

**WMCF-TV**  
**TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK**  
**QUARTERLY REPORT**  
**JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 2014**

**WMCF-TV MONTGOMERY, AL**

**PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO  
LEADING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS  
FOR**

**JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 2014**

**RESULTS OF ASCERTAINMENTS FROM CIVIC LEADERS, RESPONSES BY TELEPHONE FROM TBN VIEWERS, FROM THE PRINTED MEDIA, COMPRISING OF NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, PUBLICATIONS AND FROM TELEVISION AND RADIO, WHENEVER POSSIBLE.**

**EDUCATION  
PUBLIC SAFETY  
FAMILY  
YOUTH  
HOMELESSNESS  
CIVIC AFFAIRS**

THE FOLLOWING PAGES LIST SUMMARIES OF SOME OF TBN'S WMCF-TV PROGRAMMING ADDRESSING THE ISSUES / PROBLEMS NAMED ON THE ASCERTAINMENT LIST. FOLLOWING FCC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE QUARTERLY REPORT TO BE KEPT IN THE PUBLIC FILE FOR THE THIRD QUARTER.

JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER 2014

PREPARED BY:



(SIGNATURE)

DATE: October 1, 2014

<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>TITLE</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u> <u>Education</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC</u> <u>SEGMENT</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
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JOY IN						07/15/14	01:30AM
OUR TOWN						07/17/14	01:30AM
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Host Felicia Taylor interviews Greta Mims with Oasis of Hope, a ministry out of United Christian Fellowship Church in Prattville Alabama. Mims says there is a great need for students in the River Region to obtain school supplies as they return to school in the fall. She says twenty to thirty percent of the students in the area are without adequate school supplies. The problem is more prevalent in the rural areas. Also the smaller schools have trouble supplying students with the supplies they need. This year will mark the tenth annual back to school rally sponsored by the organization. They fill backpacks with basic school supplies depending on their age group. Oasis also sponsors a program called hope for teachers. Recommendations from the superintendents for outstanding teachers are given to the leaders of Oasis of Hope. Those outstanding teachers are honored with a monetary gift for the purpose of purchase school supplies for their classrooms. Teachers will get about \$300 per year to purchase extra supplies. In the elementary schools where art supplies and paper towels are needed more, teachers have to come out of their pockets to pay for them. In some schools, parents are able to purchase extras. However, in the poorer areas, teachers struggle to meet the needs of the students in their classes. When the back to school rally started back in 2004, only 40 to 50 backpacks were filled. Now the goal is to give out 1000 backpacks this year. Thousands of students for Autauga, Elmore and Montgomery counties come to the rally to have fun playing but also to receive the needed school supplies. Mims says because we face social economic issues particularly since the recession, the schools have a lack of funding. With high unemployment, families are having difficulties balancing the budget. Also, some children face bad family situations which places them at a disadvantage when it comes to having their needs met. Oasis goal is to supplement those students who are in the greatest need. Mims says without adequate school supplies, students are placed at a disadvantage in the classroom and are not able to learn what they should as effectively as they should. She mentions those students who don't have adequate school supplies have low self-esteem and it affects their ability and motivation to learn.

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		28:45	13:26	L	PA/O	09/05/14	12:00 PM
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Host Felicia Taylor interviews Mona Davis with the Montgomery Public Schools to discuss how many students in the area are struggling with food and sufficiency. She says Montgomery has a 21 percent rate of poverty. That is a family of four making less than 22 thousand dollars a year. That is 42 thousand people right here in our community. With a number that large, it is known that children are involved. The Department of Agriculture has developed a program called Healthy Kids Hunger Free Act. If anyone is in a school district with a 40 percent or more poverty rate, they can participate in the program. In this case, all Montgomery Schools qualify for the free breakfast and free lunch programs for their students. Every school in Montgomery County is now participating in this program for the first time this 2014-2015 term. Davis says it is not necessary for parents to fill out forms to prove eligibility for the program. Every student in the district participates without the stigma of needing free meals. The purpose is to remove the shame and embarrassment from students who maybe impoverished. She says there is a lot of pride in poverty. Often when teachers would see students who needed extra food or supplies, they would place them in the child's backpack and the parents would give it back because they did not want others to know they really needed it. Mrs. Davis says the initial breakfast and lunch meals are free for all students but if any student wants a second meal, they would have to pay for it. She says research shows that students learn better when they are not hungry. She adds that students worried about where their next meal is coming from are not able to focus on class assignments. They fail tests and fall behind in school when they don't get healthy meals. Students also tend to have behavioral problems and act out more if they are malnourished. Mrs. Davis mentions the importance of having healthy meals. She says if children are living in high poverty conditions, the parents can't afford the best fruits and vegetable. They will resort to the cheapest they can afford. This means buying canned and processed foods full of sugar, salts and fats that are unhealthy. They may be eating but they are still malnourished. Alabama is still among the most obese states in the country. Now the program reaches out to churches to help the school districts to help families have healthy meals on the weekend. Churches are adopting schools to work with to pack backpacks with nutritional foods so that students can continue to concentrate on learning and not on hunger.

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<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>SEGMENT</u>				
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OUR TOWN						09/22/14	10:30AM
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Host Felicia Taylor interviews Maggie Washington with T.E.A. Christian Academy. Maggie is the director of research and development. She talks about students with learning disabilities and how to deal with them. Mrs. Washington says she has encountered over 50 students with learning disabilities but there are some who are diagnosed and others yet to be diagnosed. She says the number of children with learning disabilities is on the rise in our area. Starting at birth, children are suffering from learning impairments due to the parents addictive behaviors such as the abuse of substances. She adds that the environment where a child is raised plays a role in that child's level of motivation to learn. Other children have learning challenges because they are made to feel like they cannot excel after being spoken to in a harsh manner by parents and other influential people. She says harsh words and negative words spoken to children impact them intrinsically hindering their ability to comprehend. Maggie says the definition for learning disabilities is from the acronym IDEA Individuals with disabilities education. A federal law went into action in 2004. The law states that every educator must implement a plan to identify a child with learning disabilities and derive a plan to educate the whole child whether that child has a learning disability or not. Often the children with hyper activity are easy to spot. But she says many who have low activity meaning not as active are a little harder to identify. Some of the teachers are equipped to handle students with learning disorders but others still need to be educated on how to deal with these type students. Usually it is the parent that will recognize the learning problems that a child has. The parent should make note of unusual behaviors and give that note to the teachers. The teacher can compare notes and see if that child needs special attention. These children will be placed on an individual educational plan. Children who are not diagnosed can be identified in the classroom. Teachers will notice that if the same child is continuously disrupting class, that student may have some problems learning. The teacher may refer that student to the principal for further observation. It is also advisable to meet with the parent and the child and perhaps the child's doctor. The doctor can determine whether that child has behavioral problems or a medical issue. Washington concludes that every educator needs to have some training as to how to identify a student with learning disabilities and how to deal with them.

