

WMCF-TV
TRINITY BROADCASTING NETWORK
QUARTERLY REPORT
APRIL, MAY, JUNE 2016

WMCF-TV MONTGOMERY, AL

**PROBLEMS PERTAINING TO
LEADING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS
FOR**

APRIL, MAY, JUNE 2016

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.

**HOMELESSNESS
FAMILY
ENVIRONMENT
SENIORS
EDUCATION
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 FOURTH QUARTER.

APRIL, MAY, JUNE 2016

PREPARED BY:



(SIGNATURE)

DATE: JUNE 30, 2016

<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>
	Homelessness	28:45	14:26	L	PA/O	04/04/16	05:30PM
						04/05/16	03:30AM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #040416						04/09/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Tammy Middleton, the executive director of the Friendship Mission in Montgomery. Homelessness is still a growing problem in the Montgomery and surrounding areas. They discuss the problem of senior citizens who are homeless in the area. The mission has several shelter locations, one for men, one for women and one with women with children. Many of the women are single and the surprising thing is that more and more of them are senior citizens. The mission was a little less prepared for this situation. They house 65 to 70 single residence. She says 70 to 80 percent of those are senior citizens. The problem with having so many senior citizens is that they can't get on top bunks or climb stairs. But going out onto the streets and seeing what Middleton is out there, says that number of homeless seniors is drastically climbing. Some of the women lived normal lives but after the spouse died or a divorce, they found themselves homeless and living on the streets. The females are found to never have had the skills to survive on their own. Another segment of homeless women, are those who may not have been homeless all their lives but they were in poverty all their lives and suddenly at an old age they are without adequate shelter. Sometimes multiple families are living in the same house until the house is so old and worn down that it is uninhabitable. All over Montgomery, there are houses that are beyond repair because the homeowners just can't afford to keep them upgraded. Not only is the repair unaffordable but the taxes and insurance are too much for the people to handle. Some of the people at the mission have an income from SSI which is only \$750 per month. However, utility bills, rent, food, clothing and taxes will wipe them out. That is not enough money for anyone to live on. If they are sick or if they have disabilities, they cannot work. Therefore, they find themselves homeless. Friendship Missions is big on keeping families connected and trying to reduce homelessness by getting family members to help one another. However, with the senior citizens, it's their children that are making wrong choices and causing the homeless issue to occur. They don't want to take on the responsibility of taking care of their parents and their health care needs. The Mission is monitoring the family issues and seeking to get the people into a sustainable housing situation.

<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>DURATION</u>	<u>SEGMENT</u>				
	Homelessness	28:45	13:07	L	PA/O	05/27/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						05/28/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						06/04/16	02:30PM
#052716							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Carol Gundlach, Policy Analyst with Alabama Arise. Gundlach says there is an increase in the cost of housing that is not matched with or corresponding with people's incomes. Real incomes have not gone up in the country for many years now. Only the top one percent of people have seen an increase in their incomes. Because incomes are staying low and housing costs are rapidly increasing, a tight squeeze is placed on working people having a harder and harder time affording a place to live. She says there is a chronic shortage in affordable housing. Some communities in the Montgomery area are severely deteriorating. The northern section of Montgomery is perhaps the worst in town. The people living in that part of town are least able to afford adequate housing because of their very low income. Every year housing coalitions do a count of homeless people. According to their count in 2005 there were just over 400 homeless families and 400 homeless individuals in Montgomery. However, what they don't count are how many people are doubled up with other families and with friends who are homeless. Teenagers do what they call couch surfing, living from one house to another house. Those are many times more than those living in homeless shelters or people living on the streets, who are the people being counted. Also there are around 4000 in Alabama who are homeless either in shelters, on the streets or living in cars. It is uncertain as to how many of those are senior citizens but veterans make up about ten percent and children make up about ten percent. The majority of the people on the streets or in shelters are people who are categorized as having some kind of mental disorder. Usually families are more likely to find friends or other family members they can move in with. There is a short fall in Alabama when it comes to the housing industry. Because the housing industry has not recovered from the recession it is very little construction in the Montgomery area. Many jobs have not been replaced in the construction industry. Where there has been housing developing it has not been in the area of affordable housing development. The rural areas of Alabama have much greater needs for affordable housing than in the urban areas. The only construction that is really seen is housing that is in areas where people need to have a substantial income to move into. Alabama Arise consists of faith community organizations to advocate for low income people and lobby the legislature with ideas on getting low income people into affordable housing. The Alabama Housing Trust Fund is repository for private funds to be used for nonprofit organizations to help people in serious needs. This fund can certainly help the homeless when a nonprofit organization is able to intervene and bring solutions. Gundlach continues to say that the impact of homelessness is widespread. People are in dispare about where they will sleep, eat or where their children will go to school. They have to think about security and health issues. Without a place to live, life can be turned upside down for an individual as well as for a family. She recommends, that everyone who can, should come to the aid of the homeless or better yet, end homelessness for good. Right now Alabama Arise is pushing to get more revenue into the housing trust fund.

<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>
	Homelessness	28:45	13:08	L	PA/O	06/06/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #060616						06/07/16	03:30AM
						06/11/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Molly Stone with the Mid Alabama Coalition for the Homeless. The number of homeless people on the streets currently is around 78. That is slightly higher than this time last year when there was around 68. Homelessness in the local area is down around 15%. There are 300 or more people staying in the emergency shelters on any given night. Still the overall number of those in shelters and those on the streets would be down slightly. This means that the programs that are in place, are moving people into permanent housing. Stone says there are a number of reasons people become homeless. "We often think of the homeless as the man who is on alcohol, a mentally ill person or runaways but some people are homeless due to a divorce, loss of income or medical issues. Others are on the streets because their families are unable to get them to take the responsibility of maintaining a home. There are government programs and other programs assisting homeless families particularly when young children are involved. People prefer to keep their children together and are more likely to get some help when they have children. There are also programs out there to help homeless veterans. Very few veterans are found wondering the streets at night. Nationally, much progress was made to create programs to help find housing for veterans. In Montgomery, only one veteran was found on the street. The homeless veteran numbers are declining rapidly. There is a definition for homeless and chronically homeless. A chronically homeless person is usually a person who has a physical or mental disability who have been homeless for one year continuously or 4 times within a year. The Mid Alabama Coalition for Homelessness is unique in that they send out persons on the streets at night to identify those who are actually homeless and try to meet the needs.

