

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	re: personal (1 page)	11/12/1999	b(6)
002. letter	Hillary Rodham Clinton to Judith and Ronald Berk (1 page)	12/06/1999	b(6)
003. letter	Judith and Ronald Berk to Hillary Rodham Clinton (2 pages)	12/12/1999	b(6)
004. letter	Kathleen Millar to Hillary Rodham Clinton (4 pages)	06/04/1999	b(6)
005. paper	re: personal test scores and awards (13 pages)	n.d.	b(6)

COLLECTION:

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Correspondence [1]

2013-0436-S

rc1318

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

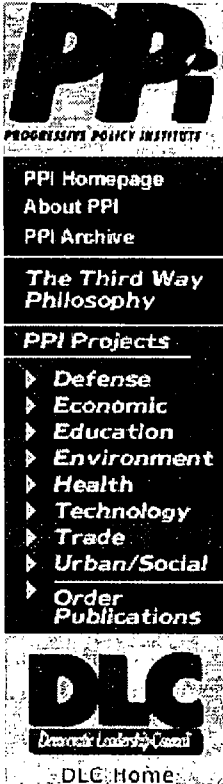
WTO -

MEM

PPI Talking Points

"Why POTUS position is correct"

- Thought this may be of interest.



PPI Talking Points

Trade and the Environment

Free trade and a better environment are not inherently in conflict.

- On the contrary, improved economic conditions are a necessary--although not sufficient--condition for improving environmental quality.

The United States should support multilateral efforts to address global environmental concerns. Trade pacts are not the right vehicle to accomplish this goal.

- Many environmental organizations have criticized both the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) for not giving enough attention or support to solving environmental problems. Environmentalists have further argued that extending fast track negotiating authority as proposed by the Clinton Administration would not provide adequate safeguards for the environment. Free trade advocates wish that the environment issue would disappear.

The perceived conflict between free trade and a better environment has been framed in uncompromising terms.

- Free trade proponents argue that any trade controls distort the market. Left alone, the market will lead to the most efficient allocation of resources. Trade pacts are constructed to enhance the economy, not the environment.
- Environmentalists argue that unrestricted trade and investment will continue a "race to the bottom" among developing countries with few or no environmental constraints as they seek to attract foreign industries. Environmentalists are also concerned that WTO trade rulings could undercut domestic environmental laws.

The facts suggest a more subtle relationship between trade expansion and environmental quality.

- History has shown that the market alone will not account for environmental costs, particularly degradation of the "global commons" such as water, fisheries, or air. In addition, many markets are already skewed by some form of subsidy that encourages resource depletion rather than sustainability.

Nor does evidence exist to support the "race to the bottom" theory. Most research shows that strong environmental regulations are beneficial to businesses competing domestically and abroad. The experience with NAFTA suggests that, while environmental conditions remain dismal along the U.S.-

Mexico border, Mexican government enforcement of environmental laws has improved under NAFTA. Further, most U.S. multinational corporations build foreign facilities according to U.S. standards. However, good information linking trade practices and environmental quality is often difficult to come by, especially in developing countries.

At the December 1999 ministerial meeting of the WTO, the United States will have the opportunity to promote an enlightened position on reconciling trade and the environment. There are two key principles for any agreement.

- Trade agreements should not be used to direct environmental policy--but multilateral environmental treaties should be allowed to include trade restrictions as long as they apply only to the environmental problem covered by the treaty. For example, the Montreal Protocol's trade provisions apply only to chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
- Trade should not undermine domestic environmental laws--but those domestic laws cannot discriminate between foreign and domestic producers.

Moving beyond the extremes of unregulated free trade and protectionism, a third way builds on common interests of improving economic conditions and meeting environmental concerns. For example, Congress and the Administration could:

- *Require consultations with a wide range of stakeholders when Congress grants fast track authority to the President and when the Administration negotiates specific trade agreements.* For example, the process should front-load environmental consultations and information gathering so that the Administration integrates these concerns into the trade negotiations from the beginning.
- *Promote the principle that no country should be forced to weaken non-discriminatory domestic environmental laws to compete in the global economy.*
- *Encourage the WTO and other trade organizations to make their decision-making processes more transparent, particularly in dispute resolution.* Congress, too, should provide for an informed debate of environmental issues associated with pending trade agreements and fast track negotiating authority.
- *Advocate deference of the WTO and other trade organizations to multilateral environmental agreements.* So far, there have not been any conflicts between international environmental treaties and trade, and there is little potential for future problems. Only six global environmental agreements have been crafted, and they generally have only an incidental effect on trade. In addition, U.S. ratification of these pacts involves an informal assessment of their impact on trade. However, it is important to clarify that WTO should uphold the environmental pact in the event of a dispute. This will avoid any problems and

to reemphasize that global environmental problems need to be addressed through cooperative, negotiated treaties rather than through trade controls.

- ***Create multilateral agreements to address environmental problems rather than using trade sanctions.*** For trans-boundary environmental problems not yet covered by an international agreement, the United States ought to advocate the creation of a specific treaty rather than relying on trade measures to address the problem. For example, the threat of invasive species--non-native species, often brought into a region by ships or airplanes bearing trade goods, that overwhelm the native species--is growing rapidly. But trade sanctions are not the proper answer. An international pact on controlling these intruders, based on environmental and health regulations, is more appropriate and a better long-term solution.
- ***Work in the next round of trade liberalization talks toward weighing the environmental as well as the anti-competitive impacts of subsidies.*** Not only do certain subsidies, particularly in agriculture and fishing, promote environmentally harmful practices, they are inefficient and can be discriminatory. Using environmental concerns gives the United States an added tool to argue for eliminating trade-distorting subsidies. However, subsidies are closely tied to domestic policy, and because of this complexity, should be handled with care and deliberation in a trade context.
- ***Encourage trading partners with common borders to negotiate parallel environmental agreements in conjunction with trade pacts.*** This collaboration will link trade practices to their environmental impacts and will help avoid future disputes based on environmental issues. The Commission on Environmental Cooperation set up under NAFTA is not perfect, but it could provide a good structural or procedural model.
- ***Promote voluntary information disclosure.*** For example, genetically modified foods are rapidly becoming a major source of conflict between the United States and the European Union. Part of the problem is a lack of reliable information; each side asserts that science supports its views. Labeling genetically modified foods would give the information-- and the choice--to the consumer. Independent scientific groups in each country, like the United States' National Academy of Sciences, or already-established international bodies, such as the World Health Organization, could assist in developing eco-labeling standards and guidelines.
- ***Direct the U.S. Trade Representative to try to resolve disputes cooperatively before imposing trade controls.*** WTO-consistent sanctions and other punitive trade controls ought to be the last resort. Recently, the WTO court adjudicated a dispute between the United States and some of its trading partners over the U.S. ban on buying shrimp from producers that do not use turtle-excluder devices when fishing. The court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs, but noted that if the United States had made a

good-faith attempt at ironing out problems before becoming embroiled in the dispute, it might have declared the ban legal. The U.S. Trade Representative ought to exhaust all negotiating options before turning to punitive measures. Our trading partners ought to make the same effort.

- ***Help poorer countries build capacity through technical assistance and training.*** Less-developed countries often do not have the resources to challenge trade disputes or to take an active role in multilateral trade and environmental negotiations. The United States and other wealthier countries should jointly provide funding and training to make sure that all nations can participate in the WTO and environment-related policy-making process.

If you would like to comment on this Web site, please send an e-mail to webmaster@dlcppi.org.

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The Progressive Policy Institute (PPI) & Democratic Leadership Council (DLC)
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Phone: (202) 546-0007 | Fax: (202) 544-5014

Potential

mtgs

Conf-calls

1 - CC

- phantomsy

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R + CCS Patti
Marsha
Nicole

Nancy Daly Riordan

March 25, 1999

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Room 200, East Wing
Washington, DC 20502

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

Thank you so very much for taking the time from your hectic schedule to video tape a message for our United Friends of the Children dinner held on March 11, 1999.

You have no idea how moved we all were by your comments particularly our honorees Teddy Forstmann and Carol and Frank Biondi. We raised a million dollars which will support our programs for foster children and those aging out of the system. John Gutierrez was with us that night. He is the young man who spoke at your press conference on increased funding for the Independent Living Program.

Your support is invaluable in our efforts to insure that these young people do not fall through the cracks.

I would like to update you on another very exciting project which has been set in motion since the Adoption Summit you called together. Over the past year Children's Action Network has been working on an adoption special for television. Wendys has agreed to be the corporate sponsor. We are thrilled that we have a preliminary commitment from CBS to air the special in December.

The special will spotlight the fact that over 100,000 children are waiting to be adopted. It is our hope that it will be an annual event that will serve as a call to action on behalf of children waiting for permanent homes. It is a vital step toward highlighting the issue of adoption and providing the resources and momentum needed for effective change at the local level.

The format of the special is a live event interspersed with three, six or seven minute dramatic vignettes and documentary segments. There will be readings of poems, letters and stories of children who have been and are waiting to be adopted. The special will feature families who have adopted and adults who were adopted.

The special is also intended as the kick-off to a larger campaign. There are a number of opportunities to take advantage of the broad reach of our partners in this effort. They include participation from CBS affiliates in airing Wednesday's Child segments, creation of brochures for distribution through the 800 number that will run at the end of the special as well as pediatrician's offices, and public service announcements to be aired nationally and in local markets.

2551 Copa de Oro Road • Los Angeles, California 90077

We are very excited by the opportunities presented by the special. Your leadership in convening a meeting of adoption experts has helped get us to this point and I hope you will consider doing so again. The input and the support from the group of adoption experts would truly help us insure the adoption special has the right message and the maximum impact.

The Children's Action Network Executive Director, Jennifer Perry, would be delighted to work directly with your staff if this idea appeals to you. Her telephone number is 310-470-9599 and mine is 310-476-3259.

Please know how honored we would be to work with you toward achieving the goals you and the President set for improving adoption in our country.

Very truly yours,

Nancy



111 West 67th Street, New York, NY 10023
Tel: 212.712.0072 • Fax: 212.823.0068
www.babyc.com

January 12, 2000

Nicole Rabner
Office of the First Lady
2nd Floor, West Wing
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

RE: The BABY-C™ Bag

Dear Ms. Rabner:

As someone who shares the First Lady's genuine interest in and dedication to children, health care and education, Nickie Davison, a former camper and friend of mine, suggested that I introduce myself to you. My name is Sandra Samberg. I am a Certified Pediatric Nurse Practitioner and the co-founder of BABY-C, Inc, a company that has just launched a unique product designed to improve the health and lives of new parents and their children and at the same time reduce health care expenditures.

In the pediatric practice where I worked prior to co-founding BABY-C, Inc., I frequently encountered new parents who felt overwhelmed by their parenting responsibilities and nervous about their ability to care for their newborns. These parents routinely sought basic information about caring for their babies and often commented that babies should come with an instruction manual. As a mother of a one-year old, I wholeheartedly agree.

The BABY-C™ Bag

In response to this need, I created the BABY-C™ Bag, a starter kit for new parents that provides them with the ABC's for keeping their babies healthy and happy. I have included a sample of the BABY-C™ Bag for you to keep. As you can see, the BABY-C™ Book, which is included in the bag, is filled with practical information on over 35 different infant care topics and answers the most frequently asked questions by new parents. The book has been edited by the BABY-C™ Medical Advisory Board, comprised of well respected and credentialed pediatricians. In addition, it has been reviewed and approved by the medical and legal boards of the various health insurance companies and infant product manufacturers with whom we are affiliated.

Improving Children's Health

We know that it has been a goal of the President's Administration to ensure that every child in the next century will grow up healthy and strong. The care and concern the First Lady has personally shown for the health and well being of children has impressed me tremendously. Mrs. Clinton has been a tireless advocate for children and their families. At BABY-C, Inc., we share that desire to improve the health of all children. We believe that every parent should have access to essential health care information that can improve the quality of their children's lives. In particular, we believe that low-income parents would benefit significantly from the BABY-C™ Bag. These families have the least access to health care professionals to answer the important questions that arise as they care for their babies. Accordingly, a primary goal of BABY-C, Inc. is



111 West 67th Street, New York, NY 10023
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www.babyc.com

to make a version of the BABY-C™ Bag available to low-income expectant parents in the United States, free of cost to those parents. This bag will have a slightly different design. The book will have illustrations and will be available at a 4th grade reading level in both English and Spanish.

Benefits of the BABY-C™ Bag

Providing the BABY-C™ Bag to low-income expectant parents has many benefits, including, but not limited to:

- improving the health and safety of children across our nation
- saving the government money (by decreasing unnecessary ER and doctors visits)
- promoting preventive health care (which will obviate the need for some doctors visits and lessen the occurrence of disabling diseases)
- reducing unnecessary parental stress (which leads to healthier, happier parents)
- promoting important maternal post-partum care
- promoting access to health insurance through Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Programs

Distributing the BABY-C™ Bag to Low-Income Parents

We are currently distributing the BABY-C™ Bag through private health insurance companies (i.e. CIGNA, United Healthcare and Blue Cross of California) and corporations (i.e. Chase Manhattan Bank, Fox Family and Universal Studios). As mentioned, we are in the process of developing a program to provide a similar bag to low-income parents and have begun researching distribution at the state level through Maternal and Child Health programs. We are looking to partner with a national organization that shares our commitment to support new parents and promote the health and well being of children. We would greatly appreciate any recommendations of organizations that you think might be interested in working on a cooperative effort to distribute the bag at a national level.

I know you are extremely busy. I greatly appreciate the time you have taken to read this letter and would also greatly appreciate any assistance you can offer us as we try to make a positive difference in the lives of these families. I would very much appreciate the opportunity to meet with you in person about the BABY-C™ Bag and the various programs on which we are working. I would happily travel to Washington, D.C. to meet with you. I will be calling you within the next couple weeks to make sure that you received this letter and the BABY-C™ Bag. In the meantime, please feel free to call me if you have any questions or would like more information. I look forward to speaking with you.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Very Truly Yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sandra B. Samberg".

Sandra B. Samberg, C.P.N.P.

Chief Executive Officer

BABY-C, Inc.

Enclosures (3): BABY-C™ Bag, product list, testimonials



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PRODUCT LIST FOR TEST LAUNCH

COMPANY	PRODUCT(S)
Johnson & Johnson	Head-to-Toe Wash (sample, book mentions, coupon) Shampoo (sample, book mention, coupon) Healthflow Bottle (sample, book mentions) Nursing Pads (sample, book mention) Safety Swabs (sample, book mentions) Baby Oil (book mention) Band-Aids (regular and antibiotic ones, book mentions) Baby Lotion with UV Protection (book mentions) Baby Lotion (book mention, coupon) Baby Powder (book mention, coupon)
Kimberly-Clark	Huggies Newborn Diapers (sample, book mentions, coupon) Huggies Baby Wipes (sample, book mentions)
Pfizer	Desitin Diaper Rash Ointment and Desitin Creamy (samples of each, book mentions, coupon)
The Right Start	Picture frame/magnet and mousepad with photographs of babies on it (samples, book mentions, coupon)
Parents magazine	Star Teether (sample, book mentions, subscription card)
Gerber	Rice Cereal (sample, book mentions) Nuk pacifier (sample, book mentions)
Ross Pediatrics	Similac Formula (samples, book mentions, coupon)
Johnson & Johnson MERCK	Mylicon (book mention, brochure/coupon)
Gymboree	Play Programs (book mention, free class card)
The Medicine Bottle Company	Medibottle (book mention, coupon)
Mind Your Business, Inc.	Nanny background information services (book mention)
Home/Work Solutions, Inc.	Nanny tax and referral information (book mention)



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TESTIMONIALS

Max Van Gilder, Pediatrician in New York City

"Pregnant women are always asking what they should have at home before their babies are born-now there's one easy answer!"

Stuart Beeber, Pediatrician in Chappaqua, New York

"The new millennium's Dr. Spock!"

Lisa Abeshaus, Obstetrician in New York City

"As an obstetrician, a mother of a toddler and pregnant with my second child, I'd jump at the chance to get hold of a BABY-C Bag!"

Jeanne Muchnick, Former Editor of Baby Magazine, Frequent Contributor to Parenting Publications

"New parents are desperate for instructions on caring for their newborn. The BABY-C Bag has all the makings of a real winner!"

Pat Newell, President of the Greater New York Chapter of the National Association for Pediatric Nurse Associates and Practitioners

"An ideal product for all of the new mothers in my practice, rich or poor. The BABY-C Bag and Book are practical, convenient, informative, up-to-date and creative-what more could you ask for?"

Claire Fagin, Professor Emerita, Dean Emerita, University of Pennsylvania School of Nursing; Consultant in Health Care and Organizational Leadership

"As a nurse, mother and former Dean, I believe that the BABY-C Bag and Book are the perfect tools for new parents as they learn how to care for their newborn."

Dr. Amos Grunebaum, Maternal-Fetal Medicine Specialist at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center in New York City

"As expectant parents approach their final month of pregnancy, the reality of caring for a newborn really sets in. Knowing that they would have a BABY-C Bag and Book to help guide them through this experience would undoubtedly provide them with a tremendous amount of support and reassurance."

Jackie Herzig, New Mother, Los Angeles, California

"It is always so overwhelming to choose from all the infant care products. Knowing that the brands in the BABY-C Bag are recommended by health care professionals makes my future choices much easier!"

Total Pages: 8

LRM ID: BCR49

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503-0001

Thursday, February 3, 2000

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer - See Distribution below

FROM: Robert J. Bellicci (for) Assistant Director for Legislative Reference
OMB CONTACT: Bennie C. Rogers
E-Mail: Bennie_C_Rogers@omb.eop.gov
PHONE: (202)395-7754 FAX: (202)395-6148

SUBJECT: LABOR Report on HR___ Pregnancy Discrimination Act Amendments of 2000

DEADLINE: COB Thursday, February 10, 2000

In accordance with OMB Circular A-19, OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before advising on its relationship to the program of the President. **Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or receipts for purposes of the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.**

COMMENTS: Labor is requesting clearance of its letter to Congresswoman Maloney expressing support for her new bill, H.R. ___, the "Pregnancy Discrimination Act Amendments of 2000 (not yet introduced.) For your convenience, a copy of the referenced bill is attached.

On October 26th, OMB cleared a Labor letter to Congresswoman Maloney, supporting the goals of H.R. 1478, the "Pregnancy Discrimination Act Amendments of 1999." However, Labor wanted to work with Congress on a few drafting issues. Labor has now provided technical assistance to Congresswoman Maloney on H.R. ___, the "Pregnancy Discrimination Act Amendments of 2000.

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Nicole TS on this
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thought you may
need it -
Anna

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LRM ID: BCR49
Amendments of 2000

SUBJECT: LABOR Report on HR____Pregnancy Discrimination Act

RESPONSE TO LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

If your response to this request for views is short (e.g., concur/no comment), we prefer that you respond by e-mail or by faxing us this response sheet. If the response is short and you prefer to call, please call the branch-wide line shown below (NOT the analyst's line) to leave a message with a legislative assistant.

You may also respond by:

(1) calling the analyst/attorney's direct line (you will be connected to voice mail if the analyst does not answer); or

(2) sending us a memo or letter

Please include the LRM number shown above, and the subject shown below.

TO: Bennie C. Rogers Phone: 395-7754 Fax: 395-6148
Office of Management and Budget
Branch-Wide Line (to reach legislative assistant): 395-7362

FROM: _____ (Date)
 _____ (Name)
 _____ (Agency)
 _____ (Telephone)

The following is the response of our agency to your request for views on the above-captioned subject:

Concur

No Objection

 No Comment

See proposed edits on pages _____

Other: _____

FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this response sheet

DRAFT (to OMB 02/03/00)

The Honorable Carolyn B. Maloney
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Maloney:

This is in response to your request for views on H.R. __, the "Pregnancy Discrimination Act Amendments of 2000". The Administration supports this bill, which would clarify that the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978 (PDA), 42 U.S.C. 2000e(k), 2000e notes (amending Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964), prohibits the harassment and discrimination of women who breastfeed or express milk during their own lunch or break times at work. This clarification of the law would help workers to balance their work and family obligations, and ultimately would improve the health and well-being of children and their mothers. In addition, this clarification would serve the interests of judicial economy and efficiency by reducing the need for litigation over the coverage of the PDA.

This bill addresses an important workplace issue for new parents.

The significant health benefits that breastfeeding provides to children (and to their mothers) are numerous and well-documented. The American Academy of Pediatrics therefore recommends that mothers breastfeed for at least the first twelve months of a child's life, and that arrangements be made to provide expressed milk if mother and child must separate. The health benefits of breastfeeding in turn mean that working parents miss less time from work due to their baby's illness. Thus, support for nursing mothers makes good business sense for employers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' surveys of the characteristics of working families show that in 1998, 58 percent of mothers returned to the labor force before their babies were one year old. Because nursing mothers need to express their milk every three to four hours, working mothers must have one or more opportunities during an eight-hour work day to express milk in order to meet the goal of providing breast milk for their babies for a full year.

