

LINC Commission Meeting

May 21, 2018



Thirteen LINC Site Coordinators and staff attended the 2018 Coalition for Community Schools conference in Baltimore, Maryland from May 1-4. Marty Blank (top center), former director of the Institute for Educational Leadership and the Coalition for Community Schools, spoke with LINC staff about the history and the importance of community partnerships in schools. Mr. Blank was a key partner in the formation of LINC Caring Communities in Kansas City.



Roscoe Jones, civil rights activist and former student leader in Mississippi, leads the closing panel of youth leaders.



LINC puts its mark on the Community Schools timeline as one of the first Caring Communities sites in the nation.

Local Investment Commission (LINC) Vision

Our Shared Vision

A caring community that builds on its strengths to provide meaningful opportunities for children, families and individuals to achieve self-sufficiency, attain their highest potential, and contribute to the public good.

Our Mission

To provide leadership and influence to engage the Kansas City Community in creating the best service delivery system to support and strengthen children, families and individuals, holding that system accountable, and changing public attitudes towards the system.

Our Guiding Principles

1. **COMPREHENSIVENESS:** Provide ready access to a full array of effective services.
2. **PREVENTION:** Emphasize “front-end” services that enhance development and prevent problems, rather than “back-end” crisis intervention.
3. **OUTCOMES:** Measure system performance by improved outcomes for children and families, not simply by the number and kind of services delivered.
4. **INTENSITY:** Offering services to the needed degree and in the appropriate time.
5. **PARTICIPANT INVOLVEMENT:** Use the needs, concerns, and opinions of individuals who use the service delivery system to drive improvements in the operation of the system.
6. **NEIGHBORHOODS:** Decentralize services to the places where people live, wherever appropriate, and utilize services to strengthen neighborhood capacity.
7. **FLEXIBILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS:** Create a delivery system, including programs and reimbursement mechanisms, that are sufficiently flexible and adaptable to respond to the full spectrum of child, family and individual needs.
8. **COLLABORATION:** Connect public, private and community resources to create an integrated service delivery system.
9. **STRONG FAMILIES:** Work to strengthen families, especially the capacity of parents to support and nurture the development of their children.
10. **RESPECT AND DIGNITY:** Treat families, and the staff who work with them, in a respectful and dignified manner.
11. **INTERDEPENDENCE/MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY:** Balance the need for individuals to be accountable and responsible with the obligation of community to enhance the welfare of all citizens.
12. **CULTURAL COMPETENCY:** Demonstrate the belief that diversity in the historical, cultural, religious and spiritual values of different groups is a source of great strength.
13. **CREATIVITY:** Encourage and allow participants and staff to think and act innovatively, to take risks, and to learn from their experiences and mistakes.
14. **COMPASSION:** Display an unconditional regard and a caring, non-judgmental attitude toward participants that recognizes their strengths and empowers them to meet their own needs.
15. **HONESTY:** Encourage and allow honesty among all people in the system.



Monday, May 21, 2018 | 4 – 6 pm
Kauffman Foundation
4801 Rockhill Rd.
Kansas City, Mo. 64110

Agenda

- I. Welcome and Announcements
- II. Approvals
 - a. Approval April minutes (motion)
- III. Superintendent Reports
- IV. LINC Updates
 - a. Center Eviction Workshop
 - b. LINC Chess
- V. LINC Summer Programs
 - a. LINC Programs
 - b. Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (SEBT)
- VI. LINC Finances
 - a. Approval New 401(k) Advisor
- VII. LINC Advocacy
 - a. Coalition for Community Schools National Forum
 - b. Trailwoods Elementary – Legislative Visit
 - c. Missouri Kids Count & Child Advocacy Day
- VIII. Adjournment



THE LOCAL INVESTMENT COMMISSION – APRIL 16, 2018

The Local Investment Commission met at the Kauffman Foundation, 4801 Rockhill Rd., Kansas City, Mo. Co-chair **Bailus Tate** presided. Commissioners attending were:

Bert Berkley
Sharon Cheers
Jack Craft
Tom Davis
Aaron Deacon
David Disney
Mark Flaherty

Herb Freeman
Anita Gorman
Rosemary Lowe
Mary Kay McPhee
Ken Powell
David Ross

Minutes of the Feb. 26, 2018, LINC Commission meeting were approved.