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Host Felicia Taylor interviews Sandra Edwards, Executive Director for Helping Montgomery Families Initiative to talk about truancy and the laws governing tardiness and dropping out of school. Edwards says that Alabama has a mandatory school attendance law which specifically states that parents ensure that their children attend school regularly as well as behave appropriately. The law further states that the district attorney vigorously enforces that law. This is the only law on the books that uses the phrase “vigorously enforce.” During the 2013- 2014 school year, she says, over 13000 attendance alert letters went out. The letter is actually an early intervention tool. It goes out to parents after the second unexcused absence. A combination of both, students missing classes and that parents are failing to write excused absence letters to the schools. Edwards adds that around 80 percent of the parents that receive the letters do respond positively and the attendance improves after that. But there is around 30 percent where there are some underline issues why students are not attending school. Helping Montgomery Families Initiative’s mission is to keep children in school and to keep them out of the criminal justice system. The lack of education and crime are linked together. They want to identify the underline issues that prevent children from behaving correctly or that is keeping them from attending school on time. She defines truancy as when a child has five unexcused absences within a school term that child is considered truant. She says every individual situation is different from the others. District resource officers are responsible for attendance in each district. Each officer meets with the families of truant students to evaluate the circumstances in order link the families with needed resources. Let’s face it, according to Edwards students with continued absences especially if they are in trouble with the law are going to drop out of school. Once they are below the level of their peers, those students have no more interest in remaining in school. She says it will also lead to behavioral problems when older students are in a grade below their age level, they may become bullies or act out in the classroom. The Truancy Intervention Program is designed to resolve the problems with drop-outs. Working together with the Montgomery Public Schools and the District Resource Officers, TIP is able to get to the root of the truancy problems and get the resources to parents that is needed to keep students from missing classes and getting behind in their studies.

<i>Program Title</i>	<i>Program Duration</i>	<i>Topic Duration</i>	<i>Segment Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Airdate</i>	<i>Time</i>
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*Education Schools*

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**CBN News Washington Sr. Correspondent Paul Strand Reports:** Washington ~ For the first time ever, debt from attending college now outweighs credit card debt. Experts on higher education also question the value of today's college degrees. As the experts work to reform the system, students still need help figuring out how to get a good education without plunging into debt. Suggestions include staying in your own state, which can often keep tuition below \$10,000 a year. A nearby community college can teach you great skills without the great debt. Such schools can be great for those not ready for a full-on university education. And some high school graduates just aren't ready for college at all. If you are set on a four-year or more university, do your research. Research will help you find which colleges have the greatest number of professors for the least amount of students. Still, maybe you don't even need that college degree. Following such a path doesn't mean you can't still get a good education. But no matter where you go or don't go for your education, great learning is out there and doesn't have to put you in debt for decades.

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OUR TOWN						07/15/14	01:30AM
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Host Felicia Taylor interviews Dr. Phil Mitchell, Veterinarian who talks about how pet treats can be dangerous and certain treats cause sickness and death. Something in the treats causes illness. Dogs and people have died from eating doggie treats. Primarily the humans who consume pet treats are infants and children. Since 2007, there has been awareness that certain dog foods and treats are causing sickness. Dr. Mitchell says he treated four or five of these patients and two are already deceased. Nationwide, a study was done and found 5600 pets were affected by the contaminated pet food products. Around one thousand of them died. Most of the affected pets were dogs and around 24 cats. Three people died from eating contaminated dog treats. Veterinarians have been aware of these facts for the past seven or eight years. He says dog foods are not as much the problem but the dog treats have recently gotten a lot of press. He spoke of a personal incident when he had patient who brought in a pet that was nauseated and vomiting with low kidney enzymes. The dog had been eating chicken jerky treats. He investigated further and discovered that normally 60 percent of dogs with diarrhea and vomiting have upset stomachs. But around twenty percent have kidney infections caused by toxins in the treats. The USDA asked to have treats sent in for testing. They have identified two contaminants. One is Deet, which is found in mosquito repellent and the other is an antiviral drug used to treat avian influenza in China. That drug is ban for use in poultry in the United States. However, it is used in other countries. These contaminants are found in the dog treats but it is not yet confirmed if these are the toxins causing the liver and kidney damage in the dogs. The treats are still being investigated and studied. The caution is to alert the public to stay away from anything that looks like it might be a jerky treat. Without naming brands, Dr. Mitchell says stay away from anything like a meat treat that you can buy. He recommends anything that one can prepare in the kitchen like green beans and carrots would be okay for a doggie treat. However, says beware of chicken bones and sharp bones. They could lodge in the throat and cause choking. Mitchell adds that pets should not eat the same food three times a day every day. Dogs could eat one meal a day and it would suffice. But he says they should get a variety of foods in order to be healthy and get all the benefits of nutrients.

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	<u>Public Safety</u>	28:45	13:30	L	PA/O	07/25/14	12:00 PM
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Host Felicia Taylor interviews Carrie Threadgill, Nongame Wildlife Biologist, AL Dept. of Conservation and Natural Resources, to talk about how people can safeguard their homes from snakes. In Alabama there are 42 species of snakes. Only six of those are venomous snakes. They are called venomous because the snakes actually inject the venom as opposed to poisonous animals. Being that there are only six venomous type snakes in our area, snakes are less dangerous than most people think. Within the last year Threadgill says only two snake bites were reported from the Montgomery area. One was a turkey hunter who stepped over a log and a snake bit him because the snake was hiding under the log. Another situation happened when a woman went to her yard to turn over her boat. A snake was hiding under the boat and bit the woman. She says it's common for snakes to hide under boats near a pond because it's warm underneath and it's a good place to go for cover. She advises that before turning over a boat it is a good idea to be aware that snakes could be hiding underneath. The chances of having snakes to linger around or near a home depend on the amount of cover they have and the amount of food they can get to. It is important to note that if wood piles, weeds and brush are near a residence, they provide good cover for snakes. Also if trash and wood piles are near a house, they might provide a food source for snakes such as mice, rats and other rodents. The best safeguard against snakes is to keep the yard clean, cut and free of brush piles. Snakes may also slither along the walls of a building until they find cracks large enough to crawl into. Threadgill suggests sealing all walls and cracks in the house to keep snakes out. She adds that in the summer time, people may leave their doors open for air and snakes may come in as uninvited guests. A venomous snake has a triangular shaped head and cat like eyes with narrow pupils. A non-venomous snake has a rounded head and round eyes. Five of the six venomous snakes are called pit vipers. They have little pits between their eyes to help them to sense prey animals. These pits are heat sensors. These snakes don't eat people but they will bite if they feel threatened. Snakes come out at night. However, they are more active during the day when it is warm. Food sources like mice are more available at night when they are more active. Shed snake skins lying around is an indicator that snakes can be in the area. If a snake is sighted, she says it is best to leave the snake alone. The most common snakes in Alabama are the grey rat snakes and the black racer. Rat snakes don't move fast but the black racers usually get away quickly. Mice, lizards and frogs are food sources for snakes. It is good to get rid of the pests and snakes may not come around. But brush piles, bushes and wood and tin piles always attract snakes. There is a formula like a glue strip which can trap snakes. If one is bitten by a snake she says the best thing to do is call 911 and get to an emergency room rather than to try to treat it.

