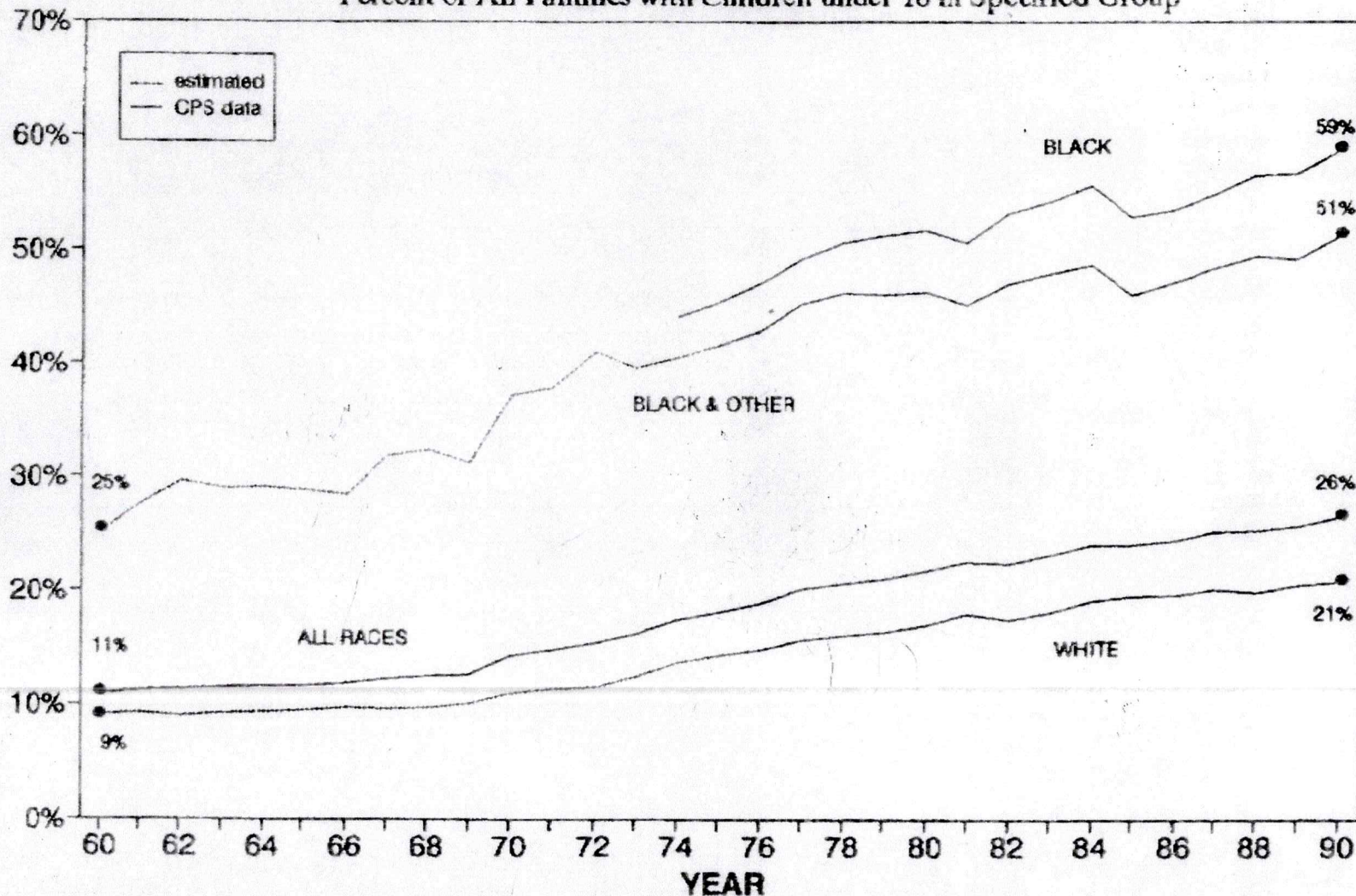
N/A: Collection of data on "Any Illicit Drugs" began in 1979.

Source: The National Household Survey

* Drug use trends illustrate what percentage of a specific age group have tried marijuana, cocaine, or any illicit drugs during their lifetime.

SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Percent of All Families with Children under 18 in Specified Group



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 175.

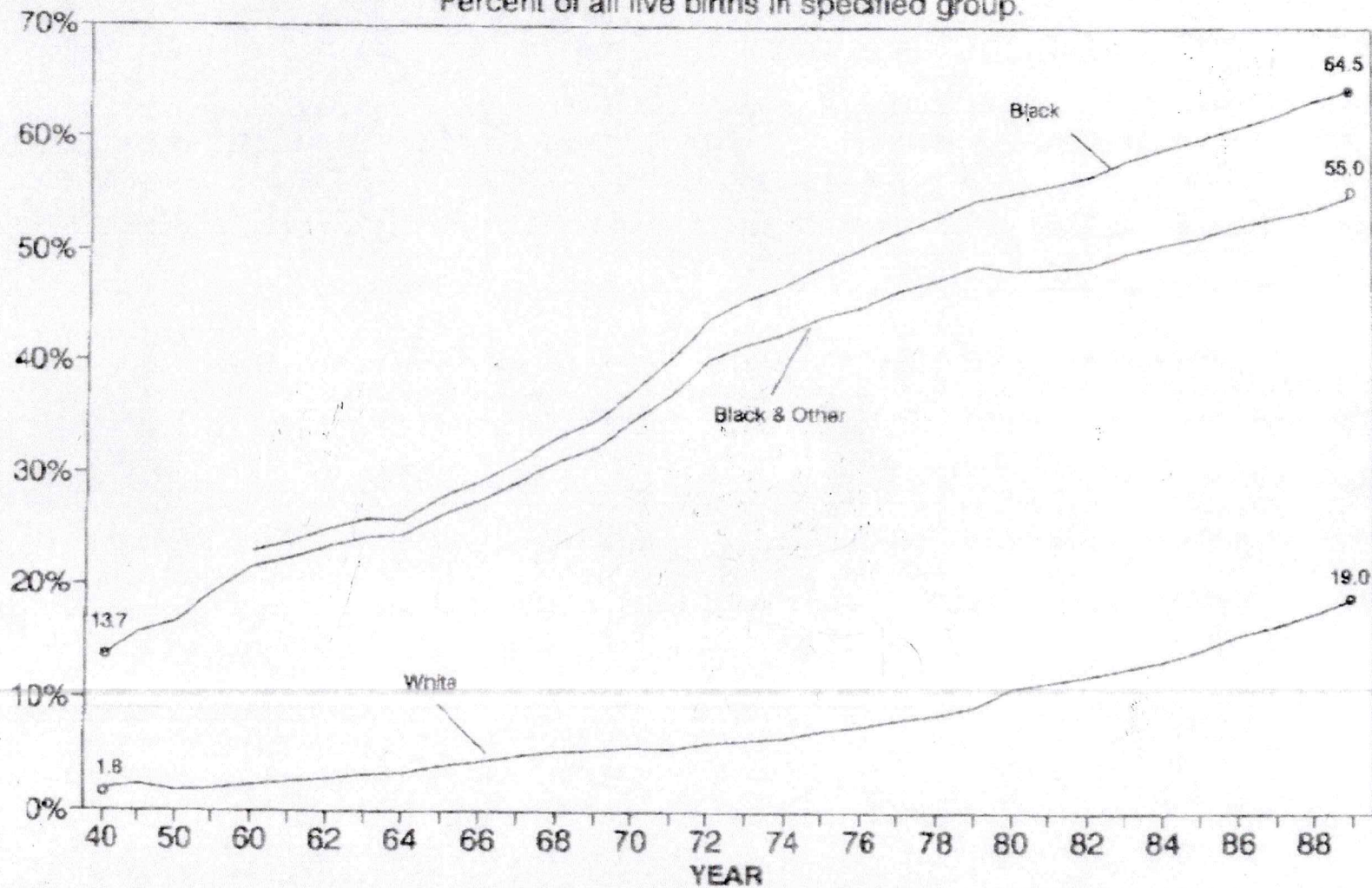
**CHILDREN IN SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES
BY INCOME AND RACE**

	Children Below Poverty in Single Parent Families			Children Above Poverty in Single Parent Families			Total — Children in Single Parent Families			Total Related Children Under 18 Living in Families	Children in Single Parent Families As a % of All Children
	Black	White	Total	Black	White	Total	Black	White	Total		
1960.....	N/A	2,357	4,095	N/A	1,578	1,892	N/A	3,935	5,987	65,275	9%
1965.....	N/A	2,321	4,562	N/A	2,067	2,544	N/A	4,388	7,106	69,638	10%
1970.....	2,383	2,247	4,689	1,137	2,966	4,148	3,520	5,213	8,847	69,873	13%
1975.....	2,724	2,813	5,597	1,403	3,551	5,023	4,127	6,364	10,620	84,750	16%
1980.....	2,944	2,813	5,866	1,599	3,949	5,681	4,543	6,762	11,547	82,168	19%
1985.....	3,181	3,372	6,716	1,575	4,092	5,815	4,756	7,464	12,531	82,019	20%
1990.....	3,543	3,597	7,363	1,932	3,234	6,430	5,475	7,840	13,793	83,908	22%

Source: Current Population Reports
Consumer Income, Series P-60, Nos 152, 158 & 175

LIVE BIRTHS to UNMARRIED WOMEN

Percent of all live births in specified group.



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, annual and *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 40, No. 8(S)

Illegitimacy by Race of Child

(percent births to single women)

	Black	White	Total
1960.....	23.0	2.3	5.3
1965.....	27.9	4.0	7.7
1970.....	37.6	5.7	10.7
1975.....	48.8	7.3	14.2
1980.....	55.2	11.0	18.4
1985.....	60.1	14.5	22.0
1989.....	68.0	18.6	27.1
1990.....	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: National Center for Health Statistics
Vital Statistics of the United States,
annual and Monthly Vital Statistics Report,
Vol. 40, No. 8(S), December 12, 1991

111th Edition

Statistical Abstract of the United States 1991

The National Data Book



U.S. Department of Commerce
Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
Michael R. Darby, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs and Administrator

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director

No. 721. Money Income of Households—Percent Distribution, by Income Level in Constant (1989) Dollars, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1970 to 1989

[Households as of March of following year. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, sections 1 and 14, and Appendix III. Hispanic persons may be of any race. For definitions of household and race, see text, section 1. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER AND YEAR	Number of house- holds (1,000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION, BY INCOME LEVEL							Median income (dol.)
		Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000 and over	
ALL HOUSEHOLDS ¹									
1970.....	64,778	16.8	8.9	18.7	19.2	19.6	12.0	4.8	27,913
1975.....	72,867	16.8	10.4	19.1	17.7	18.7	12.5	4.8	27,197
1980.....	82,368	17.4	10.1	19.8	17.0	18.2	12.2	5.4	26,651
1985 ²	88,458	17.2	10.2	19.0	16.3	17.2	13.3	6.8	27,218
1986.....	89,479	16.7	9.9	18.5	15.6	17.7	13.8	7.7	28,168
1987 ³	91,124	16.5	9.7	18.2	15.7	17.5	14.2	8.1	28,447
1988.....	92,830	16.2	9.9	17.9	15.9	17.4	14.3	8.4	28,537
1989.....	93,347	15.6	9.7	17.9	15.9	17.3	14.5	9.0	28,906
WHITE									
1970.....	57,575	15.4	8.4	18.2	19.6	20.5	12.7	5.2	29,073
1975.....	64,392	15.1	10.1	18.8	18.1	19.5	13.3	5.2	28,442
1980.....	71,872	15.4	9.7	19.7	17.4	19.1	12.9	5.9	28,117
1985 ²	76,576	15.3	9.8	18.9	16.6	18.0	14.1	7.4	28,704
1986.....	77,284	14.7	9.5	18.3	16.0	18.4	14.7	8.3	29,614
1987 ³	78,519	14.3	9.4	18.0	16.2	18.3	15.1	8.7	29,972
1988.....	79,734	14.0	9.5	17.8	16.4	18.2	15.2	9.0	30,168
1989.....	80,163	13.6	9.4	17.8	16.2	18.1	15.2	9.6	30,406
BLACK									
1970.....	6,180	30.0	13.3	23.0	15.0	11.8	5.7	1.2	17,696
1975.....	7,489	31.8	13.7	21.3	14.9	11.7	5.6	1.0	17,074
1980.....	8,847	33.3	13.8	20.8	13.9	11.1	5.8	1.3	16,198
1985 ²	9,797	32.4	13.5	20.3	13.6	11.1	7.1	1.9	17,078
1986.....	9,922	32.8	12.9	19.5	13.0	12.5	6.6	2.8	17,061
1987 ³	10,192	33.2	12.4	20.4	12.6	11.3	7.1	2.9	17,107
1988.....	10,561	32.7	12.9	18.8	12.7	11.8	8.0	3.1	17,198
1989.....	10,486	31.3	11.9	19.6	13.8	12.0	8.5	3.0	18,083
HISPANIC									
1975.....	2,948	21.8	14.6	24.5	17.7	14.0	5.8	1.7	20,432
1980.....	3,906	22.2	13.8	23.8	16.3	14.7	6.9	2.3	20,543
1985 ²	5,213	24.5	14.4	21.0	16.3	13.0	8.2	2.5	20,127
1986.....	5,418	23.2	13.9	21.4	15.3	14.1	8.9	3.2	20,763
1987 ³	5,642	23.7	13.1	21.8	15.2	13.8	8.4	4.0	21,106
1988.....	5,910	22.6	13.6	21.0	16.1	14.6	8.2	3.9	21,340
1989.....	5,933	21.5	12.3	21.9	15.8	14.7	9.6	4.2	21,921

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Beginning 1985, based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable with prior years. ³ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. See text, section 14, and source.