Superintendent Reports

- **Steve Morgan**, Asst. Superintendent (Fort Osage School District), reported Indian Trails Elementary principal **Emily Cross** was named Missouri superintendent of the year. MAP testing began today. The district will provide free meals for children this summer.
- **Kenny Rodriquez**, Superintendent (Grandview School District), reported Grandview Middle School was designated a distinguished school in Project Lead the Way. Five district teachers were selected to participate in STEM camp this summer. Grandview High School won the boys' basketball state championship.
- **Yolanda Cargile**, Superintendent (Hickman Mills School District), reported the LINC Before and After School program will return to a five-day-a-week schedule next fall. Bond issue construction projects have been completed. Several students received internships at Cerner or Honeywell scholarships.
- **Christy Harrison**, Director of Extended Learning Opportunities (Kansas City Public Schools), reported the district will be graduating 10 students through its credit recovery program. **Mark Bedell** was named new superintendent of the year by the Missouri Association of School Administrators. The district will reopen Lincoln Middle School.
- **Dan Clemens**, Superintendent (North Kansas City School District), reported both a male and a female basketball player have been recruited to play college ball. The district held a ribbon cutting for the Kansas City Construction Career Academy and is hoping to enroll 40 students in the program next fall. North Kansas City had the most presentations of any district at the recent National School Boards convention. **Terry Ward** reported there were presentations on the extended school year pilot schools and on smart financing from energy efficiency improvements.
- **Sharon Nibbelink**, Superintendent (Center School District), reported the district is preparing for the planned student walkout on April 20 protesting gun violence so that students can have a positive voice. Each kindergarten student receives a copy of the book "Kindergarten Rocks" during the first week of school to encourage student literacy. Students were recognized by the Fifth Congressional District office for their artwork.
- **Kevin Foster**, Executive Director (Genesis Middle School), reported Genesis is one of nine schools participating in the SchoolSmartKC Kansas City Family and Community Engagement Fellowship. Home visits to school families have a positive effect on engagement. Genesis faces the challenge of a mobile population; many families are moving beyond school district

boundaries. Over the weekend 20 early childhood educators received credits for participating in a read-aloud.

- **Bob Bartman**, Coordinator (Education Policy Fellowship Program), reported the next EPFP session will focus on diversity. EPFP fellows **DeWayne Bright** and **Renee Asher** reported on their experiences of the Washington, D.C., EPFP policy conference in March.

LINC Site Coordinator **Carl Wade** introduced Ingels Elementary School (Hickman Mills School District) principal **Sabrina Tillman Winfrey**, who reported on a recent school event, a balloon release to honor **Dominic Young Jr.**, the Ingels student who was killed in a shooting while he was a passenger in his father's car. A video of the event was shown.

The meeting was adjourned.

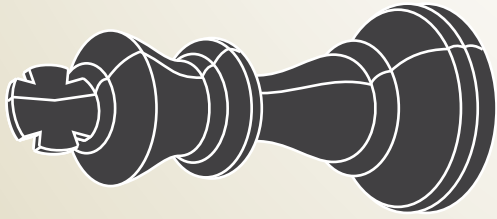
Margo Quiriconi, Director of Community Health Initiatives, reported on Children's Mercy Hospital's food insecurity efforts. Children's Mercy organized the Hunger-Free Hospital Task Force in response to food insecurity and insufficiency being identified as children's health priorities in a community needs assessment. The task force has developed several initiatives including a partnership with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture to serve free summer meals for children; last summer 4,836 meals were served across three Children's Mercy campuses. Other initiatives include Food Prescriptions for families completing a food insecurity/insufficiency self-assessment and a community garden being built this summer at 22nd and Gillham. Discussion followed.

Kimberley Sprenger, Mo. Dept. of Health and Senior Services, gave a presentation on the rise in deaths of Missourians from opioid overdose including the problem's roots in the increase of prescriptions of opioids in the mid-1990s. She outlined state level strategies and local initiatives to reduce opioid overdose deaths. **Todd Hixson**, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, reported opioid trafficking in Missouri, sources of opioids, and investigation of deaths by opioid overdose.

LINC Deputy Director-Community Engagement **Brent Schondelmeyer** introduced a discussion of the partnership between LINC and KCUR to collect and reprint reporting on student mobility in the Hickman Mills School District. Reporter **Barbara Shelly** and KCUR Director of Content Strategy **Donna Vestal** reported that LINC produced a booklet of the original articles, and KCUR is developing a single-narrative version of the reporting.

LINC Founder **Bert Berkley** gave a presentation on the career of **Robin Gierer**, including his involvement in the creation of LINC, who is retiring from LINC. Gierer thanked LINC for giving him a place to do meaningful work after a career in state government. LINC President **Gayle Hobbs** presented gifts to Gierer.

