

2011 Special Election Guide for DC Council At-Large



Issues Affecting Women and Girls & Supplemental Questions from Girls in Wards 5,6,7,and 8

Introduction

The DC Women's Agenda

The Washington, DC Women's Agenda (DCWA) is a local advocacy and policy coalition that began in the spring of 2003. The group's primary mission is to promote the advancement of equality and well-being for all women and girls in DC. The coalition is made up of a diverse group of advocates, service providers, and individuals who work together to address issues of social and economic justice that women and girls face on a daily basis living in our community. The DC Women's Agenda is a project of Wider Opportunities for Women.

DCWA's Goals:

- Support and empower women to reach their full potential at home and in the workforce;
- Pursue policies and programs that incorporate a gender lens and advance the state of women and girls;
- Support the voices and political will of women and girls;
- Educate ourselves and our communities about issues facing women and girls and efforts to address them;
- Identify the connectedness of issues facing women and girls and the community as a whole; and
- Ensure broad-based membership and goals that are reflective of the diverse communities in DC.

To accomplish these goals, the DCWA has undertaken a range of efforts through legislative and policy advocacy, public education, communications and grassroots activism. Our latest effort at public education and advocacy is the document introduced here, the DCWA's *2011 Special Election Guide on Issues Affecting Women & Girls*. Included in the survey are respondents' answers to a variety of policy questions addressing current and future women's and girls' issues as we look to this fall's elections. The questions have been contributed by DCWA members and partner organizations on the issues of health care, reproductive health, housing and homelessness, child care and child health, and wages, benefits, and economic self-sufficiency. Additionally two focus groups of teen girls from Wards 5, 6, 7, & 8 organized by staff at Sasha Bruce Youthwork generated questions on issues important to teens in DC. We have included the responses to the girls' questions from all of the candidates.

The DCWA is thankful to the contributing members who are responsible for the success of this guide including the DCWA Steering Committee: Chair of the Steering Committee Delese Harvey of Wider Opportunities for Women; Joan Kuriansky of Wider Opportunities for Women; Courtney Chappell, DC Employment Justice Center; Michelle Durham, Rachael's Place; Debby Shore, Sasha Bruce Youthwork; Pamela White and our generous funders: the Herb Block Foundation and the Moriah Fund, without whom none of this would be possible.

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Council At-Large Candidates

Health Care

-Question 1-

What kinds of teen pregnancy prevention models are you prepared to fund and implement in DC?

Alan Page

“I support a comprehensive curriculum that primarily urges students to delay the onset of sexual activity, but also teaches students how to use condoms if they do choose to become sexually active and why they must use condoms consistently. Further, we must continue to fund community outreach that reaches young people from go-go’s to ball courts - to teach about the value of consistent prophylactic use (or abstinence) as the best methods of preventing unexpected pregnancies and the contraction of STDs. Programs like TASA (Teens Against the Spread of AIDS) also use a successful peer training technique that deserves more funding.”

Bryan Weaver

“While unlike half of the rest of the county, the percentage of District teens becoming pregnant actually decreased from 2000 to 2006 (the most recent numbers available) by more than 24 percent, we cannot rest on our laurels. The District must be willing to combat teen pregnancy with everything possible — from free condoms to abstinence programs just to name two. Part of any teen pregnancy program should also be a jobs program. Providing young women with career-path training shows them that there are other opportunities out there.”

-Question 2-

The Department of Employment Services recently issued regulations for the *Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act*. This law is important for all workers in the District, but particularly working mothers who overwhelmingly serve the role of primary caregiver and whose decision to take time off from work to care for a sick child is one of necessity. How will you ensure that the *Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act* is properly enforced and that workers know about their rights under the law?

Alan Page

“All city-owned billboard spaces (on Circulator buses, in agency buildings, etc) should be utilized to advertise the benefits available under the Accrued Sick and Safe Leave Act, so workers know their rights. Enforcement should be fully funded and I would exercise stringent oversight over DOES to ensure that enforcement is being applied to workplaces throughout the District and that employers who violate this critical statute are being punished to the fullest extent of the law. I would also enter into a public-private

partnership with area hospitals to put up posters advertising ASSLA wherever expectant District mothers seek health services.”