No. 722. Money Income of Households—Median Household Income in Current and Constant (1989) Dollars, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1970 to 1989

[See headnote, table 721. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

YEAR	MEDIAN INCOME IN CURRENT DOLLARS (dol.)				MEDIAN INCOME IN CONSTANT (1989) DOLLARS (dol.)				ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE OF MEDIAN INCOME OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS	
	All households ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All households ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	Current dollars	Constant (1989) dollars
1970.....	8,734	9,097	5,537	(NA)	27,913	29,073	17,696	(NA)	³ 6.9	³ 1.7
1975.....	11,800	12,340	7,408	8,865	27,197	28,442	17,074	20,432	6.2	-0.5
1976.....	12,686	13,289	7,902	9,569	27,646	28,960	17,221	20,853	7.5	1.7
1977.....	13,572	14,272	8,422	10,647	27,771	29,203	17,233	21,786	7.0	0.5
1978.....	15,064	15,660	9,411	11,803	28,649	29,783	17,898	22,447	11.0	3.2
1979.....	16,461	17,259	10,133	13,042	28,115	29,478	17,307	22,276	9.3	-1.9
1980.....	17,710	18,684	10,764	13,651	26,651	28,117	16,198	20,543	7.6	-5.2
1981.....	19,074	20,153	11,309	15,300	26,020	27,491	15,427	20,871	7.7	-2.4
1982.....	20,171	21,117	11,968	15,178	25,919	27,135	15,379	19,503	5.8	-0.4
1983 ⁴	21,018	22,035	12,473	15,794	26,167	27,433	15,529	19,663	4.2	1.0
1984.....	22,415	23,647	13,471	16,992	26,751	28,222	16,077	20,279	6.6	2.2
1985.....	23,618	24,908	14,819	17,465	27,218	28,704	17,078	20,127	5.4	1.7
1986.....	24,897	26,175	15,080	18,352	28,168	29,614	17,061	20,763	5.4	3.5
1987 ⁵	26,061	27,458	15,672	19,336	28,447	29,972	17,107	21,106	4.7	1.0
1988.....	27,225	28,781	16,407	20,359	28,537	30,168	17,198	21,340	4.5	0.3
1989.....	28,906	30,406	18,083	21,921	28,906	30,406	18,083	21,921	6.2	1.3

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ Change from 1967. ⁴ Beginning 1983, data based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable with prior years. ⁵ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. See text, section 14, and source.

Source of tables 721 and 722: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168, and unpublished data.

No. 723. Money Income of Households—Percent Distribution, by Money Income Level and Selected Characteristics: 1988 and 1989

[Households as of March of following year. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. For composition of regions, see fig. 1, inside front cover]

CHARACTERISTIC	Number of households (1,000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME LEVEL								Median income (dollars)
		Under \$5,000	\$5,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000 and over	
1988										
Total ¹	92,830	6.2	10.8	10.3	18.6	16.0	17.3	13.4	7.4	27,225
White	79,734	5.0	9.8	9.8	18.6	16.5	18.1	14.2	7.9	28,781
Black	10,561	15.4	18.4	13.1	19.4	12.5	11.4	7.3	2.6	16,407
Hispanic ²	5,910	9.9	13.6	13.7	22.1	15.5	14.3	7.3	3.5	20,359
Family households	65,837	3.8	6.6	8.7	17.7	16.9	20.2	16.7	9.3	32,491
Married-couple families	52,100	1.5	4.2	7.4	16.8	17.5	22.2	19.4	11.1	36,436
Male householder ³	2,847	4.6	6.4	10.4	21.4	17.7	22.0	12.0	5.4	28,642
Female householder ³	10,890	14.7	18.2	14.4	21.2	14.0	10.3	5.3	2.0	16,051
Nonfamily households	26,994	11.9	21.0	14.0	20.9	13.8	10.2	5.4	2.7	16,148
Male householder	11,874	9.0	14.6	12.4	21.6	16.4	13.9	7.7	4.4	20,999
Female householder	15,120	14.3	26.1	15.3	20.4	11.7	7.2	3.5	1.5	12,877
1989										
Total ¹	93,347	5.3	10.3	9.7	17.9	15.9	17.3	14.5	9.0	28,906
Age of householder:										
15-24 years	5,121	12.1	13.7	13.5	26.5	17.6	11.2	4.3	1.0	18,663
25-34 years	20,472	4.5	6.7	8.3	20.5	19.9	21.0	13.9	5.2	29,823
35-44 years	20,554	3.4	5.1	5.9	14.1	16.7	22.3	20.8	11.8	37,635
45-54 years	14,514	4.0	4.6	5.8	12.2	14.0	19.9	21.7	17.9	41,523
55-64 years	12,529	5.7	8.6	9.4	16.7	15.5	16.9	15.4	11.8	30,819
65 years and over	20,156	7.1	23.6	17.1	22.0	12.2	8.6	5.6	3.9	15,771
White	80,163	4.2	9.4	9.4	17.8	16.2	18.1	15.2	9.7	30,406
Black	10,486	14.1	17.2	11.9	19.6	13.8	12.0	8.5	2.9	18,083
Hispanic ²	5,933	8.1	13.4	12.2	21.9	15.8	14.7	9.7	4.2	21,921
Northeast	19,127	4.3	9.9	8.4	15.9	14.4	17.6	17.2	12.4	32,643
Midwest	22,760	5.2	10.3	9.4	18.1	16.6	18.5	14.5	7.4	28,750
South	32,262	7.0	11.4	11.1	18.9	16.1	15.9	12.3	7.3	25,870
West	19,197	3.7	8.9	9.0	18.3	16.2	18.1	15.5	10.4	31,086
Size of household:										
One person	22,999	11.4	23.6	15.4	21.8	13.3	8.9	3.7	1.9	14,829
Two persons	30,114	3.6	7.2	10.1	20.0	17.6	18.3	14.4	8.9	29,862
Three persons	16,128	3.7	5.7	6.6	15.2	16.6	21.1	19.2	11.9	36,277
Four persons	14,456	2.7	4.1	5.3	12.3	16.0	22.7	22.8	14.0	40,744
Five persons	6,213	2.4	4.7	5.9	14.5	15.8	22.0	21.1	13.6	39,281
Six persons	2,143	3.6	6.1	7.3	17.5	15.0	17.4	18.7	14.3	35,304
Seven persons or more	1,295	3.8	6.3	8.4	18.3	15.4	15.6	18.7	13.3	32,644
Family households	66,090	3.4	6.1	7.9	16.6	16.5	20.0	18.0	11.5	34,633
Married-couple families	52,317	1.4	3.8	6.6	15.4	16.8	21.8	20.6	13.6	38,664
Male householder ³	2,884	3.5	7.1	8.1	20.7	18.7	19.2	14.7	8.0	30,336
Female householder ³	10,890	13.1	16.8	14.3	21.2	14.6	11.2	6.4	2.5	17,383
Nonfamily households	27,257	10.0	20.5	14.0	21.2	14.4	11.0	6.0	2.9	17,115
Male householder	11,606	7.3	13.5	12.0	21.8	16.9	15.1	8.7	4.7	22,423
Female householder	15,651	12.0	25.8	15.4	20.8	12.5	7.9	4.0	1.5	13,755
Education attainment of householder: ⁴										
Elementary school, 8 years or less	10,695	13.4	26.9	16.2	20.8	10.5	7.3	3.6	1.3	12,696
High school	41,318	5.4	11.4	11.7	20.3	17.7	17.4	11.9	4.3	25,608
1-3 years	10,091	9.7	17.9	15.0	21.9	14.7	11.7	6.9	2.2	17,767
4 years	31,227	4.0	9.3	10.6	19.8	18.6	19.2	13.5	5.0	28,060
College	36,214	1.9	3.7	5.0	13.2	15.2	21.1	22.1	17.7	42,153
1-3 years	15,842	2.6	5.8	6.9	16.8	17.7	22.3	18.9	8.9	35,083
4 years or more	20,372	1.4	2.1	3.5	10.4	13.3	20.3	24.5	24.5	49,180
Tenure:										
Owner occupied	59,846	2.9	7.3	8.0	15.5	15.5	19.9	18.4	12.5	35,481
Renter occupied	31,895	9.4	15.4	12.7	22.3	16.7	13.0	7.7	2.8	20,302
Occupier paid no cash rent	1,606	14.3	21.8	12.1	22.0	14.8	8.2	5.2	1.7	15,829

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ No spouse present. ⁴ 25 years old and over.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, Nos. 166 and 168, and unpublished data.

No. 724. Money Income of Households—Aggregate and Mean Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1989

[As of March 1990. See headnote, table 721. For number of households by characteristic, see table 62. For definition of mean, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

CHARACTERISTIC	ALL RACES ¹		WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC ²	
	Aggregate money income (bil.dol.)	Mean income (dol.)	Aggregate money income (bil.dol.)	Mean income (dol.)	Aggregate money income (bil.dol.)	Mean income (dol.)	Aggregate money income (bil.dol.)	Mean income (dol.)
Total	3,409.0	36,520	3,049.5	38,041	251.6	23,995	166.1	27,992
Age of householder:								
15 to 24 years old	110.4	21,566	96.5	22,848	9.7	13,724	10.0	18,508
25 to 34 years old	693.4	33,873	609.6	35,575	58.5	22,268	45.8	26,622
35 to 44 years old	906.6	44,109	799.7	45,972	75.0	30,528	43.8	31,186
45 to 54 years old	723.3	49,832	647.5	52,199	50.5	31,415	32.0	34,422
55 to 64 years old	502.6	40,112	458.8	42,237	32.4	23,220	21.3	32,110
65 years old and over	472.7	23,452	437.5	24,112	25.6	15,108	13.1	19,492
Region:								
Northeast	786.4	41,113	713.2	42,522	52.0	27,885	28.9	27,833
Midwest	801.5	35,217	740.1	36,389	49.2	23,533	12.0	30,266
South	1,072.1	33,230	932.8	35,666	122.3	21,762	49.7	25,437
West	749.1	39,020	663.3	39,257	28.0	30,907	75.5	29,662
Size of household:								
One person	467.0	20,306	417.4	20,997	38.6	14,789	14.2	16,535
Two persons	1,131.7	37,581	1,043.5	39,062	64.4	23,675	33.8	26,174
Three persons	689.0	42,723	612.6	45,096	54.3	26,564	33.4	29,352
Four persons	685.7	47,436	610.9	49,306	48.5	31,262	36.8	31,364
Five persons	286.0	46,036	246.6	48,314	26.9	31,309	24.2	32,194
Six persons	95.7	44,644	78.8	48,785	10.7	26,050	11.9	30,938
Seven persons or more	53.9	41,624	39.7	45,254	8.3	28,314	11.8	35,022

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race.

No. 725. Household Type, by Median Income and Income Level: 1988

[Households as of March 1989. See headnote, table 721]

ITEM	All households	FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS				NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS		
		Total	Married couple	Male householder, wife absent	Female householder, husband absent	Total	Single-person household	
							Male householder	Female householder
MEDIAN INCOME (dol.)								
All households	27,225	32,491	36,436	28,642	16,051	16,148	18,284	11,622
White	28,781	34,222	36,883	30,689	18,685	16,932	19,584	12,115
Black	16,407	19,823	30,424	19,501	10,995	9,826	10,859	7,107
Hispanic ¹	20,359	22,157	25,769	23,656	11,321	12,889	12,654	7,495
NUMBER (1,000)								
All households	92,830	65,837	52,100	2,847	10,890	26,994	9,193	13,515
Under \$5,000	5,737	2,512	785	132	1,596	3,225	983	2,126
\$5,000-\$9,999	10,006	4,332	2,165	183	1,984	5,674	1,605	3,822
\$10,000-\$14,999	9,516	5,723	3,862	297	1,564	3,792	1,222	2,197
\$15,000-\$19,999	9,126	5,938	4,328	321	1,288	3,188	1,140	1,627
\$20,000-\$24,999	8,184	5,727	4,420	287	1,020	2,457	927	1,153
\$25,000-\$34,999	14,875	11,152	9,127	505	1,520	3,723	1,466	1,463
\$35,000-\$49,999	16,052	13,306	11,556	626	1,124	2,746	1,106	723
\$50,000 and over	19,332	17,146	15,855	496	794	2,188	740	404

¹ Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source of tables 724 and 725: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 166.

No. 729. Money Income of Families—Percent Distribution by Income Level in Constant (1989) Dollars, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1970 to 1989

[Families as of March of following year. Beginning with 1980, based on householder concept and restricted to primary families. For definition of race, family, and householder, see text, section 1. Based on Current Population Survey, see text, sections 1 and 14 and Appendix III. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 1-8, G 16-23, G 190-192, and G 197-199]

RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER AND YEAR	Number of families (1,000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES, BY INCOME LEVEL							Median income (dol.)
		Under \$10,000	\$10,000- \$14,999	\$15,000- \$24,999	\$25,000- \$34,999	\$35,000- \$49,999	\$50,000- \$74,999	\$75,000 and over	
ALL FAMILIES									
1970	52,227	9.7	7.8	18.8	21.3	22.7	14.1	5.5	31,534
1975	56,245	9.4	9.0	18.8	19.5	22.2	15.1	5.8	31,620
1980	60,309	10.2	8.6	19.1	18.5	21.7	15.1	6.7	31,637
1985 ¹	63,558	11.1	8.6	18.2	17.3	20.0	16.2	8.5	31,962
1986	64,491	10.5	8.4	17.5	16.6	20.4	16.9	9.7	33,328
1987 ²	65,204	10.4	7.9	17.3	16.6	20.3	17.4	10.1	33,805
1988	65,837	10.1	8.3	16.9	16.6	20.0	17.6	10.3	33,742
1989	66,090	9.9	8.1	16.7	16.4	19.8	17.7	11.3	34,213
WHITE									
1970	46,535	8.3	7.2	18.2	21.8	23.7	14.8	6.0	32,713
1975	49,873	7.9	8.4	18.4	19.9	23.1	16.0	6.3	32,885
1980	52,710	8.3	7.9	18.9	19.0	22.7	16.0	7.3	32,962
1985 ¹	54,991	9.1	8.0	17.9	17.7	20.9	17.2	9.3	33,595
1986	55,676	8.4	7.8	17.2	17.0	21.2	18.0	10.3	34,857
1987 ²	56,086	8.1	7.4	16.9	17.1	21.2	18.5	10.9	35,350
1988	56,492	8.0	7.6	16.6	17.1	21.0	18.7	11.1	35,549
1989	56,590	7.7	7.5	16.4	16.8	20.7	18.7	12.2	35,975
BLACK									
1970	4,928	23.0	13.6	24.8	17.2	13.5	6.7	1.3	20,067
1975	5,586	23.5	14.6	22.7	16.9	14.1	7.1	1.2	20,234
1980	6,317	25.9	14.4	21.6	15.4	13.6	7.5	1.7	19,073
1985 ¹	6,921	27.0	13.0	21.4	14.4	13.3	8.5	2.4	19,344
1986	7,096	26.6	13.1	19.4	14.4	14.6	8.5	3.5	19,917
1987 ²	7,202	27.3	11.8	21.1	13.5	13.8	8.9	3.7	20,091
1988	7,409	26.4	13.3	19.1	13.5	13.5	10.3	4.0	20,260
1989	7,470	25.9	12.6	19.5	14.4	13.7	10.2	3.6	20,209
HISPANIC ³									
1975	2,499	18.3	14.3	25.0	18.9	15.4	6.4	1.7	22,013
1980	3,235	18.3	13.8	24.4	17.7	15.9	7.4	2.5	22,145
1985 ¹	4,206	20.8	14.3	21.7	17.1	14.1	9.1	3.0	21,927
1986	4,403	19.9	14.1	21.5	16.4	15.0	9.6	3.6	22,622
1987 ²	4,576	20.8	13.2	22.1	15.8	14.6	9.4	4.1	22,158
1988	4,823	19.3	13.6	21.0	17.0	15.6	9.4	4.0	22,818
1989	4,840	18.6	12.1	21.9	16.5	16.2	10.2	4.5	23,446

¹ Beginning 1985, data based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable with prior years.

² Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. See text, section 14, and source. ³ Hispanic persons may be of any race.

No. 730. Money Income of Families—Median Family Income in Current and Constant (1989) Dollars, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1960 to 1989

[See headnote, table 729. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease]

YEAR	MEDIAN INCOME IN CURRENT DOLLARS (dol.)				MEDIAN INCOME IN CONSTANT (1989) DOLLARS (dol.)				ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE OF MEDIAN INCOME OF ALL FAMILIES	
	All families ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All families ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	Current dollars	Constant (1989) dollars
1960	5,620	5,835	3,230	(NA)	23,543	24,444	13,531	(NA)	4.9	4.9
1965	6,957	7,251	3,993	(NA)	27,386	28,544	15,718	(NA)	4.4	3.1
1970	9,867	10,236	6,279	(NA)	31,534	32,713	20,067	(NA)	7.2	2.9
1973	12,051	12,595	7,269	8,715	33,656	35,175	20,301	24,339	8.4	2.1
1974	12,902	13,408	8,006	9,540	32,451	33,724	20,137	23,995	7.1	-3.6
1975	13,719	14,268	8,779	9,551	31,620	32,885	20,234	22,013	6.3	-2.6
1976	14,958	15,537	9,242	10,259	32,597	33,859	20,141	22,357	9.0	3.1
1977	16,009	16,740	9,563	11,421	32,758	34,253	19,568	23,370	7.0	0.5
1978	17,640	18,368	10,879	12,566	33,548	34,933	20,690	23,899	10.2	2.4
1979	19,587	20,439	11,574	14,169	33,454	34,910	19,768	24,200	11.0	-0.3
1980	21,023	21,904	12,674	14,716	31,637	32,962	19,073	22,145	7.3	-5.4
1981	22,388	23,517	13,266	16,401	30,540	32,080	18,097	22,373	6.5	-3.5
1982	23,433	24,603	13,598	16,227	30,111	31,614	17,473	20,851	4.7	-1.4
1983 ⁵	24,580	25,757	14,506	16,956	30,602	32,067	18,060	21,111	4.9	1.6
1984	26,433	27,686	15,432	18,833	31,547	33,042	18,416	22,475	7.5	3.1
1985	27,735	29,152	16,786	19,027	31,962	33,595	19,344	21,927	4.9	1.3
1986	29,458	30,809	17,604	19,995	33,328	34,857	19,917	22,622	6.2	4.3
1987 ⁶	30,970	32,385	18,406	20,300	33,805	35,350	20,091	22,158	0.4	0.4
1988	32,191	33,915	19,329	21,769	33,742	35,549	20,260	22,818	3.9	-0.2
1989	34,213	35,975	20,209	23,446	34,213	35,975	20,209	23,446	6.3	1.4

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ For 1960 and 1965, Black and other races. ⁴ Change from 1955. ⁵ Beginning 1983, data based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable with prior years. ⁶ Beginning 1987, data based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years.

Source of tables 729 and 730: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168, and unpublished data.

No. 731. Money Income of Families—Income at Selected Positions and Percent of Aggregate Income Received by Each Fifth and Top 5 Percent of Families: 1980 and 1989

[Families as of March of following year. For composition of regions, see fig. 1, inside front cover. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 729. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 31-138]

ITEM	All families, 1980	1989						
		All families	RACE		REGION			
			White	Black	North-east	Midwest	South	West
Number (1,000)	60,309	66,090	56,590	7,470	13,494	16,059	23,244	13,293
INCOME AT SELECTED POSITIONS (dollars)								
Upper limit of each fifth:								
Lowest	10,286	16,003	17,938	7,868	18,744	16,896	13,832	17,364
Second	17,390	28,000	29,888	15,500	32,056	28,836	24,680	29,294
Third	24,630	40,800	42,450	26,054	46,825	40,512	37,000	42,000
Fourth	34,534	59,550	61,039	41,956	67,598	57,050	54,762	61,698
Top 5 percent	54,060	98,963	101,354	69,545	112,000	92,700	91,230	102,293
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATE INCOME								
Lowest fifth	5.1	4.6	5.0	3.4	4.6	4.9	4.3	4.9
Second fifth	11.6	10.6	11.0	8.8	10.7	11.4	10.1	10.7
Third fifth	17.5	16.5	16.6	15.4	16.6	17.0	16.2	16.4
Fourth fifth	24.3	23.7	23.4	25.2	23.7	23.8	23.9	23.4
Highest fifth	41.6	44.6	44.0	47.3	44.4	42.9	45.6	44.6
Top 5 percent	15.3	17.9	17.7	17.1	17.7	17.0	18.2	18.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, unpublished data.

No. 732. Money Income of Families—Median Family Income, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1989

[Families as of March 1990. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, section 1, and Appendix III. For composition of regions, see fig. 1, inside front cover. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER (1,000)				MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (dollars)			
	All families	White	Black	Hispanic ¹	All families	White	Black	Hispanic ¹
All families	66,090	56,590	7,470	4,840	34,213	35,975	20,209	23,446
Region:								
Northeast	13,494	11,837	1,279	815	39,484	40,990	25,391	22,627
Midwest	16,059	14,370	1,446	330	34,613	35,789	18,301	26,359
South	23,244	18,746	4,147	1,596	30,499	32,939	19,029	20,520
West	13,293	11,638	598	2,101	35,698	36,144	25,670	25,511
Type of family:								
Married-couple families	52,317	46,981	3,750	3,395	38,547	39,208	30,650	27,382
Wife in paid labor force	30,188	26,829	2,400	1,763	45,266	45,803	37,787	34,821
Wife not in paid labor force	22,129	20,153	1,350	1,633	28,747	29,689	18,727	20,717
Male householder ²	2,884	2,303	446	329	27,847	30,487	18,395	25,176
Female householder ²	10,890	7,306	3,275	1,116	16,442	18,946	11,630	11,745
With related children ³	34,279	27,977	5,031	3,314	33,458	35,892	18,489	21,766
Married couple	25,476	22,271	2,179	2,309	39,995	40,616	33,704	27,142
Male householder ²	1,358	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	24,750	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Female householder ²	7,445	4,627	2,624	848	12,979	14,864	10,283	9,525
Number of earners:								
No earners	9,439	7,816	1,396	615	14,285	16,360	6,166	7,486
One earner	18,146	14,970	2,601	1,554	25,226	27,145	15,440	17,250
Two earners	29,235	25,737	2,609	1,860	40,658	41,429	32,171	29,420
Three earners	6,724	5,832	659	541	51,758	52,582	43,693	40,480
Four or more earners	2,546	2,236	205	271	65,722	66,890	53,258	46,858

NA Not available. ¹ Hispanic persons may be of any race. ² No spouse present. ³ Children under 18 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168.

No. 733. Money Income of Families—Percent Distribution by Income Level, by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder, and Selected Characteristics: 1988 and 1989

[Families as of **March of following year**. See headnote, table 729. For definitions, see text, section 1. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G1-8 for U.S. data on total, White, Black, and other races. For composition of regions, see fig. 1, inside front cover]

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER, PRESENCE OF CHILDREN, REGION AND YEAR	Number of fami- lies (1,000)	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES, BY INCOME LEVEL								Median income (dol.)
		Under \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 and over	
1988										
All families ¹	65,837	4.0	6.8	8.8	17.8	16.9	20.0	16.5	9.2	32,191
White	56,492	3.0	5.5	8.1	17.7	17.4	21.0	17.6	9.8	33,915
Black	7,409	11.9	15.4	13.6	19.7	13.4	13.3	9.3	3.3	19,329
Hispanic ²	4,823	8.4	11.9	13.6	22.2	16.5	15.5	8.3	3.6	21,769
Presence of related children under 18 years old:										
All families	65,837	4.0	6.8	8.8	17.8	16.9	20.0	16.5	9.2	32,191
No children	32,069	2.0	5.8	9.6	19.2	16.7	19.5	16.8	10.4	32,722
One or more children	33,768	5.9	7.6	8.0	16.6	17.0	20.6	16.3	8.0	31,770
Married-couple families.	52,100	1.5	4.2	7.4	16.8	17.5	22.2	19.4	11.0	36,389
No children	26,972	1.6	5.1	9.1	18.5	16.4	19.6	18.0	11.6	34,443
One or more children	25,127	1.4	3.2	5.5	15.1	18.7	25.0	20.8	10.3	38,164
Female householder, no husband present	10,890	15.6	18.9	14.6	21.6	13.5	9.5	4.7	1.7	15,346
No children	3,531	4.3	11.3	12.8	23.4	18.3	17.1	9.4	3.4	24,225
One or more children	7,359	21.0	22.5	15.5	20.7	11.2	5.8	2.4	0.9	11,865
1989										
All families ¹	66,090	3.6	6.3	8.1	16.7	16.4	19.8	17.7	11.3	34,213
White, total	56,590	2.6	5.1	7.5	16.4	16.8	20.7	18.7	12.2	35,975
Northeast.	11,837	2.3	4.3	6.4	13.7	14.7	20.2	21.8	16.6	40,990
Midwest.	14,370	2.4	4.7	6.7	16.3	18.4	22.7	18.8	10.0	35,789
South	18,746	3.2	6.0	8.7	17.7	17.2	19.7	16.7	10.8	32,939
West.	11,638	2.2	4.9	7.4	17.1	16.5	20.5	18.6	12.8	36,144
Black, total	7,470	11.2	14.7	12.6	19.5	14.4	13.7	10.2	3.6	20,209
Northeast.	1,279	7.2	12.3	9.6	20.0	16.2	14.7	13.2	6.7	25,391
Midwest.	1,446	13.9	15.9	11.3	18.4	11.7	14.6	10.9	3.3	18,301
South	4,147	11.9	15.6	14.1	20.1	14.8	12.9	8.5	2.2	19,029
West.	598	8.2	10.7	12.8	17.3	13.9	15.6	14.3	7.2	25,670
Hispanic, ² total	6,547	7.2	12.6	12.4	21.1	16.0	15.2	10.7	4.8	22,948
Northeast.	1,293	8.5	14.8	12.1	17.3	15.4	13.8	12.6	5.5	22,620
Midwest.	589	11.1	13.1	10.9	19.1	16.9	13.8	10.7	4.4	22,822
South	2,043	8.8	14.8	13.8	23.1	15.3	12.9	7.7	3.6	19,852
West.	2,622	4.5	9.6	11.8	21.9	16.6	18.2	12.0	5.3	25,976
Presence of related children under 18 years old:										
All families	66,090	3.6	6.3	8.1	16.7	16.4	19.8	17.7	11.3	34,213
No children	31,811	1.9	5.4	8.6	17.6	16.5	19.1	17.9	13.0	35,032
One or more children	34,279	5.2	7.1	7.7	15.8	16.4	20.5	17.6	9.7	33,458
Married-couple families.	52,317	1.4	3.8	6.7	15.4	16.8	21.8	20.5	13.5	38,547
No children	26,841	1.6	4.8	8.2	16.9	15.9	19.3	18.9	14.5	36,843
One or more children	25,476	1.2	2.8	5.1	13.9	17.8	24.6	22.2	12.4	39,995
Female householder, no husband present	10,890	14.1	17.6	14.6	21.3	14.2	10.6	5.5	2.1	16,442
No children	3,445	4.0	9.7	12.5	21.9	20.2	17.7	9.9	4.0	25,784
One or more children	7,445	18.8	21.3	15.6	21.1	11.3	7.3	3.5	1.2	12,979

¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, Nos. 166 and 168, and unpublished data.

No. 734. Money Income of Families, by Type of Family and Income Level: 1988

[In thousands, except dollars. Families as of March 1989. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 729. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

TYPE OF FAMILY	Number of families	INCOME LEVEL								Median income (dol.)
		Under \$9,999	\$10,000-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$19,999	\$20,000-\$24,999	\$25,000-\$34,999	\$35,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$74,999	\$75,000 and over	
All families	65,837	7,085	5,785	6,002	5,748	11,094	13,196	10,888	6,037	32,191
Married-couple families	52,100	2,976	3,858	4,333	4,443	9,122	11,564	10,085	5,719	36,389
Wife in paid labor force	29,713	693	1,066	1,672	2,072	5,143	7,621	7,440	4,005	42,709
Wife not in paid labor force	22,387	2,283	2,791	2,661	2,372	3,978	3,943	2,645	1,715	27,220
Male householder ¹	2,847	355	336	353	274	500	598	292	135	26,827
Female householder ¹	10,890	3,755	1,590	1,316	1,031	1,472	1,034	509	182	15,346
With own children ²	34,255	4,589	2,765	2,926	2,867	5,842	7,035	5,534	2,698	31,645
Married-couple	25,599	1,168	1,454	1,860	2,109	4,789	6,364	5,265	2,593	37,832
Female householder	7,363	3,204	1,137	884	637	829	430	180	63	11,874

¹ No spouse present. ² Children under 18 years old.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, unpublished data.