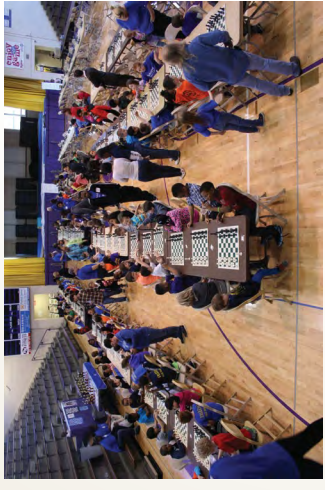
The meeting was adjourned.



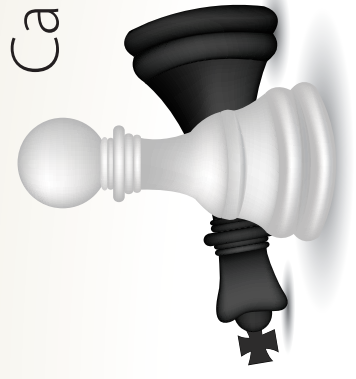
LINC CHES

Program Overview

LINC believes that chess is a great way for children to learn and think strategically. We support active chess clubs in the afterschool program at many LINC Caring Communities sites. Students in LINC chess programs regularly compete in local tournaments. The programs use chess to enhance students' self-confidence, thinking skills and academic achievement.



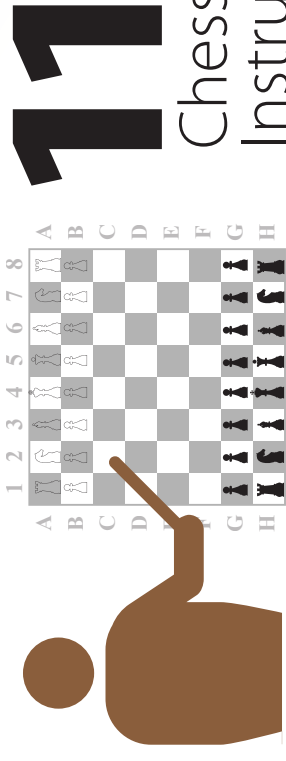
In 2007, LINC Chess University was established to teach staff and volunteers how to instruct chess students.



Caring Communities Sites with LINC Chess

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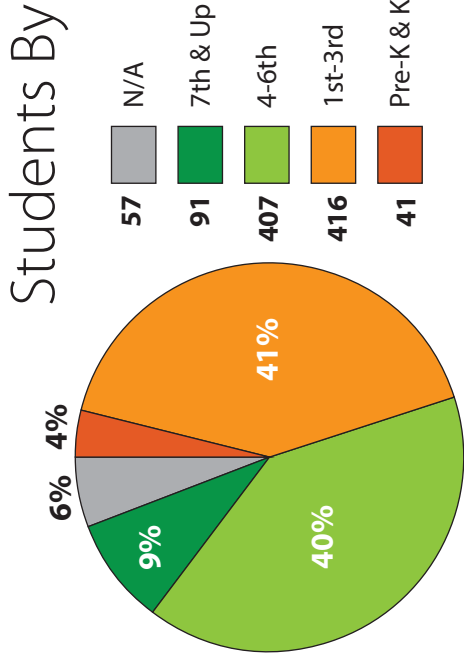
In 1997, a group at Blenheim Caring Communities known as Men on the Move started teaching children to play chess.



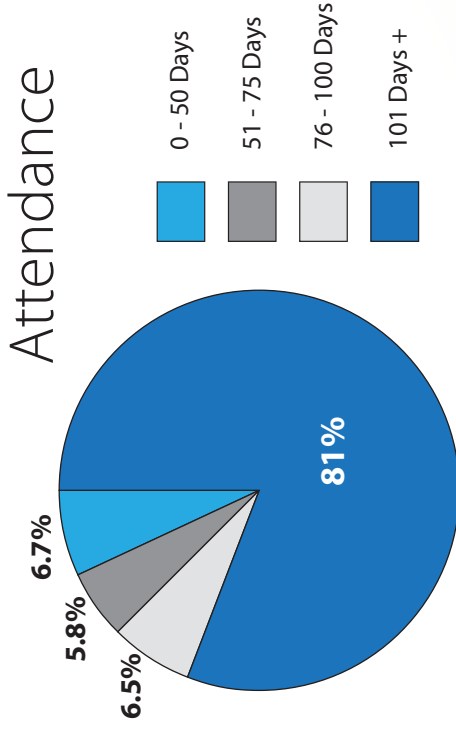
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Chess Instructors

