

**CALIFORNIA RESEARCH BUREAU
CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
Studies in the News**

California -- One Hundred Years Ago

June 1909 “Los Angeles will set a precedent pleasing to carnival crowds during Elk’s Week. For the first time in the history of big festivals, onlookers on the streets will not be subjected to the irritating, and sometimes insulting attentions of vendors of petty goods. The City Council and Chief of Police have united in the stand that street vendor licenses during that week, will not be issued. Those who wish to sell emblematic badges, dusters and the thousands of other trinkets which are offered on such occasions, must do so from stalls. The police will also make every effort to prevent rowdyism. It is not fair to local merchants to allow peddlers to come here from the East, pay a small sum and take away business which should go to local people.” *Los Angeles Times* (June 30, 1909) pg. II14.

June 1909 “An idea of the enormity of travel which will set in toward Los Angeles in the next few days can be gained from the announcement that as early as last Friday the Pullman company at Chicago announced that 452 coaches have been engaged to run here in special trains from points in the Middle West. The transcontinental railways stated they will be required to run all of their daily trains in four or five sections. It will be the heaviest tide of traffic which has ever set in to the Coast. Already many trains are in route which will bear Elks and their families and friends... to the Southland for Elks Week. Eastern railway officials expect to see all western transportation records shattered.” *Los Angeles Times* (June 30, 1909) pg. III.

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Introduction to Studies in the News

Studies in the News is a current compilation of items significant to the Legislature and Governor's Office. It is created weekly by the California State Library's [California Research Bureau](#) to supplement the public policy debate in California. To help share the latest information with state policymakers, these reading lists are now being made accessible through the California State Library's website. This week's list of current articles in various public policy areas is presented below. Prior lists can be viewed from the California State Library's Web site at www.library.ca.gov/sitn

- When available, the URL for the full text of each item is provided.
- California State Employees may contact the State Information & Reference Center (916-654-0261); csinfo@library.ca.gov) with the SITN issue number and the item number [S#].
- All other interested individuals should contact their local library - the items may be available there, or may be borrowed by your local library on your behalf.

The following studies are currently on hand:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE & LAW ENFORCEMENT

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Justice Denied: America's Continuing Neglect of Our Constitutional Right to Counsel. By the National Right to Counsel Committee. (National Legal Aid & Defender Association, Washington, DC) April 2009. 238 p.

Full text at:

[http://www.nlada.org/DMS/Documents/1239831988.5/Justice%20Denied %20Right %20to%20Counsel%20Report.pdf](http://www.nlada.org/DMS/Documents/1239831988.5/Justice%20Denied%20Right%20to%20Counsel%20Report.pdf)

["Throughout the United States, indigent defense systems are struggling. Due to funding shortfalls, excessive caseloads, and a host of other problems, many are truly failing. Not only does this failure deny justice to the poor, it adds costs to the entire justice system. State and local governments are faced with increased jail expenses, retrials of cases, lawsuits, and a lack of public confidence in our justice systems. In the country's current fiscal crisis, indigent defense funding may be further curtailed, and the risk of convicting innocent persons will be greater than ever. Although troubles in indigent defense have long existed, the call for reform has never been more urgent."]

[Request #S09-18-3781]

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GUNS & GUN CONTROL

National Rifle Association, Inc., et al. v. City of Chicago, Illinois and Village of Oak Park, Illinois. U.S. Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit. 08-4241, 08-4243 & 08-4244. June 2, 2009. 9 p.

Full text at: <http://www.library.ca.gov/SITNdocs/09Q2/NRAvChicago.pdf>

["The court upheld strict gun control ordinances in Chicago, setting the stage for a Supreme Court battle over whether the 2nd Amendment and its protection for gun owners extends to state and municipal laws.... Last year, the high court in a 5-4 decision said the 2nd Amendment 'right to keep and bear arms' protects an individual's right to have a gun for self-defense. Though the case gained wide attention, the ruling struck down a handgun ban only in the District of Columbia, a federal enclave.... Until the middle of the 20th century, most parts of the Bill of Rights applied only to the federal government, not to states or localities. In a step-by-step process, however, the high court decided that most of the rights in the Bill of Rights were fundamental to liberty and, therefore, limit the action of states and municipalities." Los Angeles Times (June 3, 2009) 1.][Request #S09-18-3747]

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PRISONER REENTRY

Understanding the Public Health Implications of Prisoner Reentry in California: Phase I Report. By Lois M. Davis and others, RAND Corporation. (RAND, Santa Monica, California) June 2009.