No. 735. Median Money Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals, in Current and Constant (1989) Dollars: 1970 to 1989

[See headnote, table 726. Unrelated individuals are persons not living with any relatives. See text, sections 1 and 14. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. See also *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 179-188]

ITEM	1970	1975	1980	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 ¹	1988	1989
CURRENT DOLLARS										
Families: ²										
Married-couple families	10,516	14,867	23,141	27,286	29,612	31,100	32,805	34,879	36,389	38,547
Wife in paid labor force	12,276	17,237	26,879	32,107	34,668	36,431	38,346	40,751	42,709	45,266
Wife not in paid labor force	9,304	12,752	18,972	21,890	23,582	24,556	25,803	26,640	27,220	28,747
Male householder, no wife present	9,012	12,995	17,519	21,845	23,325	22,622	24,962	25,208	26,827	27,847
Female householder, no husband present	5,093	6,844	10,408	11,789	12,803	13,660	13,647	14,683	15,346	16,442
Unrelated individuals:										
Male	4,540	6,612	10,939	12,888	13,566	14,921	15,281	16,082	16,976	17,860
Female	2,483	3,978	6,668	8,863	9,501	9,865	10,142	11,029	11,881	12,390
CONSTANT (1989) DOLLARS										
Families: ²										
Married-couple families	33,608	34,266	34,824	33,971	35,341	35,840	37,115	38,072	38,142	38,547
Wife in paid labor force	39,233	39,728	40,449	39,973	41,375	41,984	43,384	44,482	44,767	45,266
Wife not in paid labor force	29,734	29,391	28,550	27,253	28,144	28,299	29,193	29,079	28,532	28,747
Male householder, no wife present	28,801	29,951	26,364	27,197	27,837	26,070	28,242	27,516	28,120	27,847
Female householder, no husband present	16,277	15,774	15,663	14,677	15,280	15,742	15,440	16,027	16,085	16,442
Unrelated individuals:										
Male	14,509	15,240	16,462	16,045	16,190	17,195	17,289	17,554	17,794	17,860
Female	7,935	9,169	10,034	11,034	11,339	11,369	11,475	12,039	12,453	12,390

¹ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. See text, section 14, and source. ² Beginning 1980, based on household concept. Restricted to primary families, see source.

No. 736. Median Money Income of Year-Round Full-Time Workers With Income, by Sex, Age, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1989

[Age as of March of following year. Refers to civilian workers. For definition of median, see Guide to Tabular Presentation]

ITEM	FEMALE					MALE				
	1980	1985	1987 ¹	1988	1989	1980	1985	1987 ¹	1988	1989
Total with income	\$11,591	\$16,252	\$17,564	\$18,545	\$19,643	\$19,173	\$24,999	\$26,681	\$27,342	\$28,605
15-19 years old	6,779	8,372	12,329	13,183	13,653	7,753	9,050	14,170	14,863	15,501
20-24 years old	9,407	11,757	12,329	13,183	13,653	12,109	13,827	14,170	14,863	15,501
25-34 years old	12,190	16,740	17,552	18,486	19,706	17,724	22,321	23,554	24,284	24,991
35-44 years old	12,239	18,032	19,934	20,635	21,498	21,777	28,966	30,802	31,847	32,370
45-54 years old	12,116	17,009	19,299	20,174	20,905	22,323	29,880	32,170	32,701	35,356
55-64 years old	11,931	16,761	18,047	18,347	19,895	21,053	28,387	30,869	31,645	34,505
65 years old and over	12,342	18,336	19,502	19,493	21,505	17,307	26,146	28,593	29,070	34,110
White	11,703	16,482	17,889	18,823	19,873	19,720	25,693	27,303	28,262	29,846
Black	10,915	14,590	15,978	16,867	17,908	13,875	17,971	19,522	20,716	20,706
Hispanic ²	9,887	13,522	14,802	15,201	16,006	13,790	17,344	17,680	18,190	18,570

¹ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. See text, section 14, and source. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Source of tables 735 and 736: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168, and earlier issues.

No. 737. Money Income of Persons—Percent Distribution by Income Level, Median, and Mean Income, by Sex, 1970 to 1988, and by Age, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Region, 1988

[As of March of following year. For 1970 and 1975, persons 14 years old and over; thereafter, 15 years old and over. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 729. For definitions of median and mean, see Guide to Tabular Presentation. See *Historical Statistics, Colonial Times to 1970*, series G 257-268, for percent distribution by income level, and median income. For composition of regions, see fig. 1, inside front cover]

SEX, YEAR, AGE, RACE, HISPANIC ORIGIN, AND REGION	All per- sons (mil.)	PERSONS WITH INCOME										Median income (dol.)	Mean income (dol.)
		Total (mil.)	Percent distribution by income (in 1988 dollars) level—										
			1 to 2,499 or loss ¹	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 to 14,999	15,000 to 24,999	25,000 to 49,999	50,000 to 74,999	75,000 and over			
MALE													
1970	70.6	65.0	9.1	6.9	12.0	10.2	24.1	30.9	4.4	2.3	20,337	22,980	
1975	77.6	71.2	8.5	6.4	13.4	11.9	22.7	30.2	4.7	2.2	19,467	22,932	
1980	82.9	78.7	8.3	6.8	13.9	13.7	22.2	28.5	4.7	2.0	17,989	22,023	
1981	84.0	79.7	8.7	7.3	14.4	13.4	22.2	27.5	4.5	1.9	17,534	21,493	
1982	85.0	79.7	9.6	7.1	14.7	14.1	22.2	25.6	4.5	2.1	17,101	21,307	
1983 ²	86.0	80.8	9.8	7.2	14.5	13.4	22.4	26.0	4.6	2.2	17,414	21,596	
1984	87.3	82.2	8.9	7.3	14.4	13.7	21.1	27.2	5.0	2.4	17,762	22,132	
1985	88.5	83.6	8.6	6.9	14.3	13.4	21.7	27.3	5.4	2.5	17,933	22,706	
1986	89.4	84.5	8.3	6.5	14.0	12.9	21.9	27.9	5.4	3.0	18,473	23,554	
1987 ³	90.3	85.7	8.1	6.4	13.7	13.5	21.7	27.8	5.8	2.9	18,522	(NA)	
1988	91.0	86.6	7.5	6.4	13.4	13.2	21.9	28.6	5.9	3.2	18,908	24,054	
15-24 years old	17.8	14.6	29.9	16.0	20.3	14.8	13.7	4.8	0.2	0.3	5,843	8,549	
25-34 years old	21.5	20.9	3.3	4.0	10.4	13.5	30.4	33.2	4.0	1.3	20,782	23,316	
35-44 years old	17.7	17.4	3.0	2.8	6.6	8.2	20.8	42.8	10.2	5.5	28,545	32,950	
45-54 years old	11.9	11.7	2.8	3.2	6.8	9.4	18.7	41.0	11.6	6.6	29,578	34,415	
55-64 years old	10.1	10.0	3.3	5.1	11.6	12.9	21.5	32.7	7.8	5.1	22,647	28,730	
65 yr. old and over	12.1	12.0	2.1	8.3	27.7	22.3	22.0	13.3	2.6	1.8	12,471	17,327	
White	78.2	75.2	6.9	5.8	12.5	13.0	22.1	29.9	6.3	3.4	19,959	(NA)	
Black	9.8	8.6	12.3	10.9	20.0	14.9	21.0	18.2	1.9	0.8	12,044	(NA)	
Hispanic ⁴	7.0	6.3	8.3	10.1	18.6	19.4	23.4	17.4	1.8	1.0	13,030	(NA)	
Northeast	18.8	17.9	6.4	5.1	11.6	11.6	22.4	31.8	7.2	4.0	21,544	(NA)	
Midwest	22.2	21.3	7.9	6.4	12.9	12.6	21.8	30.1	5.7	2.4	19,156	(NA)	
South	31.1	29.4	7.9	7.6	15.0	14.5	21.9	24.9	5.0	3.1	16,773	(NA)	
West	18.9	17.9	7.3	5.6	13.0	13.6	21.3	29.5	6.1	3.5	19,431	(NA)	
FEMALE													
1970	77.6	51.6	23.5	17.9	21.0	14.9	16.7	5.6	0.3	0.2	6,821	9,568	
1975	85.0	60.8	19.4	17.4	24.4	15.5	16.6	6.3	0.3	0.1	7,443	9,924	
1980	91.1	80.8	22.8	16.3	22.7	15.7	15.7	6.3	0.4	0.1	7,064	9,722	
1981	92.2	82.1	22.4	16.6	23.2	15.5	15.6	6.3	0.3	0.1	7,103	9,683	
1982	93.1	82.5	22.5	16.2	23.0	15.2	15.6	6.8	0.4	0.2	7,217	10,046	
1983 ²	94.3	83.8	21.8	15.6	22.3	15.2	16.6	7.8	0.6	0.2	7,608	10,570	
1984	95.3	85.6	20.9	15.1	22.7	15.2	16.6	8.7	0.7	0.3	7,820	10,912	
1985	96.4	86.5	20.4	15.1	22.6	14.6	16.9	9.3	0.8	0.3	7,935	11,185	
1986	97.3	87.8	19.6	15.0	22.3	14.3	17.9	9.8	0.8	0.3	8,214	11,594	
1987 ³	98.2	89.7	18.6	14.5	22.1	14.9	17.9	10.6	0.9	0.4	8,638	(NA)	
1988	99.0	90.6	17.9	14.4	21.5	15.0	18.3	11.4	1.1	0.4	8,884	12,311	
15-24 years old	18.1	14.5	35.2	18.7	21.7	12.9	9.6	1.8	0.1	0.1	4,485	6,596	
25-34 years old	21.8	20.2	16.9	10.1	17.2	16.1	24.7	13.8	0.9	0.3	11,565	13,590	
35-44 years old	18.2	17.0	15.9	8.8	15.9	15.5	22.8	18.8	1.9	0.5	12,546	15,624	
45-54 years old	12.7	11.7	17.5	9.0	16.4	15.4	22.1	17.0	1.8	0.8	12,020	15,435	
55-64 years old	11.3	10.4	18.7	15.6	21.2	14.4	17.3	11.0	1.1	0.7	8,377	12,346	
65 yr. old and over	16.9	16.7	5.9	24.7	36.2	14.9	11.7	5.7	0.7	0.2	7,103	10,140	
White	84.0	77.5	18.1	13.5	21.4	15.1	18.5	11.7	1.1	0.5	9,103	(NA)	
Black	11.8	10.4	15.5	21.1	22.3	14.3	17.3	8.9	0.5	0.1	7,349	(NA)	
Hispanic ⁴	7.0	5.5	21.5	17.4	24.2	14.6	14.5	7.2	0.4	0.2	6,990	(NA)	
Northeast	21.4	19.7	16.4	13.5	21.3	14.2	19.8	12.8	1.5	0.4	9,611	(NA)	
Midwest	24.0	22.6	19.2	14.7	22.4	15.1	17.6	9.8	0.9	0.4	8,299	(NA)	
South	34.2	30.6	18.3	16.1	21.0	15.7	17.8	10.1	0.7	0.3	8,424	(NA)	
West	19.5	17.8	17.1	12.3	21.6	14.4	18.7	14.0	1.3	0.6	9,699	(NA)	

NA Not available. ¹ Includes persons with income deficit. ² Beginning 1983, based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable with prior years. ³ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. ⁴ Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 166.

No. 741. Married-Couple Families With Earnings: Occupation of Longest Job in 1987 of Husband and Wife

[Married-couple families as of March 1988. Based on Current Population Survey. See headnote, table 738]

OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB OF HUSBAND	Total ¹	WIFE WORKED IN 1987									Wife did not work in 1987
		Total ¹	Occupation of longest job of wife								
			Exec., admin-istrators and man-agerial	Profes-sional special-ty	Techni-cal and re-lated sup-port	Sales work-ers	Admin. sup-port, incl. cler-ical	Preci-sion produc-tion, craft, and repair	Oper-ators, fabri-cators, labor-ers	Service work-ers	
NUMBER (1,000)											
Total	43,450	31,579	3,449	4,898	1,038	3,808	9,483	777	2,909	4,807	11,870
Husband worked in 1987 ²	41,072	29,219	3,266	4,643	983	3,523	8,883	712	2,624	4,200	11,853
Occupation of longest job of husband:											
Executive, administrators, and managerial	6,556	4,811	882	1,016	161	529	1,614	74	138	381	1,745
Professional specialty	5,477	3,999	510	1,534	127	364	999	59	90	304	1,477
Technical and related support	1,158	862	110	176	75	72	277	16	36	100	296
Sales workers	4,708	3,459	475	542	121	680	1,102	51	148	315	1,250
Administrative support, including clerical	2,019	1,503	161	192	74	141	572	27	129	205	516
Precision production, craft and repair	8,853	6,162	555	573	188	750	1,950	244	787	1,069	2,691
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	7,727	5,310	311	323	154	648	1,545	156	1,031	1,102	2,417
Service workers	2,811	1,951	194	191	56	228	552	49	147	527	861
Farming, forestry, and fishing	1,763	1,162	67	96	27	112	272	35	117	196	601
Husband did not work in 1987 ³	2,378	2,360	183	255	55	285	601	66	285	607	17
MEAN EARNINGS (dollars)											
Total	37,171	39,488	51,181	53,099	44,164	37,082	39,866	36,003	28,342	26,162	31,007
Husband worked in 1987 ²	38,629	41,715	52,945	55,081	45,838	39,214	41,626	38,192	30,230	28,967	31,022
Occupation of longest job of husband:											
Executive, administrators, and managerial	53,627	55,048	60,251	67,037	63,405	54,154	50,329	(B)	37,588	37,594	49,708
Professional specialty	53,383	55,520	65,916	60,311	54,647	54,503	50,039	(B)	38,658	37,729	47,598
Technical and related support	42,257	44,493	53,628	50,851	45,172	(B)	42,452	(B)	(B)	36,094	35,741
Sales workers	43,562	45,927	58,521	53,880	46,988	42,553	44,409	(B)	33,553	32,973	37,016
Administrative support, including clerical	34,079	37,434	43,165	42,483	(B)	35,843	38,433	(B)	31,392	26,805	24,305
Precision production, craft and repair	32,571	35,651	43,035	42,842	38,836	33,173	38,086	35,906	30,889	28,456	25,518
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	28,725	32,198	38,141	40,240	36,592	29,925	35,483	35,192	29,412	26,676	21,092
Service workers	26,826	31,362	38,882	40,582	(B)	27,151	35,103	(B)	24,392	24,686	6,548
Farming, forestry, and fishing	19,329	22,962	(B)	36,529	(B)	19,769	27,181	(B)	18,553	17,962	12,299
Husband did not work in 1987 ³	11,989	11,925	19,700	17,079	(B)	10,761	13,825	(B)	10,974	6,745	(B)