Students By Grade



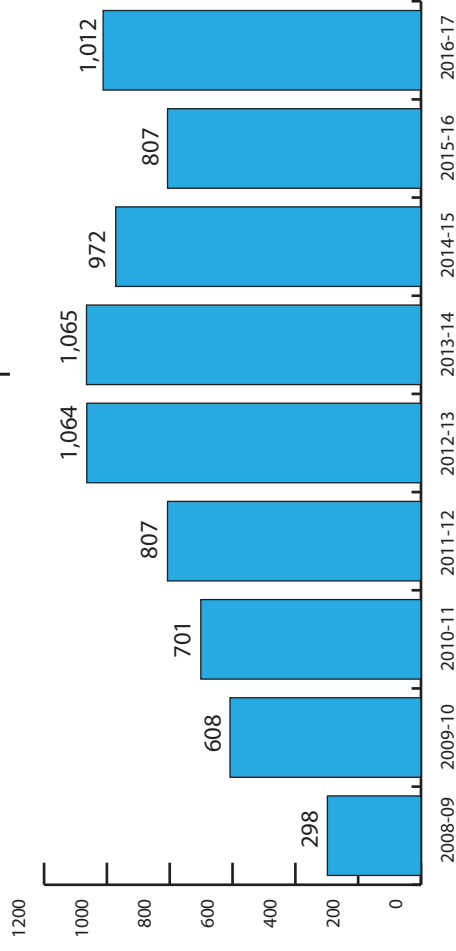
Attendance



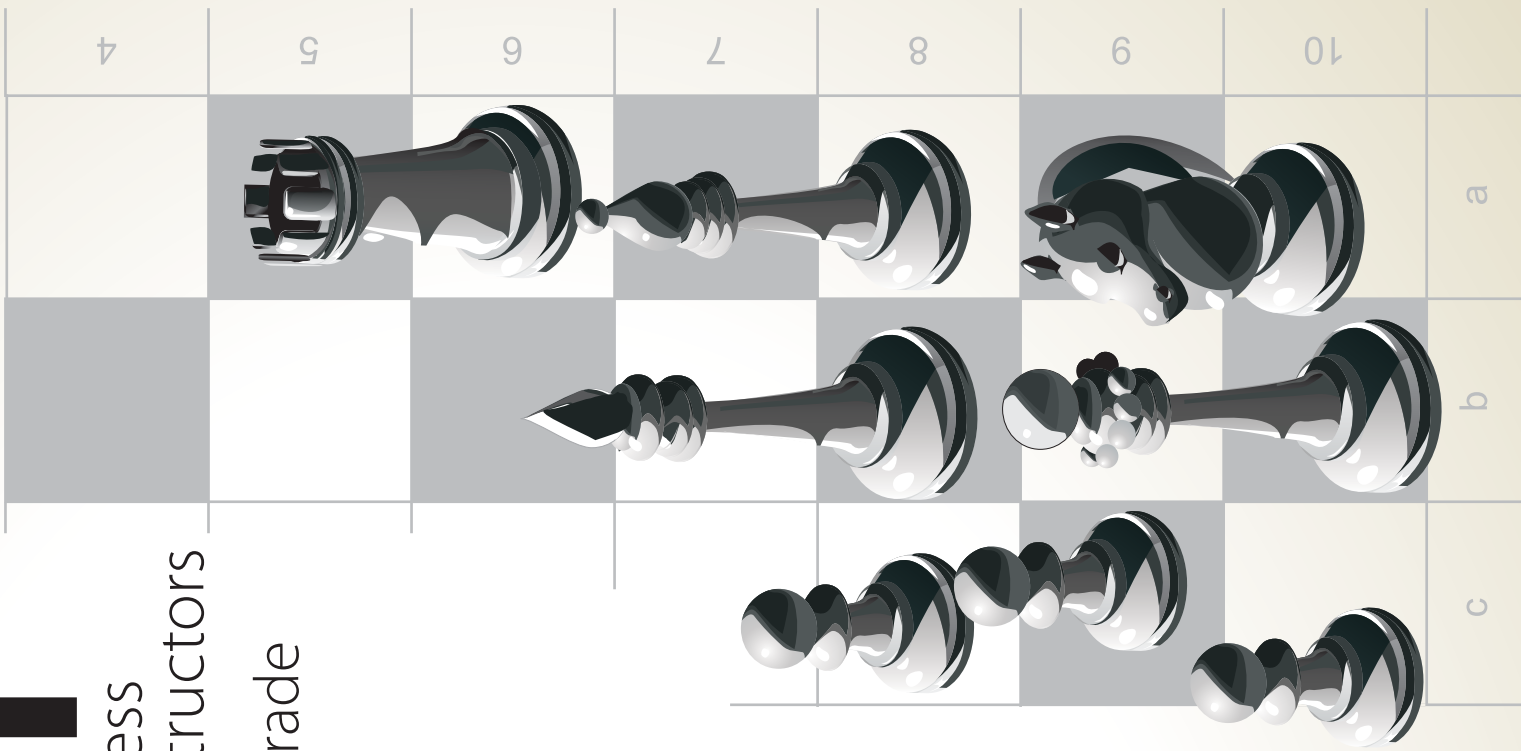
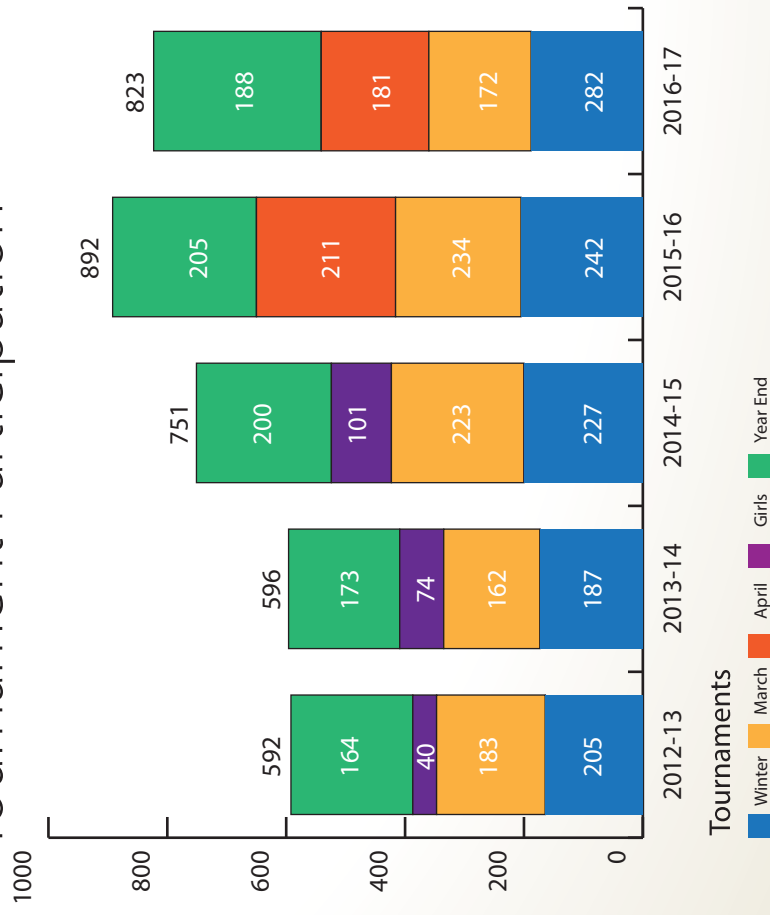
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Schools Participating In Chess Tournaments