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OUR TOWN						08/05/14	01:30AM
#080114						08/07/14	01:30AM
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Host Felicia Taylor interviews Dr. Michele Olson, Research Physiologist with Auburn University Montgomery (A.U.M.), to talk about the dangers of exercising outside in hot temperatures. Olson says that in the state of Alabama heat related deaths reported from 2007-2013 averages 8 to 9 per year. This may seem like a low number but sadly she says these types of deaths can be prevented. However, there are over 800 heat related illnesses per year in the state of Alabama. She says this is quite a large number. Because of the heat and humidity in this part of the country, it is common to have more heat related illnesses. She says this heat related illnesses requiring medical attention are very dangerous because they can lead to one having more serious illnesses and health problems in the future. Having too much exposure to high temperatures places a person at a higher risk of mortality. Certainly in Alabama, she says we are at a higher risk than people in other parts of the country. Statistically, ten percent of those who die from heat injuries are caused by exercising in the extreme hot temperatures. About 45% who die from heat problems are due to working on their jobs in the extreme heat. Often they are working out doors or in an area where there is not enough ventilation. "If you're doing that kind of work, you're exercising similarly to those who are involved in athletics," according to Olson. The summertime is when training for football season takes place. Deaths from training in the heat take place from time to time. She says a person can be a very fit athlete but just too much exposure to heat can kill the healthiest and most fit person. Exertion and being exposed to the wrong elements account for 60 % of the deaths among healthy fit persons. She says heat is the temperature on the thermometer. Humidity is the amount of water vapors in the air. These very tiny droplets of water are heated by the sun causing the temperature to feel several degrees hotter. The heavier the air containing moister, the quicker a person will perspire and feel the moister on the skin. That is the humidity in the air. She says the closer you get to the coast, the heavier the air is because of the humidity. In a dryer part of the country the humidity is low and the temperature feels cooler because the moister can quickly evaporate of the skin. However, in the south where we are feeling the air moister from the ocean the air is heavier and the moister stays in the skin which causes the body temperature to rise. Olson discusses heat related illnesses like heat stroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion. She says the best way to fight the heat is to stay in the shade as much as possible. Drink plenty of nonalcoholic fluids and stay hydrated. Also in case of injuries dial 911 to get to an emergency room for care.

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JOY IN						08/19/14	03:00AM
OUR TOWN						08/21/14	03:00AM
#081514						08/21/14	04:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Chief Deputy Derrick Cunningham with the Montgomery Sherriff's Department to discuss how parents are losing their children in public places. Cunningham says because of the number of events going on in Montgomery, parents really need to pay more attention to the children and to the surrounding areas. He says when children have the tendency to wander off from the parents in public places it is possible that those children could eventually become missing children. In such cases he says it is good to notify law enforcement immediately, it is not advisable to wait or hesitate. In the Montgomery County area there is only one open case that was open for years involving a missing child. The child is now a teenager. It is never put out of the mind of a parent. It should remain fresh on everyone's mind. Parents who take their children to large events often times do not prepare themselves or make a plan in case the child gets misplaced. Children who are at the age where they like to run and play can easily get separated from the parent. Parents need to have a plan or a course of action in place in such a case. Parents should prepare the child to find an adult, or seek out someone in a uniform like a police officer and let them know they are separated from the parents. Small children may not know their address or phone number so it is good to have that information on a bracelet, necklace, or even on a piece of paper in their pocket. When a child has all the necessary identifying information on his or her person, it is easier for law enforcement to get that child back to the parent. Some of the mistakes parents make are not talking to their children about a plan of action in case they get lost. Cunningham points out that a parent taking their children to a public event must identify a landmark, a building, a tree, a tall tower or a booth that can be used as a rendezvous point for the group to gather at a certain time. He says this is what parents have to do to better prepare themselves. He says in Montgomery, there are over 550 registered sex offenders. There is apparently more than that that are unregistered. For this reason, parents need to prepare. He reemphasizes the importance of notifying the authorities at the moment the child is missing. It is very important for the parents to identify their child down to the smallest detail. He suggests that while at the event, take pictures using the camera phone to show law officers what the child looks like and what the child is wearing. He says that a child having self-defense training is good. The best defense is for the child to yell as loud as possible if a stranger tries to pull him away. The child is never too young to know how to yell out "stranger danger!" Parents need to take a deep breath, pick up the phone and dial 911 as soon as the child is missing. It is good to keep visible contact, communication contact and if necessary a tether line attached to the risk. Some electronic devices have tracking systems to help locate a person. These can also come in handy in cases where children could potentially wander off.

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JOY IN						08/26/14	03:00AM
OUR TOWN						08/28/14	03:00AM
#082214						08/28/14	04:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Dr. Jeffrey Simon with Pediatric Health Care Services. Dr. Simon speaks about second hand drowning which is not necessarily associated with swimming. About 4000 children in the United States die from drowning each year. Around 60 or 62 children die from drowning in Alabama per year. The majority of those are the true drowning and should be the ones parents should focus on the most. Second hand drowning is a rare phenomenon that affects about 1 percent of most drowning cases. Taking that 62 drowning per year, maybe one of those would be a story of second hand drowning. To define drowning, it is the inhalation of liquid into the lungs. He says there are cases where any irritant might make its way into the lungs and the body attempts to rid itself of the irritant causing fluids to collect in the lungs could cause drowning. This is what is considered second hand drowning. The secondary collection of fluid leads to a similar phenomenon as drowning. Second hand drowning accrues outside of the pool not inside. An example of this would be, pool water has chemicals such as chlorine in it and lake water has bacteria that does not match the fluid in our lungs called surfactant. Our lungs are like balloons filled with air. Try to imagine a small balloon being blown up with a larger balloon. If you swallow too much pool water it will irritate the lungs if reacts to the natural chemicals that are in our lungs. Your body will react by trying to heal itself by sending more fluid into that area, but too much will cause a collection of fluid from the inside out. Second hand drowning is more of a drowning from the inside out instead of outside in. The time frame for something like this to happen is between an hour and a day. He says a good friend of his was involved in a freighting scenario while working in the yard. The friend and his wife turned around and did not think that they had their eye off their baby for just a minute. They turned around and there she was at the bottom of the pool. The parents brought her out of the pool quickly and the baby resuscitated easily. They still had worries about a near drowning or secondary drowning. They took her to the hospital. They did some regular testing and put some oxygen on the baby and she did great. Some of the symptoms of secondary drowning include a near drowning episode or choking on a little bit of water. Those are going to be some of the episodes that lead to second hand drowning effect. Look for a significant event that they go through. Dr. Simon says that he trusts parents' instinct and that they know their kids better than he knows their kids. Look for symptoms of low oxygen. When people have low oxygen they have visible symptoms of distress, retractions, and air hunger. There are also mental signs, if they are acting unusual, lethargic, combative, or just not their normal self. The only kicker is that kids go through mood swings anyway. If they have been swimming for 4 hours now you have a tired and cranky child. The key is that Dr. Simon says that he trusts parent to distinguish what their child is normally like and make an educated decision. There is always that piece of mind after getting it checked out. If your kid has a significant episode or is acting strange or defiantly, go to your pediatrician's office or the emergency room to get it checked out.