<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>
	Homelessness	28:45	13:52	L	PA/O	06/20/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #062016						06/21/16	03:30AM
						06/25/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews LaTessa Hicks with Mary Ellen's Hearth about homeless mothers and their challenges raising children. She says the statistics show that there are over 886 homeless people in the Montgomery and River Region area. This is a slight increase above the 2014 study of 576 homeless people. However, ironically, HUD reports that there is a slight decrease in the homeless population from 2014 in the state of Alabama. Some single mothers who are homeless are in the situation they are in because they were in casual relationships that resulted in a pregnancy and the fathers were not ready to make commitments to a family. In other situations women are divorced and without the support of the man, they end up homeless with children. Right now, there is no child support for many of the women in certain situations. There is a large population of women who are homeless mothers. She states that when a family depends on two incomes but suddenly there is only one income, the support is decreased and the family loses economic support. The result is homelessness in many cases. The quality of life declines because a woman is unable to sustain the lifestyle she was accustomed to. Hicks says there aren't many affordable options in this area. The pay rate is low but prices and taxes are high. For this reason, many are losing their homes. The women that Mary Ellen's Hearth work with have little to no job skills. The kind of work they can do only pays minimum wage. In order to maintain a decent home, one would have to make enough money to feed, house and clothe the family. Mary Ellen's Hearth provides training in employable skills and provide resources in order to eradicate homelessness.

<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>
	Homelessness	28:45	16:59	L	PA/O	06/20/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #062016						06/21/16	03:30AM
						06/25/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Dr. Pat Thomas with the Lighthouse Counseling Center to discuss substance abuse. Lighthouse is providing services to 270 people in Montgomery. Half of those have become homeless due to substance abuse. Some of them are living on the streets, hotels, motels, cars abandoned housing and shelters around the city. The Mid Alabama Coalition for homelessness doesn't count the number of homeless people each year. However, in 2014, 915 individuals were identified as homeless and in 2015 886 people were noted as homeless. In this year alone, so far, 860 individuals report some form of homelessness. In comparison from 2015 and 2016 there has been about a 200% increase of people living in none sheltered places. Therefore, there is a slight increase of homelessness in the Montgomery area. Thomas says that 99% of the people they are currently seeing at Light House who are homeless are that way due to substance abuse. She says that substance abuse is on the rise. Light House provides counseling and resources for the homeless as well as for those experiencing substance abuse. The in-house clients get to live in shelters provided by Light House but others go back on the streets or to the library to pass the time.

<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>
	Family	28:45	12:45	L	PA/O	04/04/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						04/05/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						04/09/16	02:30PM
#040416							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Levi Gailliard and Miles Montgomery to discuss how grandparents can play a vital role in influencing their grandchildren in a positive way. Mr. Gailliard says that in many cases when grandparents get involved with the grandchildren to help solve a problem it is because the problem started with the parents. He so happens to have a nonprofit organization called Thinking Big Impact. Gailiard is a motivational speaker who travels around to infect groups of young people to think big by setting positive goals and living to reach those goals. His grandson joins him on Joy in Our Town to talk about how Mr. Gailliard has used those same techniques from his seminars and youth rallies in his own home and with his own grandchildren. Miles tells our host that his grandfather is often challenging him to read, think and build good character. However, he does not see that as something out of the ordinary, "That's just Grandpa," he says. According to Mr. Gailiard, it is unfortunate that the relationship he has with his grandson is the exception and not the rule. He says most parents and grandparents are either too preoccupied to raise their children to know Christ and form healthy relationships or they just aren't interested in teaching them what is right. Modern parents and grandparents often don't know what it takes to raise respectable children because they were never taught themselves. Now, children seek relationships over the social media and other things that may be very unhealthy for their development. Gailliard suggests that grandparents who are able to take some of the pressure off the parents get to know their grandchildren by talking to them, listening to them and taking interest in what they enjoy. He suggests building relationships by doing fun things with them and using every opportunity to teach them about life.

<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>
	Family	28:45	13:35	L	PA/O	04/18/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						04/19/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						04/23/16	02:30 PM
#041816							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Rea Cord with the Humane Society of Elmore County. Rea discusses the problems with abandoned and abused animals in the local area. She says it is sad to see how many families will drop their pets off on the side of the road knowing that there are many shelters in the area willing to take them in. She says the reasons that families leaving pets at a shelter is because they can't afford to take care of the pet, they have to move to another location or they just don't have time to take care of the animal. Usually families are not giving up their pet due to behavioral issues with the pet. Other reasons for giving up pets include a family member maybe suffering from allergies caused by pet hairs. Most problems with pets are people problems not pet problems. Changes within the family leads to issues to where they either can't or won't include the pet as part of the family anymore. It is hard to say whether giving up a pet is a growing problem or not. Cord says the better shelters get, the more families are comfortable bring pets to the shelter. She says there are other ways to advertise a pet for sale but the safest method is still to bring the pet in to a shelter where it will be cared for until another owner comes along. With the experience that shelter workers have, they seem to match each pet with a family that is a better fit for the dog or cat needing adoption. Matching is important because Cord says in some families they may adopt a cute little puppy without the thought that that particular breed will grow up to be a huge dog that was not planned for. For this reason, shelter workers try to educate families on the type of pet they are interested in adopting. In some cases, families will change their minds about adopting that particular animal. It's important to know what a family is looking for in a pet and what their lifestyle is like in order to match them with an appropriate animal. She says there are many people looking to adopt a pet. On any given day, there could be anywhere from 50 to 150 people coming through the doors. All who come into the shelter will not adopt a pet but just like looking around. Others use the shelter as an educational resource, while others simply can't find what they are looking for at the moment. Most people adopt the smaller dogs first. The smaller dogs and cats are the most popular and the easiest to take care of. She says cats are higher in demand than a few years ago. Abused animals are brought into the shelter and nurtured back to health. They also are cared for in a way that they will learn to trust people again. Lost animals are treated well while they shelter searches the newspaper and other sources where people may report a lost or stolen animals. The initial interview with the family gives a pretty good indication as to what kind of pet would work best in that home.