Bryan Weaver

“Willful violations of the law subject the employer to fines up to \$1000 and violations of not posting the requirements are a fine of \$500.00. But without enforcement, these fines mean nothing. Enforcement of law is a huge crisis in DC. I would like DOES to have enforcement and audit officers to ensure that not only ASLA is being enforced but also Livable Wage Requirements.”

-Question 3-

DC’s annual rate of new HIV/AIDS infections is nearly 12 times the national average and quite possibly the highest of any major US city. DC Youth have a high infection rate of STD’s which often goes untreated for a long time. What proposals do you have to promote HIV/AIDS prevention among teens? How will you increase access to STD diagnosis and treatment?

Alan Page

“We need to bring successful HIV/AIDS youth prevention models such as the ones pioneered by Metro Teen AIDS across the city. The Department of Health and the DC Commission on Arts and Humanities should work together in a coordinated effort to underwrite arts efforts – like the Black L.U.V. Festival that tested thousands of people during its annual festivities – to raise youth awareness about their status and effective methods to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission. Finally, we should assure that high schools citywide coordinate sexual education curriculum with school nurses to assure that prophylactics (and usage instructions for them) are accessible to students.”

Bryan Weaver

“HIV/AIDS is not just an LGBT issue — it is the number one killer of minority heterosexual women aged 25-44 — and therefore we must attack the problem with the same vigor we did with the LGBT community in the last 80s and early 90s.

The current policy of issuing annual reports that repeat the lines that D.C. is comparable to nations in West Africa is not working. Council oversight has been lacking, as have non-federal funds. The rates in DC are peculiar to our population, our policies and our interest in the issue. We cannot wait for federal largesse (largely from NIH) to solve it on our behalf.

I advocate an “all departments” approach to this issue — police, housing, transport, consumer and regulatory affairs, DCPS, all departments — must be brought to bear on this issue. We must increase the access to services and provide consistent monetary support from D.C. tax dollars for the community groups providing support and education services about HIV/AIDS.

The District’s young people must be given free and easy access to all types of health testing. Those under 18 should be offered the same free testing as adults.”

Education

-Question 1-

Mayor Gray has made education a priority for his administration. The high school completion rate in DC was 72.3% in 2009, with lower rates concentrated east of the river. This has long-term implications on future earnings. Most of the high-growth, good paying jobs require post-secondary education. What will you do to help close the education gap in the city and advance educational opportunities for girls?

Alan Page

“As a father of an eight year old girl attending DCPS, I often think about gender equality issues in education. We need a comprehensive effort citywide to recruit qualified residents to become tutors, particularly residents from our large university population. Additionally, the CFO should negotiate with area universities to secure Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILOTS) from universities and dedicate that funding stream to paying for incentive bonuses to highly effective teachers who agree to work in the lowest performing schools and demonstrably raise scores there. We also need to recruit professional women to serve as mentors to girls.”

Bryan Weaver

“The District of Columbia is in the midst of a bold effort to reform the school system. We have seen gains in reading and writing proficiency among students. But while scores are up, critics are asking, have reforms have actually improved District schools?

Even though we pay lip service to the urgent need to close the achievement gap, we tolerate huge disparities in access to strong teachers on every meaningful measure — with devastating results. Over the course of their schooling, low-income and minority students are much more likely to be assigned to inexperienced, out-of-field, academically weaker and less effective teachers than other students.

Core academic classes in high-poverty secondary schools are twice as likely as those in low-poverty schools to be taught by a teacher with neither a major nor certification in their assigned subject. The percentage of first-year teachers at high-minority schools is nearly twice as high as the percentage of such teachers at low-minority schools.

We spend a lot of money on our schools yet that money is not spent equally. More than 70 percent of the students from Ward 3 are learning in a modernized school building. In Ward 8 that number is 27 percent. We also fail to keep school improvements on budget and we end up with millions in cost overruns. For every dollar we over-spend on one school, that’s a dollar less we have to spend modernizing another.”

-Question 2-

Will you support increased funding for programs that ensure teen moms can stay in school and get their high school diplomas? If so, what special initiatives will you expand or implement?

Alan Page

“Teenage pregnancy rates are lower than historic highs, but I definitely support increased funding for programs like New Heights that help teen moms to attain their diplomas or GEDs. I would also support programs where teen girls who attain a superior GPA earn a significant cash bonus per report card period in any TANF, WIC or similar benefit they or their guardian receives, for as long as the student maintains this average. Finally, in-school child care and parenting classes should be provided to student mothers, from the pre-natal stage to graduation.”