["California parolees have a higher-than-average need for drug treatment, health care and mental health services, but tend to return to communities where such services are severely strained. Researchers analyzed California-specific data from a national survey of prison inmates, used California corrections data to examine where parolees go, and assessed parolees' potential access to services in Alameda, Los Angeles, San Diego and Kern counties.... California has one of the nation's largest prison populations, but the state has not made as much progress as other states in funding re-entry health care and other services for parolees. About two-thirds of California inmates reported having a drug abuse problem, yet only 22 percent said they had received treatment since being sent to prison -- lower than the national average." Contra Costa Times (June 11, 2009) 1.][Request #S09-18-3779]

Report. 220 p.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/TR687/?ref=homepage&key=t_prison_parole

Summary. 11 p.

http://www.rand.org/pubs/technical_reports/2009/RAND_TR687.sum.pdf

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ECONOMY

ENTERPRISE ZONES

Do California's Enterprise Zones Create Jobs? By Jed Kolko and David Neumark, Public Policy Institute of California. (The Institute, San Francisco, California) June 2009. 32 p.

Full text at: <http://www.ppic.org/main/publication.asp?i=742>

["California's enterprise zone program was established to spur business and job creation in economically distressed areas. Offering tax credits and other incentives to businesses throughout the state, it is California's largest economic development program. But does it work? This report finds that enterprise zones have no overall effect on job growth. There are some positive findings: for example, the program raises employment more in zones with smaller manufacturing shares, and marketing and outreach efforts seem to be helpful. But the report's main finding calls into question the wisdom of investing in the program as it stands."]

[Request #S09-18-3786]

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GREEN ECONOMY

The Clean Energy Economy: Repowering Jobs, Businesses and Investments Across America. By the Pew Charitable Trusts. (The Trusts, Washington, DC) June 2009. 62 p.

Full text at:

http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/uploadedFiles/Clean_Economy_Report_Web.pdf

["New green jobs sprouted faster than the overall workforce expanded in California and across the nation from 1998 to 2007. Even in the current economic downturn, investments in venture capital projects such as energy-efficiency programs and renewable energy are expected to continue expanding, fueled by billions of dollars in federal economic recovery grants. California led the nation in all categories measured. In a 10-year period that ended in 2007, clean energy spurred the opening of 10,209 businesses with 125,390 jobs in the state. Venture capital investments in the Golden State totaled nearly \$6.6 billion from 2006 to 2008, about five times greater than investments in runner-up Massachusetts.... Using more wind, solar and other types of renewable electricity could generate as many as 87,000 jobs in California by 2050." Los Angeles Times (June 11, 2009) 1.]

[Request #S09-18-3787]

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MINIMUM WAGE

A Stealthy Stimulus: How Boosting the Minimum Wage Is Helping to Stimulate the Economy. By Kai Filion, Economic Policy Institute. (The Institute, Washington, DC) May 28, 2009. 4 p.

Full text at: http://www.epi.org/page/-/IssueBrief255_Final.pdf

["The recently enacted stimulus act included policies to help struggling families and create jobs. But an extremely effective and simple policy that achieves both of these goals is often overlooked: increases in the minimum wage. Each increase provides financial relief directly to minimum wage workers and their families and helps to stimulate the economy.... In 2007, Congress passed a three-step federal minimum wage increase. The first two increases will have generated an estimated \$4.9 billion of spending by July 2009, precisely when our economy needed it the most. The final increase in July 2009 is expected to generate another \$5.5 billion over the following year. The increase to \$9.50 by 2011 that President Obama promised during the campaign would generate an estimated \$60 billion of additional spending over a two-year period."][Request #S09-18-3785]

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EDUCATION

CHARTER SCHOOLS

Multiple Choice: Charter School Performance in 16 States. By the Center for Research on Education Outcomes. (The Center, Stanford, California) June 2009.