<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>
	Family	28:45	14:02	L	PA/O	04/25/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #042516						04/26/16	03:30AM
						04/30/16	02:30 PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Captain George Beaudry with the Montgomery Sherriff's Department to discuss the problems of parents leaving children alone in vehicles. Beaudry says this problem is a growing problem and if it's seen once, that is too many times. The problem is seen two to three times a year outside the city limits of Montgomery. Most of the time, it is because parents leave their child in a car so that they can run into a store for a minute or two but that minute turns into several minutes or even hours. Rarely, a child is left in a vehicle at a residence when the keys are locked inside the car. This is why the Sheriff's Department is called out. From 1998 to 2015 there are reported on average 38 heat related deaths of children left in cars. That seems to be a pretty consistent number over that range of years nationwide. Parents leave children in the cars for convenience but the convenience can often turn deadly. Going inside a store just for a minute is usually the excuse the parents have. Other problems with children left in cars include, medical issues, children getting out of their restrained seats and the theft of the vehicle while the child is still inside. He says there are also people out there who look for opportunities to abduct children. They wait to see if a child is left in a vehicle and will seek the opportunity to take the child. Usually, it is an infant left in a car seat or hard to handle toddlers. Many parents don't like dealing with children in the store, so they lock them in the car to keep them out of the way. The safety concern is high and the Sherriff Department is bringing this awareness to the public to report any thing out of the ordinary and to help watch for children left alone in cars.

<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>
	Family	28:45	12:46	L	PA/O	05/02/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #050216						05/03/16	03:30AM
						05/07/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Laura Selby with First United Methodist Respite Ministry. They discuss the challenges facing respite care. Selby says they deal with patients of Alzheimer's, Stroke and Dementia. Over the years people are living longer so there are more people living longer with these issues. Most caregivers are taking care of the patient 24/7 and not finding time for themselves. The struggle comes with the caretaker becoming tired and "burned out". When this occurs the quality of care for the patient diminishes. They discuss why having only one caretaker per patient is unhealthy and dangerous. Because it is very time consuming for the caretaker, often the caretaker becomes ill and unable to function. Selby says she would recommend family members pitching in along with friends and neighbors particularly when the primary caregiver is a relative of the patient. The financial burden is overwhelming. It is expensive for caregivers to hire a sitter or even the cost of placing the patient in assisted living or nursing facility. The cost of placing their loved one in a nursing home could run around 4 to 5 thousand dollars per month. This cost is usually straight out of pocket unless long term care is used. The respite ministry has a program to take in patients with dementia, stroke or Alzheimer's, four times per week to relieve the caregivers. The program provides games and activities to keep the patients occupied and to stimulate the brain. The organization has a choir that sings to the patients as well as doing art with the patients. It is a model for other programs and is spreading now to other parts of the state of Alabama. The program is four years old and is growing as the need for respite care increases.

<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>
	Family	28:45	13:24	L	PA/O	05/09/16	05:30PM
						05/10/16	03:30AM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #050916						05/14/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Marilyn Williams with Community Actions to discuss how some families in the Montgomery area are struggling with high utility bills. Williams says one of the reasons families are struggling to pay their utility and housing bills is because they are trying to live in better and safer environments. It is costly to live in nicer homes away from some of the criminal activities and drug infested communities. This problem is on the increase due to the economy and because of job shortages, layoffs and the reduction of work hours. The utility costs for the average senior citizen is 25% of their income per month. Williams says many families are taking on more part-time jobs to try to make ends meet. Of course this takes away from family time. They also go to various agencies to receive financial help, help with food, clothing and housing. The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program which is 25 years in existence is designed to assist families with their heating bills in the winter and cooling bills during the summer months. Funds are usually available for target groups such as senior citizens, age 60 and above, disable households and homes with children five years old and under. Most of the time a disable household has someone already receiving disability income. That person has to be the head of household who has been determined unable to work and earn. Each family has to show documentation or proof of their qualifications. Other resource agencies are able to help with housing, medical, transportation and a number of other issues facing families of low income. Foreclosures and food services may also be handled through the Montgomery Community Actions. Eligibility for emergency assistance is always based on the information given to C.A. by the family.

<u>PROGRAM</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>
JOY IN OUR TOWN #051616	Family	28:45	13:48	L	PA/O	05/16/16	05:30PM
						05/17/16	03:30AM
						05/18/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Brooke Bowles with Triumph Services about parents with adult children with disabilities. Bowles says Alabama has a sophisticated registry to try to figure out how many people in the state have disabilities and the number of students with disabilities. Once the students leave high school, there is no way of knowing how many people are out there with disabilities needing services. However, there seems to be very few adults out there getting services. Bowles says she is trying to get the message out that more and more students with disabilities are getting through high school only to find very little support for them once they are adults. Triumph was opened in Birmingham in 2007 to serve 15 people. But over the past nine years they served over 400 people. "What that says to me is, bring the service and the people will come" She says. The need is realized once the people know about the service they were looking for is available. Bowles defines an adult child as one that has a high level of dependency on others to assist them. She says they have the same desires and dreams as anyone else and their families have the same desires and dreams for the adult children. The most prevalent issue facing disabled adults is autism. One out of 68 children are diagnosed with autism and those children grow up. Therefore, most of the adults in the Triumph program are dealing with some form of autism. In fact 70% of the adults in the program are autistic. Other adults have severe learning disabilities, Cerebral Palsy, intellectual disabilities and a vast array of disabilities. The target group for this organization are those with cognitive disabilities and mental disabilities. Of course that certainly impacts their motor skills. People with Cerebral Palsy will certainly have some physical limitations as well as some cognitive disabilities. It is not possible to say that one disability outweighs the other but all are dealt with in this program. Families in the local area are very grateful to find programs like Triumph that keep the families functional even with adult children with disabilities. It is also made affordable for most families by providing scholarships and employment for family members.