Although the Administration believes that the PDA's coverage of "pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions", 42

U.S.C. 2000e(k), already encompasses breastfeeding or expressing milk, a number of courts have concluded that it does not. This bill would clarify that breastfeeding and expressing milk in the workplace are covered under the PDA. In so doing, the bill would reduce the need for costly litigation about the issue.

It should be noted that the bill is modest in scope. The bill would not require employers to give special breaks to these employees. Accordingly, an employer that has a policy of not giving any employees breaks during the workday would not be engaging in discriminatory conduct under the bill by denying a woman a break to breastfeed or express milk. Similarly, it would not be discriminatory for an employer to refuse to modify a woman's schedule to give her short split-shifts so as to effectively provide her breaks, or to discipline a woman who, in order to express milk, takes a longer break than company policy allows. And, of course, like Title VII and the PDA, the bill would not apply to employers that employ fewer than fifteen individuals.

As we noted to you previously, the Administration has been working to enhance opportunities for women to express their milk in the workplace in a safe, private, and healthful environment. On May 24, 1999, the President announced his support for providing Federal employees with on-site nursing mothers' programs. The President directed Federal agencies, among other things, to appoint a "family-friendly work/life coordinator" whose duties include establishing and promoting on-site nursing mothers' programs. To date, the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, State, and Transportation, as well as the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, the U.S. General Accounting Office, and the National Security Agency, have all implemented some form of nursing mothers' program.

In addition, the Office of Personnel Management's Family-Friendly Workplace Advocacy Office issued a publication in Spring, 1999 that provides practical information to Federal agencies about establishing a worksite nursing mothers' program. This publication, entitled "Establishing A Nursing Mothers Program -- A Guide for the Federal Workplace", also contains a comprehensive listing of organizations that can provide additional information on breastfeeding issues.

We understand that some private sector employers also have established working mothers' programs in their workplaces.

You, as well as the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau Honor Roll Report, have identified a number of private sector employers that have established such programs. These employers go beyond merely not discriminating against working women who choose to care for their babies by breastfeeding or expressing milk -- they recognize the value to their companies of providing opportunities to their employees to do so.

The Department congratulates you on your efforts to clarify that the PDA prohibits the harassment and discrimination of women who breastfeed or express milk during their own lunch or break times at work. We look forward to continuing to work with you on our mutual goal -- to help working people to balance successfully their work and family responsibilities.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this letter from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

Alexis M. Herman

Post-it Fax Note	7671	Date: 2/3/00	# of pages 2
To Ben Rogers	From E Blank		
Co/Dept SMB-LRP	Co		
Phone # 395-7754	Phone # 219-812-1133		
Fax # 395-6148	Fax #		

Ben - is promoted.

(Original Signature of Member)

106TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION**H. R.** _____**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Mrs. MUONEY of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to protect
breastfeeding by new mothers.

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

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Pregnancy Discrimina-
5 tion Act Amendments of 2000".

1 SEC. 2 AMENDMENT TO TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS

2 ACT OF 1964

3 Section 701(k) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42
4 U.S.C. 2000e(k)) is amended—

5 (1) by inserting "(including lactation)" after
6 "childbirth", and

7 (2) by adding at the end the following: "For
8 purposes of this subsection, the term 'lactation'
9 means a condition that may result in the feeding of
10 a child directly from the breast or the expressing of
11 milk from the breast."

October 26, 1999

Alice

Dear Melanne,

How are you? I hope all is going well for you. I would like you to please pass on my letter with the attached to Mrs. Clinton. I appreciate your giving Mrs. Clinton all my correspondence for the last few years. I can't believe it's already been "two" years since I met you and Mrs. Clinton. Time goes by quickly!

If there is anything I can do to help with Mrs. Clinton's campaign, please let me know. You are welcome to share my letter with your public relations office if it would help. It is a very sincere letter and I think it's important that the public knows they have a voice and that it's heard. The First Lady does a lot in regards to helping "real people". Thank you for all your time.

Very sincerely,

Paula Broglio
Paula Broglio

CC Story

Attached is letter for
Mrs. Clinton -

**Paula Broglio
11012 Cherry Hill Road
Adelphi, Maryland 20783**

October 26, 1996

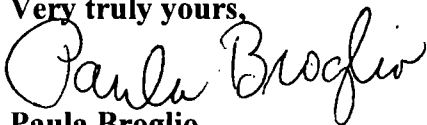
Dear Mrs. Clinton,

I want to thank you for listening to my suggestions regarding quality, affordable child care when you visited the University of Maryland two years ago this month. The conversation with you changed my life. As you know I've been writing to you for the last two years through Melanne with updates on the progress of child care for working parents. I've always been interested in politics, but never thought I'd ever be invited to the White House or Senate, or to speak on a live political TV show like, "America's Voice". I want to thank for opening the door for me with your encouragement.

I'm still a secretary at the University of Maryland and still have to live at home with my parents because I can't afford to live on my own and support my six-year-old son, Vincent. With this in mind, I am excited about my newest opportunity to address the challenges faced by working parents: I have been appointed to serve on the Democratic Central Committee of Prince George's County! I've enclosed a copy of my appointment letter for your information.

I wish you were running for State Senator right here in Maryland so I could help you win. I wish you the very best in New York and I hope one day we will meet again.

Very truly yours,


Paula Broglio

Clintons to tackle child-care issues

Aides won't give specifics about Thursday conference

By Mimi Hall
USA TODAY

WASHINGTON — As if on cue to illustrate the problem Hillary Rodham Clinton was describing, secretary and single mom Paula Broglio stood up and presented herself to the first lady as a living example of a working woman who can't make it on her own.

On a \$25,000 salary and with no child support from her ex-husband, Broglio lives with her 4-year-old son in the guest bedroom of her parents' house so she can afford \$200-a-month subsidized child care at a Catholic school while she's at work.

"If I did not have that, and I didn't have my parents, I would probably have to quit my job and go on welfare, because who would watch my child during the day and how could I afford to live in an apartment?" Broglio asked earlier this month at the University of Maryland, where the first lady was speaking about her latest effort to influence public policy.

"That is the problem," Clinton

answered. "I could not more vividly describe it."

But Clinton couldn't say how the White House Conference on Child Care, which she and President Clinton will host Thursday, might help the 38-year-old Adelphi, Md., secretary and her little boy, Vincent.

"Your child will be in school before we probably get much of the changes that I would like to see happen," she said.



Clinton: Passionate on children's issues

White House aides are being deliberately vague about what the Clintons have in mind to address the problems of affordability, availability and safety in the nation's child-care industry.

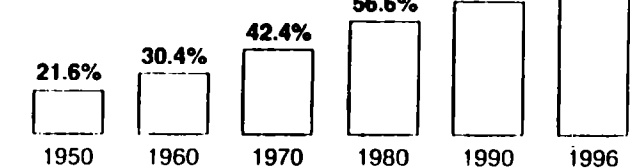
During the 1993-94 health-care debates, they learned that large-scale proposals can bring protest from those who see big government taking over a responsibility that should be left to families and private businesses.

"If you're having a White House conference, I suspect you think there's a government solution," says Gary Bauer of the conservative Family Research Council.

In an interview with USA

Growing need for child care

Women in the workforce who have children under 18:



Source of child care

Child-care arrangements of working mothers who have children under 5 or children 5 to 14:

	Under 5	5-14
Another home	32%	4%
Organized child-care facility	31%	79%
Parental care	22%	9%
Child's home ¹	15%	5%
Child cares for self	0%	3%

Weekly cost of child care

(in constant 1993 dollars)

1986	\$64
1990	\$72
1993	\$79

¹ Care provided by baby sitter or someone other than parent

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau; The 1996 Green Book Statistics are the most recent available

By Catherine Linn, USA TODAY

TODAY on Tuesday, Hillary Clinton wouldn't say what the administration will propose.

"What I'm interested in is putting the spotlight on this issue and using the White House to... ignite a national conversation," she said.

The goal, she said, is to "call national attention to an issue that political leaders and policymakers should focus on but which has often been ignored."

She wouldn't talk specifics,

and her aides said she is not necessarily backing ideas she has mentioned recently: creating a national registry of child-care workers who have been convicted of crimes, for example, or offering protection for caretakers who fear being sued over minor accidents.

In her book *It Takes a Village*, Clinton said child care "is an issue that brings out all of our conflicted feelings about what parenthood should be and

about who should care for children when parents are working or otherwise unable to."

Children's issues have been a passion for Clinton since the early 1970s, when she worked as a lawyer at the Children's Defense Fund, a liberal advocacy group. Now she is wading back in to help tackle what the president calls "the next great frontier" in his effort to help working families.

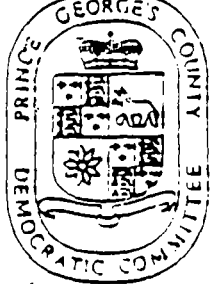
In a recent speech at a Newark church, he ticked off a list of large and small initiatives he already has promoted: a new TV rating system to alert parents about violent or sexual content, a tobacco settlement that aims to stop smoking among children, a \$500-per-child tax credit for working families and a balanced federal budget that increases funding for health care for low-income children.

"But we still have to make sure that our parents have access to quality, affordable child care," he said. "That's the great, big hurdle left."

Richard Stolley, president of the Child Care Action Campaign, hopes Thursday's conference can help convince businesses that helping employees find child care helps productivity. "Business needs to be convinced there is a bottom-line benefit," he says.

But the nation's child-care system is in such bad shape, he says, that "we're deluding ourselves if we think this is going to make an enormous difference."

(FYI) →
The first article



PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY
DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

4725 SILVER HILL ROAD
SUITLAND, MARYLAND 20745
301-736-9590 FAX 301-736-9591

October 12, 1999

Mary B. Murphy
Chairwoman

John P. McDonough
First Vice Chair

Norma Lindsay
Second Vice Chair

David R. Merkowitz
Treasurer

Thomas X. White
Secretary

Jary Alexander
Alfred Bell
Reginald F. Berry
Bessie Blair

Marva Jo Camp
Derrick (Leon) Davis
Judith Dobbins
Charles Hackett, Jr.
Alice A. Mahan
Robert Newsome
Archie L. Palmore
Austin Ross
Joel Rozner
Ronald Skotz
Veronica Turner
C. Michael Walls

Paula J. Broglio
11012 Cherry Hill Road
Adelphi, Maryland 20783

Dear Ms. Broglio:

Congratulations on your appointment to the Prince George's County Democratic Central Committee. I am sure your energy and expertise will be an asset to the Prince George's County Democratic Central Committee. We look forward to seeing you on Saturday October 30, 1999 at the Show Place Arena (Equestrian Center) at 10:00 AM until 4:00 PM. The State Democratic Central Committee will officially swear you in at the **Maryland Democratic Party Summit** (see attached notice). You're invited to bring your family and friends with you.

The Democratic Central Committee meets the third Tuesday of each month, 7:30 PM, at the Central Committee Headquarters. Our next gender balance meeting will be on Tuesday October 19th, 7:30 PM. You are invited to attend.

Again, congratulations and welcome to the Prince George's County Democratic Central Committee.

Sincerely,

Mary Butler Murphy

Mary Butler Murphy
Chair

Enclosure

* Swearing in is 12-1 p.m

MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC PARTY

SUMMIT

"A CALL TO ORGANIZE"

Who: The Maryland Democratic Party

What: The summit will be held a year before the general elections. It will kickoff a statewide, yearlong GOTV (Get Out The Vote) effort. During the course of the year we will recruit volunteers, register new voters, hold coffees, ID voters, and turn out our vote with a massive election day effort.

When: Saturday October 30, 1999. The summit is tentatively scheduled to begin at 10:00 AM and last until 4:00 PM.

Where: Show Place Arena (Equestrian Center), Upper Marlboro
From Beltway (495)-Exit 11 Pennsylvania Ave towards Upper Marlboro
Take Equestrian Center exit. Follow signs to Show Place Arena

Why: We want a huge, energized crowd screaming for a Democratic victory. We need to win support for our yearlong effort and emphasize the importance of grass roots campaigning.

Why should I come?

There will be a keynote address, a roll call of counties, a speech from the Governor, seminars on a multitude of topics, as well as noisemakers, balloons, signs and hats. Non-profit groups and vendors will have booths set up.

For more information feel free to contact the Maryland Democratic Party at (301) 858-8818, (410) 269-8818, fax us at (410) 280-8882, or e-mail us at <http://www.clark.net/pub/mddem> or contact locally

By Authority of Maryland Democratic Party, Kenneth O. Wilson, Treasurer

Denise
Hope you &
Duck
Come!

Love,
Paula

↑
Directions

The Swear-In
is 12-1pm



D-21

MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT DELEGATION

SENATOR ARTHUR DORMAN
DELEGATE PAULINE H. MENES
DELEGATE BARBARA FRUSH
DELEGATE BRIAN R. MOE

October 8, 1999

REPLY TO:
DISTRICT 21
21ST DISTRICT DELEGATION
210 LOWE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401-1991
WASHINGTON LINE (301) 858-3114
ANNAPOLIS LINE (410) 841-3114

Mary Murphy, Chairperson
Prince George's County Democrat Central Committee
4725 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, Maryland 20746

Dear Ms. Murphy:

Enclosed you will find the resume of Paula J. Broglio who is our candidate for one of the appointments of 7 Females At Large to the Central Committee.

Ms. Broglio has been very active in the northwestern part of our County and we feel she will be an asset to the Central Committee. She has been notified of our selection and will appear on Monday evening.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Dorman
State Senator

Barbara Frush
Delegate

Pauline H. Menes
Delegate

Brian Moe
Delegate

AD/bh

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. note	re: personal (1 page)	11/12/1999	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 20225

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence [1]

2013-0436-S

rc1318

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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

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

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. letter	Hillary Rodham Clinton to Judith and Ronald Berk (1 page)	12/06/1999	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 20225

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence [1]

2013-0436-S

rc1318

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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003. letter	Judith and Ronald Berk to Hillary Rodham Clinton (2 pages)	12/12/1999	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 20225

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence [1]

2013-0436-S

rc1318

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Call

—

DC - Nov. 22

THOMAS W. SELF, M.D., F.A.A.P.
Pediatric and Adolescent
Gastroenterology and Nutrition

Self

Diplomate American
Board of Pediatrics

Diplomate American Board
of Pediatric Gastroenterology
and Nutrition

October 25, 1999

Patty Salis-Doyle
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Nicoll

By Fax: 202-456-5340

Dear Ms. Solis-Doyle,

In early September, I wrote a letter to Mrs. Clinton expressing my concerns over the perils of managed care as experienced in my own medical practice. I have enclosed that letter today as well as a New York Times article I wrote describing how the pressure to save money for managed care organizations caused doctor to be pitted against doctor, resulting in my dismissal from my medical group and patients being placed in harms way. My legal victory against the managed care pressures on medicine was recently profiled on ABC's "20/20" August 6, 1999. A copy of this program is being sent to you by mail.

I am respectfully requesting a meeting with Mrs. Clinton to further enlist her help in bringing better health care to the American public. I have done battle in the trenches of managed care to preserve patient rights and recently (October 6th, 1999) had a commentary on managed care that I authored along with my wife, a registered nurse, and a colleague from Chicago, read into the Congressional Record in the House of Representatives. I believe that I have had hands-on experiences that will be invaluable in avoiding the pitfalls of managed care that we still face and I would like to share them with Mrs. Clinton. I will be in Washington to give a lecture at Georgetown University November 22, and I could stay a day or so longer to fit into Mrs. Clinton's schedule if this would make scheduling more convenient.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Self
Thomas W. Self, M.D., F.A.A.P.

THOMAS W. SELF, M.D., F.A.A.P.

Pediatric and Adolescent
Gastroenterology and Nutrition

Diplomate American
Board of Pediatrics

Diplomate American Board
of Pediatric Gastroenterology
and Nutrition

September 7, 1999

Hilary Rodham Clinton
First Lady
United States of America
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton.

Earlier this week, I wrote a letter to the President expressing my concerns over the fact that the managed care organizations in America, with their emphasis on profit, rather than on patient care, have caused a tragic drop in the quality of medical treatment that physicians are allowed to deliver, with a resulting increase in patient casualties. I have personally done battle against the forces of managed care gone wrong, when I was fired for spending "too much time" with my patients! The story of my landmark court victory, a year ago this past May, against the medical group that terminated me, was aired on ABC 20/20, August 6, 1999. The real underpinning of my case can be summed up in the phrases, "money over medicine" and "profit over patient care". Obviously, I gave the care that my patients required but it took a strenuous three month trial for me to gain vindication for my beliefs. While I may have been victorious in my case given the particular facts involved, my experience should, indeed, must be, seen in microcosm to the relief all Americans need and require now.

Because of my own experiences, I realize that now, more than ever before, accountability and fairness must be restored to the practice of medicine, with the businessmen-would-be-doctor being removed from all aspects of medical decision making. In this venue, I encourage the President to support the Norwood - Dingell Health Care Bill, now being considered by the House. This bill will be a giant stride toward accountability in health care, and will restore, once again, a patient's right to be considered as an individual in need rather than as a cost unit with a negative effect on the bottom line.

Because of your intense interest and efforts to improve the delivery of health care in the United States, I want to include you in the effort to pass meaningful legislation that will not only return medical decision-making to health care providers who are the most suited, trained and skilled in doing so, but, more principally, to allow all Americans (our children and adults alike) to receive proper and quality medical care unimpeded by "bottom-line" mentality foisted upon providers of medical care by managed care organizations. Accordingly, please find included a copy of the letter I have sent to all members of the House, asking for their support of the Norwood-Dingell bill, as well as a copy of my letter to the President.

Thank you for your tireless efforts to bring better health care to the American people. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. I can be contacted directly at 858-565-4415 (office) or 858-459-0087 (home).

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Self, M.D., F.A.A.P

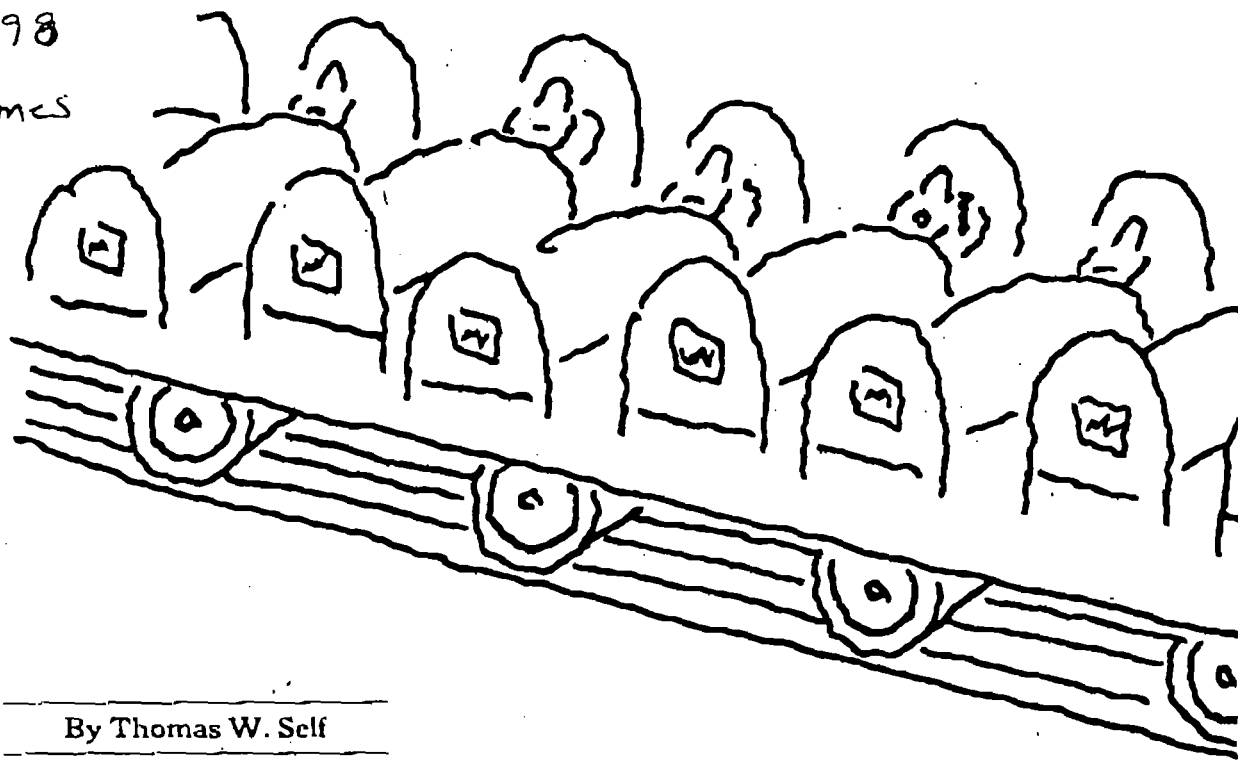
TWS/lps

July 13, 1998

New York Times
OP-Ed

One Man's Battle With the Managed-Care Monster

JULY 13, 1998 — NEW YORK TIMES



By Thomas W. Self

AS a doctor who ran afoul of managed care, I find it fascinating to hear the explanations of health maintenance and other managed-care organizations for the low opinion the public has of them. For example, the California Association of Health Plans, my state's trade group for H.M.O.'s, blamed "a couple of stories being repeated over and over" for their bad image.

