

## MINUTES OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The meeting was called to order by Senate Judiciary Chairman John Vratil at 3:30 p.m. on January 20, 2004 in Room 313-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Michael O'Neal- excused  
Representative Rick Rehorn- excused  
Representative Dan Williams- excused

Committee staff present:

Jill Wolters, Revisor of Statutes  
Diana Lee, Revisor of Statutes  
Jerry Ann Donaldson, Kansas Legislative Research Department  
Cindy O'Neal, Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Ann Morse, National Conference of State Legislators

Ann Morse discussed immigration issues. It is estimated that there are currently 8 million illegal immigrants residing in the United States. The Bush administration has proposed reform to the U.S. immigration law by proposing a temporary worker program which would match foreign workers with U.S. employers when no Americans can be found to fill the jobs. Work visas would be available for a three year period and be renewable, but all workers would be required to return to their country of origin once their period of work was completed. ([Attachment 1](#))

Congress has several proposals to consider:

1. Border Security & Immigration Improvement Act would establish new visa programs for unauthorized immigrants residing in the United States
2. Border Security & Immigration Reform Act establishes a guest worker program for seasonal and nonseasonal work where temporary workers with three years in the program could be adjusted to permanent resident status.
3. Agricultural Job Opportunity, Benefits & Security Act of 2003 would allow certain unauthorized agricultural workers to adjust to lawfully admitted temporary non-immigrant and permanent resident non-immigrant.
4. CLEAR Act would require states to enforce federal immigration laws or lose federal funds.

In terms of education, all children have access to elementary and secondary schools regardless if they are a legal residence or not. However, current federal law places restrictions on residency requirements for higher education. The Student Adjustment Act of 2003 would permit states to determine state residency for higher education and would authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to cancel the removal and adjust the status of alien college-bound students who are long-term U.S. residents.

Currently 20 states have considered legislation to allow certain long-term unauthorized immigrant students to become eligible for in-state tuition. California, Texas, Utah, and New York have enacted legislation allowing those students to become eligible if they graduated from state high school, have two to three years residence in the state and apply to a state college or university. Washington, Oklahoma, and Illinois have enacted similar legislation. ([Attachment 2](#))

It's estimated that 21 million immigrants speak English "less than very well". This is starting to interfere with physician-patient communications resulting in delays or denials of services. ([Attachment 3](#))

Ms. Mores provided the committee with a copy of "common immigration terms" ([Attachment 4](#)) and a summary of *The Building the New American Community Project* ([Attachment 5](#)) which stresses integration is a two-way process and local private-public partnerships should be made to help with integration.

The Committee watched a clip from a documentary entitled *New Americans* which will be aired on PBS, March 29, 30 & 31<sup>st</sup>. ([Attachment 6](#))

The committee meeting adjourned at 4:45 p.m. The next meeting is scheduled for January 21, 2004.

# STATE AND LOCAL COALITION ON IMMIGRATION IMMIGRANT POLICY PROJECT



## Immigration Reform

### The Bush Administration

On January 7, 2004, President Bush revived a long-dormant proposal to reform US immigration law. He has proposed a temporary worker program "to match willing foreign workers with willing U.S. employers when no Americans can be found to fill the jobs." The program would be open to unauthorized immigrants currently working in the United States, and to new foreign workers. . The program would be open to all sectors of employment. As proposed, visas would be available for a 3-year period and be renewable, but workers would be required to return to their country of origin once their period of work has concluded. Temporary workers would be eligible to apply for permanent status if they qualify under the current system. Approximately 8 million unauthorized immigrants currently reside in the United States and could be affected by this proposal.



### Congressional Proposals

**Border Security and Immigration Improvement Act, H.R. 2899** (sponsored by Congressmen Kolbe with 7 cosponsors) and **S.1461** (sponsored by Senator McCain with 1 cosponsor). These bills would establish new visa programs for unauthorized immigrants residing in the United States and for those seeking to enter the United States as temporary workers (new nonimmigrant visas H-4A and H-4B).



**Border Security and Immigration Reform Act, S.1387** (introduced by Senator Cornyn). The bill would establish a guest worker program for seasonal and nonseasonal work (a new nonimmigrant W-1 and W-2 visa, respectively.) Temporary workers with 3 years in the program could adjust to permanent resident status.



**Agricultural Job Opportunity, Benefits, and Security Act of 2003, H.R. 3142** (introduced by Congressman Cannon with 80 cosponsors) and **S.1645** (introduced by Senator Craig with 49 cosponsors). These bills would allow certain unauthorized agricultural workers to adjust to lawfully admitted temporary nonimmigrant and permanent resident nonimmigrant.

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Attachment 1

## Resources

### **The Urban Institute**

Undocumented Immigrants: Facts and Figures (<http://www.urban.org/url.cfm?ID=1000587>), just released by the nonpartisan Urban Institute's Immigration Studies Program, pulls together key information for analyzing and understanding this front-page topic. (January 12, 2004). For more Urban Institute research on immigration go to <http://urban.org/r/immigration.cfm>.

### **Federal Government**

#### White House

Fact Sheet: Fair and Secure Immigration Reform

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/01/20040107-1.html>

President Bush's Remarks announcing the new temporary worker program:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/01/20040107-3.html>

Congressional bills: <http://thomas.loc.gov>

US Citizenship and Immigration Services website: <http://uscis.gov>

"Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: 1990-2000" (January 2003) provides a chart of the unauthorized immigrant population by state of residence and country of origin.

[http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/III\\_Report\\_1211.pdf](http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/aboutus/statistics/III_Report_1211.pdf)

*Prepared by Ann Morse*

*Program Director, Immigrant Policy Project*

*January 15, 2004*

# STATE AND LOCAL COALITION ON IMMIGRATION IMMIGRANT POLICY PROJECT

December 9, 2003



NATIONAL  
GOVERNORS'  
ASSOCIATION

## In-State Tuition and Unauthorized Immigrant Students

In 1996, the illegal immigration reform law instituted a restriction on states' residency requirements and in-state tuition benefits for higher education, affecting an estimated 50,000-65,000 unauthorized immigrant students annually. Congress is now considering bipartisan legislation to repeal this provision and help certain minor immigrant students gain legal status.



The Student Adjustment Act of 2003 (H.R. 1684) would permit States to determine state residency for higher education purposes and authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to cancel the removal and adjust the status of certain alien college-bound students who are long-term U.S. residents. Eligible students are those: under the age of 21, with good moral character, who have lived in the U.S. for five years, and are enrolled at or above the 7th grade or actively pursuing admission to a college or university. These students become eligible for federal and state higher education assistance while their application for cancellation of removal is pending. Representative Chris Cannon (R-Utah) introduced the bill on April 9, 2003; the bill currently has 117 cosponsors.