LINC Student Participation



Tournament Participation



How Kansas City's Complex Racial History Is Still Influencing Education Choices

By [Elle Moxley](#) • 8 hours ago



Most big cities have one big school district. Kansas City has a lot of small ones. Superintendents Yolanda Cargile (left), Sharon Nibbelink, Mark Bedell and Kenny Rodriquez participate in a schools forum in August 2017. Elle Moxley / KCUR 89.3

Most cities have a school system. Kansas City has a system of schools.

It's an important distinction in a metro bisected by a state line, in a city with dozens of charters, in a school district state lawmakers intentionally kept small. This is a place where the quality of education often depends on parents' ability to navigate a frustratingly complex system.

This Thursday, KCUR and the No Wrong Answers podcast will try to help. We're [hosting a school choice forum](#) at the Paseo Academy of Fine and Performing Arts. Kansas City Public Schools Superintendent Mark Bedell will be there. So will University Academy Superintendent Tony Kline. Parents who've had to make these difficult decisions for their kids will share their stories. And I'll be providing context and perspective as KCUR's education reporter.

Here's what two years covering Kansas City schools has taught me: [enduring residential segregation](#) means white families are often in a position – quite literally – to make different education decisions than black families. And that means you can't really talk about school choice in this city without acknowledging Kansas City's racial dividing lines.

A few weeks ago, the pro-charter [Thomas B. Fordham Institute put out a report](#) on what researchers at the think tank dubbed "charter school deserts," places where you'd expect to

see charter schools but don't. They also built [an interactive map](#) that overlays schools with census poverty data.

And what it reveals about Kansas City is startling.

"You've got an 8.1 percent poverty rate in one census tract and three charter schools in it. You've got one with a 45 percent poverty rate and no charters in it," Amber Northern, senior vice president for Fordham, told me.

At first, she thought something was wrong with the map. Were there really census tracts with a poverty rate of less than 20 percent next to census tracts with a poverty rate of nearly 50 percent?

"I'm sitting in one of them," I replied. KCUR is on Troost Avenue, historically the city's racial dividing line. The poverty rate here in Census Tract 63, Jackson County, Missouri, is 47.2 percent. Walk across the street, and it dips to 18.1 percent.