B Base figure too small to meet statistical standards for reliability of derived figure. ¹ Includes farming, forestry, and fishing, not shown separately. ² Excludes husbands whose longest job was in the Armed Forces. ³ Includes husbands whose longest job was in the Armed Forces.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 165.**No. 742. Per Capita Money Income in Current and Constant (1989) Dollars, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1970 to 1989**

[In dollars. See headnote, table 737]

YEAR	CURRENT DOLLARS				CONSTANT (1989) DOLLARS			
	All races	White	Black	Hispanic ¹	All races	White	Black	Hispanic ¹
1970	3,177	3,354	1,869	(NA)	10,153	10,719	5,973	(NA)
1975	4,818	5,072	2,972	2,847	11,105	11,690	6,850	6,562
1976	5,271	5,556	3,286	3,179	11,487	12,108	7,161	6,928
1977	5,785	6,100	3,574	3,538	11,837	12,482	7,313	7,239
1978	6,455	6,797	4,034	3,961	12,276	12,927	7,672	7,533
1979	7,168	7,574	4,444	4,432	12,243	12,936	7,590	7,570
1980	7,787	8,233	4,804	4,865	11,718	12,389	7,229	7,321
1981	8,476	8,979	5,129	5,349	11,562	12,249	6,997	7,297
1982	8,980	9,527	5,360	5,448	11,539	12,242	6,887	7,001
1983 ²	9,548	10,125	5,755	5,852	11,887	12,605	7,165	7,286
1984	10,328	10,939	6,277	6,401	12,326	13,055	7,491	7,639
1985	11,013	11,671	6,840	6,613	12,692	13,450	7,883	7,621
1986	11,670	12,352	7,207	7,000	13,203	13,975	8,154	7,920
1987 ³	12,391	13,143	7,645	7,653	13,525	14,346	8,345	8,354
1988	13,123	13,896	8,271	7,956	13,755	14,566	8,670	8,339
1989	14,056	14,896	8,747	8,390	14,056	14,896	8,747	8,390

NA Not available. ¹ Hispanic persons may be of any race. ² Beginning 1983, based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable to prior years. ³ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable to prior years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168.

No. 745. Persons Below Poverty Level and Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level: 1959 to 1989

[Persons as of **March of the following year**. For explanation of poverty level, see text, section 14]

YEAR	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (mil.)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL		AVERAGE INCOME CUTOFFS FOR NON-FARM FAMILY OF FOUR ³	
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	Number (mil.)	Percent of total population	At poverty level	At 125 percent of poverty level
1959	39.5	28.5	9.9	(NA)	22.4	18.1	55.1	(NA)	54.9	31.1	\$2,973	\$3,716
1960	39.9	28.3	(NA)	(NA)	22.2	17.8	(NA)	(NA)	54.6	30.4	3,022	3,778
1966	28.5	20.8	8.9	(NA)	14.7	12.2	41.8	(NA)	41.3	21.3	3,317	4,146
1969	24.1	16.7	7.1	(NA)	12.1	9.5	32.2	(NA)	34.7	17.4	3,743	4,679
1970	25.4	17.5	7.5	(NA)	12.6	9.9	33.5	(NA)	35.6	17.6	3,968	4,960
1975	25.9	17.8	7.5	3.0	12.3	9.7	31.3	26.9	37.2	17.6	5,500	6,875
1976	25.0	16.7	7.6	2.8	11.8	9.1	31.1	24.7	35.5	16.7	5,815	7,269
1977	24.7	16.4	7.7	2.7	11.6	8.9	31.3	22.4	35.7	16.7	6,191	7,739
1978	24.5	16.3	7.6	2.6	11.4	8.7	30.6	21.6	34.2	15.8	6,662	8,328
1979 ⁴	26.1	17.2	8.1	2.9	11.7	9.0	31.0	21.8	36.6	16.4	7,412	9,265
1980	29.3	19.7	8.6	3.5	13.0	10.2	32.5	25.7	40.7	18.1	8,414	10,518
1981	31.8	21.6	9.2	3.7	14.0	11.1	34.2	26.5	43.7	19.3	9,287	11,609
1982	34.4	23.5	9.7	4.3	15.0	12.0	35.6	29.9	46.5	20.3	9,862	12,328
1983	35.3	24.0	9.9	4.6	15.2	12.1	35.7	28.0	47.2	20.3	10,178	12,723
1984	33.7	23.0	9.5	4.8	14.4	11.5	33.8	28.4	45.3	19.4	10,609	13,261
1985	33.1	22.9	8.9	5.2	14.0	11.4	31.3	29.0	44.2	18.7	10,989	13,736
1986	32.4	22.2	9.0	5.1	13.6	11.0	31.1	27.3	43.5	18.2	11,203	14,004
1987 ⁵	32.2	21.2	9.5	5.4	13.4	10.4	32.4	28.0	43.0	17.9	11,611	14,514
1988	31.7	20.7	9.4	5.4	13.0	10.1	31.3	26.7	42.6	17.5	12,092	15,115
1989	31.5	20.8	9.3	5.4	12.8	10.0	30.7	26.2	42.7	17.3	12,675	15,844

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ Beginning 1981, income cutoffs for nonfarm families are applied to all families, both farm and nonfarm. ⁴ Population controls based on 1980 census; see text, sections 1 and 14. ⁵ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168, and earlier reports.

No. 746. Children Below the Poverty Level, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1970 to 1989

[Persons as of **March of the following year**. Covers only related children in families under 18 years old. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 729. For explanation of poverty, see text, section 14]

YEAR AND REGION	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic ²
1970	10,235	6,138	3,922	(NA)	14.9	10.5	41.5	(NA)
1971	10,344	6,341	3,836	(NA)	15.1	10.9	40.7	(NA)
1972	10,082	5,784	4,025	(NA)	14.9	10.1	42.7	(NA)
1973	9,453	5,462	3,822	1,364	14.2	9.7	40.6	27.8
1974	9,967	6,079	3,713	1,414	15.1	11.0	39.6	28.6
1975	10,882	6,748	3,884	1,619	16.8	12.5	41.4	33.1
1976	10,081	6,034	3,758	1,424	15.8	11.3	40.4	30.1
1977	10,028	5,943	3,850	1,402	16.0	11.4	41.6	28.0
1978	9,722	5,674	3,781	1,354	15.7	11.0	41.2	27.2
1979	9,993	5,909	3,745	1,505	16.0	11.4	40.8	27.7
1980	11,114	6,817	3,906	1,718	17.9	13.4	42.1	33.0
1981	12,068	7,429	4,170	1,874	19.5	14.7	44.9	35.4
1982	13,139	8,282	4,388	2,117	21.3	16.5	47.3	38.9
1983	13,427	8,534	4,273	2,251	21.8	17.0	46.2	37.7
1984	12,929	8,086	4,320	2,317	21.0	16.1	46.2	38.7
1985	12,483	7,838	4,057	2,512	20.1	15.6	43.1	39.6
1986	12,257	7,714	4,039	2,413	19.8	15.3	42.7	37.1
1987 ³	12,275	7,398	4,234	2,606	19.7	14.7	44.4	38.9
1988	11,935	7,095	4,148	2,576	19.0	14.0	42.8	37.3
1989	12,001	7,165	4,257	2,496	19.0	14.1	43.2	35.5

NA Not available. ¹ Includes persons of other races, not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168, and earlier reports.

No. 750. Persons Below Poverty Level and Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level, by Race of Householder and Family Status: 1979 to 1988

[Persons as of March of following year. For explanation of poverty level, see text, section 14]

RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER AND FAMILY STATUS	BELOW POVERTY LEVEL					BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL				
	1979 ¹	1985	1986	1987 ²	1988	1979 ¹	1985	1986	1987 ²	1988
NUMBER (mil.)										
All persons ³	26.1	33.1	32.4	32.2	31.7	36.6	44.2	43.5	43.0	42.6
In families	20.0	25.7	24.8	24.7	24.0	28.1	34.4	33.2	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	5.5	7.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.8	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.3
Related children under 18 years	10.0	12.5	12.3	12.3	11.9	13.4	15.8	15.5	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	4.5	6.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	7.0	8.9	8.2	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	5.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	8.0	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.6
White	17.2	22.9	22.2	21.2	20.7	25.2	31.5	30.7	29.7	29.2
In families	12.5	17.1	16.4	15.6	15.0	18.4	23.7	22.6	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	3.6	5.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	5.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.3
Related children under 18 years	5.9	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.1	8.2	10.3	10.0	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	3.0	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.4	5.9	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.5	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.4
Black	8.1	8.9	9.0	9.5	9.4	10.3	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.3
In families	6.8	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.7	8.8	9.3	9.2	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
Related children under 18 years	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.8	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.9	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
In families with female householder, no husband present ³	13.5	16.4	16.9	16.3	16.2	17.4	20.1	21.0	(NA)	(NA)
In families	9.4	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.6	13.7	14.2	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4
Related children under 18 years	5.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.6	7.9	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.9	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.4	5.8	6.0	(NA)	(NA)
In all other families ³	12.6	16.7	15.4	15.3	14.9	19.2	24.1	22.5	(NA)	(NA)
In families	10.6	14.1	12.8	12.6	12.1	16.5	20.7	19.0	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	4.5	5.6	5.1	(NA)	(NA)
Related children under 18 years	4.4	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.6	8.2	7.6	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	3.4	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.9	5.4	6.9	6.3	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.3	3.4	(NA)	(NA)
PERCENT OF POPULATION										
All persons ³	11.7	14.0	13.6	13.4	13.0	16.4	18.7	18.2	17.9	17.5
In families	10.2	12.6	12.0	12.0	11.6	14.4	16.9	16.2	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	9.2	11.4	10.9	10.7	10.4	13.1	15.3	14.7	14.3	14.1
Related children under 18 years	16.0	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.0	21.3	25.5	25.1	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	6.1	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.6	9.5	11.3	10.3	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	21.9	21.5	21.6	20.8	20.6	30.7	29.0	29.8	29.0	27.9
White	9.0	11.4	11.0	10.4	10.1	13.1	15.7	15.2	14.6	14.2
In families	7.4	9.9	9.4	8.9	8.6	10.9	13.7	13.0	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	6.9	9.1	8.6	8.1	7.9	10.2	12.7	12.0	11.4	11.2
Related children under 18 years	11.4	15.6	15.3	14.7	14.0	15.9	20.5	20.0	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	4.7	6.4	5.7	5.3	5.0	7.5	9.5	8.6	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	19.7	19.6	19.2	18.3	18.1	28.6	27.0	27.3	26.3	25.3
Black	31.0	31.3	31.1	32.4	31.3	39.9	38.8	38.7	39.3	37.9
In families	30.0	30.5	29.7	31.2	30.0	39.0	37.9	37.1	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	27.8	28.7	28.0	29.4	28.2	36.2	35.8	35.0	35.5	34.2
Related children under 18 years	40.8	43.1	42.7	44.3	42.8	51.1	51.0	50.8	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	18.2	17.7	16.5	17.9	16.8	26.1	24.8	23.3	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	37.3	34.7	38.5	37.0	36.8	45.4	42.7	47.3	46.5	45.6
In families with female householder, no husband present ³	32.0	33.5	34.2	32.9	32.1	41.3	41.1	42.4	(NA)	(NA)
In families	34.9	37.6	38.3	38.1	37.2	43.2	44.5	45.6	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	30.4	34.0	34.6	34.2	33.4	38.2	40.8	41.6	40.5	40.4
Related children under 18 years	48.6	53.6	54.4	53.7	52.9	58.0	60.7	62.3	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	16.9	17.3	17.5	18.1	16.9	23.9	24.2	24.1	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	26.0	24.8	25.1	23.6	23.1	37.0	33.9	35.0	(NA)	(NA)
In all other families ³	7.0	8.9	8.2	8.0	7.8	10.6	12.8	11.9	(NA)	(NA)
In families	6.3	8.2	7.3	7.2	6.9	9.8	11.9	10.9	(NA)	(NA)
Householder	5.5	7.0	6.3	6.1	5.9	8.8	10.5	9.5	(NA)	(NA)
Related children under 18 years	8.5	11.7	10.8	10.6	10.0	13.0	16.5	15.4	(NA)	(NA)
Other family members	5.1	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.4	8.1	9.8	8.8	(NA)	(NA)
Unrelated individuals	16.9	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.7	22.9	23.2	23.5	(NA)	(NA)

¹ Population controls based on 1980 census; see text, section 14. ² Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not directly comparable with prior years. ³ Includes races and members of unrelated subfamilies not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 161, and unpublished data.