In the Senate, the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act (the DREAM Act) would also repeal the federal restrictions on in-state tuition and allow children to adjust their status. The Secretary of Homeland Security may cancel the removal and adjust to conditional permanent resident status those who entered the U.S. before age 16 and have 5 years residence; is a person of good moral character; and has been admitted to a college or university or has earned a high school or equivalent. The applicant must also not be inadmissible or deportable under federal immigration law, and from the age of 16, has never been under a final order of exclusion, deportation, or removal. Educational institutions must register these students as aliens in a DHS database, the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). Students are eligible only for federal loans and work study; not federal grants. Conditional status is valid for 6 years. To adjust from conditional to permanent status, students must complete two years of college or serve two years in the military. S.1545 was introduced by Senator Orrin Hatch on July 31, 2003; the bill currently has 41 cosponsors.



Proponents of these bills argue that the unauthorized immigrant children had no choice in entering the U.S. illegally, have grown up in the U.S., and can make economic and social contributions if allowed to continue their studies. Opponents believe the bills would reward lawbreakers, that only lawful resident students should qualify for resident tuition, and that it could result in added costs to taxpayers.



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Any child, regardless of immigration status, is eligible for free primary and secondary education under a 1982 Supreme Court decision (*Plyler v. Doe*). The Supreme Court feared that denying children an education might create a permanent underclass of illegal immigrants who probably would remain in the United States the rest of their lives. Discrimination against the children would punish them for the acts of their parents, since the children had no choice in entering the United States. The total denial of an education to these children would stamp them with an "enduring disability" that would harm both them and the State all their lives.

When students without legal residency apply for college they are asked for a social security number and citizenship status. While they may still be allowed to attend, they are not eligible for federal aid until they gain legal immigration status. Legal status can sometimes be obtained through family or work-based petitions (e.g., citizen parents by birth or naturalization can apply for adjustment of status for their minor children; citizen spouses can apply for their fiancé(e); an employer can apply for their employee).

#### **STATE ACTIONS:**

In 2002-2003, more than 20 states considered legislation to allow certain long-term unauthorized immigrant students to become eligible for in-state tuition. In 2002, **California, Texas, Utah,** and **New York** enacted legislation permitting these students to become eligible if they graduated from state high schools, have two to three years residence in the state, and apply to a state college or university. The student must sign an affidavit promising to seek legal immigration status. These requirements for unauthorized immigrant students are stricter than the residency requirements for out-of-state students to gain in-state tuition. In 2003, **Washington, Oklahoma** and **Illinois** enacted similar legislation. The Maryland legislature passed similar legislation but it was vetoed by the governor. The Virginia legislature enacted legislation to deny in-state tuition to unlawful residents; the bill was vetoed by the governor.

States that considered legislation in 2002-2003: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

#### References:

Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, P. L. 104-208: Sec. 505 prohibits states from providing a postsecondary education benefit to an alien not lawfully present unless any citizen or national is eligible for such benefit.

S.1545/HR1684 – <http://thomas.loc.gov>

#### *Prepared by:*

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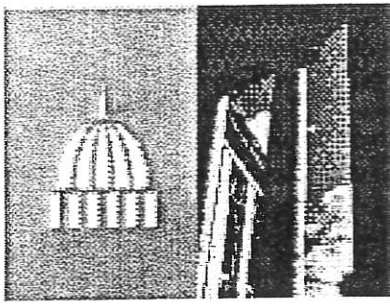
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## Language Access: Helping Newcomers Navigate Health, Social Service Systems

Elba Quiles, a former high school principal from San Juan, Puerto Rico, runs a free English language instruction program at a community college in her adopted hometown of Georgetown, Delaware. A few years back, Quiles added a Spanish class for local Anglos who work with the area's sizeable population of Hispanic migrants, most of whom have jobs in its half-dozen poultry and food processing plants. Now, she and another instructor teach six such classes to a diverse group of students, among them radiologists, therapists, nurses and social workers.

The situation in Georgetown is no longer unique. During the 1990s, the number of foreign-born U.S. residents rose to 31 million, or 11 percent of the population, and according to 2000 Census data, 21.3 million of the newcomers speak English "less than very well," up from 13.9 million in 1990. All told, the number of other languages spoken here tops 300, from the more-common (Chinese, Russian and Spanish) to the more-obscure (Croatian, Somali and Urdu).

In medical settings, the language gap can interfere with physician-patient communications, resulting in delays or denials of service or in care that's based on incomplete or inaccurate information as clinic and hospital workers turn to unqualified interpreters—including minor children—to translate a patient's symptoms. In addition, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) notes, people with limited English proficiency often don't understand the basics of how to apply for programs for which they and their families may be eligible, such as Medicaid, the Title XXI State Children's Health Insurance Program and an array of social service and welfare programs.

As Quiles puts it, health care professionals in doctors' offices and hospitals that treat large numbers of non-English speakers "need to know the vocabulary" of other languages, but as important, they also need to know "the culture" in order to understand and respond to the patient as a person, not simply a case. Minnesota's experience with Hmong refugees—who've settled in the state in large numbers—illustrates the point. In the Hmong language, there is no word for cancer, or even a concept of it, and in trying to explain radiation, inexperienced interpreters have described it as "we're going to put a fire in you"—an obvious deterrent to treatment.

### FEDERAL GUIDANCE: A CIVIL RIGHTS APPROACH

Now, the federal government is taking steps to address the problem *via* a "guidance" that reiterates the need for agencies to avoid discrimination against people with limited English proficiency on grounds of national origin. In the health care field, the guidance applies to all entities receiving federal funds, including state, county and local health and welfare agencies; hospitals and clinics; managed care plans; nursing homes and senior centers; mental health centers; Head Start programs; and contractors. What that means in practical terms is that providers must offer all non-English speaking patients free language assistance that assures "meaningful access" to services—a daunting task, even for facilities in big cities that have a pool of potential translators at their disposal.

To state and local governments and the provider community, cost concerns loom large. In a report issued in March, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) put the annual cost of interpretation services to patients with limited English proficiency as high as \$267.6 million, covering 66.1 million emergency, inpatient, outpatient and dental visits. At the same time, OMB said that greater access can "substantially improve" the health and quality of life of many immigrant

[*Language*, p.5;

### IN THIS ISSUE

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An executive order issued in 2000 seeks to avoid discrimination on the basis of national origin. For providers of health care, that means ensuring that all patients with limited English proficiency have 'meaningful access' to services. A look at the landscape.