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OUR TOWN						09/11/14	12:00PM
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Felicia Taylor, host of Joy in Our Town interviews Dr. Michele Olson a Research Physiologist at Auburn University at Montgomery about the dangers of the heat and high temperatures during the summer and fall. Olson says between 2007 and 2013 the average rate of heat related deaths is around 8 or 9 per year locally. That sounds like a low number but any number is too many because heat related deaths can be prevented. However, there are over 800 heat related problems and illnesses annually in the state of Alabama. That is a large number. That number is common in Alabama because of the temperatures getting into much higher numbers than other parts of the country. She says any heat injury that is serious enough to require medical attention is not good because it can lead to other problems in the body. She says heat injuries and illnesses places a person at a higher risk of having more serious heat related injuries and places them at a higher mortality position. The statistics for people dying from working in the heat is at around 10 percent. About 45% of heat related deaths occur due to occupational conditions. This happens because people are either working outdoors in the heat, in direct sunlight or in an environment where there is limited ventilation. She reminds the audience “if you are doing that kind of work, you are exercising similarly to athletes eight hours per day.” She alludes to young athletes like football players who train heavily in the summertime when the heat is virtually unbearable. Heat problems can affect a fit athlete or a very healthy person with a pretty active job. So, combining physical exertion and the wrong mix of elements, it is about 65% of heat problems coming from the combination of those factors. Olson says there is a difference in heat and humidity. Humidity is the amount of moister in the air that can be felt on the skin. Heat is the actual temperature. When heat and moister combine it creates what is called a heat index. The temperature could be 90 degrees F but mixed with humidity it will feel like 100 degrees. Out west where humidity is low, they experience what is considered a dry heat. In states that are further away from oceans, humidity is lower. Therefore, 90 degrees feels more like 90 degrees when moister is not in the air. In Alabama, we can feel the water droplets being evaporated from the oceans and it makes the heat more dangerous as the warm water is not able to evaporate from the skin fast enough. She says heat is the temperature on the thermometer. Humidity is the amount of water vapors in the air. These very tiny droplets of water are heated by the sun causing the temperature to feel several degrees hotter. The heavier the air containing moister, the quicker a person will perspire and feel the moister on the skin. That is the humidity in the air. She says the closer you get to the coast, the heavier the air is because of the humidity. In a dryer part of the country the humidity is low and the temperature feels cooler because the moister can quickly evaporate of the skin. However, in the south where we are feeling the air moister from the ocean the air is heavier and the moister stays in the skin which causes the body temperature to rise. Olson discusses heat related illnesses like heat stroke, heat cramps and heat exhaustion. She says the best way to fight the heat is to stay in the shade as much as possible. Drink plenty of nonalcoholic fluids and stay hydrated. Remove the person from the source of the heat. With heat illness, drink water and use wet towels on the skin. Also in case of injuries dial 911 to get to an emergency room for care.

<i>Program Title</i>	<i>Program Duration</i>	<i>Topic Duration</i>	<i>Segment Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Airdate</i>	<i>Time</i>
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*Public Safety*

700 Club NewsWatch	CBN	1:00:00	5:00	REC PA/O/E	07/14/2014	12:00 PM
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#07142014

**CBN News Reporter Mark Martin Reports:** Palmer and Seward, Alaska ~ They're massive walls of water, moving toward the coastline at hundreds of miles per hour. We're talking about tsunamis. They've pounded places like Chile, Japan, and Indonesia. Is the United States next? On December 26, 2004, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake in Indonesia generated the world's deadliest tsunami in recorded history. The quake took place around 7 a.m. By noon, the Indonesian tsunami killed more than 230,000 people as huge waves flooded coastlines around the Indian Ocean Basin. It was a wake-up call for scientists. Scientists there now also monitor the East Coast, the Gulf Coast, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands — all potential targets. After the Indonesian tsunami, the U.S. stationed two scientists 24 hours a day at our warning centers, and the government invested heavily in tsunami detection equipment. The technology to monitor tsunamis has improved dramatically since 2004. Thanks in part to new forecasting software and computer modeling techniques, accuracy and warning times have gotten better. One example of advanced technology that's improved warning speed and accuracy is the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's DART tsunami detection buoy. DART stands for Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami. Before the 2004 tsunami, only six buoys floated in the ocean. Now, the United States has close to 40. They can measure a tsunami wave as small as one centimeter in the open ocean. The information is sent back to a warning center, where scientists use computer technology to process it and then issue a forecast. No matter how sophisticated the technology, if people ignore the warnings, lives will be lost. That's where education comes in. As the NOAA Tsunami Program manager for the Alaska Region, it's Cindi Preller's job to get the word out. Lessons include the following instructions: If you feel the ground shaking — duck, cover, hold, and count for 20 seconds. If you're near the ocean, evacuate quickly. Scientists say a good rule to follow is to head 100 feet above sea level or a mile inland. Don't wait for sirens or other warnings. No coastal community is tsunami-proof, but population centers can become what's called "tsunami-ready." The community of Seward, Alaska, has set the example in making sure residents are prepared. David Squires is a retired fire chief of Seward. On his watch, the city became an official "tsunami-ready" community by meeting communication and safety requirements established by NOAA's National Weather Service. Around town, you'll find sirens, evacuation information and signs marking the tsunami evacuation route and rendezvous area. Emergency managers in Seward take it very seriously. On March 27, 1964, a large earthquake generated a deadly tsunami that destroyed the Seward coastline. Public Works Director W.C. Casey was 12 years old at the time and evacuated with his family. That's why scientists work to hone their tsunami forecasting skills and encourage coastal dwellers and visitors to get educated and heed the warnings.

<i>Program Title</i>	<i>Program Duration</i>	<i>Topic Duration</i>	<i>Segment Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Airdate</i>	<i>Time</i>
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*Public Safety*

700 Club NewsWatch	CBN	1:00:00	5:00	REC	PA/O/E	08/06/2014 12:00 PM
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#08062014

**CBN News Correspondent Erick Stakelbeck Reports:** Washington ~ Before Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi became what many consider the world's most powerful terrorist, he was in U.S. custody. U.S. forces released Baghdadi from an Iraqi prison in 2009 after four years in captivity. His reported parting words to American troops? "I'll see you guys in New York." Baghdadi now leads a terrorist army of some 10,000 jihadists, known variously as ISIS or the Islamic State, that has conquered vast amounts of territory in Iraq and Syria. And his repeated threats to attack America have not gone unnoticed. Levitt, a former U.S. Treasury Department and FBI analyst, told CBN News the large influx of Western Muslims into ISIS's ranks — from places like Britain, France, and Denmark — poses a unique danger. According to some estimates, up to 3,000 Western Muslims have traveled to Syria to join the jihad. The fear is that these "holy warriors" will use their Western passports to return home and carry out attacks. One French Muslim who had fought alongside ISIS did exactly that in May when he killed four Jews at a Brussels museum. Moner Mohammad Abusalha, a U.S. citizen and Florida resident, took a different route. He blew himself up in a suicide attack against the Syrian military earlier this year. Abusalha was not fighting for ISIS. But as the group expands its caliphate, or Islamic state, and becomes richer and more powerful, it becomes ever more attractive to Western recruits drawn to its success and social media savvy. In one recent video, ISIS called America the "Protector of the Cross" and warned that the United States "shall soon be forced to be in direct confrontation by the permission of Allah, and the sons of Islam have been waiting for this day." Al-Baghdadi's claim to lead the world's Muslims has not set well with al Qaeda. Long considered the world's most notorious terror group, al Qaeda had a bitter falling out with ISIS earlier this year. Al Qaeda and its allies continue to expand their reach. The group now covers more territory than it did on 9/11, from Pakistan to Somalia, to Sinai, Libya, and beyond. The al Qaeda branch that most worries U.S. intelligence officials is based in Yemen. It's been behind several plots against the U.S. homeland and has also recruited a number of Westerners. Although al Qaeda and ISIS may now be rivals, there has been no such breach in the relationship between the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism and its most lethal proxy. In recent years, Hezbollah and Iran have attempted or carried out attacks against Jewish targets in Bulgaria, India, Thailand, and elsewhere. U.S. authorities stopped a 2011 Iranian plot to blow up the Saudi and Israeli embassies in Washington, meaning Iran and Hezbollah have yet to strike on U.S. soil — although they have killed American citizens abroad. That capability would only increase if and when Iran acquires nuclear weapons — an achievement that would embolden Iran's radical leaders and leave the world an even more dangerous place.