The trade group's comment was in response to my victory two months ago in a suit that was one of the first to test new laws in various states, including California, that protect doctors from being punished for ordering appropriate tests and for spending additional time with their patients. Ever since the jury's verdict, my office has been flooded with calls from doctors and patients recounting their own horror stories — and I have yet to hear the same one twice.

I have been a practicing pediatric gastroenterologist in San Diego for more than 25 years. Before the advent of managed care, I had a reputation for being a thorough and careful diagnostician. But as managed care became more powerful and as patients were turned into "cost units," my medical group, now affiliated with various H.M.O.'s, began to criticize my thoroughness as amounting to "overtesting," insecurity or indecisiveness. The board expressed concern that I would jeopardize future referrals to the group by managed-care organizations, which were con-

cerned with keeping down costs.

When I explained that the tests were appropriate in all cases and that I needed to spend adequate time evaluating each of my patients, my comments were brushed aside. Pressures on me to see more patients increased. In the outpatient clinic, it

There's a reason people are wary of H.M.O.'s.

was not uncommon for a nurse to rap on the door during a patient exam and unceremoniously call out, "You're running behind."

Two of my colleagues in the gastroenterology unit resigned from the group, leaving me as the sole obstacle to the "new phase" of medicine. In the ongoing attempt to force me out, too, secretaries were asked to keep notes of my statements and activities without my knowledge. Finally, on July 14, 1995, I found a terse termination letter on my desk.

After I was fired, and while I was setting up a new practice across the street, the group's staff told my patients that I had left the state, or that I did not accept their insurance, or that something terrible had happened that they could not talk about. My patients later told me that they felt abandoned and were confused and frightened by the loss of continuity of care when I was terminated. When it became clear that my patients were in distress and that I would not survive in solo practice if this interference and defamation

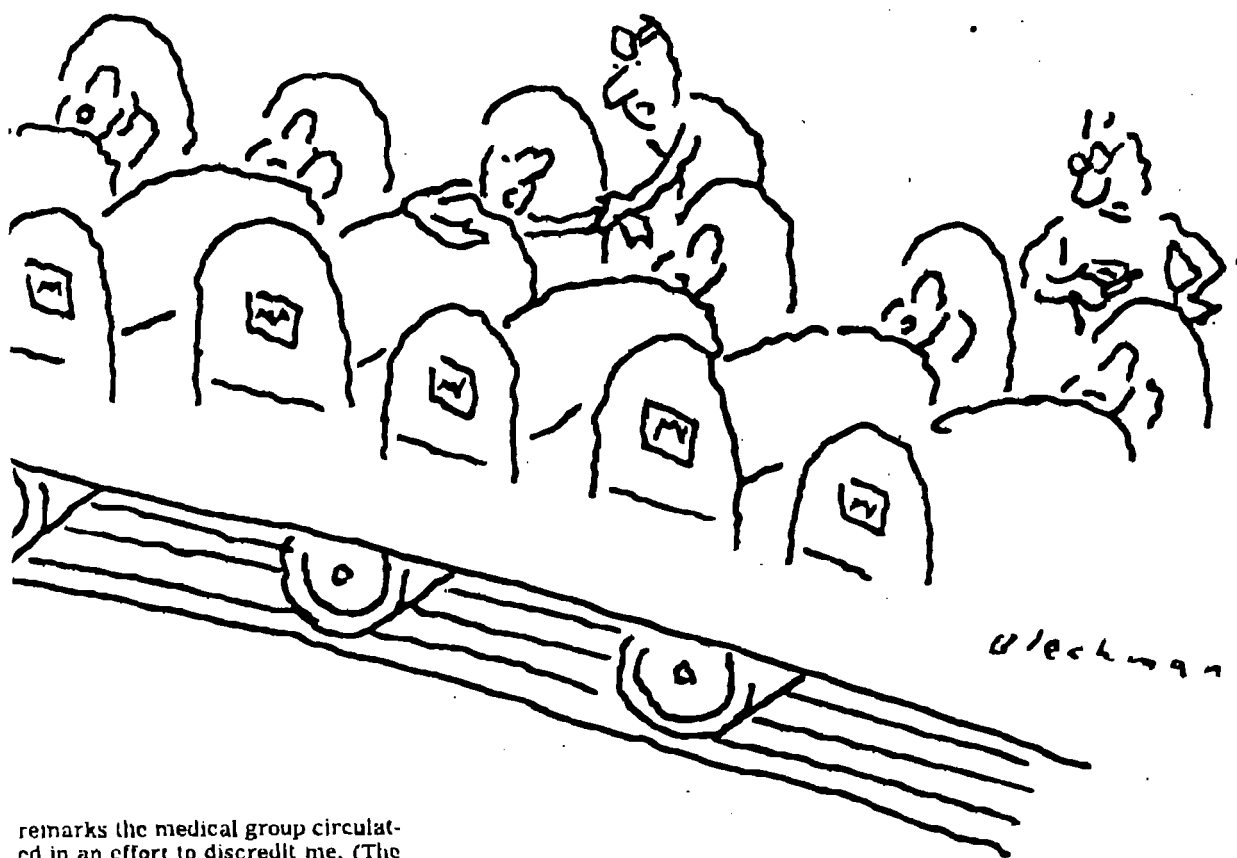
continued, legal action became necessary.

As disturbed as I was by what had happened to me, I was shocked by what came out at the trial. The smoking gun of the case came when a letter written to the president of my medical group by a top official of a managed-care organization surfaced during the discovery process. It pointedly warned that the organization did not wish its patients to be referred to me because I ordered too many "costly tests" and because I was a "provider" who "still doesn't understand how managed care works." If the president could not solve this problem, the letter insinuated, patients would be sent elsewhere. Within a month, I was secretly written out of the budget for the coming year, and about three months later, I was dismissed.

It also came out at the trial that while the younger doctor hired to replace me had generated enormous revenue in a short period and was commended by the medical group for doing so, he was involved in several medical incidents, including the death of one child and serious injury in two others. The medical group reached an out-of-court malpractice settlement, the doctor's privileges at the hospital were dropped, and he is no longer with the group.

After a three-month trial, the jury found that the reason for my termination was to save money for the managed-care organization and my group. The jurors relied on California Business and Professional Code 2056, whereby a doctor may not be dismissed for advocating appropriate care for patients. They also awarded defamation damages because of the untrue and disparaging

Thomas W. Self has been a pediatric gastroenterologist in San Diego for more than 25 years.



remarks the medical group circulated in an effort to discredit me. (The verdict will not be appealed, because the medical group quickly settled before the punitive damages phase of the case.)

From the enormous public and press attention given to the verdict in my case, it is clear that many Americans are unhappy with managed care. Despite all the political noise about reform, H.M.O.'s still hold the high cards. In California, for example, a committee in the State Senate recently approved a bill that would allow a health plan to choose its own reviewer to consider the appeals of patients who had been de-

Focus too much on your patients and you get a pink slip.

nied coverage for particular tests or procedures. The measure would also not require the H.M.O. to pay for treatment the reviewer recommends and would exclude from review any treatment that costs less than \$2,000.

Patients continue to be denied vital diagnostic tests and procedures because H.M.O.'s and other managed-care groups bring pressure on doctors to whittle down costs. It is also discouraging that, in my experience, H.M.O. business executives seemed to expect and receive timely treatment for their children rather than have to wait for the tedious and lengthy treatment authorizations that regular H.M.O. plan members must endure. Also, in two instances, I was told to do whatever was necessary, with no thought given to cost, by the executive whose children were being treated.

Don't misunderstand — I am personally not against the concept of managed care, but rather against the evils it can generate. A well-organized managed care system can prevent the disparity of treatment where one H.M.O. authorizes even acupuncture and biofeedback while another balks at allowing procedures like bone marrow and organ transplants. H.M.O.'s must allow independent and objective reviews of cases rather than rely on cursory checks by doctors who are eager to placate their powerful H.M.O. customers.

Surveys show that patients' faith in health maintenance organizations and in doctors has badly eroded. This inherent distrust of doctors and their

recommendations can only undermine the traditional physician-patient relationship, which is so vital to successful treatment.

After the verdict in my case, I received a congratulatory letter from a well-known pediatric surgeon in California. The rewards of being a doctor, he wrote, are "largely measured in identifying what is best for a patient and then having the opportunity to do what one believes is correct and best for that patient." If medicine will heed this doctrine under all circumstances, then the tendrils of greed inherent in managed care will not be able to find fertile soil in which to take root and grow. □

Note to Readers

The Op-Ed page welcomes unsolicited manuscripts. Because of the volume of submissions, however, we regret that we cannot acknowledge an article or return it. If manuscripts are accepted for publication, authors will be notified within two weeks. For further information, call (212) 556-1831.

Nicole -

Ann Lewis wanted
you to have a copy
of this HRC Choice
paper she prepared.

— Anne

**Hillary Rodham Clinton
On Reproductive Choice
Draft # 2—8/4/99**

I am strong supporter of reproductive choice. I believe that abortion should be safe, legal and rare; and I know that we have to keep working, legally, politically, and in making health care policy, so that every child is wanted, and every woman will have reproductive health and freedom of choice.

We know from our own history that making abortion illegal only makes it unsafe and dangerous for women. I have seen what happens to women when governments criminalize reproductive freedom, as they did in Romania, or dictate childbearing choices, as happened in China.

I have consistently worked to increase access to health care, including reproductive health care such as family planning and abortions, for women at every income level. My husband's budget has recommended increased support for reproductive health care every year, and his FY 2000 budget includes another significant increase to fund clinics providing reproductive health services and clinical care to over 5 million low income women. I strongly support initiatives to make contraception more available, including the new Federal Employees Health Benefits Program and EPIC, the Equity in Prescription Drug Coverage legislation.

Violence against reproductive health clinics restricts access to abortion services and endangers every American. I am a strong supporter of the Freedom of Access to Clinics Bill, and of the Administration's FY 2000 budget, which includes funding for clinic safety.

New advances in scientific research, such as mifepristone (RU486) and emergency contraception, can help to increase access.. I oppose congressional attempts to restrict or shut down these important advances in women's health, and I believe we must continue to support scientific and medical research which will increase reproductive health care choices.

I have worked to support our efforts to end the Gag rule or impose parental notification at federally funded family planning clinics, and to oppose congressional efforts to restrict access, including mean spirited attempts to narrow further access for poor women who are the victims of rape and incest; expand the prohibition on Medicaid payments for abortion services to include a prohibition on health benefit coverage that includes abortion; deny women in military service the right to have abortions in military

hospital overseas, even when using their own funds : and prevent the District of Columbia from spending its own tax dollars for abortion services.

I oppose recent Congressional attempts to ban late term or "partial birth" abortions without protecting the life and health of the mother. I believe any legislative action concerning access to abortion must follow the principles enunciated in Roe v. Wade and must continue to allow medically necessary abortions to protect the woman's life or health. Any legislation concerning minors should call for parental notification, not consent; provide the option of notification of responsible adults or guardians; and include a reasonable judicial bypass.

It is unfortunate that Congress in recent years has concentrated on denying access to reproductive health care to women whose low income or government service makes them vulnerable, instead of increasing access to family planning, which would improve women's health and lessen the number of abortions.

I have worked to maintain support for international family planning, and I have consistently opposed efforts to impose a global gag rule on legislation meeting our international obligations. I have visited reproductive and family planning centers around the world, including Bolivia, Mexico, Brazil, Tanzania and Russia where I saw first hand how these programs make such a difference in women's lives, and have spoken to national and international audience about the need to support reproductive health care services.

I was the keynote speaker at the Women's Health Forum in Beijing in 1995, convened during the 4th UN World Conference on Women, and spoke to the International Conference on Population and Development + 5 at The Hague. At these and many other venues, in this country and abroad, I have worked to build support for reproductive health care, which is vital to women's lives. Last year, I convened a meeting of the foundation community to elicit badly needed financial resources for family planning health centers in Haiti, and then brought funders with me to Haiti to see the work for themselves.

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004. letter	Kathleen Millar to Hillary Rodham Clinton (4 pages)	06/04/1999	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 20225

FOLDER TITLE:

Correspondence [1]

2013-0436-S
rc1318

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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005. paper	re: personal test scores and awards (13 pages)	n.d.	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Ann O'Leary
OA/Box Number: 20225

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Correspondence [1]

2013-0436-S
rc1318

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What
happened?

NOVEMBER 25, 1998

EDUCATION WEEK on the WEB

EDUCATION WEEK

IN CONTEXT

THE ARCHIVES

TEACHER MAGAZINE

THE DAILY NEWS

SPECIAL REPORTS

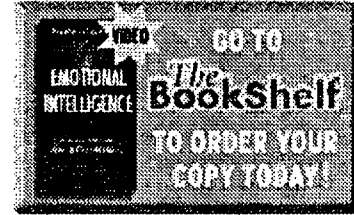
PRODUCTS & SERVICES



Court Sends Girl to Public School Against Parents' Wishes

By Mark Walsh

A legal battle in Virginia is pitting a teenager's wish to attend public high school against her parents' desire that she be educated at home.



In what home schooling advocates call an unprecedented intrusion on parental rights, a juvenile-court judge ruled that it was in the best interest of 16-year-old Jennifer Sengpiehl of Round Hill, Va., to allow her to attend her local public high school this fall.

The girl had been educated at home and at a private religious boarding school. Her parents, Donald and Maureen Sengpiehl, have said they preferred to educate the rest of their eight children at home after they were unhappy with their eldest son's experience at Loudoun Valley High School.

The matter apparently ended up in juvenile court because the Sengpiehls wanted to shock their daughter out of a pattern of misbehavior. They reportedly called the police after an incident in May in which Jennifer brandished a penknife against her father.

A guardian appointed for Jennifer by a juvenile-court judge recommended that she be allowed to go to public school. Judge Burke McCahill of Loudoun County juvenile court went along with the recommendation in July.

"The reason Jennifer behaved badly was because of a dispute with her parents about where she was going to go to school," said Michael Farris, the president of the Home School Legal Defense Association.

"What the juvenile-court judge did was basically reward her bad behavior by giving her exactly what she wanted," added Mr. Farris, whose Purcellville, Va.-based organization is representing the parents.

Judge McCahill's ruling has been appealed to a Loudoun County circuit court judge. A hearing is set for Dec. 7.

'Without Precedent'

Mr. Farris said he was unaware of any other case in which a child was allowed to attend public school against the wishes of both parents.

Read our story, "[Conn. Home Schooler Wants Chance To Play Basketball With School Team](#)," Jan. 14, 1998.

For background, previous stories, and Web links, see our [Issues Page on Home Schooling](#).

"This was absolutely without precedent," he said. "Absent a finding that parents have abused or neglected their authority, they retain the right to decide how their children are educated."

However, Pamela Grizzle, Jennifer Sengpiehl's court-appointed guardian, said: "This case is not about home schooling. It's about one child and what is best for one child. There are times when the child's rights and interests are paramount, even over those of the parents."

Mr. Farris said legal disputes over home schooling sometimes arise in divorce and child-custody cases.

"But in that circumstance, the family unit is broken," he said. "But when there is no finding that anyone has done anything wrong, that's different. Juvenile judges are not authorized to substitute their wisdom for the wisdom of parents."

The state of the law on home schooling and parents' right to direct their children's upbringing is somewhat unsettled. The U.S. Supreme Court ruling most similar to the Virginia case was its 1972 ruling that the state of Wisconsin could not require Amish children to attend school past the age of 16 because of their parents' religious beliefs.

In a dissent to the ruling in *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, Justice William O. Douglas expressed sympathy with a hypothetical Amish child who "may want to be a pianist or an astronaut or an oceanographer" against the religious wishes of his parents.

"I think the children should be entitled to be heard," Justice Douglas wrote.

More Interaction

Neither side is willing to discuss the factual details of the Virginia case any longer because the parties say some local newspaper accounts have gotten some facts wrong.

But in one newspaper story that Ms. Grizzle said was accurate, Jennifer said she wanted to attend her public high school in part to take the science classes she would need for her plans to attend medical school. She also expressed a desire for greater social interaction with other teenagers.

"Home school prepares you to be a homemaker, cooking and taking care of babies," she told the *Loudoun Times-Mirror*, a weekly newspaper serving Loudoun County, which is a distant suburb of Washington. Jennifer has continued to live at home since the dispute began.

Maureen Sengpiehl told the newspaper that she regretted calling in the police to deal with her daughter's misbehavior.

"Jennifer is not a juvenile delinquent," she told the *Times-Mirror*. "We want to do what is best for Jennifer, but on our terms, not what a judge feels."

On the Web

Jon's Homeschool Resource Page. One of the home schooling nerve centers on the Web, this personal Web page includes links to many statewide home schooling pages as well as lists of home schooling organizations, resources, mailing lists and newsgroups.

Read "Homeschooling Families: Ready for the Next Decade," from the National Homeschool Association.

Read more about the Homeschool Legal Defense Fund.

Visit the American Homeschool Association for state-by-state summaries of laws and regulations.

PHOTO: Maureen Sengpiehl home schools her son Trevyn, 5, while her daughter Jessica, 16, attends a public high school in Virginia.

--Marie Poirer Marzi

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Vol. 18, number 13, page 6

Nicole,

I found two stories that are
not really followups but one is
from the daughters perspective and
and the latter provides different info
e.g. the hearing is set for December

Pam-

Can you or
Nicole find out
what happened
to this family re.
daughter & school?

pls find out
what happened -
if hearing took
place, etc.

Nicole



FILE PHOTOS/BY MARIE POIRER MARZI FOR THE WASHINGTON POST

Donald Sengpiehl, right, and son Trevyn play chess with Dennis Funkhouser. The Sengpiehls are fighting a judge's order sending a daughter to public school.

An Education n the Courts

Couple Fights Order on Teen's Schooling

By MARIA GLOD
Washington Post Staff Writer

Donald and Maureen Sengpiehl wanted to raise their children to share their Mennonite beliefs. So they decided to school them at home in rural western Loudoun County.

When a new housing development sprang up nearby, their fourth of eight children, Jennifer, then 15, struck up friendships with some teenagers who attended public schools. Soon she was restless and depressed and ran away from home several times.

"She started finding out about lockers and proms . . . and decid-

ed she was missing things," Maureen Sengpiehl said.

The family struggled to work through the problems, but after Jennifer vandalized her own bedroom and produced a knife when her father was in the room, her parents called the police. They hoped contact with the authorities would shock her into calming down, her mother said.

Instead, a Loudoun juvenile court judge sided with Jennifer; he told her parents that they must allow her to attend public high school.

"We were just shocked," her mother said. "We had never heard of a judge court-ordering public school. We called the po-



Maureen Sengpiehl and her husband want to raise son Trevyn and his seven siblings in a manner consistent with their Mennonite beliefs.

lice hoping they'd give her a spanking and send her home. If I knew it would come to this, we never would have done it."

The Sengpiehls, with the help of the Loudoun-based Home School Legal Defense Association, now are appealing that order; a Circuit Court hearing is

scheduled for next month. Juvenile Court Judge Burke McCahill did not return phone calls seeking comment.

The case raises questions of whether parents have final authority over how their children

See SCHOOLING, B4, Col. 2

Parents Appeal Ruling on Teen's Schooling

SCHOOLING, From B1

should be educated, and whether children have any right to insist that they share the lifestyle of their peers.

Legally, there has been no dispute for years that parents can choose to teach their children at home. As many as 1.6 million children nationwide are currently being home-schooled, compared with 475,000 in 1990. But some legal analysts note that judges have broad discretion to deal with troubled children, and in this case, they say the judge may be within his authority, especially since the parents sought the court system's help.

According to the girl's court-appointed guardian, the judge concluded that going to public school would help deal with Jennifer's behavior in ways that home schooling could not.

fusing to use violence or participate in military service.