["California charter schools outperform traditional public schools in reading but significantly lag in math. The study of charter schools in 15 states and the District of Columbia found that, nationally, only 17% of charter schools do better academically than their traditional counterparts, and more than a third 'deliver learning results that are significantly worse than their student[s] would have realized had they remained in traditional public schools.' In California, the study found that charters overall did about the same as regular public schools, with reading gains more or less balanced by the math deficit. But the researchers stressed that charter schools vary widely in quality, making it difficult to generalize about their performance.... There are more than 700 charter schools in California, the most of any state, and more than 4,000 nationwide." Los Angeles Times (June 15, 2009) 1.][Request #S09-18-3789]

Report. 57 p.

<http://credo.stanford.edu/>

Executive Summary. 11 p.

http://credo.stanford.edu/reports/MULTIPLE_CHOICE_EXECUTIVE%20SUMMARY.pdf

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COMMUNITY COLLEGES

California Community Colleges: Raising Fees Could Mitigate Program Cuts and Leverage More Federal Aid. By Paul Steenhausen, California Legislative Analyst's Office. (The Office, Sacramento, California) June 11, 2009. 4 p.

Full text at: http://www.lao.ca.gov/2009/edu/ccc_fees/ccc_fees_061109.pdf

["Higher community college fees would hurt virtually nobody while helping the schools survive budget cuts. The two-year colleges have the nation's lowest fees at \$20 per unit, or \$600 per year for the average full-time student. In a brief, the LAO said fees could rise as much as 300 percent without causing much harm. About one-third of community-college students pay no fees at all because of waivers for low-income families, and new federal tax credits would virtually eliminate fee hikes for other students.... Legislators and some educators have been reluctant to raise fees, noting that past increases have led to immediate enrollment declines." Contra Costa Times (June 13, 2009) 1.]

[Request #S09-18-3788]

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EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children: Report to the Legislature. By the California Military Compact Task Force. (California Department of Education, Sacramento, California) April 2009. 88 p.

Full text at: <http://www.cde.ca.gov/ls/pf/mc/documents/mcledgislaturerpt.doc>

["This report was developed in an effort to reduce the educational difficulties encountered when the children of military personnel are required to transfer from schools in one state to another.... To help these families, the Compact was drafted by a group of educators, parents, state education officials, and military personnel under the sponsorship of the Council of State Governments. It addresses differences in requirements among states involving immunization requirements, the entrance ages for kindergarten and first grade, exit exams, and graduation requirements. It also includes provisions that pertain to the issues military children who transfer schools encounter in course and program placement and participating in extracurricular activities."]

[Request #S09-18-3790]

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ENERGY

RENEWABLE ENERGY

33% Renewables Portfolio Standard: Implementation Analysis Preliminary Results. By Paul Douglas and others, California Public Utilities Commission. (The Commission, San Francisco, California) June 2009. 96 p.

Full text at: <http://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/PUBLISHED/GRAPHICS/102354.PDF>

["A plan to get one-third of the state's electricity from renewable sources by 2020 could cost \$115 billion in new infrastructure. That money would come from Californians' utility bills. By 2020, the state's average price for electricity could rise as much as 28 percent above today's levels, based on current dollars. However, the report says most of that increase will happen even if the state abandons its drive to build more wind farms and solar power plants. Without adding any renewable power, prices would rise 17 percent.... California law already requires the state's big utilities to get 20 percent of their power from renewable sources by the end of 2010, a deadline the utilities are struggling to meet. The Republican governor wants to raise the target to 33 percent by 2020, part of his broader bid to fight global warming." San Francisco Chronicle (June 13, 2009) 1.]

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SOLAR POWER

Tracking the Sun: The Installed Cost of Photovoltaics in the U.S. from 1998 - 2007. By Ryan Wiser and others, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. (The Laboratory, Berkeley, California) February 2009. 42 p.

Full text at: <http://eetd.lbl.gov/ea/EMS/reports/lbnl-1516e.pdf>

["Available evidence confirms that PV costs have declined substantially over time, especially among smaller systems, primarily as a result of reductions in non-module costs. This trend, along with the narrowing of cost distributions over time, suggests that PV deployment policies have achieved some success in fostering competition within the industry and in spurring improvements in the cost structure and efficiency of the delivery infrastructure.... Recent developments portend a potentially dramatic shift over the next few years, with significant improvements in the customer-economics of PV.... Although large commercial PV installations may continue to be the dominant growth market (joined by utility-scale PV), the removal of the cap on the residential investment tax credit may lead to some degree of renewed emphasis on the residential market in the years ahead."]