You have to zoom way in on Fordham's map to see Troost Avenue labeled, but if you know anything about the history of racial segregation in Kansas City, you'll see it. There are fewer charter schools the farther east you get, and the charter schools popular with white families are all west of Troost.

"Wow," Northern said when I explained this. "I guess I'm just kind of fascinated by what's going on here, which doesn't occur in a lot of other places in the country, which is you actually have charters in middle-income neighborhoods."

Textbook case

When Kansas City Public Schools Superintendent Mark Bedell accepted the district's top job in 2016, school board member Jennifer Wolfsie sent him the book "Complex Justice: The Case of Missouri v. Jenkins," by Joshua M. Dunn.



Kansas City Public Schools Superintendent Mark Bedell (second from right) participates in an American Public Square forum on education in 2017. Credit Elle Moxley / KCUR 89.3

Wolsie told Bedell it was required reading if he wanted to understand the desegregation case that divided the district and failed a generation of KCPS students. Those are Bedell's words, not mine. He's told the story of receiving and reading "Complex Justice" many times, [most recently at an American Public Square forum last winter](#).

"The students the school system didn't have in mind are now in their 30s and 40s with kids of their own," [Bedell said](#). "They don't know how to advocate for their children because no one was there to advocate for them."

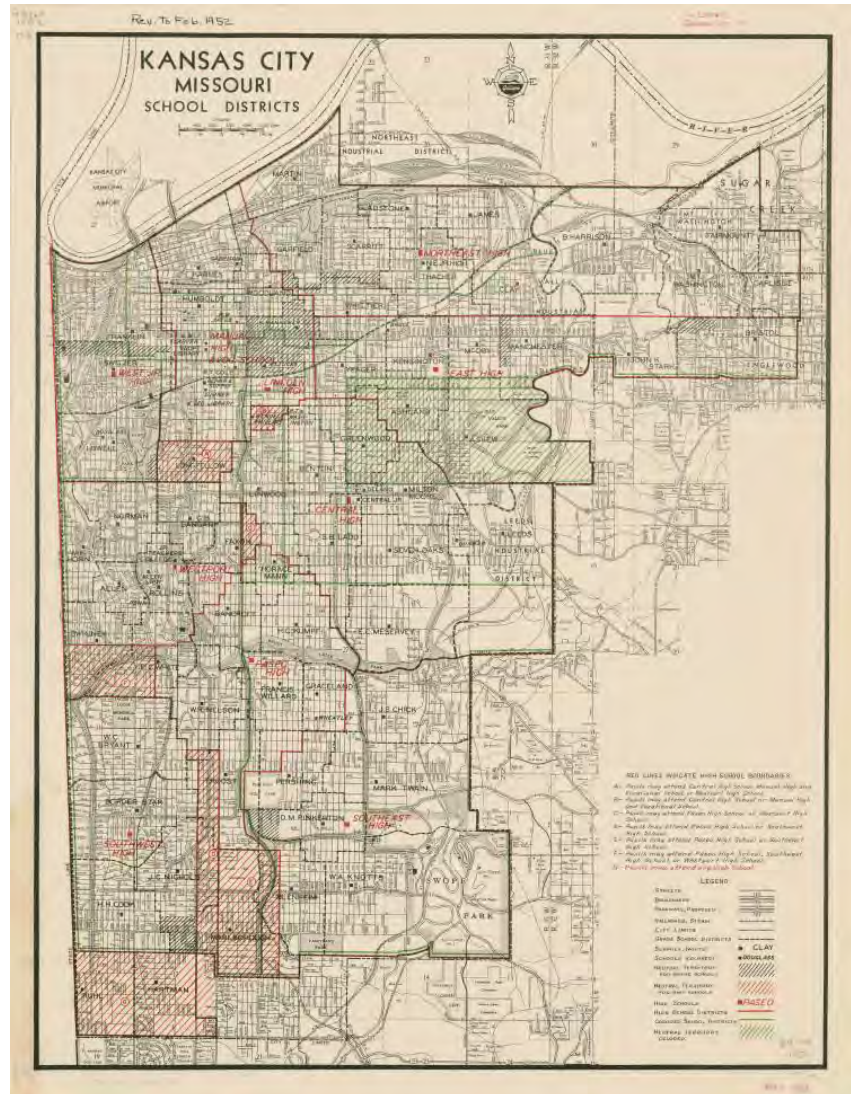
It wasn't the first time Bedell told me to read "Complex Justice," and after the forum, I did order a copy. But then it sat on my desk for months. I finally read it last week.

I wish I'd done so sooner.