<i>Program Title</i>	<i>Program Duration</i>	<i>Topic</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Segment Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Airdate</i>	<i>Time</i>
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*Public Safety*

700 Club NewsWatch	CBN		1:00:00	5:00	REC PA/O/E	09/15/2014	12:00 PM
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#09152014

**CBN News Chief Political Correspondent David Brody Reports:** YUMA, Ariz. — While politicians in Washington are stuck arguing about America's broken immigration system, U.S. Border Patrol agents are working non-stop to protect our homeland. The Yuma Sector Border Patrol is responsible for roughly 126 miles of the U.S. border. Part of their area is located in the Imperial Sand Dunes in California where they guard an eight-mile long floating fence. The fence is unique in that a machine makes sure it won't lose height even if sand builds up around it. Illegal aliens with bad intentions are consistently coming up with creative ways for beating the system. Some of those real life examples include hiding cocaine in an oil pan and heroin in a hay bale. Some people have actually tried to hide under wood on the back of a truck or even inside a cramped suitcase. That's why highway checkpoints complete with canine dogs are crucial. While Americans heard about the massive problems along the Texas border, the Yuma Sector is considered one of most secure in the nation. In 2005, they had almost 140,000 apprehensions. Nowadays, it's dropped to around 6,000. Money has made a huge difference. Under President George W. Bush, U.S. Border Patrol spending skyrocketed, going from roughly \$4 billion in 2001 to \$12 billion in 2008, when the former president left office. Much of that money went into the Yuma Sector and it translated into triple the number of agents, better technology, and a fence along every mile of this sector. On the Colorado River, separating Mexico from Arizona, better technology has helped immensely. Border towns like San Luis, Arizona, have seen the most progress - no more barbed wire and just a flashlight to keep out illegals. If creative drug smugglers decide not to hop the fence, they've also dug tunnels to get across the border. Fortunately, agents have caught on to those operations, too, busting one that was extremely sophisticated. Nowadays, with added terror threats, agents are on high alert. The Department of Homeland Security recently issued a warning that ISIS terrorists are looking to cross the U.S.-Mexican border. While the U.S. Border Patrol works to keep out potential terrorists, they must also be mindful of the other force trying to get into America: all of the families crossing illegally in search of a better life. Many don't make it, dying in the sizzling Sonoran Desert, so agents try to help when they can. Beacon Sirens are set up in the desert that illegals can push if they want to give up the fight. Safety is always a priority. It's all in a day's work for the men and women guarding our borders. Some have died protecting the country they love while politicians in Washington argue about the politics.

<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>TITLE</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC</u> <u>SEGMENT</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
	<u>Family</u>	28:45	13:41	L	PA/O	07/18/14	12:00PM
JOY IN						07/21/14	10:30AM
OUR TOWN						07/21/14	10:30AM
#071814						07/17/14	01:30AM
						07/17/14	03:00AM

Host Aaron Motley, substitutes for Felicia Taylor and interviews Pastor Jay Wolf of First Baptist Church in Montgomery about a daunting issue facing Alabama families. The Issue of same sex unions is now being considered by judges in the state due to its legalization in other states. Alabama is called the Bible belt. Will same gender unions become legal in Alabama and if so, what will it mean for families in this conservative state? Pastor Jay Wolf addresses these questions from a Biblical point of view. He uses Bible references and quotes to affirm his statements. Wolf alludes to certain court cases where couples of the same gender were married in another state and moved to Alabama where same sex marriage is not legal. "If same sex marriage is recognized in Alabama then that is bad news because what it does is it creates confusion" says Dr. Wolf. Wolf adds that "you can't change the immutable laws of God." Wolf states that God has made a declaration of how He wired humanity. When God made a perfect help mate and companion for Adam, it was not Adam and Steve but Adam and Eve. He continues to say that Jesus affirms what was said in Genesis by saying that the order of marriage was already given, therefore no changes were given from Old Testament times until now. Wolf says for future generations to understand the order of God we must practice what the Bible teaches now and pass that along to our children. Wolf states how sad it is that these decisions to change the meaning of marriage and the family are coming from the courts and not from the legislative branch of government. What God has joined together, no man has the right to destroy it. If same gender marriage is acceptable he says, what's to stop a person from marrying several people at once, or marrying one's children or anything they want to? Jesus went back to the original version and anything that is different from the original version is a perversion. He says when our government endorses what God forbids we are walking on thin ice because God's provisions are for our protection. Wolf says he has a problem with same sex unions as a Christ follower but also as a citizen because he says it is bringing confusion to our young people. He says the media has subtly pushed propaganda that says homosexuality is normal and the public is accepting it as a normal lifestyle.

<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>TITLE</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u> <u>Family</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC</u> <u>SEGMENT</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
		28:45	12:41	L	PA/O	08/29/14	12:00PM
JOY IN						09/01/14	10:30AM
OUR TOWN						09/02/14	03:00AM
#082914						09/04/14	01:30AM
						09/04/14	03:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Tonya Rogers, L.I.F.T. Program Coordinator with the Family Guidance Center, to talk about how couples can have healthy marriages in Montgomery. Rogers says there are entirely too many divorces in our area and yet this state is fortunate to have what is called the Alabama Healthy Marriage Education Initiative. She says this initiative is available throughout the state of Alabama to teach people how to choose a good partner but how to communicate and learn to stay together. Even though Alabama is no longer among the top five or top ten highest divorce rates in the country, divorce is still high in the state. Last year, Alabama was at number 11 and this year we are number 12 among the highest divorce states in the union. Parents don't always realize the affect divorce has on the children. Research shows that children who grow up with their two biological parents have a variety of benefits, according to Rogers. She adds that when children go from a normal home to having to go between two households where no one is getting along, it is very harmful to a child. She mentions that there was a time when parents were told not to argue in front of their children. Now the experts say that it is healthy to show the children how to resolve problems without arguing and fighting so that the children can learn problem solving methods that can carry over into their own relationships. The LIFT program is designed to help couples get along and resolve issues. It stands for Life Is Fun Together. The program is set up to help teenagers, singles, couples and parents learn skills to keep life enjoyable without all the unnecessary drama. These skills help families learn to communicate, get along and how to still be a team when the going gets rough. Smart Steps for Step Families is one of the programs that emphasis the fact that blended families have baggage left over from other relationships and will have difficulties adjusting to new members of the household. Rogers continues to say that most of the problems in relationship stem from the lack of communication and her programs and workshops teach communication skills in a fun way.

<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>TITLE</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u> <u>Family</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC</u> <u>SEGMENT</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
		28:45	13:55	L	PA/O	08/29/14	12:00PM
JOY IN						09/01/14	10:30AM
OUR TOWN						09/02/14	03:00AM
#082914						09/04/14	01:30AM
						09/04/14	03:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Daryl Bailey, District Attorney, Montgomery County, about elder abuse and the new Elder Abuse Task Force in Montgomery. Baily says elder abuse is one of the fastest growing crimes in the area. He says elder abuse includes both physical and financial abuse. One of the reasons why elder abuse is such a fast growing crime in this area is because the elderly is the largest population in the area. They are living longer and the Baby Boomer generation is now the senior majority. The fastest growing segment of our society is the elderly. Seniors are unfortunately easy victims especially for financial scams and abuse. He says it is easy to take advantage of senior citizens. Physical abuse takes place when seniors are not taken care of either by not giving them their meds properly, not keeping them clean and fed or even by assaulting them. Financial abuse takes place when a caregiver steals money from the senior, or when scam artists involves the senior in a scam and takes money. Bailey says his office has seen elderly abuse resulting in the death of seniors. He says it is usually due to neglect, or not properly taking care of the person. In some cases, assaulting the senior has also led to death. Statistics show that 90 percent of the perpetrators are family members abusing their elderly. The laws on the books now show that any perpetrator of elderly abuse can get up to life in prison. Abuse and neglect at a nursing facility will usually get heavy fines or some kind of financial penalty. Some will have their license revoked as well as individuals being prosecuted. When an abused person ends up in the hospital their insurance or Medicare may incur the cost. He says however, it is costing the United States \$3 billion dollars a year in medical costs due to elder abuse. Bailey adds that most of the abuse in the local area is done by people coming into the homes of seniors such as family and trusted individuals rather than abuse in a nursing home. When they are caught, they will be prosecuted.