No. 751. Families Below Poverty Level and Below 125 Percent of Poverty Level: 1959 to 1989

[Families as of March of the following year. For explanation of poverty level, see text, section 14]

YEAR	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				BELOW 125 PERCENT OF POVERTY LEVEL	
	All races ¹	White	Black	His- panic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	His- panic ²	Number (1,000)	Percent
1959	8,320	6,185	1,860	(NA)	18.5	15.2	48.1	(NA)	11,790	26.2
1960	8,243	6,115	(NA)	(NA)	18.1	14.9	(NA)	(NA)	11,525	25.4
1970	5,260	3,708	1,481	(NA)	10.1	8.0	29.5	(NA)	7,516	14.4
1972	5,075	3,441	1,529	(NA)	9.3	7.1	29.0	(NA)	7,347	13.5
1973	4,828	3,219	1,527	468	8.8	6.6	28.1	19.8	7,044	12.8
1974	4,922	3,352	1,479	526	8.8	6.8	26.9	21.2	7,195	12.9
1975	5,450	3,838	1,513	627	9.7	7.7	27.1	25.1	7,974	14.2
1976	5,311	3,560	1,617	598	9.4	7.1	27.9	23.1	7,647	13.5
1977	5,311	3,540	1,637	591	9.3	7.0	28.2	21.4	7,713	13.5
1978	5,280	3,523	1,622	559	9.1	6.9	27.5	20.4	7,417	12.8
1979 ³	5,320	3,515	1,666	610	9.1	6.8	27.6	19.7	7,586	13.0
1979 ⁴	5,461	3,581	1,722	614	9.2	6.9	27.8	20.3	7,784	13.1
1980	6,217	4,195	1,826	751	10.3	8.0	28.9	23.2	8,764	14.5
1981	6,851	4,670	1,972	792	11.2	8.8	30.8	24.0	9,568	15.7
1982	7,512	5,118	2,158	916	12.2	9.6	33.0	27.2	10,279	16.7
1983 ⁵	7,647	5,220	2,161	981	12.3	9.7	32.3	25.9	(NA)	(NA)
1984	7,277	4,925	2,094	991	11.6	9.1	30.9	25.2	9,901	15.8
1985	7,223	4,983	1,983	1,074	11.4	9.1	28.7	25.5	9,753	15.3
1986	7,023	4,811	1,987	1,085	10.9	8.6	28.0	24.7	9,476	14.7
1987	7,059	4,592	2,149	1,183	10.8	8.2	29.9	25.8	9,458	14.5
1987 ⁶	7,005	4,567	2,117	1,168	10.7	8.1	29.4	25.5	9,338	14.3
1988	6,874	4,471	2,089	1,141	10.4	7.9	28.2	23.7	9,284	14.1
1989	6,784	4,409	2,077	1,133	10.3	7.8	27.8	23.4	9,267	14.0

NA Not available. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ Population controls based on 1970 census; see text, section 14. ⁴ Population controls based on 1980 census; see text, section 14. ⁵ Beginning 1983, data based on revised Hispanic population controls; data not directly comparable with prior years. ⁶ Beginning 1987, based on revised processing procedures; data not comparable with prior years. See text, section 14, and source.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168.

No. 752. Families Below Poverty Level—Selected Characteristics, by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1989

[Families as of March 1990. For explanation of poverty, see text, section 14. For composition of regions, see fig. 1, inside front cover]

CHARACTERISTIC	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL (1,000)				PERCENT BELOW POVERTY LEVEL			
	All races ¹	White	Black	His- panic ²	All races ¹	White	Black	His- panic ²
Total	6,784	4,409	2,077	1,133	10.3	7.8	27.8	23.4
Age of householder:								
15 to 24 years old	869	535	312	160	30.4	23.9	60.6	39.4
25 to 34 years old	2,218	1,406	718	390	14.9	11.4	35.3	26.7
35 to 44 years old	1,567	1,012	461	292	9.4	7.2	23.6	23.8
45 to 54 years old	738	500	193	141	6.3	5.0	16.3	17.7
55 to 64 years old	689	447	220	81	7.4	5.5	24.3	15.6
65 years old and over	703	510	173	70	6.6	5.3	19.6	16.0
Northeast	1,092	767	274	225	8.1	6.5	21.4	27.6
Midwest	1,521	1,001	488	74	9.5	7.0	33.7	22.3
South	2,897	1,663	1,179	403	12.5	8.9	28.4	25.2
West	1,274	978	137	432	9.6	8.4	22.9	20.6
Size of family:								
Two persons	2,264	1,601	585	229	8.2	6.6	22.7	18.6
Three persons	1,504	915	532	239	9.8	7.1	27.3	21.5
Four persons	1,416	958	382	281	10.1	8.0	25.8	24.5
Five persons	801	501	272	168	13.5	10.3	33.2	23.6
Six persons	421	234	165	105	21.1	15.6	44.3	30.3
Seven persons or more	378	199	141	111	32.3	25.5	51.2	38.0
Mean size	3.55	3.45	3.68	4.12	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Mean number of children per family with children	2.26	2.18	2.39	2.53	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Education of householder: ³								
Elementary: Less than 8 years	956	656	246	357	25.5	22.7	34.8	32.5
8 years	474	364	103	98	15.9	14.0	33.4	29.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	1,369	801	530	191	19.2	14.0	41.9	28.4
4 years	2,070	1,394	607	196	8.9	7.0	23.4	16.2
College: 1 year or more	922	595	251	80	3.6	2.6	12.3	8.1
Work experience of householder in 1989: ⁴								
Total ⁵	6,784	4,409	2,077	1,133	10.3	7.8	27.8	23.4
Worked	3,319	2,331	866	605	6.6	5.3	16.9	16.4
50 to 52 weeks	1,420	1,035	337	271	3.5	2.9	8.9	10.0
49 weeks or less	1,899	1,296	529	334	19.0	15.4	39.7	34.1
Did not work	3,444	2,068	1,201	527	23.4	17.1	54.3	47.8

X Not applicable. ¹ Includes other races not shown separately. ² Hispanic persons may be of any race. ³ Householder 25 years old and over. ⁴ Restricted to families with civilian workers. ⁵ Includes Armed Forces not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, series P-60, No. 168.

Arizona

Caseload Statistics:

Population - 1991

State 3,763,350
Phoenix 995,897

Phoenix Data

AFDC (February, 1991)

Caseload: 25,575
Recipients: 73,222

General Assistance (February, 1991)

Caseload: 3,422
Recipients: 3,637

For Arizona, caseload grew 25,000 cases or 68% from July 1989 through January, 1992, second only to New Hampshire in percentage terms.

Unemployment Rate

March 1991 - 4.3%
March 1992 - 7.7%

Persons Below Poverty Level

1991 - 109,285 (11% of population)
1992 - 111,312 (estimated)

Food Stamp Recipients

1990 - 47,737

Arizona FY 1990

Average Monthly Caseload: 43,119
Average Monthly Recipients: 124,027
Average Payment/Family \$269
Average Payment/Person \$94

Payment Statistics: (Actual Federal Reimbursement, FY 1991)

AFDC	\$107,998,000
IV-A Child Care	2,354,000
Emergency Assistance	119,000
State/Local Administration	16,683,000
Total	\$127,154,000

Racial/ethnic breakdown - 1980

	white	black	nat. am	asian	hispanic	65+
State	82.4%	2.8%	5.6%	.8%	16.2%	11.3
Phoenix	84.3%	4.8%	1.3%	.9%	14.8%	9.3

Estimated poverty rate for the state

1990	13.7%
1989	14.1%

city population rank

1980	24th	
1990	20th	40.6% increase

Average Income 1985

State	\$10,561
Phoenix	\$11,363

Percent of families below the poverty line - 1980 census

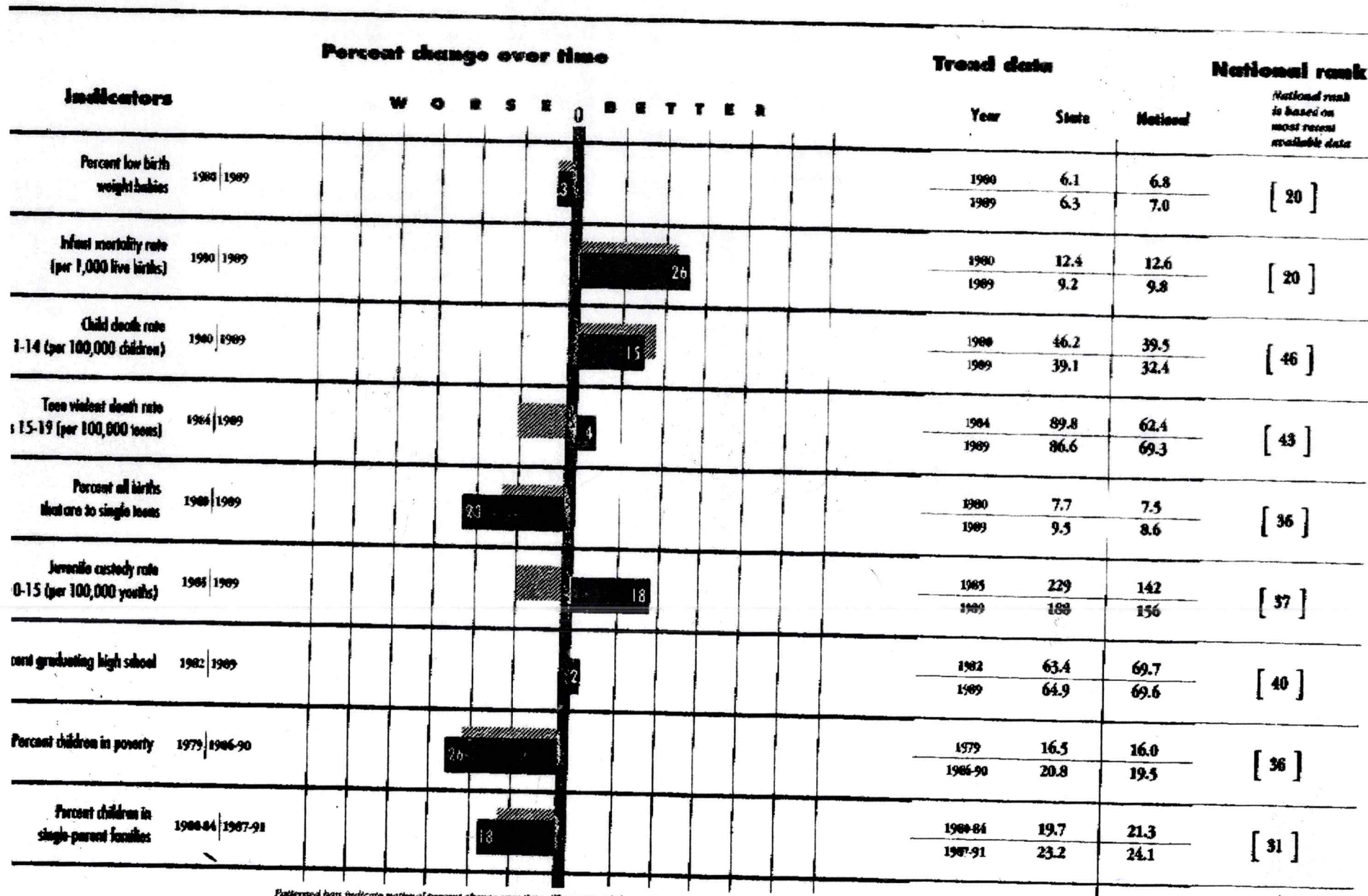
State	9.5%
Phoenix	8.1%

Percent unemployed - 1986

State	6.9%
Phoenix	5.8%

Percent of families with female headed households - 1980

State	8.9%
Phoenix	10.1%



Black, non-Hispanic

Median income of families with children	[\$32,768 1979-83]	[\$33,864 1984-88]	[\$33,424 1985-89]	[\$32,397 1984-90]
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Median income of families with children in the top and bottom fifth	[\$67,678 1979-83]	[\$79,027 1984-88]	[\$80,608 1985-89]	[\$81,940 1984-90]
	[\$9,777 1979-83]	[\$9,470 1984-88]	[\$9,761 1985-89]	[\$10,014 1984-90]

AFDC and Food Stamp benefits as percent of poverty	[59.8% 1982]	[62.4% 1989]	[62.9% 1990]	[65.8% 1991]
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Percent children without health insurance	[29.3% 1980-84]	[27.7% 1985-89]	[27.1% 1984-90]	[27.4% 1987-91]
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Children living with their parents	[715,024 1980]	[830,381 1990]	Percent children living with their parents	[90.3% 1980]	[89.7% 1990]
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Children living with other relatives	[57,548 1980]	[74,320 1990]	Percent children living with other relatives	[7.3% 1980]	[7.6% 1990]
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Children living outside family	[18,915 1980]	[26,418 1990]	Percent children living outside family	[2.4% 1980]	[2.7% 1990]
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Total population under age 18	[791,487 1984]	[981,119 1990]	Percent population under age 18	[29.1% 1980]	[26.8% 1990]
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Total minority population under age 18	[286,200 1980]	[395,289 1990]	Percent population under age 18 that is minority	[36.2% 1980]	[40.3% 1990]
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African Americans under age 18	[37,949 1990]	Percent minority population under age 18 that is African-American	[9.6% 1990]
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Hispanics under age 18*	[269,374 1990]	Percent minority population under age 18 that is Hispanic*	[67.1% 1990]
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Asian Americans under age 18	[15,481 1990]	Percent minority population under age 18 that is Asian-American	[3.9% 1990]
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Native Americans under age 18	[85,498 1990]	Percent minority population under age 18 that is Native American	[21.6% 1990]
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Other minorities under age 18	[131,184 1990]	Percent minority population under age 18 that is other minorities	[33.2% 1990]
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*People of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Executive Office of the President

Fact Sheet
January 1992

Federal Drug Funding and Grants to Arizona

Federal Anti-Drug Funding Grows by 93 Percent in Past Three Years

Since the Bush Administration developed the National Drug Control Strategy in 1989, funding for anti-drug programs has grown by over 93 percent to approximately \$12.7 billion in Fiscal Year 1993. Of this amount, more than one in every four Federal dollars (\$3.5 billion) will go directly to State and local governments. Approximately half of State and local funding is earmarked for local support. The FY 1993 budget request includes:

- \$761 million for the Department of Health and Human Services Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant;
- \$508 million for the Department of Education Drug-Free Schools and Communities Block Grant;
- \$413 million for the Department of Justice Block Grant;
- \$270 million for the Department of Health and Human Services Demonstration Grants for Treatment including \$86 million for the Capacity Expansion Program;
- \$165 million for the Department of Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grants;
- \$115 million for the Department of Health and Human Services Demonstration Grants for Prevention targeting at-risk youth;
- \$114 million for the Department of Health and Human Services Community Partnership Grants; and
- \$60 million for Department of Education Urban Emergency Grants.