#### STATE SPEAK 2

Manny Martins, who's back at the helm of TennCare after time in the private sector and academia, sheds light on recent reform of Tennessee's innovative Medicaid waiver program.

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#### TRACKING TRENDS 7

States are in a budget bind, and Medicaid is a key target for cuts. Cost sharing is getting scrutiny.

#### FYI 8

All 29 of Ohio's Appalachian counties and a few urban areas as well have initiated programs to eradicate head lice as a way to keep kids in school.

*State Health Notes is supported in part by grants from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, Merck & Co. Inc. and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.*

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## CONFERENCE SLATE

✦ *Advancing the Agenda: Leadership in the New Health Care Environment*. Oct. 27-29, **Chicago**. Hosted by the American Association of Health Plans, the 7<sup>th</sup> Annual State Issues Retreat will explore the evolution and complexities of the health care market in the states. Issues to be addressed include: regulatory environment; "affirmative" legislation; physician antitrust exemptions; small group reform; health care costs; prompt payment of claims; provider contracting/reimbursement; mandated benefits; and the 2003 political outlook. To register, call (877) 291-AAHP or visit <http://www.aahp.org>

✦ *3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Conference of the Health Legacy Partnership (HELP)*. Oct. 29, **Washington, D.C.** Cosponsored by the Joseph H. Kanter Family Foundation and the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, the meeting will feature the work of a third sponsor—the eHealth Initiative, a nonprofit consortium of more than 100 organizations dedicated to improving the quality, safety and cost-effectiveness of health care through information technology. Speakers will include officials from the Bush Administration, Congress and the industry to discuss their respective roles in promoting development of a national health information infrastructure. For additional information, call Cameron Argetsinger at (202) 638-5687.

✦ *Seminars in Health Services Research Methods*. Nov. 4-6, **Washington, D.C.** Sponsored by the Academy for Health Services Research and Health Policy (recently renamed AcademyHealth), the focus of the seminars will be on "Using Federal and State Databases," with six in-depth courses on specific products. In addition, the opening day will offer workshops on data privacy, use of supplemental nonhealth databases and the National Center for Health Statistics' Trends in Health and Aging database warehouse. Register online at <http://www.academyhealth.org/seminars/fall2002>; for more on the series, go to [www.academyhealth.org/seminars](http://www.academyhealth.org/seminars)

### SAVE THE DATE!!

NCSL's Sixth Annual Health Conference takes place Nov. 17-19 in **New Orleans**. For agenda and information, visit <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/health/health.htm> or call Joanne Stroud at (303) 364-7700.

## Language, from p. 1

families and that language assistance may "measurably increase the effectiveness of public health and safety programs."

Help with compliance, financial and otherwise, is available. In an Aug. 31, 2000 letter to state Medicaid directors, for example, DHHS clarified that federal Medicaid and Title XXI matching funds are obtainable for expenditures on oral and written translation services, whether for staff or contract interpreters or telephone services. In addition, the department's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) is offering technical assistance to states for a variety of promising practices aimed at helping newcomers navigate health and social service systems, including community language banks; state-supported language offices; simultaneous interpretation using off-site technology; multicultural projects using community outreach workers; translated print/on-line documents; telephone information lines with frequently spoken languages on recorded messages; signage; and outreach.

## GUIDANCE PARAMETERS

The move to assure language access began on Aug. 11, 2000, when President Clinton issued an executive order directing all federal agencies that fund nonfederal entities to publish written policies on how both they and the recipients of the funds can ensure "meaningful access" to people with limited English proficiency. The order, which sought to reinforce Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act barring discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin under any program that receives federal financial assistance, gave the Department of Justice (DOJ) responsibility for issuing the guidance to other agencies and ensuring cross-agency consistency as well as monitoring and enforcement.

In its final guidance, issued June 18, DOJ asked all federal agencies to use its model in creating their access plans and reiterated four factors to be considered in individualized assessments of the obligation: the number of people eligible for a program; the frequency with which they use it; the nature and importance of program services to people's lives; and the program's resources and costs.

The process slowed a bit last fall, when DOJ required federal agencies to seek additional public comment on their guidances and Congress asked OMB for its cost-benefit analysis, but it appears to be back on track. At DHHS, for example, the Office of Civil

Rights issued its policy guidance on Aug. 30, 2000, providing "additional clarification of existing responsibilities" under Title VI. On Feb. 1 of this year, it republished the guidance and is now reviewing those comments. Specifically, it sought input on cost-effective ways to provide services, suggestions for technical assistance and descriptions of the costs of translation, interpretation or other language services. A final document is expected later this year; meantime, the August 2000 guidance remains in effect.

In its document, DHHS defines "meaningful access" as language assistance that results in accurate, effective communications between provider and client, at no cost to the client. Typically, effective programs are presumed to have four elements—an evaluation of the language needs of the population being served, a written policy on language access, staff training and monitoring—though OCR will assess compliance on a case-by-case basis. If efforts at voluntary compliance fail, the office can terminate funds if the provider, after being given the opportunity for an administrative hearing or a referral to DOJ for injunctive relief, still falls short of the goal.

## THE FINANCING ANGLE

In its cost-benefit analysis of the guidance as it affects the health care arena, OMB suggested a host of advantages to providing language assistance, among them better communication between patients with limited English proficiency and English-speaking providers; greater patient satisfaction; more confidentiality and truer "informed consent" in medical procedures; fewer misdiagnoses and medical errors; cost savings through fewer emergency room visits; less staff time in dealing with non-English speaking patients; and fewer eligibility and payment errors.

As the agency's multi-million dollar price tag suggests, however, those improvements come at a cost, and states are struggling to figure out how to pay for compliance. According to OMB, the federal government could do two things to help out: first, create uniformity among the dispensers and the recipients of federal funds, while still taking care to build in flexibility to address local circumstances; and second, improve the availability of telephone interpretation services and access to them. It suggested, for example, that bulk purchases of language services could improve efficiency and achieve economies of

[Language, p. 6]

scale, especially for languages that are encountered with less frequency.

For their part, states have already developed a number of methods for providing language services, including salary premiums for bilingual medical staff; language classes for medical staff specific to the setting; nonprofit language banks that recruit, train and schedule interpreters; volunteer interpreter services; and remote simultaneous interpretation. Hourly rates for the services range from \$25-\$60 for staff interpreters and language banks to \$130 or more for telephone language lines.

To help offset the cost of interpreter services—either direct or under contract with providers or health plans—states can draw down the federal match under both Medicaid and Title XXI in one of two ways: They can bill for language assistance as part of another medical service, raising the base rate accordingly, or they can bill for it as an administrative expense. The administrative match rate for Medicaid is 50 percent; for Title XXI, it is capped at 10 percent.