The couple educate their children in their home with Christian beliefs, teaching creationism and not evolution, Maureen Sengpiehl said. They also involve them in outside activities with other children. For example, she said, Jennifer is active in 4-H, rides with a fox hunt and takes guitar and piano lessons. "A lot of people think home-schoolers do it to keep their children away from the world," Maureen Sengpiehl said. "We do it to give our children more choices."

David Gordon, the Home School Legal Defense Association lawyer involved in the case, said there were no allegations that the Sengpiehls were "educationally neglecting" Jennifer. Even if Jennifer wants to attend public school, he said, the decision should be made by her parents as

"Until children reach the age of majority, the parents are charged in our society to direct their education," Gordon said. "If that was changed, you can imagine what chaos would ensue."

But the issues in the Sengpiehl case are murky, because the ruling arose from the girl's behavior, legal analysts said.

"It appears the judge is trying to get to the source of the conflict by dealing with public school . . . as a therapy," said Robert Shepherd, a law professor at the University of Richmond. "It's not as if the judge is saying you don't have a right to home-school in the abstract."

Shepherd also noted that in this case, the judge was asked to get involved by the girl's parents.

"Once they invoked the court to solve the conflict, they basically invited the court to come up with a

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1972 that an Amish family from Wisconsin could not be forced to educate its children in a public school. That was one of the court cases that provided the legal foundation for home schooling.

The dissenting opinion raised the role of the child's wishes. "Justice Douglas said, what about the Old Order Amish child who wants to be an astronaut or a concert pianist and can't because of his parents' beliefs?" Shepherd said.

The Sengpiehls acknowledge that their daughter seems happy in public school, but they say they continue to worry about her possible exposure to drugs and alcohol.

"We're not even fighting to home-school anymore. We just want to send her to a private school," Maureen Sengpiehl said.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

legal analysts note that judges have broad discretion to deal with troubled children, and in this case, they say the judge may be within his authority, especially since the parents sought the court system's help.

According to the girl's court-appointed guardian, the judge concluded that going to public school would help deal with Jennifer's behavior in ways that home schooling could not.

The parents' attorney argues that their decision about their daughter's education must be respected and says that no connection has been established between her behavior and home schooling.

"We're arguing that there are fundamental rights of the parents that should not be taken away," said the couple's attorney, Jonathan Ruybalid. "There was no harm done to the child and there's no rational relationship between having her go to public school and her conduct."

"We have engaged parents that have a plan for their child, who want to be involved in their child's life. They haven't broken the law. I see no advantage to society, to the community, to our culture when parents who want to be involved in their children's lives have their rights taken away."

Jennifer's guardian, Leesburg attorney Pamela Grizzle, said that the teenager needs the social experiences of attending public school and that home schooling wasn't adequately preparing her to pursue her dream of becoming a doctor.

"The child needs services the parents can't provide," Grizzle said. "This has nothing to do with home schooling. It has to do with one child and what works for one child."

Grizzle said that although Jennifer's adjustment to Loudoun Valley High School has been difficult, the teenager is thriving.

"The child loves public school," Grizzle said. "The child wants to have a normal teenage life. We're dealing with a 16-year-old. She is of an age of discretion where she can have some preference over how she wants to be educated."

The Sengpiehls contend Jennifer wasn't isolated as a home-schooler and say the flexibility of taking classes in the evening even allowed her to work at a hospital for a few hours each week to get a taste of the medical profession.

The basic beliefs of the Mennonites include following the teachings in the Bible and attending regular worship services. They also believe in helping those in need and living peacefully, including re-

home-schoolers do it to keep their children away from the world," Maureen Sengpiehl said. "We do it to give our children more choices."

David Gordon, the Home School Legal Defense Association lawyer involved in the case, said there were no allegations that the Sengpiehls were "educationally neglecting" Jennifer. Even if Jennifer wants to attend public school, he said, the decision should be made by her parents as long as they are providing appropriate schooling.

by dealing with public school . . . as a therapy," said Robert Shepherd, a law professor at the University of Richmond. "It's not as if the judge is saying you don't have a right to home-school in the abstract."

Shepherd also noted that in this case, the judge was asked to get involved by the girl's parents.

"Once they invoked the court to solve the conflict, they basically invited the court to come up with a solution that will fit her needs," Shepherd said.

concert pianist and can't become of his parents' beliefs?" Shepherd said.

The Sengpiehls acknowledge that their daughter seems happy in public school, but they say continue to worry about her possible exposure to drugs and alcohol.

"We're not even fighting home-school anymore. We want to send her to a private school," Maureen Sengpiehl said. "She's a wonderful girl, and she's going to go far."

PHOTOCOPY PRESERVATION

The Associated Press State & Local Wire

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November 9, 1998, Monday, PM cycle

SECTION: State and Regional

LENGTH: 573 words

HEADLINE: Couple fights order to send daughter to public school

DATELINE: LEESBURG, Va.

BODY:

If she had it to do all over again, Maureen Sengpiehl said she never would have called the police on her daughter.

But that's just what Mrs. Sengpiehl and her husband, Donald, did when then-15-year-old Jennifer vandalized her own bedroom and produced a knife with her father in the room, and they've been regretting it since.

The Sengpiehls, who wanted to raise their children to share their Mennonite beliefs and were schooling them at home, are now fighting a juvenile court judge's order that Jennifer attend public school.

The problem started when Jennifer struck up friendships with some teen-agers living in a new housing development near her parents' rural western Loudoun County home, the parents told The Washington Post. She soon became restless and depressed and ran away from home several times.

"She started finding out about lockers and proms ... and decided she was missing things," Mrs. Sengpiehl said.

The family tried to work through its problems, but when Jennifer produced the knife in her bedroom, they decided the shock value of having police come to the home might be what was necessary to help calm Jennifer down.

Instead, they ended up with the shock when judge Burke McCahill sided with Jennifer and ordered the Sengpiehls to send her to public school.

"We had never heard of a judge court-ordering public school. We called the police hoping they'd give her a spanking and send her home. If I knew it would come to this, we never would have done it," Mrs. Sengpiehl said.

Pamela Grizzle, Jennifer's court-appointed guardian, said the judge concluded that the social experience of public school would help deal with Jennifer's behavior in ways home schooling could not, while also more adequately preparing her to pursue her dream of becoming a doctor.

But the parents' attorney, Jonathan Ruybalid, said parents have a fundamental right to make decisions about Jennifer's education and notes that no connection has been made between her behavior and home schooling.

"We have engaged parents that have a plan for their child, who want to be involved in their child's life," Ruybalid said. "They haven't broken the law. I see no advantage to society ... when parents who want to be involved in their children's lives have their rights taken away."

Mennonite beliefs include following the teachings in the Bible, attending regular worship services, helping those in need and living peacefully, including refusing to use violence or participate in military service.

The Loudoun-based Home School Legal Defense Association is helping the Sengpiehls appeal the order. A hearing is scheduled for next month, and some legal analysts think the judge may be well within his authority given the broad discretion afforded judges when dealing with troubled children.

Besides, said University of Richmond law professor Robert Shepherd, it was the parents who initially involved the authorities by calling police. "Once they invoked the court to solve the conflict, they basically invited the court to come up with a solution that will fit her needs," he said.

After a transition period to Loudoun Valley High School, Ms. Grizzle said Jennifer is thriving. Her parents agree that Jennifer seems happy, but say they continue to worry about her possible exposure to drugs and alcohol.

"We're not even fighting to home-school anymore," Mrs. Sengpiehl said. "We just want to send her to a private school."

1ST STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The Washington Post

November 15, 1998, Sunday, Final Edition

SECTION: METRO; Pg. B05

LENGTH: 923 words

HEADLINE: Public School Fills in the Gaps, Says Home-Taught Teen

BYLINE: Maria Glod, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

During Jennifer Sengpiehl's years as a home-schooled student, her parents enrolled her in piano and guitar lessons and found her a riding teacher near their rural Loudoun County home. But even with all that, the 16-year-old said, she always felt as though there was something missing.

"There were a lot of days I was lonely," Jennifer said. "Most everything I did was private. All my friends went to [public] school, and there was always something that just drew me to it. I think home-schooling is great. It's just not for me."

For several years, Jennifer's parents rejected her pleas to attend public school, but a judge has now ordered her into Loudoun Valley High School, and the family is locked in a continuing court battle over the best place for the teenager to be educated.

The case entered the courts in the summer after Jennifer, who was depressed and ran away several times, vandalized her bedroom and produced a small knife while her father was in the room. Her family called the police, hoping the shock might calm her down.

But at a July hearing, Loudoun juvenile court judge Burke McCahill startled Jennifer's parents by agreeing with the girl's court-appointed guardian, the public defender and the prosecutor that public school is the best choice for the teenager.

Jennifer's parents, Maureen and Donald Sengpiehl, with the help of the Loudoun-based Home School Legal Defense Association, are appealing the order. A Circuit Court hearing is scheduled next month.

The Sengpiehls said in interviews for an article published earlier this month that they aren't happy with the quality of public education and that they worry about Jennifer's possible exposure to drugs or alcohol. The couple argue that their decision about their daughter's education must be respected and that no connection has been established between her behavior and home-schooling.

The Sengpiehls, who attend a Mennonite church and raise their children with traditional Christian beliefs, began home-schooling seven of their children

years ago after they decided their eldest son didn't have a good experience at Loudoun Valley.

Jennifer explained her side of the conflict Friday evening at the Purcellville school, accompanied by her court-appointed guardian, Leesburg lawyer Pamela Grizzle. Jennifer still lives at home with her parents.

Jennifer, a slender girl with long blond hair who enrolled as a freshman in August, said home-schooling never felt right for her.

"It wasn't just that I was missing things, it also was that I needed to get away," Jennifer said. "It was just me and my mom. We have a lot of differences of opinion."

Although she's been involved in 4-H and a local hunt and participated in activities with area home-schoolers, Jennifer said she felt the time she spent with other teenagers was too restricted. "They just wanted me to be sheltered for the rest of my life," she said of her parents.

Even now, Jennifer said, her parents hesitate to let her spend too much time with her friends and didn't allow her to attend the school's homecoming dance. They did, however, give her permission to go to a Friday night birthday party at a local teen center.

"They think that when I'm with friends, we are going to get into evil somehow, or mischief," Jennifer said. "That's what they're afraid of -- the regular teenage stuff . . . talking about the latest movie or the latest tape or the latest guy."

She said public school is preparing her better for her dream -- becoming a doctor -- than home-schooling was. The range of subjects is greater, Jennifer said, giving her the opportunity to learn Spanish and take an Earth sciences class.

"This work is going to be a lot more like the work in college," Jennifer said. "I do great with a public environment because it gives me the pressure to do better. If I sit next to someone who gets an A, I want to get an A-plus."

The Sengpiehls declined to comment for this article, referring questions to Michael Farris, president of the Home School Legal Defense Association.

Farris said the couple believe the judge's ruling was "legally erroneous" and will keep fighting it. "Parents make decisions for their kids that the kids will disagree with," Farris said. "Our society is based on the premise that parents get to make those decisions for the child unless there's evidence of abuse or neglect, and there aren't even allegations of that in this case."

The Sengpiehls have said that they didn't turn to home-schooling to isolate their children but to give them more choices. They involved their daughter in a wide array of activities, they said, including letting her work for a few hours each week in a hospital to get a taste of the medical profession. They've said they'd consider private-school options for Jennifer, but don't believe the court should dictate their decisions.

After a difficult transition during her first months at Loudoun Valley, Jennifer said, she is thriving academically and socially. She's a member of the drama club and will take the stage next week in "Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat." She joined the yearbook staff and started a band with friends.

"I'm not running away, because I know the next day is school, and I know I have something to look forward to," Jennifer said as she sat in a school hallway with her guitar and a backpack stuffed with schoolwork. "They need to let go," she said of her parents. "I'm to the age where I have to start making some decisions for myself."

Melanne Verveer Elliott

Nicole -

Could you

pls call

him on this .

—

10/5

Dear Chief of Staff:

I am a retired state Court of Appeal judge from Florida and a non-retired child advocate, devoting my time and energy to seek enactment in states beyond Florida of legislation similar to that state's enclosed statute.

The legislation enables counties to create Children's Service Councils, a "needs assessor" and "grant source" for children's programs in the county, described in my enclosed article.

Annual reports from Florida counties attest to the remarkable success of councils there.

Because I'm engaged in this effort on my own, I could use the help of Mrs. Clinton. If 2000 is to be the Millennium of the Child, model

funding programs must be found for prevention and rehabilitation.

While Chair of the ABA Family Law Section's Task force for Children, in which then Sen. Chiles and present Sen. Specter were members, I initiated the enclosed ABA Resolutions. Now, individually, I am seeking to have the '91 Resolution implemented.

If we really believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure - and a ton of punishment, then we adults must find ways to give children our most precious gifts - roots and wings.

Hoping to hear from you,
I am

Sincerely,
Hugh Finkstein

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION POLICIES

GUARDIANS AD LITEM FEBRUARY 1992

BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Bar Association urges:

(1) Every state and territory to meet the full intent of the Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, whereby every child in the United States who is the subject of a civil child protection related judicial proceedings will be represented at all stages of these proceedings by a fully-trained, monitored, and evaluated guardian ad litem in addition to appointed legal counsel.

(2) That state, territory and local bar associations and law schools become involved in setting standards of practice for such guardians ad litem, clarify the ethical responsibilities of these individuals and establish minimum ethical performance requirements for their work, and provide comprehensive multidisciplinary training for all who serve as such guardians ad litem.

(3) That in every state and territory, where judges are given discretion to appoint a guardian ad litem in private child custody and visitation related proceedings, the bench and bar jointly develop guidelines to aid judges in determining when such an appointment is necessary to protect the best interests of the child.

BAR-SPONSORED CHILDREN'S ACTIVITIES FEBRUARY 1991

BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Bar Association urges the members of the legal profession, as well as state and local bar associations, to support the creation of state and local bar sponsored interdisciplinary children's committees, of joint Governor/State Bar sponsored children's commissions, and of local Children's Services Councils to meet the needs of children as expressed in the 1984 resolution.

BAR ASSOCIATION AND ATTORNEY ACTION FEBRUARY 1984

BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Bar Association urges the members of the legal profession, as well as state and local bar associations, to respond to the needs of children by directing attention to issues affecting children including, but not limited to: (1) the preservation of children's legal rights; (2) the needs of children who have no effective voice of their own in government; (3) drug and alcohol abuse among children; (4) establishment of character, citizenship, parenting skills, and child safety programs in public education; (5) implementation of statutory and programmatic resources to meet the health and welfare needs of children; (6) missing and molested children; and (7) establishment of guardian ad litem programs.

Constitution and laws of the state and which have not been limited by the county charter.

History.—s. 2, ch. 74-193.

125.87 Administrative code; adoption and amendment.—

(1) Following the organization of the first board of county commissioners elected pursuant to a charter, the board of commissioners shall adopt an administrative code organizing the administration of the county government and setting forth the duties and responsibilities and powers of all county officials and agencies pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

(2) The administrative code shall be effective upon adoption or as otherwise provided therein, and all existing agencies shall assume the form, perform the duties, and exercise the power granted them under the administrative code and shall do so in the manner prescribed.

History.—s. 2, ch. 74-193.

125.88 Civil service.—

(1) Upon adoption of an administrative code and also upon the adoption of a charter, all officers and employees in the classified service of the county shall be transferred to the department, division, or agency to which the functions, powers, and duties in which they were engaged are allocated under the administrative code. Such transfer shall be without examination or diminution of existing compensation, pension or retirement rights, privileges, or obligations of any such officer or employee existing immediately prior to the referendum at which the charter was adopted. It is the intent of the Legislature that the adoption of any plan required by the charter shall not adversely affect the civil service tenure, pension, seniority, or promotional rights of any county officer or employee in the classified service.

(2) The board of county commissioners of any county adopting a charter may, by ordinance, administer the merit system through a county department of civil service unless otherwise provided by the charter. Such administration shall include classification, recruitment, examination, establishment of eligibility lists, grievances, compensation, and other conditions of employment pursuant to law.

History.—s. 2, ch. 74-193.

PART V

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

125.901 Children's services; independent special district; council; powers, duties, and functions.

125.901 Children's services; independent special district; council; powers, duties, and functions.—

(1) Each county may by ordinance create an independent special district, as defined in ss. 189.403(3) and 200.001(8)(e), to provide funding for children's services throughout the county in accordance with this section. The boundaries of such district shall be coterminous with the boundaries of the county. The county governing body shall obtain approval, by a majority vote of those electors voting on the question,

to annually levy ad valorem taxes which shall not exceed the maximum millage rate authorized by this section. Any district created pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be required to levy and for millage subject to the provisions of s. 200.065. Once such millage is approved by the electorate, the district shall not be required to seek approval of the electorate in future years to levy the previously approved millage.

(a) The governing board of the district shall be a council on children's services, which may also be known as a juvenile welfare board or similar name as established in the ordinance by the county governing body. Such council shall consist of 10 members, including: the superintendent of schools; a local school board member; the district administrator from the appropriate district of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, or his or her designee who is a member of the Senior Management Service or of the Selected Exempt Service; one member of the county governing body; and the judge assigned to juvenile cases who shall sit as a voting member of the board, except that said judge shall not vote or participate in the setting of ad valorem taxes under this section. In the event there is more than one judge assigned to juvenile cases in a county, the chief judge shall designate one of said juvenile judges to serve on the board. The remaining five members shall be appointed by the Governor, and shall, to the extent possible, represent the demographic diversity of the population of the county. After soliciting recommendations from the public, the county governing body shall submit to the Governor the names of at least three persons for each vacancy occurring among the five members appointed by the Governor, and the Governor shall appoint members to the council from the candidates nominated by the county governing body. The Governor shall make a selection within a 45-day period or request a new list of candidates. All members appointed by the Governor shall have been residents of the county for the previous 24-month period. Such members shall be appointed for 4-year terms, except that the length of the terms of the initial appointees shall be adjusted to stagger the terms. The Governor may remove a member for cause or upon the written petition of the county governing body. If any of the members of the council required to be appointed by the Governor under the provisions of this subsection shall resign, die, or be removed from office, the vacancy thereby created shall, as soon as practicable, be filled by appointment by the Governor, using the same method as the original appointment, and such appointment to fill a vacancy shall be for the unexpired term of the person who resigns, dies, or is removed from office.

(b) Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a county from exercising such power as is provided by general or special law to provide children's services or to create a special district to provide such services.

(2)(a) Each council on children's services shall have all of the following powers and functions:

1. To provide and maintain in the county such preventive, developmental, treatment, and rehabilitative services for children as the council determines are needed for the general welfare of the county.

2. To provide such other services for children as the council determines are needed for the general welfare of the county.

3. To allocate and provide funds for other agencies in the county which are operated for the benefit of children, provided they are not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the public school system.

4. To collect information and statistical data and to conduct research which will be helpful to the council and the county in deciding the needs of children in the county.

5. To consult and coordinate with other agencies dedicated to the welfare of children to the end that the overlapping of services will be prevented.

6. To lease or buy such real estate, equipment, and personal property and to construct such buildings as are needed to execute the foregoing powers and functions, provided that no such purchases shall be made or building done unless paid for with cash on hand or secured by funds deposited in financial institutions. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to authorize a district to issue bonds of any nature, nor shall a district have the power to require the imposition of any bond by the governing body of the county.

7. To employ, pay, and provide benefits for any part-time or full-time personnel needed to execute the foregoing powers and functions.

(b) Each council on children's services shall:

1. Immediately after the members are appointed, elect a chair and a vice chair from among its members, and elect other officers as deemed necessary by the council.

2. Immediately after the members are appointed and officers are elected, identify and assess the needs of the children in the county served by the council and submit to the governing body of each county a written description of:

a. The activities, services, and opportunities that will be provided to children.

b. The anticipated schedule for providing those activities, services, and opportunities.

c. The manner in which children will be served, including a description of arrangements and agreements which will be made with community organizations, state and local educational agencies, federal agencies, public assistance agencies, the juvenile courts, foster care agencies, and other applicable public and private agencies and organizations.

d. The special outreach efforts that will be undertaken to provide services to at-risk, abused, or neglected children.

e. The manner in which the council will seek and provide funding for unmet needs.

1. The strategy which will be used for interagency coordination to maximize existing human and fiscal resources.

3. Provide training and orientation to all new members sufficient to allow them to perform their duties.

4. Make and adopt bylaws and rules and regulations for the council's guidance, operation, governance, and maintenance, provided such rules and regulations are not inconsistent with federal or state laws or county ordinances.