Bryan Weaver

“While unlike half of the rest of the county, the percentage of District teens becoming pregnant actually decreased from 2000 to 2006 (the most recent numbers available) by more than 24 percent, we cannot rest on our laurels. The District must be willing to combat teen pregnancy with everything possible — from free condoms to abstinence programs just to name two. Part of any teen pregnancy program should also be a jobs program. Providing young women with career-path training shows them that there are other opportunities out there. Like many of the programs within the District we need to re-prioritize how we spend what funds we do have. Making sure that teen mothers are able to stay in school and get their diploma should be a priority under the restructuring of these funds.”

-Question 3-

What specific efforts will you make to ensure that children with disabilities are able to access appropriate special education services as early as possible?

Alan Page

“Yes. I believe that teen moms deserve the same right to a good education as all children and that we must ensure that we provide the services they and their children need in order for them to finish school.”

Bryan Weaver

“I would work with D.C. Public Schools to reduce reliance on litigation by parents and schools, so children with special education needs get the education they deserve more quickly, and school funds are spent on education, not lawyers' fees.

Immediately D.C. needs to:

- 1) The development of an independent mediation program for the DC Public Schools;
- 2) Training for DCPS staff to help them communicate more effectively with parents and their advocates;
- 3) A pilot program that will provide early dispute resolution training and services in a small number of DC schools, with the ultimate goal of implementing selected strategies citywide.”

Housing/Homelessness

-Question 1-

According to a survey, *A Regional Portrait of Homelessness*, by the Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, there were 2,523 residents in homeless families in DC in 2010, a 37 percent increase since 2008. While the demand for homeless services grows, access to shelters has been cut and will continue to be reduced. Starting April 1, the District will stop taking in new families at its DC General shelter. What will you do to help end the growing number of homeless families in the District?

Alan Page

“As a Councilmember, I want to be on the Education Committee in order to exercise oversight over DCPS and OSSE to assure that we are both properly administering special education services student by student and that we are pursuing every available federal grant to maximize the revenue the city should receive to provide the best services. I would also propose legislation that requires IEP progress in providing services is provided to parents online - via a secure site - or by mail if the parent/guardian has no home Internet access.”

Bryan Weaver

“The District spends only \$1 per \$100 on housing and \$24 per \$100 on human support services; however, safe, affordable housing is arguably the most basic human support. The District should increase its locally funded budget designation for affordable housing from \$80M (\$1.33 per \$100) to \$255M (\$4.26 per \$100) incrementally over the next five years.

Under Mayor Anthony Williams, the District made a pledge to add 65,000 new low-moderate income housing units, but that pledge has not been fulfilled. One way to do that would be to spend up to \$6 billion in capital funds over the next 10 years either to build new housing, and/or through the creation of a program that would allow D.C. to buy existing affordable housing buildings in rapidly gentrifying neighborhoods and then use tax abatements to assist with the rehabilitation of those properties.

The District must also make solid commitments to fully fund the Housing Production Trust Fund, install permanent, aggressive rent control, and most importantly, enforce housing code violations and actually use the nuisance abatement fund.”

Child Care

-Question 1-

Child care can easily cost \$20,000 per year for a working family. This can comprise approximately 50% of the family's annual budget. In the past, DC's child care subsidy program was considered one of the best in the country. In just the past four years however, subsidies have been cut by nearly \$30 million, leaving many families without the resources that would otherwise facilitate a path towards self-sufficiency. How do you plan to ensure DC families have access to quality, affordable child care?

Alan Page

"I propose having the CFO negotiate with area nonprofits – particularly those who work on family issues - to secure Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILOTS) to compensate DC for city services (police, fire, etc) we provide to these tax-exempt properties, then utilize these funds as a dedicated stream of revenue for child care, so this crucial service is never at the whim of short-sighted Council decisions to shift child care monies to other expenditures covered by the general fund."