**MAKING IT WORK**

Despite a lack of written federal guidelines on how to apply for the match, at least five states (Hawaii, Maine, Minnesota, Utah and Washington) are receiving the funds and putting them to work. Here are snapshots of what three of the five have done.

✦ In Minnesota, languages spoken now include Amharic, Arabic, Cambodian, Chinese, Croatian, Hmong, Korean, Lao, Liberian, Oromo, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Sudanese and Vietnamese—a reflection of the estimated 225,000 immigrants and refugees who have settled there over the past 20 years. Over the last few years, the state Department of Health has developed a wealth of information to enhance language access, including a spoken-language resource guide; professional standards for interpreters; contact information for interpreter services and payment rates; a translation protocol for written materials; and examples of new software to aid in translation.

Last year, the Legislature approved a two-year, \$4.3 million initiative (including \$1.9 million in federal matching funds) to improve access to medical services by adding interpreter services to limited English proficiency clients in the state's Medicaid program.

✦ Like many other states, Washington has been sued under Title VI, and as part of a consent decree issued more than 10 years ago to assure effective communication between patients and health providers, it established language support services and launched certification of interpreters (now available in seven languages). No civil suits have been filed since the programs began. Washington was also the first state to use the Medicaid match to help offset the expense of interpretation services.

Starting in 1992, it established two contracting structures under Medicaid. For public hospitals and health departments, it enters into "interlocal agreements," reimbursing 50 percent of the cost of hiring interpreters, offset by its 50 percent federal administrative match (\$3 million in 2000), with no state money involved. For private physicians, clinics and outpatient services at hospitals, it pays interpreter agencies directly, to the tune of \$10 million a year in federal and state Medicaid dollars. The funds support services to the estimated 160,000 Medicaid recipients with limited English-speaking skills.

To ensure better quality control, accountability and efficiency in the private contracts, the state will soon move to a "brokerage system," using intermediaries between providers and interpreter agencies to improve scheduling and payment processes. The change is expected to save up to \$2.6 million in federal and state funds between January and June of next year. According to Tom Gray, section manager for transportation and interpreter services in the Medical Assistance Administration, the move will not supplant a provider's responsibility to assure language access. If the broker is unable to make an interpreter available, it will be up to the provider to adhere to the spirit and the letter of

the law by finding another qualified person to do the job.

✦ In Maine, interest in adding sign language as a reimbursable service under Medicaid paved the way for adding foreign language interpreters. After convening public hearings and inviting public comment, the program agency revised its manual to add interpreters for sign language and foreign language as covered services and in January 2001, began reimbursing physicians for part of the cost they incur in hiring interpreters (up to \$30 an hour, or about half the going rate.) Hospitals cannot bill separately for interpreter services but the costs are allowable as part of their Medicaid reimbursement rates.

While the system isn't perfect, Meryl Troop, director of multicultural services in the Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services, said providers in general "are less reluctant" to make interpretive services available than in the past. And though some resent having to pay the difference between Medicaid and the cost of the interpreters, many acknowledge they would now be liable for the full cost and are glad for the help.

✦ Other states have stepped forward as well. In Massachusetts, for instance, an emergency room interpreter bill was enacted in April 2000; in April 2001, New Jersey decided to develop cultural and language competency courses and improved outreach; and in August 2001, Oregon created a 25-member council on health care interpreters to address testing, certification and funding issues.

While it's too soon to assess the effectiveness of any one approach or the full benefits and costs of compliance, state officials agree that access to the federal match for interpreter services is a great beginning. In tough budget times, however, many challenges remain to finding the right prescription for language access. ✦ *by Ann Morse, program director, NCSL's Immigrant Policy Project*

(For a clearinghouse of information, tools and technical assistance on limited English proficiency and language services, visit <http://www.lep.gov>)

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# STATE AND LOCAL COALITION ON IMMIGRATION

## IMMIGRANT POLICY PROJECT



### COMMON IMMIGRATION TERMS

The definitions listed below include commonly used terms for immigrants and the conditions for their admission to the United States, as well as new terms created under the 1996 welfare reform law. The definitions follow a continuum of permanent to temporary to unauthorized immigrants.

**Immigrant.** The term is often used generally to refer to aliens residing in the United States, but its specific legal meaning is any legal alien in the United States other than those in the specified class of nonimmigrant aliens such as temporary visitors or students. Immigrant is also used synonymously with lawful permanent resident.

**Qualified Alien:** The term, created in the 1996 welfare reform legislation (P.L. 104-193), refers to lawful permanent residents, refugees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, asylees, aliens paroled into the United States for a period of at least one year, aliens granted withholding of deportation by the INS, aliens granted conditional entry into the United States, and certain battered alien spouses and children. "Qualified" immigrants are generally eligible for federal public benefits on the same basis as citizens if they entered before Aug. 22, 1996, when the welfare law was enacted. Qualified immigrants entering after Aug. 22, 1996, are generally barred from federal assistance for five years. Different restrictions and limits apply to qualified immigrants' eligibility, depending on the immigration category.

**Not Qualified Alien:** The term means any immigrant who is not a "qualified alien," including undocumented immigrants, nonimmigrants and most PRUCOL immigrants. "Not qualified" immigrants are ineligible for federal, state and local public benefits covered by welfare reform, unless a specific exception applies.

**Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR).** An LPR is an immigrant who has been lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. Lawful permanent residents are granted admission to the United States on the basis of family relation or job skill. Refugees and asylees may adjust to LPR status after one year of continuous residence. Lawful permanent residents may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjust to LPR status with the INS after entering the United States. Generally, lawful permanent residents are those individuals who have "green cards" and are permitted to apply for naturalization after five years of U.S. residence.

**Refugee.** A person who flees his or her country due to persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Refugees are eligible for federal resettlement assistance. The 2004 ceiling for refugee arrivals is 70,000. The term "refugee" as a legal definition includes both those admitted as refugees into the United States and asylees—those who are already present in the country when asylum is requested and granted.



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Attachment 4

**Nonimmigrants.** Nonimmigrants are those who are allowed to enter the United States for a specific purpose and for a limited period of time, such as tourists, students, business visitors, diplomats and specialty occupations such as high tech workers or seasonal agricultural workers. Approximately 28 million nonimmigrants entered the United States in FY 2002.

**Unauthorized immigrant.** Also known as an illegal alien or undocumented worker, this is someone who enters or lives in the United States without official authorization, either by entering illegally or by violating the terms of his or her admission (for example, entering without inspection by the INS, entry based on fraud, overstaying the authorized period of admission or working without authorization). Approximately 300,000 undocumented immigrants enter and stay in the United States each year.