5. Provide an annual written report, to be presented no later than January 1, to the governing body of the county. The annual report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

a. Information on the effectiveness of activities, services, and programs offered by the council, including cost-effectiveness.

b. A detailed anticipated budget for continuation of activities, services, and programs offered by the council, and a list of all sources of requested funding, both public and private.

c. Procedures used for early identification of at-risk children who need additional or continued services and methods for ensuring that the additional or continued services are received.

d. A description of the degree to which the council's objectives and activities are consistent with the goals of this section.

e. Detailed information on the various programs, services, and activities available to participants and the degree to which the programs, services, and activities have been successfully used by children.

f. Information on programs, services, and activities that should be eliminated; programs, services, and activities that should be continued; and programs, services, and activities that should be added to the basic format of the children's services council.

(c) The council shall maintain minutes of each meeting, including a record of all votes cast, and shall make such minutes available to any interested person.

(d) Members of the council shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and travel expenses consistent with the provisions of s. 112.061.

(e) All financial records and accounts relating to the district shall be available for audit by state auditors as they are assigned from time to time to audit the affairs of the county officials. If no annual audit of the district is conducted by the state, the council shall cause an independent audit of the district to be conducted.

(3)(a) The fiscal year of the district shall be the same as that of the county.

(b) On or before July 1 of each year, the council on children's services shall prepare a tentative annual written budget of the district's expected income and expenditures, including a contingency fund. The council shall, in addition, compute a proposed millage rate within the voter-approved cap necessary to fund the tentative budget and, prior to adopting a final budget, comply with the provisions of s. 200.065, relating to the method of fixing millage, and shall fix the final millage rate by resolution of the council. The adopted budget and final millage rate shall be certified and delivered to the governing body of the county as soon as possible following the council's adoption of the final budget and millage rate pursuant to chapter 200. Included in each certified budget shall be the millage rate, adopted by resolution of the council, necessary to be applied to raise the funds budgeted for district operations and expenditures. In no circumstances, however, shall any district levy millage to exceed a maximum of 0.5 mills of assessed valuation of all properties within the county which are subject to ad valorem county taxes.

(c) The budget of the district so certified and delivered to the governing body of the county shall not be subject to change or modification by the governing body of the county or any other authority.

(d) All tax money collected under this section, as soon after the collection thereof as is reasonably practicable, shall be paid directly to the council on children's services by the tax collector of the county, or the clerk of the circuit court if the clerk collects delinquent taxes.

(e)1. All moneys received by the council on children's services shall be deposited in qualified public depositories, as defined in s. 280.02, with separate and distinguishable accounts established specifically for the council and shall be withdrawn only by checks signed by the chair of the council and countersigned by either one other member of the council on children's services or by a chief executive officer who shall be so authorized by the council.

2. Upon entering the duties of office, the chair and the other member of the council or chief executive officer who signs its checks shall each give a surety bond in the sum of at least \$1,000 for each \$1 million or portion thereof of the council's annual budget, which bond shall be conditioned that each shall faithfully discharge the duties of his or her office. The premium on such bond may be paid by the district as part of the expense of the council. No other member of the council shall be required to give bond or other security.

3. No funds of the district shall be expended except by check as aforesaid, except expenditures from a petty cash account which shall not at any time exceed \$100. All expenditures from petty cash shall be recorded on the books and records of the council on children's services. No funds of the council on children's services, excepting expenditures from petty cash, shall be expended without prior approval of the council, in addition to the budgeting thereof.

(f) Within 10 days, exclusive of weekends and legal holidays, after the expiration of each quarter annual period, the council on children's services shall cause to be prepared and filed with the governing body of the county a financial report which shall include the following:

1. The total expenditures of the council for the quarter annual period.

2. The total receipts of the council during the quarter annual period.

3. A statement of the funds the council has on hand, has invested, or has deposited with qualified public depositories at the end of the quarter annual period.

4. The total administrative costs of the council for the quarter annual period.

(4) Any district created pursuant to the provisions of this section may be dissolved by a special act of the Legislature, or the county governing body may by ordinance dissolve the district subject to the approval of the electorate. If any district is dissolved pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, each county shall first obligate itself to assume the debts, liabilities, contracts, and outstanding obligations of the district within the total millage available to the county governing body for all county and municipal purposes as provided for

under s. 9, Art. VII of the State Constitution. Any district may also be dissolved pursuant to the provisions of s. 189.4042.

(5) After or during the first year of operation of the council on children's services, the governing body of the county, at its option, may fund in whole or in part the budget of the council on children's services from its own funds.

(6) Any district created pursuant to the provisions of this section shall comply with all other statutory requirements of general application which relate to the filing of any financial reports or compliance reports required under part III of chapter 218, or any other report or documentation required by law, including the requirements of ss. 189.415, 189.417, and 189.418.

(7)(a) Each county may by ordinance create a dependent special district within the boundaries of the county for the purpose of providing preventive, developmental, treatment, and rehabilitative services for children. The district is authorized to seek grants from state, federal, and local agencies and to accept donations from public and private sources, provided that the district complies with the provisions of paragraphs (1)(a) and (2)(b), and provided that the district has a budget that requires approval through an affirmative vote of the governing body of the county or may be vetoed by the governing body of the county.

(b) If the provisions of a county charter relating to the membership of the governing board of a dependent special district conflict with paragraph (1)(a), a county may by ordinance create a dependent special district within the boundaries of the county for the purpose of providing preventive, developmental, treatment, and rehabilitative services for children and the district shall be authorized to seek grants from state, federal, and local agencies and to accept donations from public and private sources, provided that the district comply with the provisions of paragraph (2)(b), and provided that the district has a budget that requires approval through an affirmative vote of the governing body of the county or may be vetoed by the governing body of the county.

(8) It is the intent of the Legislature that the funds collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be used to support improvements in children's services and that such funds shall not be used as a substitute for existing resources or for resources that would otherwise be available for children's services.

(9) Two or more councils on children's services may enter into a cooperative agreement to share administrative costs, including, but not limited to, staff and office space, if a more efficient or effective operation will result. The cooperative agreement shall include provisions on apportioning costs between the councils, keeping separate and distinct financial records for each council, and resolving any conflicts that might arise under the cooperative agreement.

(10) Two or more councils on children's services may enter into a cooperative agreement to seek grants, to accept donations, or to jointly fund programs serving multicounty areas. The cooperative agreement shall include provisions for the adequate accounting of separate and joint funds.

History.—ss. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ch. 86-197, s. 26, ch. 89-379, s. 30, ch. 90-288, s. 825, ch. 95-147, s. 2, ch. 97-255.



JUVENILE WELFARE BOARD OF PINELLAS COUNTY

6698 68th Avenue North, Suite A □ Pinellas Park, FL 33781-5060

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An Equal Opportunity Employer

September 7, 1999

Ms. Martha King
National Council of State Legislatures
1560 Broadway, Suite 700
Denver, CO 80202

Dear Ms. King:

Judge Hugh Glickstein, even though retired and relocated from Florida, has contacted us regarding his continuing advocacy for children's taxing districts. The Judge was a significant figure in the passage of the general legislation in 1986 which enabled any county to establish by referendum a special taxing district like the Juvenile Welfare Board (JWB) established in Pinellas County by a special local law in 1946. He also actively promoted implementation of the Act throughout the state.

Florida now has six special taxing districts (CSC's) and nine "dependent" CSC's which do not have taxing authority, but receive their resources through county general government. Although these fifteen counties represent only 22% of Florida's sixty-seven counties, 64% of Florida's children reside in these counties. While these CSC's (the term by which most of these entities are known, though JWB continues under its original legislative authority and name) vary widely in their resources, they do share some common characteristics:

1. None are engaged in direct service delivery
2. All have a heavy emphasis on development and prevention services and activities
3. Most focus efforts on neighborhoods
4. All work to better coordinate existing public and private funded services for children
5. Many are engaged in major system and collaborative service delivery building efforts
6. A strong sense of local ownership and control of these supplemental efforts on behalf of families and children
7. A growing emphasis on asset, as opposed to deficit, strategies

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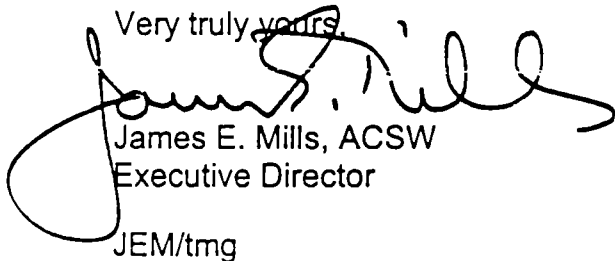
Ms. Martha King
September 7, 1999
Page 2

8. A strong commitment to building strengths and capacities in all agencies or groups serving families and children through planning, evaluation, training, research, and advocacy efforts.
9. All serve as a forum for bringing together diverse systems, interests and institutions for both broad and targeted efforts on behalf of families and children.

The Children's Services Council model, particularly those which have special district taxing authority and the ability to commit to long-range service and change strategies, represent a unique means by which a community can respond to the needs of its families and children. By creating a focal point for all the children and families in the community these bodies create the potential to begin to overcome some of the institutional and categorical barriers to the effective organization of services and supports which limit or complicate implementation of public policy. Freed of the obligations which usually accompany direct service delivery responsibility, they can pose the hard questions and suggest the radical changes necessary to improve the way we "do business".

The Juvenile Welfare Board was in existence for forty-four years before, in 1990, voters were asked if they were satisfied with their level of efforts or whether they wished to make an even greater investment in their families and children. By a resounding 67% plurality, they voted to double their efforts and raised the taxing authority of JWB from ½ mil to 1 mil per thousand dollars of valuation. Obviously, they heartily endorsed the special taxing district mechanism as, after sixteen years of being its director, do I. If there is any way that my colleagues or I can be of assistance to you in your efforts, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Very truly yours,



James E. Mills, ACSW
Executive Director
JEM/tmg

bcc: Judge Glickstein

American Family

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Children's Services Council: A Children's Tax Program That Sets A Model for the Nation

Several Florida counties have Children's Services Councils that are funded by an unusual property tax that goes exclusively toward meeting the special needs of children. Judge Hugh Glickstein, chair of the Children's Services Council Committee of The Florida Bar's Commission for Children, outlines the development of the Pinellas County council as a model for other counties and the nation..... Page 2

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- Overview and Policy Options
- Arthur Simon's Bread for the World Report—HUNGER 1990
- Bread for the World's Harvest of Peace Resolution
- FRAC Community Childhood Hunger Identification Project

Florida's Counties Provide a Model for Local Funding to Meet the Special Needs of Children

A Report by Judge Hugh S. Glickstein,
Fourth District Court of Appeal and Chair, Children's Services Councils Committee of The Florida
Bar's Commission for Children



The Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County is now in its 45th year. In this report, the Honorable Hugh S. Glickstein describes the ad valorem tax supported Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County. He then turns to a discussion of the recent Children's Services Council movement in many Florida counties and how Pinellas county could be a model for Florida and the rest of the nation.

I. Definition

The name, "children's services council," is a 1980s version of a dynamic concept originally designated in the 1940s as "juvenile welfare board." Child advocates in Palm Beach, seeking to create such council in 1986, gave lengthy consideration to the name and decided the former name to be positive with the electorate. Child advocates in Martin County followed the successful lead of Palm Beach in 1988.

The council—created pursuant to section 125.901, Florida Statutes, discussed hereinafter—is a group of ten individuals, five of whom are appointed by the governor after nomination by the county commission and should be proven, local child advocates who are representative of the community. Five are selected because of their official position: the superintendent of public instruction; a school board member; a county commissioner; a juvenile court judge; and a Health and Rehabilitation Services (HRS) representative. The ten serve for four years and comprise the governing body of a county-wide independent special district created by county ordinance and funded, upon approval, by a majority of the electorate, with ad valorem taxes not to exceed one-half mill. It is this vote by the electorate which makes the choice of the council's name so important.

The council acts primarily as a "needs assessor" and "grant source," determining across-the-board needs of children in terms of funding, obtaining that revenue from ad valorem taxes and distributing it in an accountable fashion among children's programs which the council scrutinizes and evaluates specifically and as part of their overview. While it may also have satellite agencies, as in the case of Pinellas

County, the council basically funds other cost-efficient programs which the council perceives to be workable, accountable and consistent with the council's assessment of the county's needs; and it conducts training programs and conferences.

II. History

A. Pinellas County (1945-1985).

1. The 1986 Annual Report of the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County recites that in the 1940s, Juvenile Court Judge Lincoln Bogue recognized a severe lack of services for children and shared his concern with the community; and that Leonard Cooperman, Esquire, drafted a special act, relevant only to that county, to create a tax supported board to safeguard the rights and serve the needs of children

The statute was enacted in 1945; and the following year, the people of Pinellas County voted overwhelmingly to approve the idea of taxing themselves for children and putting the responsibility of distribut

For forty years, only Pinellas County had this effective structure in place to assist children with the appropriate focus on prevention and treatment.

ing the revenue generated by the tax into the hands of juvenile welfare board, the composition of which was somewhat similar to a children's council created under section 125.901. For forty years, only Pinellas County had this effective structure in place to assist children with the appropriate focus on prevention and treatment.

2. In 1955, the special act was amended so that the board, previously limited after 1948 to collecting a maximum of twenty-five cents per thousand dollars, could now collect thirty-three and one-third cents per thousand dollars in valuation from ad valorem taxes. Thereafter, in 1961, the legislature amended the act again, increasing the thirty-three and one-third cents to fifty cents per thousand. Finally, in 1963 the legislature spelled out other fiscal requirements for the board and authorized the county to provide the board additional funds. The earlier 1955 amendment had given broad powers to the board, whose powers would subsequently be carried forward in the general statute enacted in 1986.

B. Florida's other sixty-six counties

1. In 1986, the Florida legislature made it possible for the other sixty-six counties to create county-wide, independent special districts, to provide juvenile welfare services for their children as Pinellas' electors had done for forty years, by enacting section 125.901, Florida Statutes, which traced the Pinellas act. In 1989, the legislature amended the legislation to add a tenth member, the judge assigned to juvenile cases.

2. In 1990, the legislature substantially amended section 125.901(1) in that it:

a. Recognized the name "Children's Services Councils," three Florida counties having failed in their 1986 and 1988 efforts because, in part, of their use of the anachronistic title, "Juvenile Welfare Board."

b. Allowed the HRS member to be a member of the Senior Management Service or the Selected Exempt Service.

c. Authorized the chief judge to select the juvenile judge if a county had more than one.

d. Changed references from Board of County Commissioners to County Governing Body and authorized that body to submit to the governor three names for each of the five members who are not the council because of official positions. These nominees are to come from public recommendations, are to represent the county's diverse demographics and must be county residents for twenty-four months.

e. Authorized the governor to request a new list of candidates or make the appointments in forty-five days.

f. Referred to children, not juveniles.

III. Powers and Functions

The 1990 legislative amendments did not tamper with the foundation of the act; namely, its breadth, and merely refined and modernized language. Sections (2)(a) and (b) now provide:

(2)(a) Each council on children's services shall have all of the

following powers and functions:

1. To provide and maintain in the county such preventive, developmental, treatment and rehabilitative services for children as the council determines are needed for the general welfare of the county.

2. To provide such other services for all children as the council determines are needed for the general welfare of the county.

3. To allocate and provide funds for other agencies in the county which are operated for the benefit of children, provided they are not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the public school system.

4. To collect information and statistical data and to conduct research which will be helpful to the council and the county in deciding the needs of children in the county.

5. To consult and coordinate with other agencies dedicated to the welfare of children to the end that the overlapping of services will be prevented.

6. To lease or buy such real estate, equipment, and personal property and to construct such buildings as are needed to execute the foregoing powers and functions, provided that no such purchases shall be made or building done unless paid for with cash on hand or secured by funds deposited in financial institutions. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to authorize a district to issue bonds of any nature, nor shall a district have the power to require the imposition of any bond by the governing body of the county.

7. To employ, pay, and provide benefits for any part-time or full-time personnel needed to execute the foregoing powers and functions.

(b) Each council on children's services shall:

1. Immediately after the members are appointed, elect a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members, and elect other officers as deemed necessary by the council.

2. Immediately after the members are appointed and officers are elected, identify and assess the needs of the children in the county served by the council and submit to the governing

Juvenile Welfare Board: History

Lincoln C. Bogue was a juvenile court judge for Pinellas County concerned about what to do with juvenile offenders and dependent children needing assistance. The judge favored a detention home, counseling, social workers, and identification and counseling of "wayward" youth early on.

Judge Bogue believed it futile to seek county commission support, choosing instead to find a permanent, long-range solution. In conjunction with Leonard Cooperman, an attorney, Bogue submitted a bill to the Florida legislature for an independent, special taxing district for children's services.

State legislators supported the idea and introduced a bill to the Florida legislature that passed in a few short months. The act empowered Pinellas County to create a special district for children and to levy a tax subject to referendum. In November 1946, an overwhelming 80 percent of the voters approved the Juvenile Welfare Board and its taxing authority.

Today, the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County continues to be a pacesetter for children's services. The Juvenile Welfare Board operates on an annual program budget of \$21.5 million, and plans and contracts with 44 agencies and 84 programs county-wide. The Juvenile Welfare Board serves as a model for similar taxing districts in Palm Beach, Martin, Hillsborough, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie counties in Florida. Other Florida counties are in the process of asking voter approval for the concept. Several other states look to the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County as a model for implementation nationwide.



Judge Lincoln C. Bogue

Highlights of the JWB Year

OCTOBER, 1988: A survey of Pinellas County's economically disadvantaged parents conducted by U.S. Rep. C.W. "Bill" Young and the Juvenile Welfare Board shows that 31% of survey respondents stay home with their children until subsidized child care placement becomes available. 41% of the parents surveyed wait for more than 6 months for a placement, and 46% say they need child care to attend job training or to find a job. 88% of those surveyed earn under \$10,000 yearly.

NOVEMBER, 1988: The Juvenile Welfare Board allocates up to \$82,388 in mental health funds for service to elementary-age emotionally handicapped children in a new Elementary Mental Health Operations (ELMHO) program. The new project builds upon the successful ELMHO programs at Curlew Creek and Tyrone Elementary Schools.

DECEMBER, 1988: In an attempt to learn whether crisis counseling provided to youth at the Juvenile Detention Center would avoid the need for inpatient psychiatric care, the Juvenile Welfare Board contracts with Pinellas Emergency Mental Health Services for a research and demonstration project. Also in December, the Juvenile Welfare Board begins to test a survey designed to provide compensation and turnover information for social service personnel in Pinellas County.



JANUARY, 1989: The Juvenile Welfare Board approves development of a community-wide campaign promoting awareness of the issues involving drug-exposed children and their mothers. The Juvenile Welfare Board also authorizes establishment of a consultant position designed to coordinate community resources toward solutions.

FEBRUARY, 1989: The Juvenile Welfare Board Training Center offers, in conjunction with several other groups, four major training events: "Channeling Children's Anger," "Opening Doors: Improving Services to Minorities Through Cultural Sensitivity Training," "Facilitating the Development of Manhood in Black Juveniles," and "Substance Abuse and Pregnancy: Innocent Addicts." The Hands Across the Ages Steering Committee sponsors a workshop for high school students to acquaint them with the needs of the elderly.

MARCH, 1989: A Juvenile Welfare Board allocation allows an additional 75 emotionally disturbed preschoolers to be served through Coordinated Child Care of Pinellas (formerly Project Playpen), and 20 developmentally disabled preschoolers to be served at the Pinellas Association for Retarded Children (PARC). The JWB also allocates funds to provide for expansion of Operation PAR's Child Development Center serving children of substance-abusing women.

APRIL, 1989: The Juvenile Welfare Board schedules two public meetings to ask Pinellas County residents to comment on needed services for children and families. Also in April the Abuse, Neglect and Dependency Committee of the JWB Youth Services Advisory Committee sponsors a presentation on alternatives to corporal punishment by Dr. Irwin Hyman.

MAY, 1989: A study completed by the Juvenile Welfare Board and the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council Area Agency on Aging shows a need to provide opportunities for bringing together individuals of all age groups. Although nearly 4,000 Pinellas County residents had participated



in some type of intergenerational activity over the past year, the number represents less than half of 1 percent of the total population.

JUNE, 1989: The Annual Analysis of Performance Data for Funded Programs shows that the Juvenile Welfare Board programs served over 6,000 more children and over 3,000 more families in fiscal year 1987-88 than in 1986-87.

JULY, 1989: The Juvenile Welfare Board begins plan to ask voters to decide if additional services to children and families should be supported by an increased millage rate. The Juvenile Welfare Board votes to determine, through referendum, its future financing capabilities.

AUGUST, 1989: The Juvenile Welfare Board joins other community groups and representatives from the cities of St. Petersburg, Gulfport and St. Petersburg Beach in an effort to consolidate community resources in the fight against drug abuse.