Bryan Weaver

"Without a doubt, child care is the most important work support for low-income families — frankly it's the most important work support for any family regardless of their income. Therefore in my list of priorities, I would rank the District's child care subsidy program right up near the top of my priorities along with reforming our education system. I was the son of a single teenage mother. The struggle of finding a balance of school, job training and providing for a young child was almost too much for her. I believe that we need a robust campaign to create private and public partnerships around child care is critical to train a DC work force that does not live by the "traditional" definition of a two parent household, with "traditional" 9 to 5 jobs. The growth of DC's trained work force will come from younger women of color. We need to create a support system that ensures that women need not choose between work and child care. Many young women are in this same boat."

Wages, Benefits, and Economic Self-Sufficiency

-Question 1-

Wal-Mart will be opening 4 stores in the DC. The presence of Wal-Mart raises concerns about fair wages and community impact. Women employees earn 5% to 15% less (an average of \$5,000 less) than comparable men. Recent bills including the “Large Retailer Accountability Act of 2011,” and the “Large Retailer Community Agreement Act of 2011,” have been proposed to help protect workers by adopting DC living wage standards and the community by requiring Community Based Agreement for large retailers. What strategies would you employ to promote living wages among big-box employers?

Alan Page

“I definitely support the “big box law” legislation you mention (Large Retailer Responsibility Act) to ensure that the District does not wind up subsidizing Wal-Mart by paying for the health care of its underpaid workers via Medicare and other programs. Further, this law should contain an affirmative provision requiring big box stores to report wage and promotion decisions, broken down by protected class and experience. I would exercise stringent oversight over the Department of Employment Services to assure that all Wal-Mart locations are scrupulously following this law and paying workers appropriately (including determining whether any wage discrimination is occurring).”

Bryan Weaver

“I am not happy about Wal-Mart's attempt to open four stores in the District but how they are doing it is a matter of right and the Council and the community, under current law and procedures do not have many options. I am 100 percent in support of legislation to create a living wage law for stores larger than 75,000 square feet and this should have been done years ago.”

-Question 2-

Starting April 1st, families who have been on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) for over 60-months will receive full family sanctions. Under the TANF Educational Opportunities and Accountability Act of 2010, maximum benefits for a family of three would fall from \$428 to \$342 for families who exceed the time limit. What would you do to help women supported by TANF who may have significant barriers to employment secure and maintain a job that will lead to self-sufficiency?

Alan Page

“Instead of merely punishing long-term TANF recipients with a time-based benefits reduction, I would focus on providing TANF recipients who seek adult education and job training with bonuses for program completion (with a significant bonus for the completion of a GED program), as well as bonuses for TANF recipients whose children are on the honor roll or have 90% attendance at school at the end of each report card period. We need to focus on rewarding TANF recipients who are on the path to breaking the cycle of dependency.”

Bryan Weaver

“In order:

- Increase employment services that lead to a living wage
- Increase access to childcare
- Increase training for TANF and CSE staff workers around domestic and sexual violence
- Increase transportation services
- Improve screening for family violence
- Increase TANF benefit levels”

-Question 3-

Given that DC’s current unemployment rate is hovering around 10%, with nearly 1 in 3 adults unemployed in Ward 8, what kind of supportive services would you provide to enable women, particularly single heads of households, to train for and be hired in or support high-wage, high-growth careers?

Alan Page

“An increased investment in child care subsidies, a local child care tax credit for new workers (earning less than \$50,000) for their first five years on the job and a local tax deduction on tuition for District residents who seek associate or bachelor’s degrees at the University of the District of Columbia are great ways to assist and provide incentive to District residents who need or want to pursue employment opportunities while raising children. The money we spend incentivizing career development – particularly for single mothers – will pay off in expansions to our tax base and reductions in future services expenditures.”

Bryan Weaver

“We should provide transit benefits (pre-loaded SmarTrip cards) to those who are participating in unemployment benefits and job training programs so they can get to and from job interviews and job programs. The District Department of Employment Services should also consider partnering with other city agencies to provide childcare opportunities for those currently receiving benefits and actively seeking employment.”

-Question 4-

The unemployment rate among youth in the city ranges from 45 to 75% depending on the source. Summer employment is very important to the financial health of District youth, however year-long jobs that provide hands-on-experience and training are essential. Youth have expressed concern about the lack of opportunities. What will you do to affect the youth unemployment rate in DC? What are your strategies for creating more training and employment opportunities for youth?