**Naturalization.** This is the process by which a foreign-born individual becomes a citizen of the United States. To naturalize, immigrants must be at least 18 years old; have been lawful permanent residents of the United States for five years (three years if married to a U.S. citizen); demonstrate a basic knowledge of English, American government and history; and have good moral character. During FY 2002, nearly 574,000 people became naturalized citizens. At the close of FY2002, there was also a backlog of 623,000 naturalization applications.

*Prepared by Ann Morse  
NCSL's Immigrant Policy Project  
January 2004*

## NATIONAL PARTNERS

### LEAD AGENCY

National Conference of State Legislatures

### RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

Migration Policy Institute • Urban Institute

### TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

National Immigration Forum • Southeast Asia Resource Action Center



## PROJECT SUMMARY

The *Building the New American Community* Project is an effort to foster and identify the elements of successful integration – to understand what that means, what works, what doesn't work, and why. The 3-year initiative, funded by the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement, is a response to the increasing diversity of refugees and immigrants in the United States, recent settlement patterns to "nontraditional" receiving communities, and the devolution of responsibilities for refugee and immigrant support services from federal to state government.

Four principles underlie this Project's concept of successful integration:

1. Integration is a two-way process that benefits both newcomers and the receiving communities;
2. The local coalition should involve a public-private partnership that reaches across levels of government and includes a broad array of nongovernmental organizations;
3. Refugees and immigrants should be involved in decision-making; and,
4. Specific interventions should lead to systemic change that will improve refugee/immigrant integration.

Coalitions in three sites have been awarded funding to create, implement, and assess their own local integration projects. Each site will also benefit from research, assessment, and technical assistance provided by the National Partners. In each of the sites – Lowell, Massachusetts, Nashville, Tennessee and Portland, Oregon – civic participation was identified a common, critical element. Each site also has a unique and innovative approach to the integration of their refugee and immigrant populations. Lowell, for example, emphasizes leadership and access to jobs for newcomers. Nashville focuses on workforce and business development. In Portland, established refugees mentor those who have arrived more recently by tapping neighborhood associations.

Although funding is limited to three demonstration sites, the project has also launched a public discussion group to share lessons learned from the demonstrations and to encourage national discussion among other interested communities about promising practices, needed research, and convening/networking opportunities.

"Building the New American Community" is a partnership of five organizations. The National Conference of State Legislatures' Immigrant Policy Project serves as the overall project manager and coordinates the research and technical assistance activities. The Urban Institute ([www.urban.org](http://www.urban.org)) and the Migration Policy Institute ([www.migrationpolicy.org](http://www.migrationpolicy.org)) comprise the research and analysis team. The National Immigration Forum ([www.immigrationforum.org](http://www.immigrationforum.org)) and the Southeast Asia Resource Action Center ([www.searac.org](http://www.searac.org)) serve as the technical assistance team. Approximately 90 percent of the full project budget is federally-funded. "Building the New American Community" is underwritten by an award from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement.

For more information, please contact: Ann Morse at 202-624-8697  
Website: [http://www.ncsl.org/programs/immig/community\\_orr.htm](http://www.ncsl.org/programs/immig/community_orr.htm)

# Kansas—The State of Inclusion

According to the 2000 Census, in 2000,

5% of Kansans were foreign-born

9% of Kansans speak a language other than English at home

7% of Kansans were Latino, compared to 12.5% of the total U.S. population

78% of Latino Kansans were of Mexican origin

Over one-third of all foreign-born residents of Kansas were naturalized citizens in 2000, despite the fact that over 55% of all foreign-born Kansans entered the U.S. between 1990 and 2000, making it unlikely that all had accumulated the necessary 5 years of permanent residence to be eligible for citizenship.

Kansas' foreign-born population is quite diverse: 55% are Latin American, 28% Asian, 11.2% European, 2.7% African, and 2.7% North American.

Kansans' ancestry reflects great historic diversity. The 2000 Census reports that:

11% of Kansans trace their ancestry to England, 26% to Germany, and 12% to Ireland

Represented among ancestries in Kansas are nearly every region of the world, including Arabs, Croatians, Czechs, Danes, Dutch, French, Hungarians, Iranians, Norwegians, Poles, Russians, sub-Saharan and West Africans from numerous countries, and Latin Americans. Over 24% reported multiple ancestries.

Kansas' schools provide a glimpse of the diversity and great promise among our youth. Several communities have high schools with student bodies more than 30% Latino and Asian, many of them foreign-born or children of immigrants: Garden City, Liberal, Emporia, Wichita, Dodge City, and Kansas City, among others. Many have schools that are diversifying, with over 10% Latino and Asian populations, including Overland Park, Olathe, Salina, Hutchinson, Hays, Goodland, Great Bend, and Newton.

Beyond the numbers, immigrants and refugees and their families are contributing to Kansas' economy, through employment and entrepreneurship; society, through sharing of rich cultural traditions; and future prosperity in innumerable ways.



# THE NEW AMERICANS — COMING SOON

⓪ BACK

Meet the "new Americans" profiled in the upcoming PBS series. Here are their stories.



**Ogoni refugees from Nigeria** are English-speaking and educated—yet in Chicago, they work as maids, janitors and cooking assistants. Barine Wiwa-Lawani, is the mother of four teenagers and the sister of slain activist Ken Sara-Wiwa, whose execution by the Nigerian government led to the Ogonis' refugee plight. Barine ran a thriving catering school and two restaurants in Nigeria. Israel Nwidor, trained as a chemical engineer, became an environmental activist back home. Though they did not choose to come to America, he and his wife, Ngozi, are determined to succeed and provide for their two young children despite the many obstacles they face.



**Dominicans Ricardo Rodriguez and José Garcia** are highly prized baseball prospects for the Los Angeles Dodgers. We follow them from the Dodger camp in Santa Domingo to spring training in Florida and through their first years in America and professional baseball in places as far-flung and overwhelmingly white as Great Falls, Montana.



**Naima is a Palestinian woman** who falls in love with and marries Hatem, a first-generation Palestinian American. With one brother dead and another imprisoned because of the Intifada, Naima was determined to refuse any local suitor. Following her marriage and subsequent journey to America, we witness her struggle with the distance from her family and culture and the demands of her new husband and her career as a teacher in a Chicago day care center.



**Anjan Bacchu is a computer programmer from Bangalore** (the Silicon Valley of India) who migrated on an H1B visa to the San Francisco Bay Area to pursue an Internet fortune and "explore the world beyond India." Through Anjan we gain access to the fast moving, multinational start-up companies and the more than 60,000 other Indian immigrants who have come to chase the most cutting edge version of the American Dream.