SEPTEMBER, 1989: With the United Way of Pinellas, the Juvenile Welfare Board co-sponsors "Making the Grade," which brings together county youth to discuss six areas of concern: teen pregnancy, substance abuse, illiteracy, dropouts, juvenile crime, and youth unemployment. Also in September, results of the JWB-funded Maternal Substance Abuse Research are announced by Dr. Ira Chasnoff at a national press conference in Miami.

Source: The Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, Florida. Annual Report 1989.

A Model Program 45 Years in the Making

body of each county a written description of:

- a. The activities, services, and opportunities that will be provided to children.
- b. The anticipated schedule for providing those activities, services, and opportunities.
- c. The manner in which children will be served, including a description of arrangements and agreements that will be made with community organizations, state and local educational agencies, federal agencies, public assistance agencies, the juvenile courts, foster care agencies, and other applicable public and private agencies and organizations.
- d. The special outreach efforts that will be undertaken to provide services to at-risk, abused, or neglected children.
- e. The manner in which the council will seek and provide funding for unmet needs.

B. The maximum millage in section (3)(b) of one-half mill is easy to translate for the homeowner, whether or not the owner has the annual homestead exemption of \$25,000. For example:

Assessed Property Value	\$100,000.00
Less Homestead Exemption	<u>\$25,000.00</u>
Net Value to be Taxed	\$75,000.00
Millage of \$.50 per \$1,000.00:	\$37.50 tax bill
Without homestead exemption, the property owner would pay \$50.	

In Pinellas County, after forty years, the millage had never reached fifty cents. Palm Beach County, the first to approve the council pursuant to the 1986 general act, had an initial millage of about nine cents; and in 1989 was about nineteen cents. Using that same example of assessed value of \$100,000, the property owner in Palm Beach County, with homestead exemption, had a 1989 tax bill for children of about \$14.25.

GENERAL FUND of the PINELLAS COUNTY JWB

Combined statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1989 with comparative actual amounts for 1988.

Revenues		
	1988 Actual	1989 Actual
Property Taxes	\$10,163,065	\$10,788,727
Delinquent Property Taxes	21,957	32,382
Intergovernmental	2,701,816	3,559,795
Interest Earnings	266,367	428,783
Licenses and Fees	175,992	253,317
Miscellaneous	<u>41,208</u>	<u>97,108</u>
Total Revenues	\$13,370,405	\$15,160,112
Expenditures		
Current:		
Administration	\$1,400,707	\$1,575,309
Children's Program Service	11,891,832	13,432,733
Other Non-Operating Expenditures	233,980	231,650
Capital Outlay	<u>69,701</u>	<u>6,108</u>
Total Expenditures	13,596,220	15,245,800
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		
Over Expenditures	\$(225,815)	\$(85,688)
Fund Balance Beginning of Year	<u>\$2,341,486</u>	<u>\$2,115,671</u>
Fund Balance End of Year	\$2,115,671	\$2,029,983

V. Additional Funding

The 1990 legislation added new authority to the county's governing body to provide the council with funds during its first year and any year thereafter. Prior to 1990, such authority existed only after the council's first year of operation.

VI. Reporting Requirements

Section 5 of the 1990 act requires all new councils as well as those existing councils which choose to come within the effect of the new legislation to:

5. Provide an annual written report, to be presented no later than January 1, to the governing body of the county. The annual report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:
 - a. Information on the effectiveness of activities, services and programs offered by council, including cost-effectiveness.
 - b. A detailed anticipated budget for continuation of activities, services, and programs offered by council, and a list

- f. The strategy which will be used for interagency coordinations to maximize existing human and fiscal resources.
3. Provide training and orientation to all new members sufficient to allow them to perform their duties.
4. Make and adopt bylaws and rules and regulations for the council's guidance, operation, governance, and maintenance, provided such rules and regulations are not inconsistent with federal or state laws or county ordinances.

IV. Fiscal Application and Limitations

A. The ad valorem tax reaches all real property and commercial tangible personal property but is limited to one-half mill.

of all sources of requested funding, both public and private.

- c. Procedures used for early identification of at-risk children who need additional or continued services and methods for ensuring that the additional or continued services are received.

- d. A description of the degree to which the council's objectives and activities are consistent with the goals of this section.

- e. Detailed information on the various programs, services, and activities available to participants and the degree to which the programs, services, and activities have been successfully used by children.

- f. Information on programs, services, and activities that

should be eliminated; programs, services, and activities that should be continued; and programs, services, and activities that should be added to the basic format of the children's services council.

(c) The council shall maintain minutes of each meeting, including a record of all votes cast, and shall make such minutes available to any interested person.

(d) Members of the council shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for per diem and traveling expenses consistent with the provisions of s. 112.061.

(e) All financial records and accounts relating to the district shall be avail-

able for audit by state auditors as they are assigned from time to time to audit the affairs of the county officials. If no annual audit of the district is conducted by the state, the council shall cause an independent audit of the district to be conducted.

VII. Other Fiscal Requirements

A. The council is to prepare its tentative budget on or before July 1, to compute a proposed millage rate and comply with section 200.065 as to the method of fixing millage. The certified budget is adopted by resolution and submitted to the county's governing body, which cannot change or modify it.

B. All funds expended, except from a petty cash account never to exceed \$100, are by check signed by the chair and countersigned by a member as chief executive officer. Those signing and countersigning must be bonded for \$1,000 for every \$1,000,000 or portion thereof of the budget.

C. All monies must be in qualified public depositories.

D. Every quarter, the council must give a detailed report to the county governing body which shows receipts, expenditures, costs, and sums invested and deposited.

VIII. Dependent Districts

Section (7)(a) of the 1990 act provides:

(7)(a) Each county may by ordinance create a dependent special district within the boundaries of the county for the purpose of providing preventive, developmental, treatment, and rehabilitative services for children. The district is authorized to seek grants from state, federal, and local agencies, and to accept donations from public and private sources, provided that the district complies with the provisions of paragraphs (1)(a) and (2)(b), and provided that the district has a budget that requires approval through an affirmative vote of the governing body of the county or may be vetoed by the governing body of the county.

(b) If the provisions of a county charter relating to the membership of the governing board of a dependent special district conflict with paragraph (1)(a), a county may by ordinance create a dependent special district within the boundaries of the county for the purpose of providing, preventive, developmental, treatment, and rehabilitative services for children and the district shall be authorized to seek grants from state, federal, and local agencies, and to accept donations from public and private sources, provided that the district complies with the provisions of paragraphs (1)(a) and (2)(b), and provided that the district has a budget that requires approval through an affirmative vote of the governing body of

the county or may be vetoed by the governing body of the county.

IX. Not a Substitute for Other Funds.

Section (8) of the 1990 act provides:

(8) It is the intent of the legislature that the funds collected pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be used to support improvements in children's services and that such

funds shall not be used as a substitute for existing resources or for sources that would otherwise be available for children's services.

*One mill is a U.S. money of account, equal to one thousandth of a dollar or one tenth of a cent.
Ad valorem means in proportion to the value of.*

X. Intercounty Agreements.

A. Section(9) of the 1990 act provides:

(9) Two or more councils on children's services may enter into a cooperative agreement to share administrative costs, including, but not limited to, staff and office space, if a more efficient or effective operation will result. The cooperative agreement shall include provisions on apportioning costs between the councils, keeping separate and distinct financial records for each council, and resolving any conflicts that might arise under the cooperative agreement.

B. Section (10) provides:

(10) Two or more councils on children's services may enter into a cooperative agreement to seek grants, to accept donations, or to jointly fund programs serving multicounty areas. The cooperative agreement shall include provisions for the adequate accounting of separate and joint funds.

XI. Grandfather Clause.

The 1990 amendments are part of the Education Reform Act, section (31) of which provides:

Section 31. All districts created pursuant to the provisions of s. 125.901, Florida Statutes, as they existed prior to October 1, 1990, shall continue to operate under the provisions of s. 125.901, Florida Statutes, as they existed prior to October 1, 1990, or may, at this council's own option, comply with the provisions of s. 125.901, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act. If a board or council determines to comply with the provisions of s. 125.901, Florida Statutes, as amended by this act, members appointed by the governor serving on October 1, 1990, may continue to serve until the expiration of their terms.

XII. Why a Children's Services Council?

A. The Council eliminates children competing with adult agendas for local funds collected and disbursed by the county commission from general tax revenues. All of the funds generated by the millage previously determined by the council go to children, instead of their receiving from the county commission what is left over from expenditures for roads, buildings, sewers, litigation, personnel pay raises and the like. One can imagine the lobbying that goes on for the distribution of public funds before a county commission! With a council, the only lobbying that may exist will be between children's programs, each of which must be accountable in cost efficiency and productivity and be responsive to the council's assessment of the county's needs.

B. The council has a country-wide overview, enabling it to see the whole picture of the county's children. It can then act as an efficient grant source for programs that fit into that overview, thus eliminating duplication and turf guarding.

C. Children's needs are met across the board. Pinellas' 1989 report shows how Priorities I, II, III and IV were addressed:

I

Adolescent pregnancy and substance abuse, family dysfunction, physical abuse and neglect, truancy and dropout.

II

Chronically ill, developmentally disabled, emotionally disordered, emergency housing, physically handicapped, unsupervised children, youthful sex offenders.

III

Employment and training, runaway youth, youth offenders and youth without permanent homes.

IV

Adult Domestic Violence.

1. Palm Beach, with one half mill, would generate over \$22,000,000 for children. At its present millage, \$9,000,000 is to be distributed in 1990 for the following children's programs: Child Care, Health, Education, Development Disabilities, Child Dependency, Mental Health, Juvenile Justice, Substance Abuse, Recreation, Family Services and Case Advocacy and Management.

D. It is a cost efficient operation. Pinellas County's board has an adjusted administrative cost rate of 10 percent. If you added the shared cost of the three satellite agencies and the training of community service personnel, the rate only rises 3 percent, still well below the general rate of 21 percent for nonprofit agencies. If Pinellas can do it so efficiently, so can every other county!

E. The idea of a council is neither liberal nor conservative. It is common sense. Electors understand how much can be saved by the council's funding of preventive programs, such as in the critical areas of substance abuse education and parenting education, thus avoiding substantially greater subsequent costs in the criminal justice system, which punishes, at great public expense, dependent children lacking in preventive help or treatment who then became delinquent children who then become criminal adults. A children's services council wisely provides the means for us to pay substantially less now for prevention—or treatment—than we ultimately shall pay for the cost of punishment for crime. An ounce of prevention is worth, not only a pound of cure, but also a ton of punishment!

XIII. Making the Case for the Council.

A. Needs Assessment. Like the Wizard of Oz, the county's governing body wants the witch's broomstick—in this case, proof of children's need. Sadly, showing such needs is much too easy. A good starting point is the Florida Center for Children and Youth, whose publication, *Key Facts About the Children* contains a county-by-county or HRS district-by-district statistical analysis in the following areas: Maternal and child health, child poverty, child care, child abuse and dependency, education, mental health and juvenile justice.

The Florida Bar's Commission for Children has programmatic needs data from most of Florida's counties which HRS's Children, Youth and Families collected for it.

Florida Protective Services System's Child Protective Investigations Annual Report contains substantial statistical data.

Each county's United Way has current, critical information on such things as child care waiting lists. County school offices have all of the data on dropouts, suspensions, repeats and the costs incurred.

Each county's HRS office should have current programmatic needs and cost data.

B. Revenue available. The Florida Bar's Commission for Children, with the help of the Department of Revenue and the Tax Collector of Palm Beach County has accumulated the county-by-county data on taxable property valuation collectible revenue therefrom with a one-half mill assessment.

C. Child advocates have two procedural hurdles to cross; namely, getting the council created by county ordinance and getting elector approval to fund it by ad valorem taxation, following county governing authority direction to the supervisor of elections to place the appropriate question on the ballot. The first is by far the easier. You start by gathering the statistics which establish the needs of a county's children and the absence of programmatic response to those needs and by placing what you learn into an easily readable article which also describes—as here—what a children's services council is and does as a special, county-wide, independent district. That document will then be used as the means to clear the first hurdle, which is obtaining the county governing authority's approval for the creation of the council by adoption of a county ordinance. A model ordinance has been adopted in Brevard County which incorporates the 1990 legislative amendments.

Before the case is presented to the County Governing Authority, which will receive from its County Attorney the form of ordinance he or she approves, it is wise to have written

Priority I JWB gives first consideration to these problem areas when allocating research, planning, coordinating, training advocacy and financial resources. JWB activities and commitments in these areas are anticipated to grow significantly.

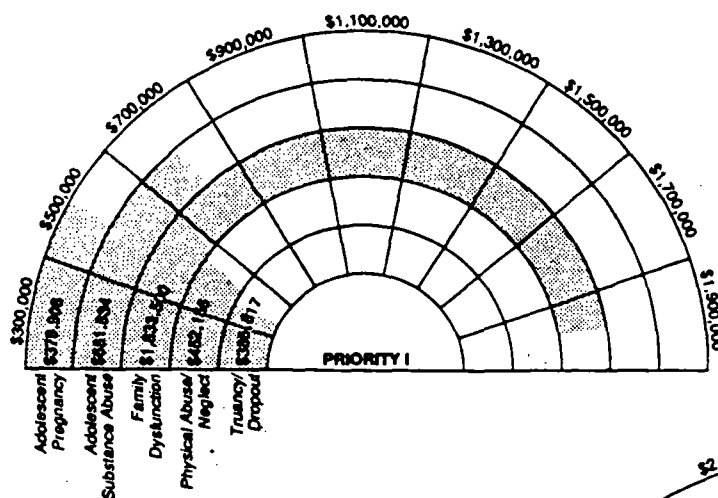
Priority II JWB maintains these problem areas as a slow-growing commitment. Significant growth or change is anticipated only after decisions and commitments have been completed for Priority I needs.

Priority III JWB maintains its current commitments to these problem areas. Growth or change may occur on a highly selective basis, primarily through reallocation of existing resources, after Priority I and II needs have been met.

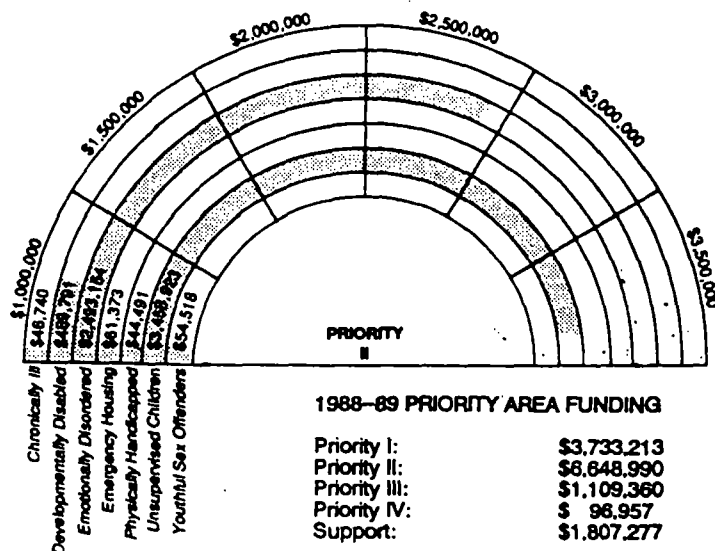
Priority IV Service to these problem areas generally falls outside the scope of JWB sanction. However, when these areas directly affect children in a significant and identifiable fashion, they are appropriate for JWB response.

JWB Contracts in 17 Need Areas

The Juvenile Welfare Board approves funding in four priority areas and a support area. The four priorities encompass 17 need areas for which the Juvenile Welfare Board contracts for services. A description of need areas and services appears on the following pages.

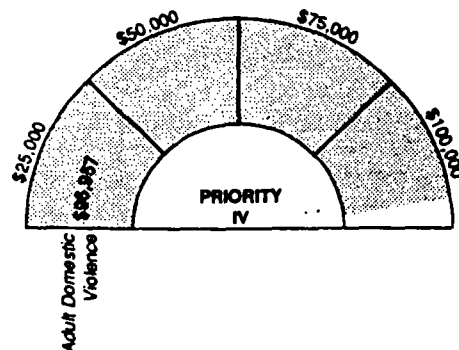
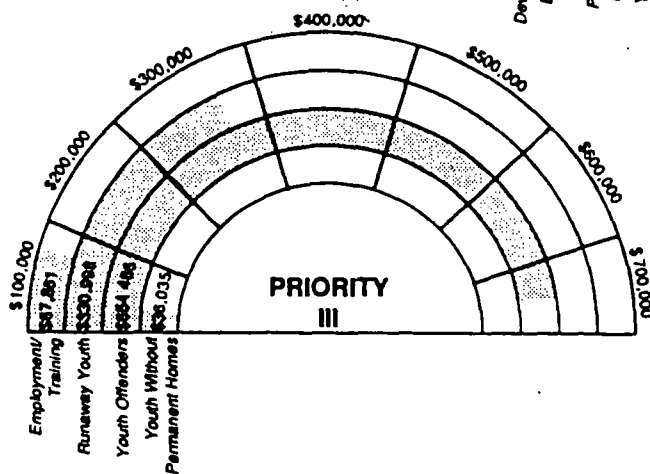


In order to implement its mandate, the Juvenile Welfare Board may assess an ad valorem tax of up to 1/2 mill (50 cents per \$1,000 non-exempt property valuation). In fiscal year 1988-89, this assessment was .4362, which generated ad valorem revenue of \$10,788,727. The average home in Pinellas County was assessed at \$65,400. The average homeowner, with a \$25,000 homestead exemption, contributed \$18.91 in 1988-89 to services provided by the Juvenile Welfare Board.



1988-89 PRIORITY AREA FUNDING

Priority I:	\$3,733,213
Priority II:	\$6,648,990
Priority III:	\$1,109,360
Priority IV:	\$ 98,957
Support:	\$1,807,277



Source: The Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, Florida. Annual Report 1989.

resolutions and letters of support presented to and obtained from the county's school board, superintendent of public instruction, sheriff, police chiefs, teachers, state and federal legislators, chambers of commerce, civic clubs, taxpayers' associations, ministerial alliance, condominium associations, unions, economic development council, state child advocacy groups, judges, governor, social service agencies, state and district HRS administrators and whoever else constitutes a cross-section of the community.

D. The ordinance will have created the council. To obtain authority for its funding, a resolution must be adopted by the county's governing authority—generally, the county commission, directing the supervisor of elections to place the following question (successfully used in Palm Beach then Martin Counties) upon the ballot for a primary or general election or for a specially scheduled election:

"Shall the Children's Services Council of (name) county be granted the authority to fund the improvement of children's developmental, health and other juvenile welfare services by the levying each year of an ad valorem tax not to exceed one-half (1/2) mill for services for children?"

The form of the question, devised after substantial consideration in Palm Beach, is very important. As framed, it fulfills legal requirements without containing negative, needless baggage and legalese. The resolution used originally in Palm Beach County, was followed in Martin County and updated for St. Lucie County. The 1986 strategy of having an ordinance separate from the resolution was a strategic masterstroke by the child advocates in Palm Beach County, because if the voters did not approve the funding in the first election, the council

would not be killed. It would continue to exist, albeit short of funds until another election could be held on the same question. Palm Beach County was the first to recognize that the statute, as it was then written, authorized the county commission to fund the council after the first year of operation; thus given the worst scenario, the council could exist and be dependent upon non-tax funds such as gifts or grants should the electors not give their full approval initially. The electors of Palm Beach County overwhelmingly voted "yes" to the question posed to them in 1986 as did those in Martin County in 1988. As indicated earlier, the new act authorizes such funding during the first year of the council's operations.

XIV. Achieving a Successful "Yes" Vote From the Electors Upon the Question of Funding the Council.

A. The campaign can be successful, even with very limited funds and a small, determined of child advocates. The following were achieved in Palm Beach and/or Martin Counties:

- Presentations to civic groups for their lunch programs.

- Children's March on Saturday prior to the election, covered by all media.
- Flyers with all public school children's report cards, in customers' grocery bags at check out, to movie patrons by cashiers, and on windshields at churches.
- Letters to the editors from community leaders.
- Telephone and personal contact with condo leaders.
- Support by the ministerial alliance from the pulpit.
- Vocal support from chamber of commerce leaders and taxpayers association.
- Handouts of flyers at major employers during shift changes.
- Speeches to high school classes.
- Phone banks by teenagers.
- Handouts of flyers at beauty and barber shops.
- Signs at intersections.
- Signs held by adults and children near polling places on election day and—on the Sunday prior to election—in front of churches.
- Active involvement by teachers, school board members and the superintendent of public instruction; county sheriffs and chiefs of police; county and city commissioners; and by officers, board members and staff of social service agencies.
- Logistical and vocal support from United Way.