The most salient point in "Complex Justice" – the one that gets missed when people talk about the failed magnet school experiment and white flight to the suburbs – is the fact that by the time *Missouri v. Jenkins* was winding its way through the courts in the late '80s and early '90s, black families in Kansas City didn't care as much about integrated schools as they did good schools.

With court-ordered desegregation, they got neither.

And that's worth keeping in mind as KCPS tries to regain full accreditation and improve its image so it can once again present itself as a viable option to families with school-age children. The needs of current students may in fact be very different than the needs of students whose families the district hopes to tempt back.



Late to desegregation

Kansas City's desegregation case came relatively late, more than 30 years after *Brown v. Board of Education* (which, if you don't know much about that landmark ruling, [KCUR's Frank Morris remembered plaintiff Linda Brown](#) in an obituary earlier this year). If it had been filed a few years earlier, the remedy probably would've been court-ordered busing, like what went on in St. Louis for decades.

In a 1951 map of school boundaries, red lines indicate high school boundaries and green lines indicate schools for black children.

Credit Missouri Valley Special Collections / Kansas City Public Library

One of the reasons Kansas City didn't have a desegregation case sooner was because while the city had *separate* schools for black and white children before *Brown v. Board of Ed*, they weren't *unequal*. At the very least, they weren't as unequal as schools in other cities. Historically black Lincoln College Preparatory Academy has always been one of the city's top schools.

But in 1973, the Supreme Court ruled *de facto* segregation wasn't OK, either. That's legalese for when segregation isn't mandated by law, but it happens anyway (see: discriminatory housing policies [that kept black families east of Troost](#)). Soon the Kansas City, Missouri, School District found itself under investigation.

When that happened, the school board did something highly unusual: in 1977, it preempted a lawsuit against the district by suing the predominately white suburban districts, the state of Missouri and the federal agency responsible for overseeing school integration.

KCMSD tried to argue that a school district white families were fleeing would never be able to integrate without local, state and federal policies to control for demographics.

That's true. But in another desegregation case, the Supreme Court had already ruled that neighboring school districts couldn't be compelled to be part of the solution if they hadn't caused the problem. All the suburban districts had to do was show they hadn't intentionally kept black students out, and they were dismissed as plaintiffs.

The boundaries

There's one more thing you need to know about the history of KCMSD: at a time when the city was aggressively annexing the small communities around it, Missouri lawmakers changed state law [to stop the school district from expanding](#).

It used to be that any Missouri city with more than 500,000 residents could only have one school district. But in 1957, with Kansas City's population approaching half a million, lawmakers bumped it up to 700,000. This ensured that the district would not automatically merge with Center, Hickman Mills and other school systems that at the time were majority white. When Kansas City's population peaked in the late 1960s, it remained under the 700,000 threshold.

So as Kansas City grew and absorbed some of its inner ring suburbs, those communities kept their school districts. That's how we ended up with a small, central school district surrounded by other small school districts instead of a big, city wide school district.

This is where *Missouri v. Jenkins* really starts to deviate from other desegregation cases that were fought in that era. When Judge Russell Clark took over the case, he ruled that KCMSD couldn't sue the state because it was, in fact, an entity of the state.

But instead of dismissing the case, Clark did something *really* unusual. Unprecedented, even. He made the school district a plaintiff in the suit it had brought.

Magnets and charters

Between 1984 and 1995, Judge Clark would order KCMSD to build magnet schools to attract white suburban students back to the district, a costly boondoggle that was inherently unfair to the black students integration was supposed to help. For the first few years, black students couldn't even attend what the media dubbed "the Taj Mahal of schools" unless white students enrolled in sufficient number.

They never did. The magnet school experiment failed. In retrospect, it was probably the only solution available to Clark, who knew higher courts would strike down anything short of an aggressive plan to integrate city schools. But it was never going to work. Education policy wonks sometimes talk about the "tipping point" at which white parents are unwilling to send their kids to integrated schools. They usually put it around 50 percent.

But a study of demographic trends in the district between 1956 and 1974 suggests that the tipping point was actually much lower – only 30 percent black. In Kansas City Public Schools, white students haven't made up the majority since 1969. Today, the district is 54.7 percent black and 28.6 percent Hispanic. Less than 10 percent of the 14,240 students enrolled in KCPS in 2017 were white.

The district has struggled to retain superintendents and accreditation. Previous administrations mismanaged money and assets. In 2007, voters overwhelmingly approved the transfer of seven schools outside city limits to the Independence School District. In 2010, the district closed more than 20 schools because it couldn't justify keeping the buildings open as enrollment declined.

But there seems to be a consensus among education policy watchers in Kansas City that the district is stabilizing under Bedell's leadership. The district is provisionally accredited, no longer at risk of state takeover. The real test is whether KCPS can grow enrollment after decades of decline.