<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>TITLE</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u> <u>Family</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC</u> <u>SEGMENT</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
		28:45	13:34	L	PA/O	09/19/14	12:00 PM
						09/20/14	03:00AM
JOY IN						09/22/14	10:30AM
OUR TOWN						09/23/14	03:00AM
#091914						09/25/14	03:00AM
						09/25/14	04:00AM

Felicia Taylor interviews Dr. Kyle' McKinney with the Social Security office in Montgomery. Dr. Mckinney is talking about spousal benefits dealing with Social Security. Dr. Mckinney states "a spouse can be a male or female and they receive benefits off the other spouses record." Dr. Mckinney says "insured for benefits where they look at the person's earnings to determine the person's credit per year. 10 years paid into their social security qualifies them for the benefits." According to Dr. McKinney, "More women are seen using social security benefits because women make less than males in the average workforce. Spousal benefits are not just for women, but for men too. The earliest age to receive spousal benefits is age 62. If a person is insured they may file before the full retirement age of 62. They look at the life term of earnings and use that average to determine what the benefits will be. The benefits will be different for each person depending on the number of years they have put into social security and if the person is insured. A minimum of 35 years of work or paying into Social Security is necessary to earn benefits.

<i>Program Title</i>	<i>Program Duration</i>	<i>Topic Duration</i>	<i>Segment Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Airdate</i>	<i>Time</i>
<i>Family</i>						
700 Club NewsWatch	CBN	1:00:00	5:00	REC	PA/O/E	08/01/2014 12:00 PM
#08012014						

**CBN News Tracy Winborn and Jennifer Wishon Reported:** Washington - It's a decision all moms face and for some it's a heartbreaking one: Do you stay home or go to work and look for childcare? That question has led to the so-called "mommy wars." Some say motherhood is the toughest job in the world. And if raising children isn't enough, there's the added pressure of deciding whether to leave them with someone else to work outside the home. Just go to Google and search stay-at-home moms versus working moms. You'll quickly see a range of heated discussions. Some of the moms CBN News talked to said the decision to work or stay home is not always an easy one, and they just wish other moms could be a little more understanding. A 2012 study of government data by the Pew Research Center shows the number of stay-at-home moms rose to 29 percent, reversing a long-term decline over the last three decades.

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>SEGMENT</u>				
		28:45	14:12	L	PA/O	07/25/14	12:00PM
						07/28/14	10:30AM
JOY IN						07/29/14	01:30AM
OUR TOWN						07/31/14	01:30AM
#072514						07/31/14	03:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Samantha Friend with the YMCA who discusses the lack of mentorship in our youth today and how the Reach and Rise Program provides mentors to our youth. Friend says there are thousands of youth growing up in the local area without mentoring. They are poverty stricken and are living in at risk environments. Many are raised in unhealthy single parent homes or living with other individuals as opposed to a parent. Friend adds that the lack of mentoring is on the rise. More and more children are born without proper guidance in the home and are not ready to face the world due to the lack of social skills and a moral conscience. She says there are many healthy single parent homes where everyone in the family is thriving. But it is more prevalent in single parent homes that there are some unhealthy issues. Unfortunately, the youth in those homes are often lacking a mentor in their life. Reach and Rise, a 23 year old program started in San Francisco is now a pilot program in Montgomery and 32 other states. The program targets youth 6-17. They target at risk youth and define at risk as not only behavioral problems but economically disadvantaged, mentally underdevelopment and socially deprived. Those youth are matched with an adult mentor through the YMCA. She says everyone is at risk during some point in their life. The program deals with youth in poverty areas that are struggling with behavior, and academic issues that are lacking a mentor like a big brother type person who could provide strong guidance. They need an adult friend in a strong healthy relationship. In the beginning stages of the program, teens are apt to shy away from a mentor but in time they develop a trust and then a good relationship is formed. The referrals are usually for older youth. In fact some thirteen and fourteen year olds have filled out their own referrals. She says it is impressive to see those young people seeking out help. They want to be successful in life and they sense a need for a mentor. The program is set up for a one year commitment to match a young person with an adult mentor. The mentors are volunteers through the YMCA and they are evaluated through the program for eligibility. It is important to match youth with mentors who share common interests. This is important to having a successful outcome.

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Youth</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>SEGMENT</u>				
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						08/11/14	10:30AM
JOY IN						08/12/14	01:30AM
OUR TOWN						08/14/14	01:30AM
#080814						08/14/14	03:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Lakimberly Williams, Director of Next Level Academy about at risk students and the danger of dropping out of school. Over the past seven to eight years, Williams says there has been an increase of dropouts since 2006 in the Montgomery area. Roughly one out of every four students during this time is a dropout. While teaching in a rural county, Williams says she noticed that students always seem to miss the most important element and that is encouragement. Most students drop out because of the lack of motivation. Often students who end up dropping out of school, dropped out because they felt they could not fit into that setting. Many felt they did not have the capability to excel in school. When a youngster is told “you can’t, you can’t” for so long, according to Williams, the youngster decides to quit trying. She says young people will tell her that they don’t need an education for what they want to do. They say they want to be a rapper, a ball player or entertainer thinking that education is not necessary for success. Williams says even though the law states that a student must be seventeen years old before dropping out of school, she has seen them drop out as young as fifteen and not be penalized. She says she has taught eighth grade with students as old as 17 or 18 in the classroom. It is also alarming to see the number of parents who don’t show very much concern that their children are failing in school. Often she says parents just want the children to get old enough to leave the house so that they will be relieved of the responsibility of raising them. The term at risk students means that behavioral and academic challenges can lead one to the decision to drop out of school. A number of factors play a part in a young person’s decision to leave school. Many have stress due to poverty, abuse and lack of parental guidance to deal with. Others have to take on responsibilities in their homes causing them to have to grow up too fast. Next Level Academy provides the encouragement the students need to motivate students to stick with education by helping them with credit recovery and homework assistance. They also receive counseling and advice from caring adults who try to get to the root of the individual student’s problems. Regular Public Schools are not set up and designed for this kind of individualized attention.