- Editorial support from local newspapers.
- Endorsement by political executive committees.
- Presentations on radio talk shows and public service announcements.
- Presentations on TV public service programs.

In making your case to the public, it is essential to have the public actively involved. While resolutions and letters are useful in achieving

adoption of the ordinance, the campaign to achieve elector approval of the funding is a hands-on effort. Letters simply will not achieve election results. It is necessary to speak to leaders, individually, by telephone or in person, and to communicate your message to the public, visually and vocally.

To win, you may have to ignore the negative gossip of prophets of gloom who repeat the fiction the voters oppose any tax. In Martin County, the voters, by almost a two to one margin, said "yes" to *this* tax because they could perceive its advantages and usefulness.

B. Palm Beach County operated with about \$30,000 in 1986, which it collected and used for television advertising, signs and flyers. Its child advocates devised a strategy which is a role model for all other counties. They were able to coordinate a county-wide coalition that cut through age, ethnic and vocational differences in a very short span of months. Hillsborough County advocates' successful strategy was to have the question answered by its electors on the October runoff ballot, rather than on the ballot for the general election in November; so there are examples of voter approval in two general elections and in a primary election.

XV. The Martin County Experience (1987-1988)

A. We looked at Martin County's 16,000 children; and discovered that we had 200 children on the waiting list for day care; 1,350 who require but are not receiving mental health services; 3,200 below poverty level; and, in 1987, 1,100 juveniles in court and 145 teenage births. HRS reported that 1987 referrals included 360 abused and neglected children; 1,668 delinquent children; and sixty runaways, ungovernables or truant. Before we undertook the creation of a council, the people of Martin County, located just north of Palm Beach County, had no idea of the numbers of children in need.

B. We learned there were no facilities for family therapy for those in financial need; no beds for crisis stabilization, nor therapeutic group home for boys and girls; and that we desperately needed a crisis stabilization unit, intensive crisis

counseling, individual and family therapy, an emergency shelter, a therapeutic group home, affordable mental health services, drug counseling and day care funds.

C. We also learned the cost of treatment for children is not cheap. A ten-bed program in a crisis stabilization unit would have an operational cost of \$186 per child per day. Indian River Community Mental Health suggested that one such unit, centrally located, for Martin, St. Lucie, Indian River and Okeechobee Counties, would be immense help. A desperately needed detox facility for adolescents' intensive treatment would cost \$160 to \$170 per day. An eight-bed therapeutic group home to respond to mental health needs will cost \$300,000 per year. An eight-bed emergency shelter for abused and neglected children and of ungovernables or runaways will cost from \$180,000 to \$200,000 per year. Intensive crisis counseling will require approximately \$1,000 per family. Individual and family therapy ranges from \$50 to \$125 per hour, based

Remarks by Judge Hugh S. Glickstein to the Jacksonville Bar Association

In the movie, "Postcards from the Edge," the heroine says to the director, "Do You Always Talk Like a Bumper Sticker?"

So, if I suggest to you that it is easier build children than to repair adults, I admit talking like a bumper sticker, as well as when we acknowledge that "Children Learn What They Live":

If children live with blame, they learn anger.
If children live with fear, they learn anxiety.
If children live with shame, they learn guilt.

If children live with tolerance, they learn to be patient.
If children live with praise, they learn to appreciate.
If children live with fairness, they learn justice.
If children live with security, they learn to have faith.
If children live with approval, they learn to like themselves.
If children live with acceptance, they learn to find love in the world.

What's at stake on November 6 is the future of this county — not just its children — everybody.

Let me illustrate by a story a school teacher told us in Nashville, TN, recently.

In her community there were no prevention and intervention programs. One of her students told her she was dropping out of school because she couldn't stand things at home. The teacher pleaded with her, unsuccessfully. The girl dropped out, then got pregnant, had a child, got pregnant again and had another child.

Twenty years passed. The teacher saw the former student. The student's first child, a daughter, had been engaged in prostitution in three states whose agencies became responsible for her in their social service programs at substantial expense. The other child, a son, had robbed a store with his friends, killed the store owner, and will be in prison forever — another dead end for the child and for society.

School dropouts come first — then teenage pregnancy, not the reverse.

If you lose on November 6, when will you ever come back? Polk and Sarasota lost in 1986 because, in part, they used the name "Juvenile Welfare Board." Today, neither county has anything. In 1988, Dade made the same mistake and used the same name. They lost and now have an eighteen person "advisory council" with no funding authority. This Dade advisory council idea is also used in Broward and Orange, none of them having funding through ad valorem taxes.

Access of clients to the courts and access of children to preventive and treatment programs involve the same principle. A litmus test of democracy is the access of those affected by decisions to those making decisions.

If children lose on November 6, they will have lost their opportunity for direct access to a Board which is devoted solely to responding to individual children's needs.

This is an excerpt from a speech given by Judge Hugh S. Glickstein to the Jacksonville Bar Commission on October 18. The results of the vote for Children's Services Councils in other Florida counties will be discussed later in the article. The poem "Children Learn What They Live" is from Kids' Rights, a Florida organization.



Judge Hugh S. Glickstein

A Model Program 45 Years in the Making

on the credentials of the provider. In patient care for alcohol and drug abuse will cost \$150 to \$185 per day. Outpatient care runs on a sliding scale from 0 to \$50 per hour. Mental health case management's sliding scale tops out at the same hourly figure.

XVI. The Role of the Florida Bar

A. In 1983, Florida created the first interdisciplinary children's committee sponsored by a state bar. That same year, the committee advised state legislators of Pinellas County's Juvenile Welfare Board to encourage its use in other counties. The following year, having successfully urged the formation of interdisciplinary children's committees, it informed them of Pinellas County's success. The committee then kept in written communication with the legislature, in 1985, when the general act was introduced, and supported the leadership of Palm Beach County child advocates in getting the general act enacted in 1986.

B. The Florida Bar's Commission for Children, created in 1989, undertook the following year to educate Floridians about these councils, to initiate campaigns in all counties which had none and to support existing county campaigns. The Commission, with funding by The Florida Bar Foundation, provided every county governing authority, school board,

chief judge, and bar president with extensive information, not only about the councils and how to achieve one, but also the needs assessment and revenue data which the Commission collected for each county. It similarly informed and sought the help of the Association of Florida Counties, League of Cities, Florida Medical Association, Commission on Child Welfare, and seventy-five other state associations. The Commission obtained support from the Florida Chamber, League of Women Voters, Florida Council for Community Mental Health, Florida Pediatric Society and others. Individual members of The Florida Bar—lawyers and judges—having been instrumental in achieving the councils which existed prior to 1990, contributed to the creation of councils in a number of counties, where the electors will soon decide whether the respective, newly created councils may levy ad valorem taxes.

C. The Commission now seeks to network with the thirty out-of-state children's advisory councils and commissions, all legislative children's committees from other states and many national child advocacy organizations in a concerted effort to make available to children beyond Florida's borders what Leonard Cooperman and judge Bogue created in 1945 for the children of Pinellas County.

Judge Hugh S. Glickstein, September 26, 1990

Recipients Of Children's Services Council Money, 1990-91 (In Palm Beach County)

Agency	Type of Program	Amount
Adam Walsh Child Resource Center	Dependency	\$47,040
E. Faulk Foundation for Group Counseling	Juvenile Justice	\$180,915
South County Mental Health Center	Mental Health	\$211,455
Western Palm Beach County Mental Health Clinic	Mental Health	\$203,725
HRS	Developmental Disabilities	\$504,433
Jeff Industries	Education	\$162,116
Jewish Community Center	Child Care	\$192,383
YWCA	Mental Health	\$57,719
Palm Beach County Parks and Recreation	Recreation	\$106,345
Neighbors Organized for Adequate Housing	Child Care	\$286,172
Boca Raton Housing Authority	Recreation	\$92,656
Center for Children in Crisis	Dependency	\$254,904
Children's Case Management	Advocacy	\$321,356
Comprehensive AIDS Program	Health	\$250,343
State Attorney's Office	Juvenile Justice	\$80,898
Boynton Beach Police	Juvenile Justice	\$30,000
Eckerd Youth Alternatives	Juvenile Justice	\$141,764
HRS / County Health Unit	Health	\$230,892
Boynton Beach Parks and Recreation	Recreation	\$121,292
The Haven	Family Stability	\$86,719
Children's Home Society	Dependency	\$138,023
Juvenile Services Program	Juvenile Justice	\$62,156
Suncoast Chamber of Commerce	Education	\$36,642

Agency	Type of Program	Amount
Parent-Child Center	Child Care	\$222,000
Child Care Resource and Referral Inc.	Child Care	\$279,200
Child Care Resource and Referral Inc.	Child Care	\$100,000
CARP*	Outpatient Drug Counseling	\$83,100
Planned Parenthood	Health Education	\$35,500
Planned Parenthood(south)	Education	\$47,600
Uplift Assistance	Family Stability	\$256,000
Palm Beach Marine Institute	Juvenile Justice	\$81,000
Lutheran Ministries	Child Care	\$180,000
YMCA of Boca Raton	Recreation	\$33,200
The Exchange Club	Dependency	\$72,700
Council on Abuse and Neglect	Dependency	\$34,500
Council on Abuse and Neglect	Health	\$162,900
City of Pahokee	Recreation	\$121,500
HRS	Juvenile Justice	\$34,900
HRS / County Health Unit	Education	\$324,100
Big Brothers / Big Sisters	Dropout Prevention	\$83,100
South County Mental Health	Juvenile Justice	\$103,600
Hispanic Human Resources	Child Care	\$100,300
Florence Fuller	Child Care	\$39,700
Glades Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC)	Rehabilitation	\$151,100
Drug Abuse Foundation	Teen Counseling	\$179,100
Crisis Line	Youth In Crisis	\$157,200
Catholic Charities	Substance Abuse	\$56,100
Mental Health Association	Substance Abuse	\$53,800
ARC	Developmental Disabilities	\$210,400
ARC	Child Care	\$574,100
Children's Home Society	Juvenile Justice	\$181,600
Delray Beach	Recreation	\$154,700
Teen Musical	Recreation	\$33,800

Florida's Local Leaders Now Know Their Children's Needs and a Way to Meet Them—Elections 1990.

Soon after the November elections, Judge Glickstein sent child advocates a letter analyzing the successes and failures of Children's Services Councils in the counties. The elections were mixed, but Judge Glickstein suggests that politics not directly related to the children's services issue could have been a key factor in a couple of the counties that rejected the

ad valorem tax. Child advocates in Florida are pleased that the new governor has been vocally supportive of children's services councils. Georgia's incoming governor is also a supporter of children's needs, and may sponsor legislation for children similar to that in Florida.

Dear Child Advocates:

I write for a number of reasons:

1. To provide you with contacts in the effort to achieve Children's Services Councils.

2. To inform you of the votes on the questions of authority to levy an ad valorem tax decided on November 6, 1990:

Duval County

For	49.39%
Against	50.61

Hernando County

For	37.7
Against	62.3

Manatee County - (The question, here, was whether the County Commission would have the authority to levy an ad valorem tax not to exceed 1/20 of a mill in 1991 and increasing annually to 1/3 of a mill.)

For	51
Against	49

Okeechobee County

For	55
Against	45

Pasco County

For	48
Against	52

3. To share some thoughts with you.

A. The biggest opponents of children are apathy and ignorance.

Only sixty percent of Florida's apathetic electors went to the polls. Of those who did vote against, how many were simply uninformed? Successful campaigns inform enough electors what a Children's Services Council is and what it does and what it does not do. Ignorance, unlike apathy, is remediable.

B. As Tip O'Neill observed, all politics is local.

Pasco may have lost, in part, because in the last

weeks, the county commission put a perceived acrimonious tax question on the ballot to provide the sheriff more funds.

Hernando may have lost, in part, because the county commission put a polarizing park tax on the ballot.

Duval may have lost, in part, because of the outlying rural areas and because too many electors—including, perhaps, one or more child advocates unconnected with the campaign—repeated the self-fulfilling thought that they believed the effort would not succeed. People have to be positive and believe—it's called faith.

C. The losing counties, I believe, will try again and are disappointed but not discouraged. Pasco and Hernando will, hopefully, get their appointees finalized and make their needs assessment case. Duval was too close and the needs too great not to return to the voters.

D. Florida's incoming governor has been vocally supportive of children's services councils. His letter, in 1988, to the Martin County Commission was very helpful to us child advocates there. He wrote to me in 1990, saying:

Hugh, I am aware of the benefits that the active councils have provided in certain counties in Florida and I want to ensure that children throughout the state are given similar representation.

E. We are asking Georgia's new governor to sponsor legislation for children similar to Florida's. He has pledged his response to children's needs. I perceive a bridge of caring being constructed between the two neighboring states.

F. Other counties in Florida will not be daunted by the losses; they will be encouraged by the wins.

4. To inform you of the dollar loss to children in Duval, Pasco and Hernando.

5. To inform you of the counties which could produce enough funds per year for children to warrant a council, but which have turned a deaf ear to our pleas.

Sincerely,

Hugh S. Glickstein, November 8, 1990

THE FLORIDA BAR CHILDREN'S COMMISSION

I. CHILDREN'S SERVICES COUNCIL COUNTY NETWORK

Brevard

Commissioner Thad Altman
1515 Sarno Road
Melbourne, Florida 32935
(407)242-6507

Collier

Bea Harper and Paul Pinson
Naples Alliance for Children
Post Office Box 708
Naples, Florida 33939
(813)649-5260

Duval

Guy Marvin, III, Esquire
Independent Life and Accident
One Independent Drive
Jacksonville, Florida 32276
(904)358-5600

Hernando

Karen L. Kraatz
Post Office Box 66
Brooksville, Florida
34605-0066
(904)596-7636

Hillsborough

William Michaels, Executive Director

Children's Board of Hillsborough County

1901 N. 13th Street, Ste. 100
Tampa, Florida 33605
(813)248-3008

Lee

The Honorable Hugh Starnes
Circuit Court Judge
Lee County Court Administration Office #3112
1700 Monroe Street, 3rd Floor
Fort Myers, Florida 33901
(813)334-0581

Martin

Harry A. Yates, Executive Director

Children's Services Council of Martin
County
410 Balboa Avenue
Stuart, Florida 34994
(407)288-5758
Okeechobee

Gerald Lefebvre, Esquire
414 NW Third Street
Okeechobee, Florida 34972
(813)763-3333

Palm Beach
Barbara Kauffman, Executive Director
Children's Services Council of Palm
Beach County
3111 S. Dixie Highway
West Palm Beach, Florida 334201
(407)655-1010

Pasco
Judy Case
Pasco Children's Services Board
12029 Majestic Blvd., Ste. 5A
Hudson, Florida 34667
(813)863-6089

Pinellas
James E. Mills, Executive Director
Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas
County
4140 49th Street, North
St. Petersburg, Florida 33709
(813)521-1853

II. Dependent District County Network

Broward
Dr. Danny Valdez, Coordinator
Ms. April Rosen, Secretary
Children's Services Board
115 S. Andrews Avenue, Rm. 324-A
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301
(305)357-6978

Dade
Modesto E. Abety, Interim Director
Children's Services Council
1701 NW 30th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33125
(305)633-6481

Manatee
Ken Marsh
Children's Services Advisory Board
P.O. Box 9069
Bradenton, Florida 34206
(813)741-7496

Orange
Robert Pickerill, Manager
Citizens' Commission for Children
1718 East Michigan Street
Orlando, Florida 32806-4998
(407)836-7610

Volusia
Mary Jo Murphy
County Manager's Office
123 West Indiana Ave.
Deland, Florida 32720-4604
(904)736-5920

III. COUNTIES WITH CAM- PAIGNS OR CONTACTS TO ACHIEVE CHILDREN'S SERVICES COUNCILS

Alachua
The Honorable Chester B. Chance

Alachua County Courthouse, Rm. 2
201 East University Avenue
Gainesville, Florida 32608
(904)374-3642
Audrey L. Scheibler
University of Florida
Institute for Child Health Policy
5700 SW 34th Street, Ste. 323
Gainesville, Florida 32608
(904)392-3642
Charlotte
Sandy Phillips
Charlotte County School Board
1016 Education Avenue

A. Counties without current campaigns which would produce over \$300,000 in tax, revenues based on one-half mill (1989 Tax Roll)

Bay	\$1,716,762.85
Citrus	1,494,653.96
Escambia	2,095,252.80
Hendry	453,763.08
Leon	1,976,986.36
Marion	2,100,942.36
Monroe	2,707,231.09
Nassau	\$665,942.76
Okaloosa	1,591,602.71
Osceola	1,719,679.93
Putnam	865,001.09
Santa Rosa	936,595.89
Sarasota	6,234,658.78
Seminole	3,922,823.35
Walton	597,799.96

B. Counties which would produce over \$250,000

Columbia	\$293,724.67
----------	--------------

C. Counties which would produce over \$200,000

DeSoto	\$241,957.78
Gulf	221,250.82
Hamilton	206,475.54
Hardee	242,553.89
Jackson	224,384.27
Levy	219,468.23
Sumter	205,789.85
Taylor	244,383.30

D. Loss to children in counties whose campaigns were unsuccessful in 1990

Duval	\$8,441,669.97
Hernando	1,296,641.71
Leon	1,967,986.36
Pasco	3,155,700.01

Mrs. Carolyn Edsall, Chair
Children's Services Council
2705 Whipporwill Lane
Vero Beach, Florida 32960
(407)567-6993

Lake

Jerri A. Blair, Esquire
Post Office Box 130
Tavares, Florida 32788
(904) 343-3755

Kathleen M. Schmid
910 Sumter Street
Post Office Box 2455
Leesburg, Florida 32749-2455
(904)365-3517

Mary M. McDaniel, Esquire
275 E. Alfred Street
Tavares, Florida 32778
(904)343-2600

Marion

Mr. R.S. Archibald, Superintendent
Marion County School System
Post Office Box 670
Ocala, Florida 32678
(904)732-8041 extension 214

Polk

The Honorable Marlene Young
County Commissioner, District 3
Post Office Box 60
Bartow, Florida 33830
(813)534-6000

Sarasota

Mrs. Wendy Hopkins
4909 Hidden Oaks Trail
Sarasota, Florida 34232

Susan L. Stockham-Mosca, Esquire
100 Wallace Avenue, Ste. 240
Sarasota, Florida 34237
(813)951-1951

St. Johns

Mary M. Clukey, Circuit Director
St. Johns County Courthouse
Post Office Drawer 300
St. Augustine, Florida 32085
Volusia
Linda Merrell
599 John Anderson Drive
Ormond Beach, Florida 32176
(904)677-3929

IV. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Judge Hugh S. Glickstein
Fourth District Court of Appeal
Post Office Box A
West Palm Beach, Florida 33402
(407)686-1903

Donald M. Middlebrooks, Esquire
Chairman, The Florida Bar Commission
for Children
Steel, Hector & Davis
4000 Southeast Financial Center
Miami, Florida 33131-2398
(305)577-2904

Elaine Alvarez, Chair
Children's Services Council of Palm
Beach County
3111 South Dixie Highway, Ste. 243
West Palm Beach, Florida 33405
(407)655-1010

Jack Levine, Executive Director
Florida Center for Children and Youth
Post Office Box 6646
Tallahassee, Florida 32314-6646
(904)222-7140



Incoming governor of Florida,
Lawton Chiles

"I am aware of the benefits that the
active councils have provided in cer-
tain counties in Florida and I want to
ensure that children throughout the
state are given similar representation."

Steven J. Uhlfelder, Esquire
Steel, Hector & Davis
215 South Monroe Street, Suite 601
Tallahassee, Florida 32301-1804
(904)222-4192

Pamela J. Roebuck, Esquire
Chairman, Children's Services Council
of Martin County
410 Balboa Avenue
Stuart, Florida 34994
(407)288-5758

Sylvia Ibañez, Esquire
Post Office Drawer 7667
Winter Haven, Florida 33883
(813)299-8553

Tracking Children's Services Councils Into the 1990s: Is Florida Setting the Trend?



Six of Florida's counties now have
an independent children's services
council or a juvenile welfare board sup-
ported by ad valorem taxes not to exceed
one-half mill. The taxes in Duval and
Pasco Counties were defeated by 1 and

4 percentage points respectively, leav-
ing supporters disappointed but not
discouraged, committed to keeping up
the fight.

The children's services councils
appear to be a growing movement in

Florida. Child advocates from all over
the state are in contact, and a meeting
has been scheduled for early January to
form the Florida Association of
Children's Services Boards and Coun-
cils.