<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>
	Family	28:45	13:09	L	PA/O	05/30/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						05/31/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						06/04/16	02:30PM
#053016							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Richard Burluson with the Alabama Department of Public Health to discuss the Safe Haven Law in Montgomery which regulates the way mothers of new born infants may leave or abandon their babies without penalty. In the last year, Burluson says it is difficult to obtain the exact number of abortions and/or abandonments in Alabama. However, the abortion numbers are usually not given as a city by city statistic but state by state, region by region. He says Alabama has lower than the average rate for abortions nation-wide. Within the last two decades both the Alabama rates and the national rates have declined in the last two decades. The Alabama rate is about 10 points lower than the national average. The numbers are difficult to obtain, especially for the abandonments because the numbers are so small. It is a tragic case but numerically, it doesn't stand out like traffic fatalities that are more prevalent. The Alabama Child Death Review System reviews all non-medical fatalities in Alabama of children under the age of 18. The Safe Haven Law in Alabama and nation-wide actually sprang from the Child Death Review System. He says there are two stereotypical situations when it comes to abandonment of infants. There is the legal abandonment under the Safe Haven Law or the more tragic criminal abandonment. In the criminal situation the results usually end up with a child already deceased. Often women may give birth in a hospital and take the child home only to realize they are not able to take care of the child for whatever reason. Then the child is abandoned because of no prearrangements for adopting the child. Babies are found abandoned in dumpsters, ditches, filling station restrooms and other sanitized conditions. Many teenage girls can go the entire length of their pregnancy without any ever knowing they are pregnant. They are most likely to abandon their infants. Abandoning a child in the first stages of life when the child cannot fend for himself is a criminal act. It is a serious offence and if the child dies, "we're looking at murder or manslaughter charges" Burluson says. He says girls who are already over weight may wear looser clothing to appear that they are hiding weight gain but in fact they are hiding their pregnancy. Parents may want to look into situations when their teenage daughters seem to gain a lot of weight suddenly. The Safe Haven Law came about due to the many abandonments in the southeast and in Texas in 1998 and 1999. The sensationalized media stories gave coverage to and brought recognition to these cases. In Mobile Alabama, a news reporter started working with local churches and organized a plan to have girls who are tempted to abandon their babies to leave them at certain churches. The Alabama Child Death Review System and the District Attorney's Office loved the idea and collaborated to devise a bill which later became a law in the state of Alabama. Even though the idea of safe abandonment started in Alabama, Texas passed a statewide law first. Now in Alabama, it is called the Safe Haven Law for the purpose of saving the life of a child that was left by the mother in safe hands at a church. If the child is abandoned and not harmed or abused, there would be no investigation or criminal charge against the parent. The babies are then placed in the custody of DHR and placed in the regular foster care system.

<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>
	Family	28:45	14:46	L	PA/O	06/27/16 06/28/16	05:30PM 03:30AM

**JOY IN
OUR TOWN
#062716**

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Marjorie Baker with the Family Sunshine Center to discuss sexually abused children and how their parents can help them cope with the issues. The family Sunshine Center works with about 300 families per year to provide shelter, counseling and other services for families and the abused children. About 25% of the 300 families served are sexually abused children. Children who are sexually assaulted don't normally talk about the experience. It is an issue that is very challenging and very tough to address. It is difficult to tell whether the number of abused children is on the rise or not. However, whenever the media highlights a case, it seems the number of abuses increase. The center starts seeing children at the age of three years old and upward. The average age nationally for child sex abuse is from 7 years old to 17 years old. Typically, sexual abuse is more toward girls than boys because girls are more vulnerable. Baker says 96 percent of the perpetrators are family members or an acquaintance. The child usually knows the assailant but will not open up and talk about it. Unless there is a threat or violent attack, the child tends to struggle with wondering if this behavior is okay or not. Often they are confused about whether or not they should tell a parent. So the child is not sure if they are doing something wrong. The offender often makes the child trust him and then tells the child not to tell anyone about their secret. The Center has been in place for over 34 years. They specialize in trauma counseling and trauma services. They bring awareness to the community and inform the public to address this touching issue. Their goal is to reduce or even prevent child sexual abuse.

<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>
	Environment	28:45	13:33	L	PA/O	04/11/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						04/12/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						04/16/16	02:30PM
#041116							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Carrie Threadgill with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. They discuss endangered species in Alabama such as the whooping crane and the bald eagle. Alabama is a very diverse state as far as wildlife species are concerned. Currently there are 24 wildlife species threatening endangerment in the state. This does not include species that migrate through the state but don't necessarily remain in the state except in springtime and during the winter. An endangered species is determined by their risk of extinction. It also, depends on the threats surrounding that animal. The whooping crane is one of those animals that is threatening endangerment. There are only 15 types of whooping cranes in the United States. They were placed on the endangered species list in 1967. There were many conservation efforts to try to bring them back. However, there are only about 500 in the wild. One hundred of those are a part of a separate group of the species only found in the eastern part of the United States. They breed in Wisconsin and then migrate through Alabama. A large population of that hundred will winter in Alabama in the Tennessee River area. Because they migrate throughout the state, there is a chance of seeing them any time of the year. Threadgill says there is great public support for preserving the species. They are very large birds which makes them very noticeable. They stand at about 5 feet tall. Hunters are now shooting the whooping crane due to ignorance as to what they are and understanding their extension. The whooping crane is federally protected. Therefore, it is unlawful to hunt and shoot these animals. Hunters misidentify the species oftentimes and end up shooting them by mistake. There are stiff penalties for people killing whooping cranes including fines that could range up to around \$25000. There could even be jail time because they are federally listed. The bald eagle was listed as endangered in 1967, the same year as the whooping crane. A bald eagle restoration program was started in the 1980s. The purpose was to bring back the eagles to Alabama. Between 1984 and the year 200, around 100 eagles were brought in to reintroduce them to the state. Through this conservation effort, it is known that now there are 100 to 200 bald eagle nests in Alabama. The bald eagle was taken off the endangered list in 2006. She says it is no surprise to see them in the middle of town. They are right here in Montgomery. Some nests haven't been discovered yet. So bald eagles are doing really well in Montgomery and in the River Region. It is the symbol bird for Alabama and for the nation. Alabama has the fifth highest wildlife diversity in the United States. Because Alabama has mountains, forests and beeches, our wildlife population is very diverse. The conservation department is working toward educating the people of the state on the fact that these species can be seen right here in Alabama without having to see just a picture in a book. Other animals threatening extinction in Alabama include the wood stork, salamanders, gofer tortoise, and some bat species are on the list because of disease issues we have had. Wild life in Montgomery and all around Alabama are threatened by the environment because of what was once primarily farm land is now developed in to more urban type communities. Wild animals cannot survive in urban areas because humans and wild animals cannot live in the same dwellings together.