Federal Anti-Drug Assistance to Arizona Reaches \$19.3 million

Federal Block Grants for Drug Programs:

Agency	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY92*
Department of Justice	\$1.8	\$5.8	\$6.2	\$5.9
Dept. of Health and Human Services	\$4.1	\$6.7	\$6.9	\$6.7
Department of Education	\$3.8	\$5.8	\$6.6	\$6.6
TOTAL	\$9.7	\$18.2	\$19.7	\$19.3

* Estimate

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

ARIZONA

*Governor:**Lt. Governor:**Attorney General:**State Drug Program Coordinator:**U.S. Senators:**Fife Symington (R)**(None)**Grant Woods (R)**Jack Moortel**Dennis DeConcini (D)**John McCain (R)**State Overview*

- o Drug prevention and coordination efforts are well organized through the Governor's Alliance Against Drugs. Started in 1988, it now has 81 coalitions focusing on community mobilization with State and local government, media, and business participation. The Alliance requires all communities to develop a comprehensive substance abuse plan relevant to their community.
- o Arizona has developed an overall drug prevention, education, and treatment strategy to improve the efficiency of current prevention plans through better planning, coordination, and consolidation among State agencies.
- o The Governor's Alliance Against Drugs initiated a Business Partnership Program which seeks to increase the resources available to Alliance communities and to involve State businesses in community drug prevention efforts.
- o Arizona is the recipient of illicit drugs from international sources that are destined for consumers in many other States. The State is the target of expanding drug gang activity, and is a conduit for illicit drugs transported to the West Coast and the Southeast Coast of the United States. The State also has its own serious illicit drug consumption by residents. It has become a "producer" state with sophisticated marijuana growing operations and clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.
- o Arizona has a contiguous land boundary of 350 miles with Mexico. Major drug smuggling operations based in Mexico dominate the movement of drugs into and through Arizona. Other American based drug trafficking groups utilize Arizona as a domestic forward base in their drug smuggling activities. Within the last three years drug trafficking elements have either expanded from the Los Angeles and San Diego areas into Arizona or have relocated some of their principal clandestine activities. Phoenix and Tucson have substantial crack cocaine distribution activities along with drug-related violence.
- o Arizona is one of the primary participants in the High

Intensity Drug Trafficking Area border program focusing on information and intelligence sharing systems.

State Demographics (1989)

Population (19:	3,487,000
Criminal Justice:	
Violent Crime Offenses per 100,000 (1990):	652
Property Crime per 100,000 (1990):	7,236
Prison Population:	12,158
Overcrowding in State Prisons:	98% capacity
Corrections Expenditures:	\$283 per capita
Treatment:	
IV Drug Abuse Client Admissions:	2,832
Per Capita Drug Treatment Expenditures:	\$311

Federal Drug Grants to Arizona

<u>Agency</u>	<u>FY 89</u>	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>	<u>FY 92</u>
Justice	1.8	5.8	6.2	5.9
HHS	4.1	6.7	6.9	6.7
Education	<u>3.8</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>
Total	9.7	18.2	19.7	19.3

BSLA/ONDCP
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2/04/1992

BUSH LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY - PRESERVATION

PHOENIX, ARIZONA*Mayor:**Police Chief:**Maricopa County Sheriff:**City Drug Coordinator:**U.S. Senators:**U.S. Representative:**Paul Johnson**Dennis Garrett**Tom Agnos**Jan Hayes**Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D)**Sen. John McCain (R)**Rep. John Rhodes (R)**Overview*

- o Located in Maricopa County, the city of Phoenix has a population of over 980,000. It is one of the fastest growing areas in Arizona.
- o In 1990, 57 percent of all violent crime and 56 percent of all drug arrests in the state occurred in the Phoenix metropolitan area.
- o The most abused drugs in Phoenix are PCP and LSD. Phoenix is also the center of the heroin trade in Arizona.
- o The DEA has determined that heroin and cocaine are entering Phoenix through the Mexican border near Tucson. Arizona has a contiguous land boundary of 350 miles with Mexico which is mostly unprotected. Isolated desert areas are often used for illegal methamphetamine laboratories.
- o Los Angeles based gangs such as the Bloods and the Crypts control the crack cocaine business in Phoenix. In the state of Arizona, these two gangs reside in sixteen cities.
- o Phoenix has a large population of Native Americans living in the area. The alcohol consumption among this group is higher than the national average. Approximately 53 percent of the Native American population has a substance abuse problem.
- o In 1990, there were 11,611 violent crimes committed in Phoenix, an increase of almost one thousand. In that same period, property crimes increased from 21,366 to 22,431.
- o In 1990, there were almost 5,000 illegal drug possession/sales arrests. Over one half of these arrests were for sale/distribution of cocaine.

Federal Drug Grants to Arizona

Agency	FY89	FY90	FY91	FY92*
Justice	\$1.8	\$5.8	\$6.2	\$5.9
HHS	\$4.1	\$6.7	\$6.9	\$6.7
<u>Education</u>	<u>\$3.8</u>	<u>\$5.8</u>	<u>\$6.6</u>	<u>\$6.6</u>
Total	\$9.7	\$18.2	\$19.7	\$19.3

*estimate

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5/1/92

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A F D C Caseload Growth

Prepared by the American Public Welfare Association

July 1989 / January 1992

Sorted by percent change in cases (in thousands)

Rank	State	July 1989 Cases	Jan. 1992 Cases	Percent Change
1	New Hampshire	5.3	10.5	98.1
2	Alabama	37.0	62.2	67.8
3	Florida	121.6	203.7	67.5
4	Nevada	7.4	11.9	60.8
5	North Carolina	78.3	120.1	53.4
6	Delaware	7.3	10.7	46.6
7	Connecticut	37.7	55.2	46.4
8	Georgia	93.1	134.5	44.5
9	Vermont	7.0	10.1	44.3
10	Texas	183.6	264.9	44.3
11	Kentucky	58.3	83.0	42.4
12	New Mexico	20.1	28.6	42.3
13	Alaska	7.3	10.3	41.1
14	Rhode Island	15.2	21.0	38.2
15	South Carolina	35.5	48.8	37.5
16	Oregon	30.6	42.0	37.3
17	Indiana	51.0	68.8	34.9
18	Tennessee	70.6	95.1	34.7
19	Maine	18.0	23.9	32.8
20	Oklahoma	35.7	47.2	32.2
21	California	604.7	796.4	31.7
22	Wyoming	5.0	6.5	30.0
23	Virginia	54.2	70.1	29.3
24	Idaho	5.8	7.4	27.6
25	Maryland	63.0	79.7	26.5
26	Massachusetts	87.6	110.5	26.1
27	Missouri	67.4	85.0	26.1
28	Colorado	33.2	41.6	25.3
29	New Jersey	100.1	122.8	22.7
30	Virgin Islands	0.9	1.1	22.2
31	Montana	9.0	11.0	22.2
32	Washington	78.1	95.4	22.2
33	Utah	14.8	17.8	20.3
34	Ohio	218.6	259.7	18.8
35	North Dakota	5.4	6.4	18.5
36	District of Columbia	18.1	21.4	18.2
37	New York	336.6	396.5	17.8
38	Nebraska	14.1	16.6	17.7
39	Illinois	198.5	229.9	15.8
40	Kansas	24.7	28.6	15.8
41	West Virginia	35.1	40.5	15.4
42	Hawaii	13.9	16.0	15.1
43	Pennsylvania	173.5	199.5	15.0
44	Minnesota	53.7	61.1	13.8
45	Alabama	44.5	50.6	13.7
46	Arkansas	24.0	26.8	11.7
47	South Dakota	6.6	7.3	10.6
48	Iowa	33.7	36.8	9.2
49	Guam	1.1	1.2	9.1
50	Michigan*	210.2	225.5	7.3
51	Wisconsin	79.0	82.9	4.9
52	Puerto Rico	59.4	61.7	3.9
53	Mississippi	59.2	59.9	1.2
54	Louisiana	91.8	92.4	0.7

Food Stamp Participant Increase by State

Prepared by the American Public Welfare Association
July 1989 / January 1992

Sorted by percent change

Rank	State	July 1989 Persons	Jan. 1992 Persons	Percent Change
1	New Hampshire	22,687	58,128	156.22
2	Florida	683,036	1,354,913	98.37
3	Nevada	41,831	78,828	88.44
4	Connecticut	115,384	199,097	72.55
5	Delaware	29,441	49,208	67.14
6	Alaska	272,597	448,761	64.60
7	Washington	265,611	429,753	61.80
8	Vermont	33,171	53,150	60.23
9	Indiana	276,276	442,624	60.21
10	Maine	84,003	131,110	56.08
11	North Carolina	386,258	593,580	53.67
12	Virginia	326,986	490,618	50.04
13	Rhode Island	57,001	85,339	49.71
14	New Mexico	146,512	217,294	48.31
15	Texas	1,659,003	2,423,280	46.07
16	Georgia	485,681	703,008	44.75
17	South Carolina	252,258	364,363	44.44
18	District of Columbia	57,983	81,726	40.95
19	California	1,780,476	2,462,000	38.28
20	Tennessee	494,625	681,581	37.80
21	Missouri	400,284	549,319	37.23
22	Maryland	246,939	338,334	37.01
23	New Jersey	355,355	483,786	36.14
24	Oklahoma	252,067	337,843	34.03
25	Massachusetts	316,846	424,540	33.99
26	New York	1,409,633	1,878,297	33.25
27	Oregon	205,474	270,860	31.82
28	Kansas	130,767	171,577	31.21
29	Idaho	55,153	72,341	31.16
30	Utah	94,381	121,536	28.77
31	Arkansas	220,392	279,682	26.90
32	Alabama	435,296	547,898	25.87
33	Colorado	206,645	259,182	25.42
34	Pennsylvania	911,206	1,124,459	23.40
35	Minnesota	246,246	302,258	22.75
36	Montana	53,922	66,079	22.55
37	Wyoming	27,815	33,802	21.52
38	West Virginia	256,648	310,178	20.86
39	Wisconsin	284,353	341,977	20.26
40	Kentucky	448,071	535,341	19.48
41	Illinois	974,221	1,159,516	19.02
42	Ohio	1,071,114	1,259,416	17.58
43	Iowa	164,508	193,381	17.55
44	North Dakota	38,847	45,422	16.93
45	Nebraska	91,523	106,833	16.73
46	Michigan	876,266	987,665	12.71
47	Hawaii	79,510	89,457	12.51
48	South Dakota	49,500	54,900	10.91
49	Mississippi	491,564	532,167	8.26
50	Louisiana	722,324	764,232	5.80
51	Virgin Islands	16,067	16,168	0.63
52	Alaska	24,746	24,343	-1.64
53	Guam	12,200	11,400	-6.56
54	Puerto Rico	N/A	N/A	N/A
55				34.34

1990 UCR CRIME INDEX RATE PER 100,000.

(Reported crime data collected by the FBI's Uniform Crime Report system. 1991 data is not yet available.)

CRIME:	National Avg.	State Avg.	Phoenix Avg.
Violent Crime	731.8	652.4	1,085.0
Murder	9.4	7.7	13.0
Rape	41.2	40.9	52.1
Robbery	257.0	160.9	344.2
Assault	424.1	442.8	675.7
Property Crime	5,088.5	7,236.4	9,675.9
Burglary	1,235.9	1,669.9	2,510.9
Larceny	3,194.8	4,703.0	5,382.7
Auto Theft	657.8	863.5	1,782.3

THE PRISON SITUATION AMONG THE STATES, 1990.

(Excerpts from Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Prisoners in 1990.")

Arizona had the fifth highest incarceration rate among the States in 1990. (375 per 100,00 residents)

Arizona had the eighth highest increase in prison population among the States between 1985-1990. (67.2%)

In 1989, Arizona held 117 state prisoners in local jails because of prison crowding. This represented 0.9% of all State prisoners.

In 1990, only 52 State prisoners were held in local jails because of prison crowding. This represented 0.4% of all State prisoners.

In 1990, Arizona had an operational capacity for 13,884 prisoners. They operated at 103% of capacity.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(Excerpts from Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, "Capital Punishment 1990.")

In Arizona, the death sentence can be given only for first-degree murder.

The method of execution is by lethal gas.

There is no specified minimum age for capital punishment in Arizona.

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U.S. Department of Justice

OPERATION GUNSMOKE

A stylized illustration of a handgun, specifically a semi-automatic pistol, is positioned below the word "GUNSMOKE". The handgun is pointing upwards, with its barrel aligned with the letter "S" in "GUNSMOKE".**U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE****Dirty Dozen Gang -- PHOENIX**

When Operation Gunsmoke investigators stealthily entered his house, Michael "Elephant Mike" Sullivan, a known member of the "Dirty Dozen" motorcycle gang, was in his bedroom surrounded by 17 rifles, shotguns and handguns. His cache included a 9mm Uzi, a .45 caliber semi-automatic handgun, and assorted shotguns and rifles. Sullivan offered no resistance. A potentially lethal encounter was averted. According to one arresting officer, "by the time the Gunsmoke team was in the house, 'Elephant Mike' really didn't have a chance."

Sullivan was apprehended as a result of the earlier capture of four members of his motorcycle gang, Michael "Teddy Bear" Work, James Fisher, Shirley Pierce, and Robert Soboski.

"Teddy Bear" Work was wanted by the State of Arizona for parole violation. Work has an extensive criminal history, and had recently been released from prison. The Operation Gunsmoke task force located Work after investigating complaints by neighbors about suspicious activities at Work's residence.

The activities involved the Aryan Brotherhood, a violent,

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MAY 01 '92 14:01 ATT.OFFICE

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white supremacist organization whose members are indoctrinated in prison, and the "Dirty Dozen" motorcycle gangs. The task force discovered that the house was a beehive of illegal activity and the nexus of a complex weapons, narcotics and prostitution ring.

When the investigators entered Work's house, they discovered that the electricity had been shut off. The Gunsmoke teams were forced to search the rooms by flashlight. In this hazardous setting, they apprehended Work, Fisher, Pierce and Soboski.

Pierce, who had no prior criminal history, had a .38 caliber revolver in her purse. Just released from state prison, Soboski had a .22 caliber revolver in his pocket. He has a record of armed robbery, narcotics possession, and burglary. Fisher has been arrested for burglary, assault, firearms violations, and drug possession. He was carrying a 380 semi-automatic handgun and was found in possession of methamphetamine. Investigators also uncovered a 12 gauge pump shotgun in the bedroom. Each weapon confiscated inside Work's residence was loaded.