The goals that might be accomplished by the state-wide association include:

- (1) Obtaining approval of proposed legislation that the state provide funds (matching) for those counties who are successful in establishing a Children's Services Council and passing referenda for ad valorem taxes. The matching funds could be on a percentage basis (i.e., perhaps 10 percent of county provided funds). This would mean that if a council operates efficiently, their administrative expenses could be covered by state funds, guaranteeing that all funds raised by counties would be directly used for services to children.
- (2) Propose legislation for state grants to counties who establish a Children's Services Council to obtain a maximum of \$50,000 for administrative costs for one year, to help in educating their community and bringing the ad valorem tax issue to referendum.
- (3) Increased communication. A state task force, meeting perhaps quarterly, could be a very powerful tool in communication. It has been amazing how little communication there has been in the past between counties striving to establish their council and educate their communities concerning the need for a separate entity governing social needs of children. Communication could develop tools for ironing out those obstacles which have resulted in failure at the polls when counties went to referendum.

The Youth Policy CORPS will continue to track this solution toward meeting the special needs of children.



**The Florida Bar
Commission for
CHILDREN**

The Palm Beach Post

TOM GIUFFRIDA, Publisher

EDWARD SEARS, Editor

LON DANIELSON, General Manager

TOM O'HARA, Managing Editor

RANDY SCHULTZ, Editor of the Editorial Page

JAN TUCKWOOD, Associate Editor

ALAN FERGUSON, VP Advertising **LARRY SIEDLIK, VP of Treasurer**
GALE HOWDEN, Director, Community Relations **TOM HIGHFIELD, VP Circulation**
LINDA MURPHY, Director, Human Resources **WALLY REICHERT, Director, Production**
KEN WALTERS, Director, Marketing and Research

Services council makes difference for children

The anti-tax clouds that shrouded many elections last week did not block a ray of light in Okeechobee County. Voters there decided to put their money where their hearts are and invest in their community's future, and they approved a children's services council. Martin County voters approved a council in 1988, and St. Lucie County created one last month.

Palm Beach County voters approved a children's services council four years ago, and this year the council will distribute \$10.9 million to 58 programs. Because of this special taxing district, the county can fill children's needs that otherwise would have gone unmet — especially during a period of rapid growth and now one of economic recession. Yet any organization determined to do things in a new way can have problems. For example, some have questioned whether the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services has too much influence in obtaining money. Council officials have felt pressured by stringent application and reimbursement procedures. A researcher on the State of the Child report was fired in a disagreement over the pace of the project.

But the council's four-year report card shows mostly good grades. The most obvious and exciting are the new programs. But the most important and far-reaching may be the way the council brings together organizations with disparate perspectives to attain common goals. By law, the council's board includes a county commissioner, the school superintendent, a School Board member, the local HRS administrator and a juvenile court judge — plus five members appointed by the governor.

"We're looking at problems in a multidimensional way, which makes it unique," says council Director Bar-

Palm Beach County's 4-year report card shows mostly good grades.

bara Kauffman. "When board members see things differently and come up with different solutions, it's not easy to reach compromises. But the energy and creative tension that comes out of that is our great asset."

This comprehensive approach is one that older agencies such as HRS aren't required to follow. It should result in a more objective and effective way to identify needs and do something permanent about them. In addition, the council has increased professionalism in the social-service field by training existing agency staff and conducting nationwide searches for new hires. The council has kept its pledge to stress drug-abuse prevention in all programs. The council has targeted child sexual abuse and, for the first time, brought public officials together to address it.

Another of the council's strong points is its determination to try approaches but to change course if they don't work. Too many bureaucracies bog down in justifying their methods rather than making sure they work. When the council's application and evaluation procedures proved unwieldy, for instance, they were radically altered.

So far, council officials have kept their eyes on the goal: making a surable difference in the lives of Palm Beach County children. That must remain the objective — and the community must hold them to it.

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Children's Services Council of Martin County Is 10 years old!



“There is always one moment in childhood when

the door opens and lets the future in.”

~ Graham Green

CSCMC Technical Advisory Committee

The Technical Advisory Committee [T.A.C.] serves a unique and integral function during the Children's Services Council's grant review process each year. Comprised of members of our community who have specific knowledge of the Martin County social services system, the T.A.C. [in addition to CSCMC staff], reviews the submitted applications.

Each member reviews between 5 and 10 applications. Assignments are based on their particular area of expertise. For instance, if a T.A.C. member is knowledgeable about child care centers, any applications submitted in that category would be assigned to them. Applications are typically reviewed by at least 3 T.A.C. members. CSCMC staff reviews all applications, of course. While CSCMC's fiscal department centers on the budgets, T.A.C. focuses on the nuts and bolts of the program itself. Suggestions can be made for improvements to the program, as well as collaboration between organizations.



Children's Services Council of Martin County
742 Colorado Ave. • Stuart, FL 34994
Phone: 561-288-5758 • Fax: 561-288-5799
Email: CSCMC@csc.martin.fl.us
Website: <http://www.martin.fl.us/GOVT/csc/home.html>

Each year T.A.C. volunteers spend approximately 60 hrs. reviewing grant applications. One phase of the review process includes an interview with the Directors of the organizations applying for CSCMC funding. This allows for clarification of any program or financial issues.

Because of the TAC members expertise, they are able to suggest collaborative partnerships between providers that ensure the best use of limited CSCMC dollars.

After the TAC review, recommendations are given to the Children's Services Council members, who ultimately make the final decision on which programs to fund.

Together with CSCMC staff, TAC members endeavor to weave a cohesive network of services throughout Martin County. Their dedicated efforts help CSCMC make the best decisions in support of our children and their families.



Tha k You!



To the members of the community who have assisted us in our first decade of service to the children and families in Martin County.
Your assistance and expertise has helped us immeasurably.

Technical Advisory Committee

[TAC] Tony Anderson, Sister Teresa Auad, Lynn Aves, Betsy Barbatelli, Nina Barcik, Teresa Barron-Gornto, Stephen Batsche, Bettyanne Baum, Tom Cheap, Pearlie Clark, Debbie Crowder, David Dees, Carol Dorgan, Joy Funston, Judy Garcia, Linda Gentry, Beth Gessner, Mildren Gipson, Carol Hodnett, Frank Hughes, Stan Kemp, Nancy Lambrecht, June Level, Ann Miller, John Moore, Jayne Palmer, Elliot Paul, Doug Pierce, Rob Rains, Cathy Reeder, Lindy Rich, Jane Ricke, Charlotte Ruble, Cindy Simpson, Helga Snure, Roland Verfaillie, Jill Weise, Miriam Wheeler, Joni Wimmer and Mabel Witham

Former Council Members

Pamela Black, Jody Bond-Smith, Frank T. Brogan, Marlon Brown, Mitzie Chancey, Judge Marc Cianca, Mary Dawson, Elmira R. Gainey, Judge Robert Hawley, Judge Stewart R. Hershey, Joyce Hobson, Marjorie Jordan, Betty Kroesen, Kathleen Marovich, Alvin McHardy, Pamela Paulik, Pamela J. Roebuck, Sherry Westerfield, Robert O. Williams, Wilbur Williams, Dominic Zaccheo

And Others

Addie Bennett, Donna Edwards, Malinda Ferguson, Hugh Glickstein, Sarah Gosney, Nancy Haden, Guy Noble, Joanne Paquette, Lori Pender, Cindy Rosemont, Bob Thomas, Thelma Washington, Gladys Wilson, Joanne Wright



Children's Services Council
OF MARTIN COUNTY
"Tending the future, caring for our children today."



Current CSCMC Council Members

Front Row: Janet Gettig, Commissioner; Linda Gentry, Vice-Chair; Melissa Powers, Chair; Sara Wilcox, Superintendent
Back Row: Jerry Zalben, Peg Beck, Gloria McHardy, Laurel Hopper, Robert Makemson, Judge
Absent: Tony George

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Children's Services Council of Martin County
742 Colorado Ave. • Stuart, FL 34994
Phone: 561-288-5758 • Fax: 561-288-5799
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Website: <http://www.martin.fl.us/GOVT/csc/home.html>

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Technical Advisory Committee

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Pamela Black, Jody Bond-Smith, Frank T. Brogan, Marlon Brown, Mitzie Chancey, Judge Marc Cianca, Mary Dawson, Elmira R. Gainey, Judge Robert Hawley, Judge Stewart R. Hershey, Joyce Hobson, Marjorie Jordan, Betty Kroesen, Kathleen Marovich, Alvin McHardy, Pamela Paulik, Pamela J. Roebuck, Sherry Westerfield, Robert O. Williams, Wilbur Williams, Dominic Zaccheo

And Others

Addie Bennett, Donna Edwards, Malinda Ferguson, Hugh Glickstein, Sarah Gosney, Nancy Haden, Guy Noble, Joanne Paquette, Lori Pender, Cindy Rosemont, Bob Thomas, Thelma Washington, Gladys Wilson, Joanne Wright



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Front Row: Janet Gettig, Commissioner; Linda Gentry, Vice-Chair; Melissa Powers, Chair; Sara Wilcox, Superintendent
Back Row: Jerry Zalben, Peg Beck, Gloria McHardy, Laurel Hopper, Robert Makemson, Judge
Absent: Tony George



Children's Services Council Of Okeechobee County

941-462-5000

P.O. Box 2972

Fax 941-462-5014

Okeechobee, Florida 34973

Chairperson
Gerald Lefebvre
Vice Chairperson
Denny Mullins
Secretary/Treasurer
Cathleen Blair
Members
Sarah Alexander
Judge Brennan
Cecile Fitz
David Hazellief
Thomas Peer
David Williams
Gene Woods

January 25, 1999

George Long, County Administrator
County Commissioners Office
304 N.W. 2nd Street
Okeechobee, Florida 34972

Dear Mr. Long:

In compliance with Florida Statute 125.901, I am submitting the Annual Report for the Children's Services Council for 1997-98.

The Children's Services Council of Okeechobee County awarded grants to fund eleven projects in addition to funding the Healthy Kids of Florida match, the Medically Needy account and the Hibiscus Crisis Nursery. Total funds for grants allocated were \$184,651.00 of which we expended \$181,712.00 or 98% of the allocation. The Healthy Kids and Medically Needy account were allocated \$122,755.00 of which \$133,182.00 was spent or 108% of the allocation. The eleven projects had a total of seventy-one (71) objectives and sixty-four (64) or 90% of them were achieved. The total funds expended this year were \$335,236.00 or \$87,513.51 more than 1996-97. Administrative Costs are even lower than last year with only 6% compared to last year's costs of 8% of the total budget being spent on these services.

The Council received two donations to offset their portion of the Florida Healthy Kids responsibilities. This increase was due to an increase in the number of children served. Total number of children served in this program reached a high of 1206. The donations came from the McArthur Foundation for \$5050.00 and Okeechobee County School Board for \$40,000.00. Without these two donations, the council would have had to make significant reductions for other agency allocations.

A total of 3741 children of Okeechobee County received services through the programs offered by the funded agencies. The services ranged from health care through the Healthy Kids Insurance program, emergency medical care to a summer recreational day camp. Also we were able to fund programs that offered after school care, martial arts training, counseling for children involved in domestic abuse, and education on alcohol and drugs. In addition there were a playgroup for neglected or

abused children and their families, a shelter for children, a crisis nursery and a program for truant or suspended students. Other programs provided mentors to individual children or groups of children through reading activities and sports events. Almost 850 more children received services this year compared to 1997.

The actual cost expenditure per child was \$89.61. Compared to last year's cost of \$85.34. The council feels the quality of programs and the range of services continues to improve. We are pleased that there was a significant increase in the number of children served this year, especially the rise in children served through the Healthy Kids program.

The council requests proposals from agencies to address the six program areas of need in our community. The six areas continue to be substance abuse prevention, delinquency prevention, abuse/neglect prevention, transportation, cultural diversity training and positive alternatives to street crime. We continue to support the Healthy Kids Insurance program matching the required local effort so medical care is accessible to children in Okeechobee County. The required local effort is now 20% of the total costs. We still have instances where no insurance is available or the medical problem is not covered by insurance and families seek the council's assistance with the expenses. The Council approves these requests and then encourages families to apply for the insurance to pay further expenses.

Each council member is assigned an agency to monitor and review at least twice a year or more frequently if needed. Our reviews indicated that we would not continue funding the counseling program for abused children. The agency was going through a change of directors at the time requests for proposals went out and subsequently did not complete the application process correctly. We determined that all other agencies would continue to be funded.

Without the assistance of the Okeechobee County School Board providing funds for the Healthy Kids match several agencies would have had a drastic reduction in funds or a total elimination of the program.

Our millage was raised to .40 for the 1998-99 fiscal year. The budget approved for the 1998-99 year is attached along with a detailed summary of grants evaluated during the year.

Page 3
January 25, 1999

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to call me at 763-3333. You may also call Cathleen J. Blair at 462-5000, extension 255, for information on budgets and grants.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gerald Lefebvre". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gerald" being more prominent and the last name "Lefebvre" following in a similar style.

Gerald Lefebvre, Chairman
Children's Services Council of Okeechobee County.

**BUDGET SUMMARY
CHILDREN'S SERVICES COUNCIL
OF OKEECHOBEE
FISCAL YEAR 1998-99
THE PROPOSED OPERATING BUDGET
EXPENDITURES OF THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES
COUNCIL OF OKEECHOBEE
ARE 2.9% MORE THAN LAST YEAR'S TOTAL OPERATING
EXPENDITURES**

ESTIMATED REVENUE

Projected Tax Roll	\$926,382,785.00	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>
@ 95% collections	\$880,063,645.75	
@ .40 Mills =		\$352,025.00
Interest Income		3,500.00
Estimated Roll Forward		<u>0.00</u>
Total Revenue		<u>\$355,525.00</u>

PROJECTED EXPENSES:

Miscellaneous	21,581.00
Annual Audit	3,500.00
Medically Needy	5,000.00
Property Appraiser/Collector	13,102.00
Tax Collector	5,342.00
Human Services	3,000.00
Healthy Kids	<u>139,000.00</u>

Total **\$190,525.00**

Agency Allocations: **\$165,000.00**

Total **\$355,525.00**

**THE TENTATIVE, ADOPTED, AND/OR FINAL BUDGET IS ON
FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED TAXING
AUTHORITY AS A PUBLIC RECORD.**

**REVIEW OF ANNUAL EVALUATIONS
OKEECHOBEE CHILDREN'S SERVICES COUNCIL
GRANTS
1997-98**

REAL LIFE CHILDREN'S RANCH

REVIEWED BY: Ann Berner

**FUNDED AMOUNT= \$23,000.00
AMOUNT EXPENDED= \$23,000.00**

Obtained 2 of 2 objectives

Served 24 children at a residential facility that offers many skill-building opportunities for children in need of care due to placement as orphans or children in need of foster care. Mental Health needs are taken care of on-site in small and individual groups.

**CATHOLIC CHARITIES, DIOCESE OF PALM BEACH, OKEECHOBEE YOUTH
OUTREACH PROGRAM**

REVIEWED BY: Gerald Lefebvre

**FUNDED AMOUNT= \$20,000.00
AMOUNT EXPENDED= \$20,000.00**

Obtained 8 of 9 objectives

Served 511 children in an after school and summer program. The program assists the students with schoolwork and teaches life skills important to independent living. The goal is to increase self-esteem, improve grades and positive behaviors in students.

4- H ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION DAY CAMP

REVIEWED BY: GENE WOODS

**FUNDED AMOUNT= \$10,150.00
EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$10,150.00**

Obtained 7 of 7 objectives

Served 240 children and youth in a summer day camp program. Participants had planned activities focusing on the environment that included trips out on the lake, a turtle hatchery, animal rehabilitation facility and a science center. Youth that had been involved in the program were "employed" as junior counselors, giving several an opportunity for a fun summer job.

RESOLUTION 98-01
RESOLUTION ADOPTING MILLAGE RATE

Upon a motion by Board Member, David Williams, Seconded by Board Member, Gene Woods, the following Resolution was adopted.

WHEREAS, the Children's Services Council was created pursuant to Section 125.901, Florida Statutes;

WHEREAS, Section 125.901, Florida Statutes, grants the Children's Services Council the authority to levy a tax on the taxable property in Okeechobee County up to .5 mill; and

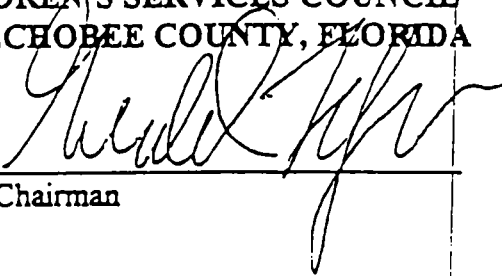
WHEREAS, the Children's Services Council of Okeechobee has developed a proposed budget for fiscal year 1998-99 for which a millage rate must be set; and

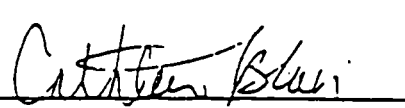
WHEREAS, this Resolution has been publicly read in full prior to its adoption,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CHILDREN'S SERVICES COUNCIL OF OKEECHOBEE COUNTY, FLORIDA, IN PUBLIC HEARING ASSEMBLED THIS 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1998.

1. That the Children's Services Council of Okeechobee County, in order to provide services to or in behalf of children, adopts and will levy the millage rate of .40 mills.
2. The millage rate to be levied as described in paragraph 1 above has a rolled back rate of .309 mills.
3. The final millage rate of .40 mills will result in a 29.45% increase of the rolled back rate.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES COUNCIL
OKEECHOBEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

By: 
Chairman

Attest: 

Secretary

EXCHANG CLUB C.A.S.T.L.E.- HIGH HOPES

REVIEWED BY: CATHLEEN J. BLAIR

FUNDED AMOUNT= \$13,500.00

EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$13,500.00

Obtained 8 of 8 objectives

Served 193 children that had been involved in divorce or separation. This year the program was also started in the Middle Schools. They are trying to get a group started in the High School. The program teaches problem solving, communication and identification of feelings and emotional expression for children that have gone through a divorce or a divorce is eminent.

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCITY- COMMUNITY INTERVENTION PROGRAM

REVIEWED BY: CATHLEEN J. BLAIR

FUNDED AMOUNT= \$4,200.00

EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$4,200.00

Obtained 3 of 5 objectives

Served 194 students that went to a program as an alternative to suspension or truancy. Students were able to do the work that they would have received failing grades on in this program and work on skills that will help them with anger control and appropriate behavior in dealing with supervision.

FRIENDS OF YOUTH MENTORING PROGRAM

REVIEWED BY: David Hazellief

FUNDED AMOUNT= \$30,000.00

EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$30,000.00

Obtained 6 of 6 objectives

Served 200 children and youth in a program that provides children with an adult mentor. There was one to one mentors, group mentoring and an annual funfest for students. Mentors were provided training in dealing with student issues and activities that they may use while working with their student.

U.S. NAVAL SEA CADETS

REVIEWED BY: CEESE FITT

FUNDED AMOUNT= \$15,000.00

EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$15,000.00

Obtained 6 of 7 objectives.

Served 64 students with opportunities for training in the military fields. Works with students to stop behavior problems such as drugs, gangs and inappropriate use of leisure time. Cadets are involved in many community activities by being the Color Guard in parades, assisting the Red Cross, etc.

CHOBEE BULLS

REVIEWED BY: SARAH ALEXANDER

FUNDED AMOUNT= \$2,820.00

EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$2,820.00

Obtained 5 of 7 objectives.

54 children were involved in a recreation football league that also had a pep and drill team and cheerleaders. Encourages team playing and provides a positive use of leisure time. Works a great deal with students to build a positive attitude.

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY- FAMILY TIES

REVIEWED BY: PHOEBE RAULERSON

FUNDED AMOUNT= \$35,000.00

EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$33,425.00

Obtained 9 of 9 objectives

297 children and 111 adults were served through case management, parenting education and information and referral services to families considered at high risk for child abuse and neglect.

MARTHA'S HOUSE

REVIEWED BY: DAVID WILLIAMS

FUNDED AMOUNT= \$23,000.00

EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$23,000.00

Obtained 8 of 8 objectives

Served 290 children and youth in a program that provides counseling to children involved in domestic abuse caused by their parents or caregivers. Funds were used to hire a children's counselor that also provided case management and emergency shelter care. Have two support groups as an alternative to violence and counseling for teens involved in drugs or alcohol.

MARTIAL ARTS FAMILY OUTREACH

REVIEWED BY: SARAH ALEXANDER

FUNDED AMOUNT= \$5,400.00

EXPENDED AMOUNT= \$5,400.00

Obtained 5 of 6 objectives

46 students take lessons in Martial Arts three sessions a week. Students learn self discipline, teamwork and physical fitness through this program taught by a Martial Arts black belt instructor.

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TRAINING CALENDAR

Fall 1999