Alan Page

“I support providing academic credit for student internships at DCPS and DCPCS. Additionally, I propose providing businesses that hire District youth - at a living wage and during the school year - a payroll tax credit, and provide additional points on the bid for any company seeking city dollars that avers and

affirms that it hired at least fifty District youth in the trade areas they study at vocational schools like Phelps, both on past projects and prospectively for the project it plans to build (where they were paid a living wage and worked at least ten hours a week).”

Bryan Weaver

“While our schools are improving, we need more avenues to engage the youth of this city. Far too many young people in the District simply give up, or give into a life of crime because, right or wrong, they feel that there are no opportunities for them.

We need to crease more oppourtunities for on-the-job training, internships, apprenticeships and fellowships. Any large corporation or developer receiving tax abatements, TIFS or requesting any sort of relief from the District of Columbia should be required to create a paid, career-path internship program for underserved District youth enrolled in a secondary school.

We need to increase efforts for more technical training through DCPS. Not every high school student is college-bound and for those that are not, the District needs to provide them the training they will need not only with regard to job training, but also life-skills.

We also need to revamp the current Department of Employment Services (DOES) summer jobs program for District youth which is simply not working. The program needs to work with District businesses, large and small, to create career-path summer jobs, not just busy work.”

Budget

-Question 1-

The estimated 2012 budget shortfall is \$322 million. A majority of the cuts have been to programs supported by the Department of Human Services. Mayor Gray has indicated that everything is on the table yet there have been no serious discussions of tax increases to generate revenue to offset the need to make critical cuts to programs that will significantly weaken the safety net. Would you support increasing taxes on households earning more than \$200,000? What revenue creating ideas/strategies will you implement or support?

Alan Page

“I strongly support a one-percent tax increase on income above \$200,000 and dedicating money raised from this increase as a designated stream of revenue for our social safety net programs (child care, rental assistance, etc), so these programs always have a steady source of funding. I also propose urging the CFO to negotiate Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILOTs) from area universities, NGOs and nonprofits that are currently tax exempt, but who utilize our city services (police, fire, etc). I also support using combined reporting to close a corporate tax loophole that could cost us \$23 million next fiscal year.”

Bryan Weaver

“Before cutting services or raising taxes, Mayor Gray and the D.C. Council must make a concerted effort to collect business taxes already on the books, collect millions in outstanding fees and fines, and eliminate fraud, waste and abuse. Additional money can be found and saved in a variety of places before cuts to the social safety net should even be considered.

I support implementing "combined reporting," a corporate income-tax provision that prevents large, multistate corporations from being able to avoid paying taxes on the profits they earn in the District. In addition, the District must work to rein in cost overruns on capital improvements, collect hundreds of millions of dollars in outstanding parking tickets, harness overtime and make sure we are collecting all Medicaid reimbursements.

In contrast to the mayor's budget, I have long proposed a complete overhaul of our tax system and the creation of a six-tiered progressive tax. While this would lessen the tax burden for some of our city's neediest residents, it would also more equitably distribute the burden and increase revenue without a dramatic increase in taxes.”

-Question 2-

The budget limitations are a reality that will impact programs and projects across the District. What are your policy and program priorities and what is your strategy for maximizing the impact and success of those priorities with limited resources?

Alan Page

“I propose instituting a variation of the IMPACT test that Chancellor Rhee imposed on teachers to District workers across our local government, particularly focused on granting incentive bonuses to District workers who are rated highly qualified at providing excellent public service in their field and maximizing the reduction of waste. Workers who fail to provide maximum public service and waste reduction should be provided with professional development on how to do so. Workers who continually fail to improve after extended observation should be terminated. This will allow us to provide incentive for maximum performance and waste reduction.”

Bryan Weaver

“My policy and program priorities would include a complete ethics overhaul for the Council of the District of Columbia; a complete overhaul of the city’s juvenile justice system and ensuring that the city’s Safety Net is protected. Reforming our juvenile justice system and introducing sweeping ethics reform for the Council would not necessarily require additional resources, in fact we could see a cost savings. Ensuring the city’s safety net would certainly require resources, but I believe the necessary money can be found through other cost savings (but not cost cutting) measures and from collecting millions of dollars owed to the District including \$300M in unpaid parking tickets and \$20M per year in combined reporting.”