[Request #S09-18-3795]

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ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES

CLIMATE CHANGE

Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States. By Thomas R. Karl, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and others. (U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC) June 2009.

["Decline in precipitation and water supplies will be one of the most prominent effects of climate change in California and other states of the southwest. Agriculture in California will likely face increasing stress from the decline in runoff and drought, as well as increasing air temperatures, and the probable rise in agricultural pests and weeds expected in a warmer climate. Flooding and storm surges are threats to coastal regions. Forest growth in the west will decrease because of the decreasing availability of water.... The projections are based on the most sophisticated climate models available. Projections reveal that actions taken today would take several decades to make any noticeable change in the rate of warming. This is one of the factors that makes climate change a difficult policy issue. There is no instant gratification." Science Daily (June 17, 2009) 1.][Request #S09-18-3796]

Report. 196 p.

<http://www.globalchange.gov/publications/reports/scientific-assessments/us-impacts/download-the-report>

Executive Summary. 4 p.

<http://downloads.globalchange.gov/usimpacts/pdfs/executive-summary.pdf>

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LAND USE

Smart Growth Policies: An Evaluation of Programs and Outcomes. By Gregory K. Ingram and others, Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. (The Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts) May 2009. 27 p.

Full text at: https://www.lincolninst.edu/pubs/dl/1571_855_Web%20Chapter.pdf

["Over recent decades as concerns mounted about the economic, social, and environmental impacts of sprawl, many states and localities began to put policies in place to shape settlement patterns..... Despite their widespread adoption, there has been no systematic assessment of their effectiveness or consequences. The Institute collaborated with 18 leading land use researchers and planners to measure and compare outcomes in four states with statewide smart growth programs (Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon) and four states without such programs (Colorado, Indiana, Texas, and Virginia). The investigation reveals great heterogeneity. No state did well on all smart growth principles or on all measures, although individual states typically succeeded in their top priority policy area."]

[Request #S09-18-3798]

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GENERAL GOVERNMENT

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Comparing Technology Innovation in the Private and Public Sectors. By Darrell M. West and Jenny Lu, The Brookings Institution. (The Institution, Washington DC) June 2009. 23 p.

Full text at:

http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2009/06_technology_west/06_tech_nology_west.pdf

["The following paper evaluates the websites of leading U.S. corporations with state and national governments, grades their overall performance, and examines nearly two dozen features of digital innovation, including: personalization, interactivity, transparency, PDA access, disability access, language translation, number of online services, privacy, security, and user feedback. We found that many government websites lacked multimedia, interactivity, and personalization -- key features that allow users to tailor information to their own needs. On the other hand, public sector agencies were more effective at providing disability access than commercial enterprises. When it came to privacy policies, public sector websites also offered stronger consumer protections than commercial sites."]

[Request #S09-18-3802]

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STATE TAXES

State Tax Performance Through April 2009. By the National Conference of State Legislatures. (The Conference, Denver, Colorado) June 2009. 34 p.

Full text at: <http://www.ncsl.org/documents/fiscal/StateTaxPerformanceJune2009.pdf>

["The carnage in state budgets is getting worse, with places like Arizona being hurt by falling revenue on multiple fronts, like personal income and sales taxes. Other states are having mixed experiences, with some tax categories stable, or even rising, even as others fall off the map.... Hardest hit on the income tax collection front was New York, where revenues were off 48.9 percent compared with the last fiscal year. Corporate income taxes plummeted most in Oregon, down 44 percent, while sales taxes fell most in Washington, down 14.1 percent.... Two of the gloomiest state capitals next year, the group said, might be found in Alaska and Nevada, with each state anticipating a gap of more 30 percent between what it hopes to collect and what it will need to spend." New York Times (June 4, 2009) 1.]

[Request #S09-18-3800]

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VOTER REGISTRATION

Expanding Democracy: Voter Registration Around the World. By Jennifer Rosenberg and Margaret Chen, Brennan Center for Justice. (The Center, New York, New York) June 2009. 56 p.

Full text at: http://brennan.3cdn.net/3234b49c4234d92bf3_3km6i2ifu.pdf

["The United States is one of a few democratic nations that place the entire burden of registering to vote on individual citizens. Today, one-quarter to one-third of all eligible Americans remain unregistered.... Now, after a decade of controversy over election and voting problems, the United States is poised to reform voter registration. Can this, in fact, be done? As this report demonstrates, the systems in a number of the world's major democracies prove this can be done.... Of greatest relevance, Canada shares our decentralized federal system. When an individual turns eighteen, or becomes a citizen, he or she is added to the rolls. A voter who moves remains on the rolls. The system works efficiently (and with no allegations of fraud). An overwhelming ninety-three percent of eligible citizens are registered to vote."]