<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>
	Environment	28:45	13:15	L	PA/O	05/09/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #050916						05/10/16	03:30AM
						05/14/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Susan Carmichael with the Montgomery Clean City Commission. Carmichael says our city has a very serious problem with the proliferation of litter. The larger the city grows, the more fast food restaurants, convenient stores and filling stations increase. She says she can tell where a fast food restaurant is by just looking at the litter. People usually eat their food within a block and a half of the store before they toss the wrappings onto the ground. She says many people do care about the land, but there seems to be an increase of people who love to throw their trash onto streets and sidewalks. It is very costly and time consuming to keep the city clean. The downtown area in Montgomery is spotless due to all the attractions and activities downtown. All around the upscale hotels and government buildings downtown, Montgomery is very clean and clear of litter. However, going away from downtown into any direction, litter is seen nearly everywhere. The community service program has people out on a weekly basis picking up trash but it is still an issue. She says the amount of litter around the city affects people's opinions about themselves. It also affects whether people would want to move in and reside in the city. There are several types of litter. Uncovered trucks have trash and debris flying out of them daily. Loading docks and overflowing dumpsters cause a serious problem with trash and disease causing materials falling out onto the ground and being blown away by the wind. Often that debris is blown into fence lines, caught in trees and trapped in the corner of the roads, etc. The wind and the rain may wash trash into lawn, shopping centers, trees, shrubs and literally everywhere. By having so much litter, such as cigarette butts, which have all kinds of chemicals that cause deadly illnesses, people are getting sick from the pollutants in the environment. This is not only unsightly but those chemicals are leaching down into the ground water. Chemicals and oils from fertilizers that people place on their lawns is getting into the storm drains and into drinking water. Most children don't understand where all the garbage goes once they toss it. Therefore, many children are causing pollutions unawares. These pollutants go into creeks, lakes and rivers. Animals such as deer, cattle, fish and other animals are affected by the poisons in the water. We are killing off much of our wildlife when we pollute the environment. On the other hand, Carmichael says for a city this size we are doing a very good job with keeping pollutants down as compared to other cities. However, it is such a continuous job, it will never end. Broken glass is a problem also even though most drinks come in plastic bottles now. Yet there is a lot of broken glass around the city. The Clean City Commission would like for the public to become more environmentally conscious and take advantage of the recycling programs and utilize the garbage services we have in place to keep the city cleaner, safer and healthier.

<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>
	Environment	28:45	13:48	L	PA/O	05/16/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						05/17/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						05/18/16	02:30PM
#051616							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Leigh Willis with the Montgomery County Health Department to discuss environmental issues in the local area and what roll the Health Department plays in it. The main issues the department is facing is the lack of understanding from the public as to what they do. The public is often not sure about what the Department of Public Health actually regulates. Some areas the public is unaware of include, why people are not allowed to cook in their home kitchen and sell the food to the public, install one's own septic tank etc. She says the problems are decreasing because the county has conducted several health fairs, sent out pamphlets, held media conferences and visited schools and work places to inform the public. The divisions of Public Health include the Food, Milk and Lodging Division, which is responsible for regulating restaurants, hotels, daycares, prisons, nursing homes, and school lunchrooms. The Onsite Sewage Division is responsible for inspecting septic tank installations, permitting septic tank installations and swimming pools in Montgomery. The Montgomery Public Health Department goes out on inspections always as a surprise visit. Depending on the types of foods being inspected, whether it is prepackaged, raw foods like chicken or eggs, some are inspected every three months and some are inspected every four. In the retail stores, they inspect to see if the meat is packaged properly. They also go throughout the grocery stores to check the dates on the canned foods to insure they are within a certain date range. These inspections are to prevent food borne illnesses. E.coli, Salmonella and other illnesses are based on employee hygiene. The department will observe the employees and how they are handling food. Cross contamination can occur when utensils are used on more than one type of meat without washing and sanitizing them correctly. They make sure the meat is stored properly and cooked at the proper temperatures. Hotels are checked for cleanliness. They are inspected for insects and rodents. Willis says, "We're out to help the public. If anyone is paying to use that hotel, we want to make sure they get to stay in as clean a hotel as possible." The department does not fine for a violation but they will give a restaurant or hotel a notice of violation. Depending on the discrepancy, the establishment is given a certain amount of time to make the corrections. The time given to make corrections can range from 24 hours to up to 10 days. All of those records are public information. Hotel swimming pools are inspected as well as community pools, youth development organizations and apartment complex pools. There are recreational water illnesses that the public needs to prepare for, even though none of these have been found in Montgomery County. E.coli and crypto diseases can come from the swimming pools. She goes on to say that swimming pools need to be properly sanitized to prevent diseases. People living outside of the cities are responsible for having their own sewage and disposal drainage systems. Septic tanks can be installed and inspected by the health department. To insure proper installations, the health department must issue the permits for installation and regulate its proper use. Garbage trucks are inspected on how they transport solid waste and the health department tries to maintain a close watch to keep the environment free of contaminations caused by waste materials.