Public Safety

-Question 1-

A March 28th Washington Post article reported that property crime is surging across the District. Burglaries and theft are up 18 percent and 23 percent respectively from this time last year. What will you do to increase public safety?

Alan Page

“Community policing is central to decreasing neighborhood crime. I propose bonus pay and tax incentives for officers whose primary residence is in the communities they patrol. Reducing chronic unemployment and providing more drug treatment would also reduce property crime. We must vigorously enforce first source law mandating that District residents constitute 51% of the new hires at projects built with city dollars and seriously invest in workforce development to prepare our residents to work in fields with the largest projected job growth. Lastly, we should enter a public-private partnership with area medical schools to radically revamp our drug treatment infrastructure.”

Bryan Weaver

“While we’re all cheered by the fact that the homicide rate in the District is at a 20-year low, robbery and violent crimes still plague our city. In the District of Columbia, one in every 21 people is under some sort of judicial supervision (incarceration, parole or probation). Not only is this a burden on our residents, it is also a burden on our finances.

For far too long, the accepted crime fighting strategy has been moving MPD officers from neighborhood to neighborhood, following crime rates.

Instead of pitting one community against another in a quest for service, the city needs a complete community policing program— from patrols and arrests to prosecutions to court-ordered supervision. A true community policing program puts offenders and potential offenders in touch with police, community prosecutors and social service networks at every level, not just on the streets.

Community Patrols — Officers who are familiar with their community are the most effective members of the police force. Constantly moving officers around the District undermines both community cohesion and their ability to perform their duties. Allowing officers to advance within the same district would improve their bond and trust within the community. MPD must work with officers who wish to stay in a particular community, but need to work different shift hours;

Community Prosecutors — The District needs to return to a system of community prosecutors, where at least one prosecutor from the Attorney General’s office is assigned to each police command district (more than one for certain districts). Community Prosecution involves a long-term, proactive partnership among the prosecutor’s office, law enforcement, the community and public and private organizations. Through these partnerships the authority of the prosecutor’s office can solve problems, improve public safety and enhance community members’ quality of life. At the Ward and ANC level community prosecutors focus on some of the duties customarily associated with community prosecution, such as attending community meetings and responding to quality-of-life complaints, they

also provide crucial support to line prosecutors, who handle the bulk of cases, including everything from robberies and car-jacking to shootings and other serious assaults;

Court-ordered Supervision — A disproportionate number of street crimes are committed by offenders already under some sort of judicial supervision. One way to prevent a large share of criminal activity and cut costs is by helping probation and parole agencies focus their efforts on high-risk offenders in higher-risk neighborhoods and at higher-risk times through a strategy of targeted supervision.”

-Question 2-

There are initiatives to curb crew and gang violence in the city though most of them are geared to young men. Young women are involved more than ever before in crew fueled violence. What will you do to target services to young girls who are engaged in negative activity in the community? What new strategies do you have to curb youth violence?

Alan Page

“We need wraparound services based in the schools and recreational centers that connect young girls with older women mentors and to issue RFPs to area nonprofits to create programs to train young girls how to resolve conflict peacefully (and how to train them to train their peers). I sit on the Board of Directors of a nonprofit, One Common Unity, that has been working on providing peace training to area schools since 2000. We have to convince young girls (and boys) that they are part of this city’s future, are valued, and are loved and write budgets that prove it.”

Bryan Weaver

“So much emphasis in our city is placed on at-risk young men. The city needs to work with already existing nonprofits that work largely (or solely) with at-risk young men and encourage them to expand their programming to include more young women.

The District is also home to some of the most well educated and powerful women in the world. We need to find ways to harness their talents and power to show the young women of the District that anything is possible.

In addition, the District’s system of adjudicating young offenders needs to be completely overhauled. The punishment for children found guilty of a crime should not be completely meted out by the Department of Youth Rehabilitative Services — judges, prosecutors and victim and community impact statements must be taken into consideration in the juvenile justice system. Violent juvenile offenders must be incarcerated with an emphasis placed on training and educational opportunities to decrease recidivism.”

Responses were not received by the print date from the following candidates:

Sekou Biddle

Arkan Haile

Vincent Orange

Tom Brown

Joshua Lopez

Dorothy Douglas

Patrick Mara

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