[Request #S09-18-3799]

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Saving Dollars, Saving Democracy: Cost Savings for Local Election Officials through Voter Registration Modernization. By Lisa Gilbert, U.S. Public Interest Research Group. (CALPIRG Education Fund, Sacramento, California) May 2009. 37 p.

Full text at: http://www.calpirg.org/uploads/e2/-k/e2-koLr7bry_PXhJbnM1qQ/CA-Saving-Dollars-Saving-Democracy.pdf

["The success of any election is utterly dependent on the resources and skills of our local and state-level election officials.... Our survey of 100 counties showed that over \$33,467,910.00 of public money was spent on simple registration implementation and error-correction issues in 2008. That boils down to more than \$86,977.00 of the elections budgets in counties with populations under 50,000.... Election officials must spend taxpayer dollars to deal with the errors and challenges of our paper-driven, inefficient registration system. If we modernized our system, election officials could instead use their budget for activities that promote our democracy, such as training poll-workers and election education, as well as on more effectively administering Election Day."]

[Request #S09-18-3784]

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HEALTH

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

A Historic Opportunity: Wedding Health Information Technology to Care Delivery Innovation and Provider Payment Reform. By Todd Park, Center for American Progress, and Peter Basch, MedStar Health. (The Center, Washington, DC) May 2009 . 29 p.

Full text at: http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/2009/05/pdf/health_it.pdf

["The \$19 billion health information technology investment authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act's HITECH program presents a landmark opportunity to catalyze improvement of our nation's health care system. This critical health IT investment program will fail, however, if it is treated as a pure technology implementation program. Indeed, failure is effectively guaranteed if the HITECH program embraces technology adoption for the sake of adoption. But if this new health IT investment program is wedded to a strong commitment to provider payment reform in forthcoming health care reform legislation and implemented specifically as an accelerator of health care delivery innovation and payment reform, then the investment program can help transform U.S. health care as we know it."]

[Request #S09-18-3713]

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NURSES

California Nurse Education Initiative: Annual Report 2008. By the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency. (The Agency, Sacramento, California) March 2009. 26 p.

Full text at: http://www.labor.ca.gov/pdf/NEI_3rd_Annual_Report_2008.pdf

["The number of registered nurses in California grew by more than 9,500 last year and many thousands more are enrolled in nursing programs that state officials hope will continue to ease the chronic shortage. California lags behind much of the country in the number of nurses per capita.... While urban hospitals have been able to attract nurses in recent years, the shortage remains especially critical in rural areas. The health care industry has been one of the few sectors in the economy to see some job growth during the economic downturn. When the recession lifts and as nurses retire in accelerating numbers the shortage is expected to return with renewed force." Sacramento Bee (June 3, 2009) 1.]

[Request #S09-18-3807]

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PHYSICIANS

Fewer and More Specialized: A New Assessment of Physician Supply in California. By Kevin Grumback and others, University of California, San Francisco. (California HealthCare Foundation, Oakland, California) June 2009. 25 p.

Full text at:

<http://www.chcf.org/documents/policy/FewerAndMoreSpecializedMDSupplyInCA.pdf>

["This report presents the findings of the first comprehensive study of the Medical Board of California survey data on practicing physicians in the state. The results show that: 1) The supply of physicians in the state is 17 percent lower than estimated from American Medical Association Physician Masterfile data; 2) Of active patient care physicians in California, 34 percent were in primary care -- 20 percent fewer than the estimate from AMA data; and 3) The number of primary care physicians actively practicing in California is at the very bottom range of the state's need based on Council on Graduate Medical Education estimates. There is an abundance of specialists practicing in the state, though geographically they are unevenly distributed."][Request #S09-18-3804]

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HUMAN SERVICES

HUNGER

Food Pantry Demand Continues to Increase as the Economy Weakens. By the Los Angeles Regional Foodbank. (The Foodbank, Los Angeles, California) June 2, 2009. 3 p.