<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>
	Environment	28:45	13:58	L	PA/O	06/13/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #061316						06/14/16	03:30AM
						06/18/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Roosevelt Robinson with the Alabama Cooperative Extension System. They discuss the impact of prescription drugs on the environment especially in the Montgomery surrounding areas. Just last year alone there was more than 4.3 billion prescriptions written within the United States. Robinson says the more religious a state is the more prescription are actually written. He says as people take these medications they metabolize in the body. Then when the body discards the meds, they are flushed into the water systems. He says the water is reused. Even though it is treated, some of the content is never removed. This process will affect plants, animals and our supply of drinking water. Animals in their natural habitat are affected by this contaminated water which causes disease to spread and interferes with the reproductive process of animals. The trace material from medicines is dangerous for society. Scientists have noticed that there are some very alarming economic issues. Certain fish now take three years or longer before they can become sexually mature. When those fish come into contact with prescription drugs, during their development, the males become female. When there are no males to fertilize the eggs, there is a breakdown in the eco system. When those fish are eaten by much larger fish, then that particular species is endangered. Robinson says there is a steady increase in prescription drugs getting into the water streams each year. They all have side effects. Once in the waters, rivers, ponds and streams, every plant, animal or human that uses the water will have a reaction to the chemicals found in that water. He talks about how commercial advertisement of over the counter and prescription drugs have made Americans almost obsessed with drugs. Now he says there is a pill out there for every pain, ailment or symptom. Eventually some trace amount will leave the body and get into our surface water. He says that not even filtered water or bottle water is safe from these drugs. People are getting sick from the water they are drinking and even from meats they are eating. It's a very serious problem. Robinson says scientists are noticing amphibians developing both male and female sex organs. Human babies are also being born with birth defects due to the traces of pharmaceuticals in the drinking water. He speaks of the so called "super bugs" or bacteria which becomes immune to the various antibiotics found in the waters. It becomes more difficult to fight diseases when the body is building up a resistance against antibiotics. Therefore, new drugs are constantly being formed to fight off the newly developments of diseases. They simply cannot be controlled by known antibiotic drugs. The Alabama Cooperative Extension System has developed a drug take back plan to help people safely discard prescription drugs. They are trying to educate the public on the dangers of the drugs on the environment.

<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>
	Environment	28:45	13:51	L	PA/O	06/13/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #061316						06/14/16	03:30AM
						06/18/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Elizabeth Johnson with the Alabama Wild Life Federation to discuss local snakes and how they affect the environment. Johnson says she doesn't have data on the number of snake bites reported in Alabama, however the number seems pretty consistent from year to year. Most snake bites are on the hand or on the arm. Most of them are by non-venomous snakes and they don't normally get reported. Usually the only ones that get reported are from venomous snakes. In Alabama, there are about 50 species of snakes. They are all different sizes, shapes and colors. Miss Johnson brought a couple of snakes to the set of *Joy in Our Town*. She brought a large Eastern Indigo snake which is non-venomous. She says out of the 50 species of snakes in Alabama, only six are venomous. According to Johnson, snakes are very important to our eco system. One snake can eat from 50 to 100 mice and rats, which will help control the population of rodents in the area. They consume pests from around the home. Johnson says snakes don't generally attack unless they feel threatened by humans or other animals. They like to mind their own business. Strikes or bites only occur if the snake thinks he is being violated. The Eastern Indigo that she brought to the set is not usually seen in Alabama. She also brought a more common snake to the set which is seen in Alabama. It is called a Grey Rat snake. Of the six venomous snakes in Alabama, three of them are typically seen in the Montgomery area; the Rattler, the Cotton Moth and the Copper Head. When snakes come around a house, they are usually looking for food. It is important to stay a distance from any snake and have an idea of the type of snake it is. A triangular shaped head indicates that it is a poisonous snake and a rounded shaped head indicates that it is nonvenomous. If a person is bitten by a poisonous snake, a 911 call should be made for emergency care. Johnson does not recommend any home remedies for snake bites. She says our hospitals are equipped for snake bites. Snakes are cold blooded animals. They like to crawl out in warm areas. They can be in any environment. Some are tree dwellers, others are water dwellers and others in sand or grass.

<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>
	Seniors	28:45	13:44	L	PA/O	04/11/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						04/12/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						04/16/16	02:30 PM
#041116							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Gayle Boswell with the Alzheimer's Education and Resource Services in Alabama. Boswell says that one of the concerns with the elderly citizens in nursing homes is the frequent staff turnover. This means there is not a continuity to the education and training that is provided to the staff. She says that there is also a lack of specialty care units. Meaning, more than 60% of the seniors in nursing homes have Alzheimer's or some form of dementia. But only 5% have specialty care units to serve the residence. Boswell says this is a growing problem that is defiantly on the increase. As the "baby boomers" get older, they will make up the vast population in the United States. In the next ten years there will be a 28% increase of the people who will have some form of dementia. Alzheimer's is one of the many types of dementia. There are around 80 to 100 different types of dementia. Alzheimer's is the most well-known form of dementia. At least 67% of people with dementia have Alzheimer's. Medicare, Medicaid and the Health department have standards when it comes to nursing home care. They use quantitative scales that they look at. They look at the number of patients that may fall, or how often they have to be hospitalized, the number with bed sores and skin problems etc. Also, the community and families are involved in evaluating the quality assurance of nursing home residence care. She says it is important that they are treated well as a person; not just to make sure they are getting their meds but that their emotional, physical and spiritual needs are met as well. In 2015 the governor's task force on Alzheimer's and other dementias began a training program for staff and workers in nursing facilities to make sure dementia patients are treated with respect as any human being should. In the State of Alabama, it was found that there is inadequate training for dementia among all staff members. She says because over 60% of the people in nursing homes have dementia, one would think that there would be more training for doctors, nurses, administrators and other staff. So this is what is happening now, according to Boswell, staff is receiving more information on symptoms of dementia and how to deal with the people with the disease. Boswell says often family members have some unrealistic concerns about what ought to go on in a nursing facility. During a given shift, one nurse has to manage several patients at a time and cannot see to one patient 24/7 as maybe the case when they were living at home. AERS is Alzheimer's Education Resources and Services. AERS received a grant from the Medicaid and Medicare services three years ago to train professionals and caregivers who serve Alzheimer's patients. They can train staff in the 13 nursing homes in the area and provide them with adequate information and education on dementia. The program is now expanding up to 40 nursing homes in the State of Alabama.