The investigation of Work led to "Elephant Mike" Sullivan, the owner of Work's house and a fellow gang member. Sullivan was wanted on a Maricopa County warrant for contempt of court. Eight Gunsmoke investigators surrounded Sullivan's house, and neutralized his two pitbull guard dogs with fire extinguisher spray. The five adults and three children in the residence were asleep.

In addition to the 17 guns in Sullivan's bedroom, the Gunsmoke officers found three more guns in the house, making a total of 20 guns taken at the apprehension scene.

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U.S. Department of Justice

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United States Marshals Service



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
April 30, 1992

Contact: U.S. Marshals Service
602-670-6426
or 202-307-9065

Donald W. Tucker, U.S. Marshal for the District of Arizona, today announced the arrests of 119 criminals in Arizona as a result of "Operation Gunsmoke" -- a ten-week, multi-agency manhunt in cities across the nation. The operation, which was centered in Phoenix and Tucson, focused on the apprehension of violent criminals and those involved in significant illegal drug activity.

Among those arrested were 4 individuals charged with murder and 33 fugitives who were armed at the time of arrest.

Marshal Tucker said the project "was carried out by Deputy U.S. Marshals and criminal investigators from four Phoenix and Tucson-area law enforcement agencies, who concentrated on violent criminals with a history of crimes involving weapons and drug traffickers who had evaded arrest, jumped bond or bail, and had managed to remain at large to continue their criminal activities."

Joining with the Marshals Service for Operation Gunsmoke were the Phoenix Police Department, the Maricopa County Sheriff's Department, the Pima County Sheriff's Department and the Arizona

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Department of Public Safety.

Initiated by the Marshals Service at the direction of U.S. Attorney General William Barr, Operation Gunsmoke was designed to complement the Justice Department's "Project Triggerlock", which is a comprehensive effort to use federal laws pertaining to firearm violence to target the most dangerous violent criminals and put them away for hard time. The joint local, state and federal task forces operated in more than 40 cities, including Detroit, Kansas City, Phoenix, New York City, Newark (NJ), Miami, Washington, D.C., San Diego, and Houston.

In a Washington, D.C. news conference earlier today, Attorney General Barr announced that the total project resulted in the arrests of 3,313 fugitives and the seizure of \$1,950,490 in cash and property. Guns, drugs and other contraband valued at approximately \$4,158,629 were seized by the Operation Gunsmoke task forces.

More than 730 guns and other weapons -- including revolvers, semi-automatic handguns, sawed-off shotguns and assault rifles -- were seized, and 365 of those captured were armed at the time of their arrest.

Barr said: "The success of Operation Gunsmoke is a reflection of the full commitment on the part of President Bush and the Department of Justice to assist state and local anti-crime efforts; especially those targeted at violent criminals and drug criminals."

According to Marshal Tucker, "the state and local officers

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in Gunsmoke cities teamed up with Deputy U.S. Marshals to track down the criminals and, at the same time, they targeted the cash and property obtained by the criminals through their illegal activities. To quote Attorney General Barr, there is a satisfying element of irony in the success of the seizure aspect of the project. These criminals helped pay for their own capture," Tucker said. The cash and property seized from the fugitives in the "Gunsmoke" cities will go a long way toward offsetting the expenses of the operation.

In Arizona, cash and property valued at \$248,000 was seized from the criminals and 68 guns, plus drugs and other contraband valued at approximately \$196,000 were also seized in this area during the operation.

"The violent nature of many of the fugitives targeted in this operation makes a project like this very dangerous -- and very satisfying for those of us in law enforcement," Marshal Tucker said. "It is particularly satisfying to report that no law enforcement officer was seriously injured during Operation Gunsmoke."

In his Washington, D.C. news conference earlier today, Attorney General Barr said "the key to the success of "Gunsmoke" was its ability to focus resources specifically on dangerous criminals, repeat offenders, and those with records of drug-related violence, and to marshal a combination of specialized skills and abilities from the participating agencies."

Elaborating on that point, Marshal Tucker said the state and

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local agencies "not only committed experienced law enforcement officers for the duration of the operation but those officers brought with them valuable knowledge of the community and its criminal element. In addition," Tucker said, "the U.S. Marshals Service assigned deputy U.S. marshals from around the nation to the 'Gunsmoke' locations and provided communications, vehicles and specialized investigative equipment. Equally important, was the Marshals' authority to 'specially deputize' the state and local law enforcement officers. This deputization empowered local officers to exercise arrest powers outside their normal jurisdictional boundaries. Consequently, fugitive teams were able to pursue investigative leads and make arrests wherever the fugitives were located."

Of those arrested during Operation Gunsmoke, 149 were apprehended outside the jurisdiction where the federal arrest warrant was issued.

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Arizona
Recent Program Data: FY 1992
USDA, Food and Nutrition Service, Program Information Division
FNS - National Data Bank

05/01/92

SR #5

Programs	February 1991	January 1992	February 1992	1991 FY Totals	Percent Change February 92-91
FOOD STAMP PROGRAM					
PARTICIPATION (AVG)	381,040	448,761	435,881	388,326	19.64
VALUE OF COUPONS (\$)	25,295,634	31,052,316	31,227,365	309,616,223	23.45
AVERAGE BENEFIT/PERSON (\$)	66.39	69.20	68.50	66.44	3.18
TOTAL COST 1/ (\$)	25,295,634	31,052,316	31,227,365	327,185,674	23.43
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PRG.					
AVERAGE DAILY LUNCHES	305,934	325,990	327,227	307,895	6.96
LUNCHES SERVED					
FREE	2,848,161	3,223,891	3,248,548	27,221,103	14.06
REDUCED PRICE	464,951	476,689	474,671	4,279,110	2.09
PAID	2,408,447	2,397,773	2,390,933	23,002,623	-.73
TOTAL	5,721,559	6,098,353	6,114,154	54,502,836	6.86
CASH REIMBURSEMENT (\$)	5,550,356	6,388,222	6,424,902	53,131,679	15.76
FOOD & CASH-IN-LIEU 2/ (\$)	418,968	512,880	508,098	3,993,003	21.27
TOTAL COST (\$)	5,969,324	6,901,102	6,933,000	57,124,684	16.14
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PRG.					
AVERAGE DAILY BREAKFASTS	72,909	81,451	85,159	73,630	16.80
BREAKFASTS SERVED					
FREE	1,166,406	1,329,953	1,373,756	11,286,064	17.78
REDUCED PRICE	78,416	80,857	83,639	734,927	6.66
PAID	138,624	147,259	152,099	1,362,342	9.72
TOTAL	1,383,446	1,558,069	1,609,494	13,383,333	16.34
TOTAL COST 3/ (\$)	1,274,448	1,490,505	1,536,128	12,394,165	20.34
COMMODITY SCHOOLS					
MEALS SERVED	0	0	0	0	.00
TOTAL COST 4/ (\$)	0	0	0	0	.00
SPECIAL MILK PRG.					
1/2 PINTS SERVED FREE	9,316	14,867	14,922	84,087	60.18
1/2 PINTS SERVED PAID	119,080	127,265	125,937	1,544,371	5.76
TOTAL SERVED 3/	128,396	142,132	140,859	1,628,458	9.71
TOTAL COST (\$)	14,437	16,131	15,993	181,955	10.78
OTHER CHILD NUTRITION COSTS					
STATE ADMIN. EXPENSES (\$)	0	0	0	148,483	.00
NUTR. EDUC. & TRAINING (\$)	0	0	0	81,827	.00
CHILD CARE FOOD PRG.					
TOTAL MEALS SERVED	1,419,235	1,637,814	1,612,773	17,650,730	13.64
CHILD CARE CENTERS	929,209	1,046,131	1,049,077	11,373,994	12.90
DAY CARE HOMES	479,986	580,891	552,572	6,156,092	15.12
ADULT CARE	10,040	10,792	11,124	120,644	10.80
CASH REIMBURSEMENT (\$)	1,055,866	1,278,372	1,260,365	13,081,304	19.37
COMMODITY EARNINGS (\$)	48,460	54,636	54,828	592,770	13.14
TOTAL COST 5/ (\$)	1,204,518	1,443,564	1,426,541	15,063,031	18.43
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PRG.					
NUMBER OF SPONSORS	0	0	0	57	.00
NUMBER OF SITES	0	0	0	234	.00
AVG DAILY ATTEND. (JULY)	0	0	0	18,617	.00
MEALS SERVED					
SELFREP	0	0	0	1,073,256	.00
OTHER	0	0	0	81,232	.00
TOTAL	0	0	0	1,154,488	.00
TOTAL COST 6/ (\$)	0	0	0	2,269,886	.00
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PRG. FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN					
PARTICIPATION (AVG)					
WOMEN	18,619	19,194	19,033	19,053	2.22
INFANTS	22,511	26,168	26,561	22,431	17.99
CHILDREN	32,172	33,900	33,496	32,601	4.12
TOTAL	73,302	79,262	79,090	74,085	7.90

Arizona

Two FY

Value of Coupons to date

05/01/92

Program 1989 1990 1991 1992 *

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM	1989	1990	1991	1992 *
PARTICIPATION (AVG)	263,927	317,067	388,326	444,878
VALUE OF COUPONS	176,465,064	239,457,996	309,616,223	154,081,021
AVERAGE BENEFIT/PERSON	53.72	62.94	66.44	69.27
TOTAL COST 1/	197,347,971	260,298,426	327,185,674	158,458,842
NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PRG.				
AVERAGE DAILY LUNCHESES	293,228	300,676	307,895	328,154
LUNCHESES SERVED	22,974,346	26,908,118	27,221,103	15,998,844
FREE	3,861,784	4,053,717	4,279,110	2,369,907
REDUCED PRICE	5,861,784	4,053,717	4,279,110	2,369,907
PAID	24,729,222	24,060,240	23,002,623	11,963,736
TOTAL	51,565,352	53,022,075	54,502,836	30,332,487
CASH REIMBURSEMENT	41,790,275	46,995,343	53,131,679	31,715,759
FOOD & CASH-IN-LIEU 2/	8,353,661	5,387,751	3,993,005	2,541,804
TOTAL COST	50,183,936	52,383,114	57,124,684	34,257,563
SCHOOL BREAKFAST PRG.				
AVERAGE DAILY BREAKFASTS	54,901	63,888	73,630	83,830
BREAKFASTS SERVED	8,446,695	9,815,361	11,286,064	6,727,920
FREE	563,890	624,514	736,927	411,799
REDUCED PRICE	1,058,123	1,258,401	1,362,342	740,650
PAID	10,068,708	11,698,276	13,363,333	7,880,569
TOTAL	8,012,247	10,171,885	12,394,163	7,536,695
COMMUNITY SCHOOLS				
MEALS SERVED	0	0	0	0
TOTAL COST 4/	0	0	0	0
SPECIAL MILK PRG.				
1/2 PINTS SERVED FREE	68,191	65,291	84,087	68,601
1/2 PINTS SERVED PAID	1,744,806	1,563,626	1,544,371	620,261
TOTAL SERVED 3/	1,812,997	1,628,917	1,628,458	688,862
TOTAL COST	176,937	172,365	181,955	78,068
OTHER CHILD NUTRITION COSTS				
STATE ADMIN. EXPENSES	806,034	869,537	148,483	0
NUTR. EDUC. & TRAINING	51,602	51,333	81,827	4,137
CHILD CARE PRG.				
TOTAL MEALS SERVED	14,704,954	15,937,818	17,650,730	7,988,909
CHILD CARE CENTERS	9,423,444	10,480,073	11,373,994	5,133,231
DAY CARE HOMES	5,272,697	5,397,276	6,156,092	2,800,935
ADULT CARE	8,813	80,469	120,444	36,743
CASH REIMBURSEMENT	9,802,553	11,217,451	13,081,304	6,258,897
COMMODITY EARNINGS	470,427	532,754	592,770	266,113
TOTAL COST 5/	11,354,667	12,923,475	15,063,031	7,091,816
SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PRG.				
NUMBER OF SPONSORS	37	39	57	0
NUMBER OF SITES	175	190	234	0
AVG DAILY ATTEND. (JULY)	13,185	14,933	18,617	0
MEALS SERVED	698,441	790,534	1,073,256	0
SELF-HELP	23,750	33,402	81,232	0
OTHER	722,191	823,936	1,154,488	0
TOTAL	1,477,371	1,601,233	2,269,886	0
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PRG. FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN				
PARTICIPATION (AVG)	15,836	17,057	19,053	18,688
WOMEN	18,314	20,478	22,431	25,668
INFANTS	26,548	29,646	32,601	33,473
CHILDREN	60,699	67,181	74,085	77,831
TOTAL	27,415,542	28,826,927	31,886,114	13,699,837

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN DATAFAXED FROM THE
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FOOD AND CONSUMER SERVICES
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Tommy Mitchell

TO:

Richard Porter

DATE:

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United States
Department of
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Food and
Nutrition
Service

Western
Region

550 Kearny Street
San Francisco, CA 94108

MAY 01 1992

Reply to
Attn. of: WFS-1:INF-8-GEN

Subject: FSP - Arizona Food Stamp Concerns

To: Ann Chadwick
Acting Assistant Secretary
Food and Consumer Services

As background for Vice President Quayle's trip to Arizona, the only major concerns we have regarding Food and Nutrition Service programs in the State are the dramatic increase in the food stamp caseload and the continuing high error rate.

The caseload rose more than 20 percent between January 1991 and 1992, one the greatest rates of increase in the nation. As in other States registering significant caseload increases, the growth is attributed to high unemployment (currently at about 8.4 percent) and changes in other programs that have drawn clients into welfare offices and provided a convenient opportunity to apply.

Perhaps as one result of the increasing caseload, the State has been unable to prevent its error rate from rising steadily over the past several years, from 9.85 percent in 1988 to 10.4 percent for 1991. Last year the State launched an intensive effort, focusing on local offices with the highest error rates, to improve its payment accuracy. We are hopeful that the 1992 results will reflect this effort, but it is too early to tell.

If you have any questions about this information, please let us know.

for
SHARON LEVINSON
Regional Administrator
Western Region

cc: RD, FSP, WRO
RA, WRO

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To: ANN CHADWICK	From: SHARON LEVINSON	
Co: ARIZONA ASSISTANT SEC.	Co: FOOD + NUTRITION SVC.	
Dept: FOOD + CONSUMER SVCS.	Phone: (415) 705-1310	
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