**We follow the plight of Pedro Flores, a Mexican working as a meatpacker** in rural Southeast Kansas as he tries to secure the sponsorship needed to obtain visas for the entire family to join him in the U.S. His story dramatizes the profound changes taking place in America's heartland. Working in one of the nations most dangerous industries, poor and Third World immigrants try to build a new life in communities that have mixed feelings about their presence.



**What is *The New Americans*?**

This new PBS miniseries looks intimately at the American dream through the eyes of immigrants and refugees — from Nigeria, India, the Dominican Republic, the West Bank, México and Vietnam. A diverse group, they've come with myriad hopes: to achieve athletic glory or high-tech industry riches; to escape poverty and persecution; to marry or pursue a new way of life. Planned to be broadcast in 2003, *The New Americans* captures the breadth and scope of the immigrants' and refugees' everyday lives, from before they leave their homeland through their tumultuous first years in America. The miniseries is a production of Kartemquin Films, the award-winning producers of *Hoop Dreams*.

**Why are these stories important NOW?**

The face of U.S. immigration has changed dramatically in recent years. The New York Times (2/07/02) reported that in 2000, the United States was home to 56 million foreign-born residents and children of immigrants, compared to 34 million just three decades earlier. Immigrants to the United States are making new lives for themselves in large cities and small towns across the country. Unfortunately, as throughout U.S. history, many Americans feel ambivalence — or worse — toward immigrants.

As our economy slows, and as suspicion of newcomers increases in the wake of 9/11, it is important to look at who is coming to the United States, why they are leaving their homelands and how we can support and encourage their integration into civic life. With diverse cultures intermingling in many U.S. communities, the need for greater understanding and bridge building becomes more urgent.

**Activating the Campaign**

The year-long campaign includes a range of practical materials for community stakeholders — new tools to help them focus public attention on immigrant and refugee issues in 21st century America. Developed by Active Voice/Television Race Initiative specifically for receiving communities, immigrant- and refugee-serving organizations, funders, policy makers, educators, faith-based groups and media professionals, the materials can promote a range of positive community outcomes:

**BUILD BRIDGES**

- Bring cultures together
- Connect newcomers, long-term residents and communities of color
- Encourage proactive, interethnic dialogue and coalition-building

**TELL STORIES**

- Stimulate immigrant and refugee storytelling, expression, reportage
- Create more accurate, authentic, individual and human understanding of the range of immigrant experiences

**ENGAGE IN COMMUNITY**

- Encourage newcomer participation in civic life
- Support emerging leadership from within immigrant communities

**SENSITIZE PROVIDERS**

- As a professional development tool, encourage staff to deal more effectively and sensitively with immigrants

**HIGHLIGHT SUCCESSES**

- Showcase successful examples of how different communities respond to rapid demographic shifts

**DELIBERATE/MAKE POLICY**

- Put a human face on issues such as family reunification, economic self-sufficiency, political asylum

**RE-VIEWING IMMIGRATION**

- Illuminate issues of changing demographics
- Consider why people migrate
- Define who is "an American"
- Ask why some people elect to integrate while others do not



## What Tools will be Available?

### Video modules

In partnership with service providers, advocates and practitioners, Active Voice/Television Race Initiative (AV/TRI) will create several videos of excerpts from *The New Americans* — strategically selected trigger scenes that can heighten understanding of what immigrants and receiving communities face today.

### Training/technical support

The Active Voice/Television Race Initiative team of facilitators, trainers and media strategists will help communities and organizations leverage *The New Americans* series and related materials. In particular, TRI staff will customize technical assistance to practitioners, service providers, educators and partners, thereby building capacity on the grassroots and institutional level.

**Kartemquin Films** has a 35-year history of producing critically acclaimed social issue documentaries. Recent award winners include *Hoop Dreams*, *Golub* and *Vietnam, Long Time Coming*. Kartemquin's films have been used by educational institutions, community organizations and individual families to better understand a changing world. For more information visit [www.kartemquin.com](http://www.kartemquin.com).

**Outreach Extensions** is conducting a parallel and complementary campaign for *The New Americans*, as part of the *Making Connections Media Outreach Initiative*. The Initiative links public television stations to local stakeholders, and offers media support to local coalitions that are part of The Annie E. Casey Foundation's *Making Connections Initiative*, a multifaceted, long-term effort to transform tough neighborhoods into family-supportive environments. The 22 *Making Connections* cities include:

## Community Action Kit

AV/TRI's Community Action Kit, a guide to planning and implementing community activities, will maximize the impact of the broadcast and the video modules. The kit includes:

- Community planning guides
- Theme-based discussion guides
- Case studies of successful related projects

## Who is Active Voice?

**Active Voice** is a multi-cultural nonprofit team that helps groups use social issue television programs and films as tools for community-building, citizen engagement and partnership development. Active Voice is an outgrowth of the **Television Race Initiative** — a media model based on creative collaborations among public television stations, community organizations, civil rights leaders, interfaith networks, independent film and series producers, and foundations. Since 1998, the team has used selected broadcasts as a framework for sustained community dialogue and problem-solving on race relations and other social issues.

## Where can I get more information?

To inquire about *The New Americans* Community Campaign, contact us at:

Active Voice/Television Race Initiative  
2601 Mariposa Street, 3rd Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94110

415-553-2841

Fax: 415-553-2848

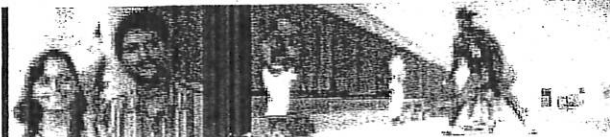
E-mail: [nkim@pov.org](mailto:nkim@pov.org)

visit [www.pbs.org/pov/tvraceinitiative](http://www.pbs.org/pov/tvraceinitiative)

Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Camden, Denver, Des Moines, Detroit, Hartford, Indianapolis, Louisville, Miami, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Oakland, Philadelphia, Providence, San Antonio, San Diego, Savannah, Seattle, St. Louis and Washington, D.C.

The **Independent Television Service (ITVS)** is providing production and presentation funding for *The New Americans*, including a Community Connection Project (CCP) civic engagement campaign that

consists of an interactive Web site, innovative ESL curricula, and student-coordinated seminars and workshops at community colleges throughout the country. In 1996, ITVS launched CCP to maximize the use of media as a tool for community development through grassroots outreach. CCP collaborates with local field organizers, national and community-based organizations, and public television stations to foster dialogue, develop lasting partnerships and implement positive action.



Initial funding for this AV/TRI campaign comes from the **John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation** and the **James Irvine Foundation**.