<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>
	Seniors	28:45	13:40	L	PA/O	05/23/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						05/24/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						05/28/16	02:30PM
#052316							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Pam Goodwin with the Montgomery Council on Aging about the health and nutrition provisions for the aging population in the local area. As of May the 2nd 398 clients are being served by the MCOA. Goodwin says 27 new meals were added recently due to the partnership with the Central Alabama Aging Consortium of the Alabama Department of Senior Services. This means that the number of clients served is on the increase. The average age range of those receiving services is from 60 years old and higher. There are some who are below 60 that are physically or mentally handicapped. The oldest person being served now in the area is 103 years old. The most common illnesses among seniors in the area include diabetes, heart problems such as congestive heart failure, lung problems like COPD or Asthma and of course Arthritis is the biggest complaint among seniors because they ache when the weather changes. Goodwin says it is very important that the seniors get proper exercise and nutrition. The goal of the Council on Aging is to keep seniors living long in their own environment at their own homes as long as they want to. If they prefer not to go to a nursing home or assisted living, they can remain at home. Many of the elderly don't have family living close by and they need intervention in their lives. Years ago, according to Ms. Goodwin, there would be three or four generations living under one roof. But due to economic changes in society, family members are moving out and looking for work, often finding jobs in other states. So the older parents are left alone in the house. The Meals on Wheels program serves only Montgomery County. However, the Central Alabama Aging Consortium which is a partner, does serve Autauga and Elmore Counties with home bound meals. The senior is not the only one that benefits from the Meals on Wheels program. The volunteer who brings the meal gets to know that person and becomes like family. The volunteer is often the only outside communication that elderly person has. The senior looks forward to the visit but the volunteer feels appreciated and enjoys spending time with the client. They become friends, and the elderly persons feel more secure, knowing that someone is checking on them. The meals are delivered Monday through Friday. The meals consist of a hot lunch with meats, vegetables, fruit, bread, a starch and dairy products. They try to insure a well-balanced, nutritious meal at each visit. They are very high calorie meals designed for people who may not get to eat more than one meal a day. Although, 398 clients are served 5 days a week, there are still 350 plus on a waiting list. For those on the waiting list, there is a frozen meals program developed. Church groups and others will cook a meal and freeze it and store it at the MCOA location. Church members, family or other volunteers will pick up the meals and deliver them to where they are needed. There is even a pet food program that delivers food to the client's pets a few times per month. These programs and others are designed to look out for the aging citizens who want to continue living at home without assistance.

<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>
	Seniors	28:45	14:02	L	PA/O	06/06/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						06/07/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						06/11/16	02:30PM
#060616							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Emily Marsal with the Department of Senior Services about senior citizens in the local area who are not able to afford their medications and what is being done about it. On average Marsal says about 10% of seniors are struggling with paying for prescription medications. The number of seniors who cannot afford to pay for their medications is increasing exponentially because people are living longer and the population of seniors is increasing. Most of the medicines that elderly people are on include meds for osteoporosis, Alzheimer's, dementia, cancer and many others. The average cost for a prescription can run around \$200.00. For some seniors that will have to come out of pocket depending on their insurance plans. In many of the cancer medications, the cost can be up to \$1000 per prescription. Even for those seniors who are comfortable with their finances it is difficult for them to afford those medications. With the medical breakthroughs and advancements in medical science comes a higher price tag. Prescription drugs are going up in cost. There are few resources available to help seniors with paying for their medicines. The Senior RX program is one of the few programs available for local seniors. Often the program is able to help get the medicines at low cost or even for free if they qualify. The Senior RX program was developed in the 1980s through the Alabama legislature. It is a state funded program. There are no federal funds involved. The Senior RX program works with the pharmaceutical companies to work out rates that seniors can handle.

<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>
	Education	28:45	1303	L	PA/O	04/25/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						04/26/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						04/30/16	02:30 PM
#042516							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Renaldo Fears, Program Manager with “I Am My Brother’s Keeper” organization. They discuss the Leap for the Stars Tutoring program in Auburn focusing on reading mathematics and computer skills for youth. The Montgomery and River Region areas are a part of the tutoring program that is helping youth who lack understanding in those subjects. The program started in 2006. The program is designed to help students prepare for real world experiences as well as improve their reading and math skills. Because of the new standards set by the board of education, the problem of students falling behind on math and reading skills is increasing. There is more of a need for tutoring programs. The older kids have the biggest challenges adapting to changes, however the younger students have fewer problems picking up on the new learning techniques that are in the public schools today. The tutoring program caters more to the older students who need to catch up. In the area of reading, students have trouble comprehending what they read. The students who need tutoring usually have reading challenges because they think reading is boring. Other things take their attention away from reading and comprehending. Hanging out with their friends and using social media tends to rob them of the ability to use their minds to solve basic problems. When the young people have electronic devices, even though they have access to a world of information, they prefer to use the electronic gadgets for texting, sending photos and game playing. They use abbreviated English, symbols and codes when they text. Therefore, when it comes to reading documents, short stories and forms, these young people cannot comprehend the language and they don’t know how to spell whole words. Those students are not able to write term papers, letters or essays because they cannot spell out whole words or put together complete sentences. The tutoring program is helping to bring those students to a level where they are able to communicate and advance their skills.

<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>
	Education	28:45	12:46	L	PA/O	05/02/16	05:30PM
JOY IN OUR TOWN #050216						05/03/16	03:30AM
						05/07/16	02:30PM

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Ann Gulley, Student Services Coordinator at AUM about the Logan Project. The Logan Project is set up to help students with hearing and vision impairments at Auburn University at Montgomery in the classroom. Gulley says there is a growing need to assist students with disabilities in college. It is necessary for the University to provide equipment to facilitate these students in getting their education. In many universities, students are coming in with newly acquired disabilities such as a traumatic brain injury or posttraumatic stress disorder. With those students, they not only have to transition into a university of higher education but they have to figure out how they learn. Some students may not have been identified as having a disability prior to coming to college. Therefore, they will lack documentation that they have a disability and would have to go back and take that step before entering into the Logan Project. Most of the students will come into the university dealing with a huge learning curb because while in high school, only their parents would have identified them as having a disability. Once they enter college, privacy laws state that that student must self-identify as a person with disability and learn self-advocacy skills. Gulley says the more the Center for Disabilities can communicate and train staff, the better they can direct students and accommodate their needs. These students can go on to contribute and be very productive in society. Seventy five percent of the disabilities identified on campus are invisible. The number one disability on campus is Attention Deficit Disorder. After that are the psychological disorders, medical disabilities and learning disabilities. All of these students will require some additional accommodations. The proper technology needs to be in place to serve certain students with various impairments. Some students need a service animal to assist them to class and around campus. AUM is working toward making the campus user friendly for all students. The Logan Project is named after Logan Prickett, a student who is wheelchair bond and has vision and speech impairments. He is setting an example for the campus to prove that AUM is on the right track to accommodate students with disabilities.