Full text at: <http://www.lafoodbank.org/images/HungerBriefJune09.pdf>

["A new 'hunger report' released shows demand up by 24 percent at the Los Angeles Regional Foodbank. That trend -- and the reasons behind it -- holds true across the county.... L.A. Regional Foodbank has been serving the disadvantaged since 1973 and is the hub of a charitable food distribution network that includes nearly 900 charitable agency sites in Los Angeles County.' The reason we feel there's been this huge increase.... has to do with what's going on in the economy and what's going on with increasing unemployment in L.A. County,' said Michael Flood, president and CEO of the food bank. Every month, an average of 231,000 people receive food from local pantries, which get about 1 million pounds of food each week from the regional food bank." San Gabriel Valley Tribune (June 2, 2009) 1.]

[Request #S09-18-3764]

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SOCIAL POLICY

Taking Stock: The Bush Faith-Based Initiative and What Lies Ahead. By David J. Wright, Roundtable on Religion and Social Welfare Policy. (Nelson A. Rockefeller Institute of Government, Albany, New York) June 2009. 100 p.

Full text at: http://www.rockinst.org/pdf/faith-based_social_services/2009-06-11-taking_stock_faith-based_office.pdf

["The Obama administration has kept intact the most substantive innovation wrought by the Bush administration in its effort to encourage more participation by faith-based organizations in delivering social services.... Two areas are likely to present further challenges. One area is whether government-funded religious charities can consider employees' faith when hiring and firing. Another is whether taxpayer dollars should support the secular portion of programs that also include religious teaching or indoctrination.... Another unresolved issue, involves whether and why religion influences differences in the effectiveness of services provided by faith-based organizations, if and where such differences do exist. Although anecdotes abound, there is scant evidence measuring the ways in which religion may explain differences in organizational performance."]

[Request #S09-18-3791]

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TRANSPORTATION

BICYCLING AND PEDESTRIANS

Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center Case Study Compendium. By the Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center. (The Center, Chapel Hill, North Carolina) January 2009. 258 p.

Full text at: http://www.walkinginfo.org/case_studies/

["The case studies, or success stories, cover pedestrian and bicycle projects and programs from across the U.S. and abroad, including engineering, education, enforcement, encouragement, planning, health promotion, and comprehensive safety initiatives. They are intended to provide ideas and spur thinking about potential activities communities can undertake to further support bicycling and walking. Each case study provides a context in which the program or project takes place, a description of the pedestrian and/or bicycle issues faced, as well as how the community sought to address their concerns through various measures. Finally, a results section describes the successes and lessons learned from the planning or implementation of the activity. When available, data are provided to support results."]

[Request #S09-18-3806]

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DRIVERS

Aggressive Driving: Research Update. By the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. (The Foundation, Washington, DC) April, 2009. 12 p.

Full text at:

<http://www.aaafoundation.org/pdf/AggressiveDrivingResearchUpdate2009.pdf>

["This paper reviews published scientific literature on aggressive driving; discusses various definitions of aggressive driving; cites several specific behaviors that are typically associated with aggressive driving; and summarizes past research on the individuals or groups most likely to behave aggressively. Since adequate data to precisely quantify the percentage of fatal crashes that involve aggressive driving do not exist, in this review, we have quantified the number of fatal crashes in which one or more driver actions typically associated with aggressive driving were reported. We found these actions were reported in 56 percent of fatal crashes from 2003 through 2007, with excessive speed being the number one factor."]

[Request #S09-18-3805]

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HIGHWAYS

Rough Roads Ahead: Fix Them Now or Pay for It Later. By the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials and TRIP. (The Association, Washington, DC) May 2009. 53 p.

Full text at: http://roughroads.transportation.org/RoughRoads_FullReport.pdf

["America's \$1.75 trillion public highway system is in jeopardy. Years of wear and tear, unrelenting traffic, an explosion of heavy trucks, deferred maintenance, harsh weather conditions, and soaring construction costs have taken their toll on America's roads.... Only half of the nation's major roads are in good condition, based on an analysis of recent Federal Highway Administration data. The situation is worse in high traffic, urban areas where one in four roads is in poor condition. In some major urban centers, more than 60 percent of roads are in poor condition. The American public pays for poor road conditions twice -- first through additional vehicle operating costs and then in higher repair and reconstruction costs. Sustaining deteriorating roads costs significantly more over time than regularly maintaining a road in good condition."]

[Request #S09-18-3775]

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