# THE NEW AMERICANS

Video Modules  
Community-Friendly Resources

**The New Americans**, produced by Kartemquin Films, is a seven-hour PBS/ITVS miniseries premiering April 2004 that captures the search for the American Dream through the eyes of today's immigrants and refugees. These families come from Nigeria, India, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and the Israeli-occupied West Bank, each with different hopes for a new life in the United States. The New Americans explores the dreams of these newcomers before they leave their homelands, and follows their first years in America.

### Video Modules Available

Active Voice and Kartemquin Films are producing short, themed video excerpts highlighting different issues related to immigrants and refugees. Each 20-40 minute story excerpt is accompanied by a toolkit containing a discussion guide, training curriculum, and resource lists, and these "beta test" modules are being made available to select nonprofit organizations and grantmakers in exchange for their feedback. *(The modules and kits will be finalized and available in 2004 for a nominal fee.)* The beta-test modules currently available at no cost to qualified organizations are:

#### **"Supporting Families: Helping Teachers and Other Professionals Meet the Needs of Immigrant Families"**

*funded by Zellerbach Family Foundation*

Designed to serve the professional development needs of schools and service organizations, this module illustrates the common hopes and particular challenges of immigrant families and their children. Beta-testing has also revealed that this module can be an important tool for encouraging immigrant parents to participate in their children's education. California Tomorrow is also testing this module for additional uses for urban teachers, and the University of Minnesota's Hubert H. Humphrey Institute is exploring its use in rural school districts.

#### **"Finding Community: The Road Toward Immigrant Civic Participation"**

*funded by The James Irvine Foundation*

This module has three specific purposes:

1. To train service providers on the opportunities for immigrants' civic engagement,
2. To support emerging leadership among immigrant communities,
3. To spark conversations between policymakers and the newcomers they serve about the value of and obstacles to participation in public life.

This module is being incubated by the Central Valley Partnership for Citizenship and the Northern California Citizenship Project.

#### **"Building Bridges: Deepening Understanding Between Long-Term Residents and New Immigrants"**

*funded by the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation*

This module follows new Americans as they join churches, adjust to cultural differences and stereotypes, and build relationships across language and cultural barriers. These stories are singled out in a module to foster dialogue, build cultural competency and inspire bridge-building between long-term residents and newcomers. This module has been adopted on a test-basis by Harmony Works, a group that facilitates intergroup dialogue in the Twin Cities.

### Preview a Module

If your organization would like to participate in beta-testing a module for free or place a pre-order to purchase a module when available, contact Ibukun Olude at 415.553.2841 or at [info@activevoice.net](mailto:info@activevoice.net).



Active Voice is a team of strategic communication specialists who put powerful, socially relevant film to work for personal and global change in communities, workplaces, and campuses across America. Through distinguished partnerships, guides, trainings, panels, workshops and small group facilitation, Active Voice turns film into an indispensable tool for understanding and positive action. Formerly known as the Television Race Initiative (TRI), Active Voice is a division of independent media innovator American Documentary Inc. (AmDoc) a nonprofit 501(c)(3) organization.

KARTEMQUIN  
FILMS



**ActiveVoice**<sup>TM</sup> a division of American Documentary Inc., uses powerful documentary films as the basis for campaigns that inspire participants to positive action – civic engagement, volunteerism and coalition building.

Campaigns include companion materials for the films, and training for the facilitators of discussions held before and after film screenings. Active Voice's diverse, experienced staff also helps clients – producers, national and grassroots organizations, youth groups, social justice advocates, universities, public agencies and more – assess community awareness, recruit partners, develop evaluation tools, raise funds and plan long-term strategies.



# Initiatives 2003

## THE NEW AMERICANS COMMUNITY CAMPAIGN

Active Voice's "centerpiece" campaign takes complex, emotionally gripping content from this documentary miniseries to encourage discourse and alliances between policymakers, newly arrived immigrants and refugees, long-term residents and national and civic organizations. In association with ITVS and Outreach Extensions.

### The New Americans

This miniseries looks intimately at the American dream through the eyes of immigrants and refugees - from Nigeria, India, the Dominican Republic, the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Mexico. A diverse group, they've come with myriad hopes: to achieve athletic glory or high-tech industry riches; to escape poverty and persecution; to marry or pursue a new way of life. From the award-winning producers of Hoop Dreams.

Campaign elements include:

- Local forums, screenings, press briefings, cultural events and other activities in pilot sites throughout the country
- Alliances with national partners ranging from National Conference of State Legislators to National Parent Teacher Association (PTA) to National Immigration Forum
- 15- to 20-minute video modules and training resources on themes including "civic participation," "youth leadership," and "sensitizing educators"
- Facilitated workshops for universities, youth organizations and service agencies

*Initial funding for The New Americans Community Campaign comes from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, The James Irvine Foundation, Surdna Foundation, and the Zellerbach Family Foundation.*

ITVS/PBS fall 2003  
Produced by Steve James,  
Gordon Quinn and Gita Saedi

## GLOBAL LIVES

This new media strategy, launched with The New Americans Community Campaign, uses select independent documentaries (described below) that follow the lives of immigrants and refugees in America in order to promote greater public understanding of our world and more engagement in international affairs. Working with Active Voice, partners can use these stories to connect viewers to relevant resources, organizations, and local opportunities for dialogue on foreign policy, cultural diversity and globalization issues. A project developed in association with P.O.V./American Documentary Inc.

### Discovering Dominga: A Survivor's Story

A 29-year-old mother discovers she is a survivor of one of the most egregious massacres in Guatemalan history. Co-presented by ITVS and LPB.

P.O.V./PBS, July 8, 2003  
Produced by Patricia Flynn  
and Mary Jo McConahay

### Lost Boys of Sudan

Three young refugees of the Sudanese civil war, known as the "Lost Boys", are followed from a Kenyan refugee camp through their first year in the United States.

P.O.V./PBS fall 2003  
Produced by Megan Mylan,  
Jon Shenk and Frances Reid

### The Sixth Section

Mexican immigrants in Newburgh, NY form a neighborhood association to send money to their small town in Mexico. A Diverse Voices Project Selection.

P.O.V./PBS  
September 2, 2003  
Produced by Alex Rivera

### Farmingville

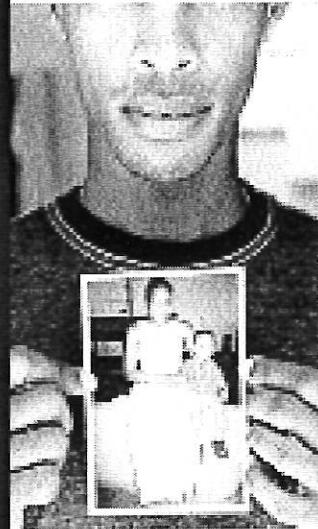
When Farmingville, Long Island becomes the nation's first community to reject a hiring hall for day laborers, a national anti-Hispanic movement is further inflamed. Co-presented by ITVS.