<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>TITLE</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC</u> <u>SEGMENT</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
	<u>Youth</u>	28:45	13:44	L	PA/O	08/15/14	12:00 PM
						08/16/14	03:00AM
						08/18/14	10:30AM
JOY IN						08/19/14	03:00AM
OUR TOWN						08/21/14	03:00AM
#081514						08/21/14	04:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Rusty Becker an Occupational Therapist. An OT is designed to monitor a person's functional skills on a daily level. It could be their ability to self-care such as getting dressed, their ability to drive a car, from a pediatrics standpoint it could include education such as handwriting, reading or learning. Looking at it from an infant stage, it could be how well a child is feeding and drinking from a bottle or learning to play and stack blocks. Occupational Therapy can assist children in advancing their motor skills. Most children who cannot develop normally generally find a way to move. They create compensatory techniques to help them do what they want to do. However, those compensatory techniques can wind up doing the child more harm than good as life progresses. They are then referred to OT where they are evaluated to learn about the milestones they have made. The therapists try to work with the child from that level. She says the fear factor is removed from the child once the child learns what their body is capable of doing. They learn to move beyond their self-perceived limitations. They then become more playful and involved in more of the typical "kid stuff." The goal of OT is to make children to feel more confident in themselves, which they are able to play and do what other children do. Often speech therapy is needed and will overlap the occupational therapy. The two therapies work together to accomplish the same goals. Children who have speech delays often have motor skill delays. Becker says the approach to get children comfortable with the therapy is to get them playing. She uses a play based therapy which causes children to open up express themselves through words and activities. The child is placed in a situation where they can naturally use those muscles and body parts in order to develop skills that were delayed.

<i>Program Title</i>	<i>Program Duration</i>	<i>Topic Duration</i>	<i>Segment Source</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Airdate</i>	<i>Time</i>
<i>Youth</i>						
700 Club NewsWatch	CBN 1:00:00	5:00	REC	PA/O/E	07/23/2014	12:00 PM
#07232014						

**CBN News White House Correspondent Jennifer Wishon Reports:** Washington - How much skin can a girl show before it's a sin? Modesty can be a sticky subject, even among Christians. But experts say being modest doesn't mean a woman can't let her beauty shine. In fact, that's the point. If you look around, it's easy to think modesty is dead. Everywhere we look images tell us less is more, and the pressure for young girls to look sexy has never been more potent. So what is modesty? We took that question to Dannah Gresh, a mother of two girls and founder of Secret Keeper Girl, a ministry that travels the country teaching girls and their moms about modesty and why it's important. She's also written books about modesty and knows it can be controversial, even in the Church. The tough thing is that there aren't any exact rules. The Secret Keeper Girl and Modest is Hottest programs offer girls fashion tips to help them be modest while still showcasing their personal style. And it's increasingly harder for girls to resist the urge. Companies now market adult garments and products to extremely young girls. Gresh said that if girls can be reached before age 12 and taught modesty, it can change the trajectory of their lives by putting them on a pathway to purity. So what about boys and men? The Bible doesn't offer any modesty instructions for them. Gresh suggests it's because men are much more vulnerable to the beauty of women than women are to the allure of men. Does that mean men have no responsibility to be modest? If we all wake up every day focused on honoring and glorifying God, then we'll all dress appropriately, Gresh said.

<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>TITLE</u>	<u>ISSUE/PROBLEM</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>TOPIC</u> <u>SEGMENT</u> <u>DURATION</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>AIR-DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>
	<u>Homelessness</u>	28:45	13:03	L	PA/O	08/01/14	12:00 PM
JOY IN						08/04/14	10:30AM
OUR TOWN						08/05/14	01:30AM
#080114						08/07/14	01:30AM
						08/07/14	03:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Molly Stone with the Mid-Alabama Coalition for the Homeless to discuss homelessness in the local area. Molly says since January of this year the homeless count is at 915. That count includes people who are either on the streets at night or staying at shelters throughout the area. There is an increase of numbers of people in the permanent housing programs and numbers on the street have decreased over the past few years. About 2 years ago the count on the street was 140 and this year the count is at 81 on the streets. It would seem that the number of homeless people on the streets has decreased due to the housing programs available for homeless people. Some of the families with children are without homes. However, only about ten percent of the homeless population in the area is children. Most of them are in the shelters. There would be very few on the streets if any. Molly says the homeless shelters in Montgomery take good care of the homeless children. Even the school system is cooperating with programs geared toward helping homeless children. In some family situations there will be other family members who will take in children of homeless adults. However, in cases where family is not able or willing to do so, shelter programs will not separate adults from their minor children but will work with them to keep the family together when possible. HUD, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is a major source of funding for housing for the homeless programs. MACH uses funding from HUD and other resources to develop housing for the homeless. The definition for homeless according to HUD is living in a place not meant for human habitation. She mentions places like under a bridge, on a park bench, in a car or an abandoned building would be considered locations unfit for humans to reside in. Also, people living in shelters are considered homeless. Stone adds that if a person loses a home but is living with a friend or neighbor, that person is not considered homeless. HUD does recognize situations where people are at risk of homelessness but there are programs available for them as well. Molly Stones reminds the audience that those fleeing domestic violence are considered homeless as well. Anyone fleeing domestic violence is always eligible for HUD programs. MACH covers five counties in Central Alabama. The focus of this program is primarily in Montgomery. She says the rural counties have homeless problems but it is more difficult to pin point where those people are. She says MACH has a street outreach program where men travel around to locate homeless people to point them in the direction of resources that they need. In general, the homeless problem in the Montgomery, area is improving because of the new permanent housing programs and shelters in the area.

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	<u>Homelessness</u>	28:45	13:03	L	PA/O	08/08/14	12:00 PM
JOY IN						08/11/14	10:30AM
OUR TOWN						08/12/14	01:30AM
#080814						08/14/14	01:30AM
						08/14/14	03:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Candy Capel, Station Manager, W.V.A.S. Public Radio, to talk about Homeless Veterans and the new grant that was received to help them. Capel says the national statistics show that there are about 57,000 homeless veterans across the country. In the state of Alabama it is known that there are more than 500 veterans who are homeless at this point. It is difficult to do counts to get the exact figures because it is impossible to find everyone. In Alabama agencies are working diligently to reduce the number of homeless veterans. In Birmingham, it is noted that there is a decrease in the number of homeless veterans in that area. In fact because of the agencies working to reduce homelessness among veterans there is an overall decrease. However homelessness continues to be a problem. As more vets are separated from service, it is a fact that that number will remain there for a while, according to Capel. She says good progress is being made. She adds that when people think of veterans, they are referring to men. But there are women veterans who are homeless as well. Over three thousand female veterans are homeless nationwide. It is tough to find the number of homeless veterans in Alabama but it is known that there are some. There issues are even more difficult. Other factors are involved when it comes to female veterans. Whether during war times or peace times, women veterans have encountered something that led them to homelessness. Various factors can be considered that lead people into homelessness. In many instances, there may be substance abuse issues, mental or physical disorders which can all lead to unemployment. When they are unemployed they are not able to secure housing. Post-traumatic stress syndrome is another issue that can lead to unemployment and homelessness. If medical issues are not addressed, unemployment and homelessness will be problems to deal with down the line. Various programs like the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development are getting together to address the homeless issues among vets. The radio station received a government grant to help fight homelessness among local veterans in the Montgomery area.