<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>
	Education	28:45	13:09	L	PA/O	05/23/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						05/24/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						05/28/16	02:30PM
#052316							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews Dr. Derryn Moten a history instructor at Alabama State University to discuss the lack of education among college students and others concerning the Confederacy in the state of Alabama. He says he notices that many of his history students are oblivious to the history of the Confederate states. He says it is disappointing that there seems to be a growing number of Alabamians who pass by Confederate sites and never take time to look at it and read of its significance. They know very little about the history. Moten, who grew up in Indiana says that the history of the Civil War was taught differently from what he sees taught in the south. He says the perspective or vantage point in which the subject is taught in the Southern states varies from that of the Northern states. He says that the South has held on to the memory and history of the Civil War. He says the Civil War was the bloodiest battle fought on American soil. More than 600,000 men lost their lives in that war. Most students think of the war from the stand point of just a series of battles. But another way of looking at it, is North America was actually two different nations for four years. He says as he travels the country, nearly every university or high school teaches the Civil War as an almost arbitrary point in history. But in the South, it's not taught that way. The image of the Civil War is very much the image of the South. There are however, many misconceptions of the South. Most students are unaware of the state's motto of Alabama, which is "We dare defend our rights." This history is not unique to Alabama. Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia and South Carolina all share the history of the Confederate states. Montgomery Alabama was the capitol of the states. He took the oath of office on the steps of the capitol building on Dexter Avenue. Each state retells the story of the Civil War in different ways. Recently people protested against having a Confederate Memorial Day because they feel it is not necessary to have a separate Memorial Day than the one Federal Memorial Day. He says the Confederate flag represents the military banner under which the Confederate Soldiers fought. It stands for the Confederate states and the Confederate state's interest in slavery. It is in the Confederate constitution. The U.S. constitution differs from the confederate constitution. Both constitutions compromised and were vexed over the question of slavery. The only difference in the two constitutions is that in the U.S. constitution the first time the word slavery appears is in the 13th Amendment. That happened in 1865 at the end of the Civil War. When the original framers of the constitution wrote the document they referred to Africans but never used the term slave. But in the Confederate constitution the term Negro Slavery does appear. He says he likes the Confederate constitution because it is unambiguous. It is explicit. He says he likes the fact that it is clearly stating Negro Slavery. Oxford English dictionary is the official dictionary of the English language to look up the word Negro. Many of the students, he says, are shocked to see that Negro is defined in the dictionary. He says he hopes people will get over trying to relive the past but use history lessons as a way to improve our future.

<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>
	Education	28:45	14:33	L	PA/O	06/27/16 06/28/16	05:30PM 03:30AM

**JOY IN
OUR TOWN
#062716**

Host Felicia Taylor interviews with Natallie Lyons, staff attorney with the Southern Poverty Law Center to talk about disciplinary issues in the public school systems in Alabama. In Montgomery, there is about 78% African Americans in the school system. With that high percentage of black students there are still racial disparities in discipline. For example, 95% of the suspensions in Montgomery are African Americans. This is disproportion of the actual size of the population of students. Nationally, there are disparities among children of color. In Alabama, 34% of the students are African American. Statewide there are disparities, suspensions and referrals to law enforcement. This is a national problem and a statewide problem. African American students are being suspended or referred to law enforcement for vague or undefined disciplinary reasons. What one person defines as disobedient or defiant may not justify suspension of a student. The Southern Poverty Law Center is looking into cases where the suspension does not seem justifiable and bringing them before a court of law. This may serve as a deterrent for many of these disparities. When children are placed in alternative schools, getting suspended and other harsh punishments for talking in class, getting up and walking during class, chewing gum or not having a hall pass while going to the restroom, this is cause for suspicion and the system needs to stop and take a look at whether the punishment fits the offense. Students are losing valuable classroom instruction when they are being put out of school or undergoing unnecessary discipline. Already, some improvement is being made in Alabama but there is still a long way to go to stop these disparities.

<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>
	Civic Affairs	28:45	13:35	L	PA/O	04/18/16	05:30PM
JOY IN						04/19/16	03:30AM
OUR TOWN						04/23/16	02:30 PM
#041816							

Host Felicia Taylor interviews District Attorney Daryl Bailey of Montgomery County. He talks about youth and their dealings with law enforcement. He says normally the prosecutors are seen as the person who comes in and finds evidence to convict people of a crime but since becoming the D.A., Bailey thought his office should be proactive in trying to reach the kids before they get into the criminal justice system. He says one thing that troubles him is that the criminals are getting younger and younger. "We have thirteen year olds being charged with murder" he says. He says with fourteen and fifteen year olds being charged with violent crimes something has to be done. So he started a new program to bring hope for the young people because that is what they are lacking. Many of the teenagers don't expect to live past their twenties or they expect to be in prison before they turn thirty. This mindset tends to be on the increase among youth, not just in Montgomery but nationwide. "We've got to do something to curve that mindset or we are going to lose that generation" Bailey states. Students seem to abhor law enforcement but Bailey says they loath authority in general. He says teachers are having issues with students misbehaving. But interestingly enough, there are issues with the parents as well. Unfortunately the situation we live in today, according to D.A. Bailey, is that adults who don't respect authority are raising children who don't respect authority. He says his program is in every school in Montgomery now. When school opens in the fall, the D.A. tries to attend all the open houses, to talk to the parents and students about the importance of staying in school and the importance of education. Then during the school year the D.A.'s office sends out a representative to talk with the kids. Most of the students are very honest in talking about having family members or parents who are incarcerated. The iLead program is designed to help students to trust the District Attorney reps. who conduct the program. Bailey says he asks each class if they know someone in prison. He says almost 100% of the students in each class raise their hands to say they know a close relative or family member who is in prison. Bailey says during his administration, he is trying to stay very hands-on and involved in the lives of students. "I don't want to see another child locked up, that we can reach and do something for" he says. The negative perception that children have concerning law enforcement comes from the fact that they see relatives carried off to prison or they watch TV news programs about arrests being made. That's all they know about law enforcement. They perceive law enforcement as bad people. However the iLead program is set up to change that perception and give them a more positive outlook on authority and law officers. With the Montgomery Police Department joining the D.A.'s office on a daily bases, "we are able to change that mindset" he states.