In production  
P.O.V./PBS 2004  
Produced by Carlos Sandoval  
and Catherine Tambini

### Sentenced Home

Sentenced Home follows the heart-breaking sagas of several Cambodian Americans from their birth in the Killing Fields, their youth on America's mean streets, their struggles in courtrooms and prisons, to their unwilling return to Cambodia decades later.

In production - Airdate TBD  
Produced by Nicole Newnham  
and David Grabius



glo  
transnatio



immig

culture



Produced by  
the Independent  
Production Fund

Produced by  
Kikim Media and Unity  
Productions Foundation

race

globalization  
nationalism



migration



faith

## THE ISLAM PROJECT

The Islam Project is a community engagement campaign that uses two PBS documentaries to enhance understanding about Islam and Muslims.

### Muslims

Through detailed portraits of people in their daily lives, viewers experience what it means to be Muslim in places as dissimilar as Nigeria, Iran, Egypt, Turkey, Malaysia and the United States. (*FRONTLINE, PBS 2002*)

### Muhammad: Legacy of a Prophet

The film tells the story of the 7th century prophet who changed world history in 23 years and continues to shape the lives of more than 1.2 billion people worldwide. (*A KQED Presentation, PBS 2002*)

Campaign elements include:

- National and local partnerships with interfaith groups, Muslim organizations, educators, civil rights leaders, policymakers and media professionals nationwide
- Discussion guide with ideas for community-building action steps, background information on Islam, and additional resources
- Theme-based video modules and Discussion guides including "American Muslim Experience," "Islam: Beliefs and Practices," "Muhammad's Example in Action" and "Women in Islam"
- The California Islam Project, which will enable coalitions in five California cities to organize customized community-building activities, such as law enforcement sensitivity training, Jewish-Muslim bridge building, and bias prevention
- Islam Project Workplace Toolkit, which will be developed in collaboration with enlightened workplaces and made available throughout the country

*Funding for The Islam Project was secured by the producers and provided by Carnegie Corporation of New York, The James Irvine Foundation, The Nathan Cummings Foundation, Surdna Foundation, and the Hasan Family Foundation. Funding for the Islam Project in the Workplace is made possible by a grant under the NCCJ-ChevronTexaco Foundation September 11th Anti-Bias Project.*

## Clients 2003 (partial list)

Produced by WITNESS,  
the Rights Now Campaign of  
Columbia University Law  
School's Human Rights  
Institute, and the Ella Baker  
Center for Human Rights

PBS spring 2003

### Books Not Bars

Books Not Bars documents the rapid expansion of the United States criminal justice system; the corresponding reduction in funding for education and social services; and the impact of these trends on marginalized communities, especially young people in communities of color.

### FRONTLINE/World Campus/Community Engagement Campaign

Produced by the executive producers of FRONTLINE, WGBH/ Boston and KQED/San Francisco PBS' international news magazine uncovering "stories from a small planet." A new public television series about the people, places and forces that divide, connect and shape our lives in today's global society. In partnership with KQED's Education Network.

### State of Denial

Explores the issues of AIDS and HIV on a personal level in South Africa, the global health inequities in AIDS treatment, and the political, social, economic, and cultural factors responsible for the spread of HIV in South Africa.

### Stevie

This portrait of a young man and the filmmaker's "Big Brother" relationship to him addresses the complex realities and vicious cycles of dysfunctional family relationships that are exacerbated by rural poverty.

### West 47th Street

A cinema verité documentary feature, the film follows the daily lives of four people with serious mental illness over three years; a story about overcoming tremendous obstacles with humor, optimism and grace.

P.O.V./PBS  
Fall Special 2003  
Produced by  
Elaine Epstein and  
Lovett Productions

Theatrical release in select  
locations spring 2003  
Produced by Steve James,  
Adam D. Singer and  
Gordon Quinn

P.O.V./PBS  
August 19, 2003  
Produced by Lichtenstein  
Creative Media, Inc.

# Collaborations with P.O.V.

www.pbs.org/pov

## DIVERSE VOICES PROJECT

Active Voice will provide initial research and development of community engagement strategies for the social issue films selected for P.O.V.'s Diverse Voices Project. DVP is supported by CPB, in partnership with the Minority Consortia.

### Flag Wars

Gentrification in a Columbus, Ohio, neighborhood pits a newly arrived white, gay middle- and upper-class community against an established working and working-poor African American community. An ITVS and NBPC co-presentation.

### 90 Miles

The Cuban-born filmmaker recounts the strange fate that brought him as a teenage communist to exile in Miami in 1980 during the dramatic Mariel boatlift - and his attempts to reconcile the two branches of his divided family.

### Chisholm for President

Shirley Chisholm's run for president demonstrates the ripple effect of her candidacy on our culture. An NBPC co-presentation.

### American Aloha: Hula Beyond Hawai'i

An expatriate Hawaiian community in California uses hula as a keystone to Hawaiian cultural renaissance. An ITVS and PIC co-presentation.

### Soldados: Chicanos in Vietnam

Soldados is the first film to chronicle the experiences of Chicanos in Vietnam, based on Charley Trujillo's book of the same name. An LPB co-presentation.

### The Sixth Section

(See "Global Lives" for description)

P.O.V./PBS June 17, 2003

Produced by  
Linda Goode Bryant  
and Laura Poitras

P.O.V./PBS July 22, 2003

Produced by  
Juan Carlos Zaldivar

Fall 2004 Election Special

Produced by Shola Lynch

P.O.V./PBS August 5, 2003

Produced by Lisette Marie  
Flannery and Evann E. Siebens

P.O.V./PBS September 2, 2003

Produced by Charley Trujillo  
and Sonya Rhee

P.O.V./PBS September 2, 2003



## ACTIVE voice™

a division of  
American Documentary Inc.

Active Voice is a nonprofit, fee-based team of facilitators, trainers and communication professionals who have more than 20 years of experience working with public television stations, filmmakers and national and community-based organizations. Their work is an outgrowth of promising practices developed by the Television Race Initiative (TRI).

Active Voice, a division of American Documentary Inc., is funded in part by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and The James Irvine Foundation.

Photos from *The New Americans* courtesy of Joseph Rodriguez, for the companion book, published by The New Press

Photos from P.O.V.:  
*American Aloha* by Mark Eby  
*Discovering Dominga* by Daniel Chauche  
and Mary Jo McConahay

www.activevoice.net