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TITLE	<u>Homelessness</u>	28:45	13:44	L	PA/O	08/22/14	12:00 PM
						08/23/14	03:00AM
						08/25/14	10:30AM
JOY IN						08/26/14	03:00AM
OUR TOWN						08/28/14	03:00AM
#082214						08/28/14	04:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Avery Ainsworth who is a local businessman who noticed a need to give shoes to homeless people. He uses his business as a venue to collect shoes given by the public to distribute to people who are either living on the streets or in homeless shelters. He says it is a growing need in this area because people are without adequate housing and without jobs to support themselves and their families. Even if they are out searching for work, they need shoes. Often when people are without a home, the only clothes they have start to wear out. Shoes are the first to wear out because homeless people do a lot of walking. Ainsworth says he started the project as he was going for his routine run before church and saw about three homeless people along the way. He shared the idea with his wife about giving back to society by helping the needy. When he realized shoes are a basic need for pretty much all homeless people, he started a shoes for the homeless program. The Mid Alabama Coalition for the Homeless contacted Ainsworth after he posted on Facebook the need to collect shoes. In two days he collected 105 pairs of shoes. He said they collected every size and type of shoe imaginable and fitted 85 pairs of shoes at the first event. After the first event, churches started contacting him and collecting shoes for the cause. More than 120 pairs have been given away and over 400 pairs of shoes are in the store right now. He says it's been a blessing to see the out pour of the community in support of the shoes for the homeless project. He says there is a need for children's shoes. However, he has not seen a large number of small children in the shelters or on the streets of the city. But he is collecting shoes for children just in case. He says he is prepared for churches to phone in and say that there is an emergency situation where a family is displaced due to one thing or another. Ainsworth started the project just two weeks before this interview and thought it would take a year to collect 300 pairs of shoes. But in just a few days the idea has taken off and they are looking for storage space. He says the need for medical help for the homeless is a concern and new socks are also needed. The purpose is to help get the community involved in helping the homeless and those in need.

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		28:45	13:44	L	PA/O	09/12/14	12:00 PM
						09/13/14	03:00AM
						09/15/14	10:30AM
JOY IN						09/16/14	03:00AM
OUR TOWN						09/18/14	03:00AM
#091214						09/18/14	04:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews LaDonna Brendle with Reality and Truth Ministries about the homeless and hungry people in the Montgomery area. Brendle says her ministry serves about one hundred to a hundred and twenty homeless people per day. She says during the day, people who are homeless or in need of a better home will come into the ministry building for meals, hygiene, showers, coffee, water, laundry service or anything they need to get in out of the elements. While the people are there, they may have fellowship with others, pray with others or spend time reading their bibles alone. They are basically free to do whatever they would do within their own home if they would like to. The number of homeless people according to Brendle seems to be pretty consistent rather than being on the rise. She attributes that to the increase of people finding housing. But with that transitioning from homelessness to finding a place to live, others are transitioning out of prison or losing homes for various reasons. So just as many people are losing homes as are finding homes. Brendle says a large number of churches are getting involved with Reality and Truth Ministries. She says this ministry was birthed out of prayer. The Lord showed her that within everybody's reality, there is a truth from the Word of God that can be applied to that reality. People come to the Ministry in the day time but at night they return either to their homes or back to the streets if they have no home. They return daily because they feel safe and accepted when they come to the Reality and Truth Ministries. Most of them may live under a bridge or in an abandoned building. Brendle says they are free to return as often as they want to the mission shelter which is called One Church. The ministry partners with other churches and use five locations to serve those with inadequate housing or no home at all. They cross denominational lines and see Christ's Church as one. Most of the families are served dinner at night. More children are seen during the summer. She doesn't see many whole families with children coming in. Most of the problems of the homeless are addictions like drug abuse, alcoholism and ex-felons. Brendle also refers people who are ill to a health clinic that comes to the ministry once per month.

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<u>TITLE</u>		<u>DURATION</u>	<u>SEGMENT</u>				
	<u>Homelessness</u>	28:45	13:44	L	PA/O	09/26/14	12:00 PM
JOY IN						09/29/14	10:30AM
OUR TOWN						09/30/14	03:00AM
#092614							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Molly Stone with the Mid-Alabama Coalition for the Homeless to discuss homelessness in the local area. Molly says since January of this year the homeless count is at 915. That count includes people who are either on the streets at night or staying at shelters throughout the area. There is an increase of numbers of people in the permanent housing programs and numbers on the street have decreased over the past few years. About 2 years ago the count on the street was 140 and this year the count is at 81 on the streets. It would seem that the number of homeless people on the streets has decreased due to the housing programs available for homeless people. Some of the families with children are without homes. However, only about ten percent of the homeless population in the area is children. Most of them are in the shelters. There would be very few on the streets if any. Molly says the homeless shelters in Montgomery take good care of the homeless children. Even the school system is cooperating with programs geared toward helping homeless children. In some family situations there will be other family members who will take in children of homeless adults. However, in cases where family is not able or willing to do so, shelter programs will not separate adults from their minor children but will work with them to keep the family together when possible. HUD, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is a major source of funding for housing for the homeless programs. MACH uses funding from HUD and other resources to develop housing for the homeless. The definition for homeless according to HUD is living in a place not meant for human habitation. She mentions places like under a bridge, on a park bench, in a car or an abandoned building would be considered locations unfit for humans to reside in. Also, people living in shelters are considered homeless. Stone adds that if a person loses a home but is living with a friend or neighbor, that person is not considered homeless. HUD does recognize situations where people are at risk of homelessness but there are programs available for them as well. Molly Stones reminds the audience that those fleeing domestic violence are considered homeless as well. Anyone fleeing domestic violence is always eligible for HUD programs. MACH covers five counties in Central Alabama. The focus of this program is primarily in Montgomery. She says the rural counties have homeless problems but it is more difficult to pin point where those people are. She says MACH has a street outreach program where men travel around to locate homeless people to point them in the direction of resources that they need. In general, the homeless problem in the Montgomery, area is improving because of the new permanent housing programs and shelters in the area.

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<u>TITLE</u>	<u>Local Civic Affairs</u>	<u>DURATION</u>	<u>SEGMENT</u>				
		28:45	13:44	L	PA/O	09/12/14	12:00 PM
						09/13/14	03:00AM
						09/15/14	10:30AM
JOY IN						09/16/14	03:00AM
OUR TOWN						09/18/14	03:00AM
#091214						09/18/14	04:00AM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Mayor Bill Gillespie, Jr. of the city of Prattville. He speaks about new constructions in Prattville and how the new constructions are good for the city's economy. He says the new road construction is a part of the city's infrastructure that will insure that the citizens are able to move in and out efficiently. Also new businesses are opening up and some remodeling is going on so the Mayor says he is pleased with the direction the city is going. Some of the road construction is state related projects and others are municipal projects. He says some of the new paving projects are a little behind schedule due to some financial bumps in the road. He says because the price of gas is going up it is important to build the type of roads that allows cars to get better fuel mileage. The money received from paving projects usually come from state taxes and other taxes. Asphalt prices have gone up considerably he says possibly because people don't drive as much and because they get better fuel mileage therefore not spending as much at the pump. In the upcoming budget, the city will receive some trust fund money from the state to place in the infrastructure projects. Prattville has also tried to market tourism. The Mayor says the city has many immunities to offer such as the new splash pad. It is coming along well but the need for new asphalt for people to travel to the location is vital. He says there are no large manufacturing projects going on right now however, Mayor Gillespie says America is driven mostly by small businesses. He says certainly all business is welcome and appreciated from the small "Mom and Pop" businesses to the corporate giants. He says by working with the chamber of commerce and developing friendships with many businesses each one should feel that they are all important. He says a number of factors go into play in order to keep businesses coming and staying in Prattville. It is not just one thing that does it. For one thing, public safety is important. Having a good fire and police department is important. He mentions the importance of education from the schools, having a clean city and an inviting atmosphere all play a role in bringing in new developments. Often potential new businesses check out the work of the sanitation department and insure that the water is clean and fresh. Prattville also has a new public works director. He is evaluating different departments to make sure each department is functioning efficiently. He speaks of how the city's equipment must stay upgraded. Finally he says the housing market is on the rebound from the economic downfalls and about 2000 new homes are expected to be built within the next two years. Once again, he emphasizes the importance of good roads in the area. Drivers must be happy. He says a happy driver is a happy shopper.