Because it's not just the suburban schools KCPS is competing with these days. Charter schools, the first of which opened in 1999, have further complicated Kansas City's education landscape. There are excellent charter schools achieving impressive results for kids. There are also charters the state and authorizers have had to close for reasons ranging from poor test scores to financial impropriety.

While oversight has improved dramatically in the last 20 years, the rules for charters are still different than for traditional public schools. As [the interactive map](#) from Fordham shows, charter operators may be making intentional decisions about where to locate schools in Kansas City.

"If separation itself is a harm," Justice Clarence Thomas wrote way back in 1995 when the Supreme Court was considering *Missouri v. Jenkins*, "and if integration therefore is the only way that blacks can receive a proper education ... segregation injures blacks because blacks, when left on their own, cannot achieve. To my way of thinking, that conclusion is the result of a jurisprudence based upon a theory of black inferiority."

One that's still shaping Kansas City's system of schools today.

Elle Moxley covers education for KCUR. You can reach her on Twitter [@ellemoxley](#).

Kansas City school board will lose two members. What will redistricting look like?

By The Kansas City Star Editorial Board

May 08, 2018

By this time next year, the Kansas City Public School Board of Directors will have two fewer members and new boundaries for elected officials' districts.

It's possible that the entire board could turn over, as every position will be open in the [April 2019 election](#).

The shift, from nine board members to seven, is the result of a Missouri law passed in 2013. The change was introduced by then-Sen. Paul LeVota to align the Kansas City district with board configurations across the state.

One at-large seat will be dropped along with one sub-district seat. Precisely what the changes will mean for the district remains to be seen. A board filled with newcomers could reshape the district's governance, shift its focus and reassess support for Superintendent Mark Bedell.

Much will depend upon how the new boundaries are drawn.

Five maps laying out redistricting options will be presented by a team of consultants at Wednesday's 6:30 p.m. school board meeting. The maps are being drawn using the 2010 census. The choices will be narrowed to three by mid-May, and the final map will be chosen by the Kansas City Board of Election Commissioners by the end of August.

That's a relatively short time line for such a significant reconfiguration.

In 2017, the school district successfully lobbied for a change to the original legislation. After next spring's election, board members' terms will be staggered. The concern was that it was simply too great of a threat to have a new slate of candidates sweep in with the intention of upending a superintendent, said John Fierro, chair of the school board's government relations committee.

Stability and accountability in both elected and hired leadership have historically been an Achilles' heel for the district. Those concerns have largely dissipated under Bedell and the current board, offering the hope of regaining full accreditation.

District leadership is wisely encouraging broad community input. More than 50 neighborhood leaders, nonprofit stakeholders and others have been invited to a breakfast Friday at district offices to hear more about the proposed maps. Future public meetings are being planned for the summer.

Parents and others interested in the success of Kansas City Public Schools should speak up during the redistricting process to ensure that the lines are drawn fairly and all parts of the city have a strong voice on the school board.

Now is a [pivotal time](#) for Kansas City's school district. Strides have been made this year in easing tensions between district schools and the more than [20 charter schools](#) operating within its boundaries. In the past, [charter schools](#) were largely viewed as unfair competitors for students, drawing children away from the district.

The [goal should be to offer an assortment](#) of high-quality schools spread across the district so that all families have good educational options. Future members of the board, no matter how the district lines are redrawn, should remain focused on that priority

Read more here:

<http://www.kansascity.com/opinion/editorials/article210739684.html#storylink=cpy>



2018 Summer Programs

District	Location	Before & After Summer School	Summer Camp
Center	Boone Elem.	June 4-28	
Grandview	Conn-West Elem.	June 6-29	
Hickman Mills	Ervin Early Learning Ctr.	June 6-29	
	Dobbs Elem.		
	Warford Elem.		
	Smith-Hale Middle.		
Kansas City	Carver Elem.	May 30-June 22	
	Faxon Elem.		
	Garcia Elem.		
	Gladstone Elem.		
	Hale Cook Elem.		
	Hartman Elem.		
	Melcher Elem.		
	Wheatley Elem.		
N. Kansas City	Topping Elem.	June 4-28	June 2-13
Charter	Tolbert Academy	May 31-July 3	

For more information, visit www.kclinc.org/summer

20180510

Summer Food

Project Summary 2011 - 2017

As part of its efforts to end child hunger, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) created the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC). The program gives selected families with eligible school-age children money to spend on food for children while school is not in session. LINC is the state of Missouri's local partner for the SEBTC program in the Kansas City area. In 2017, the benefit was \$90 per eligible child.

\$2,972,981

Total Program Funds Redeemed 2011-2017

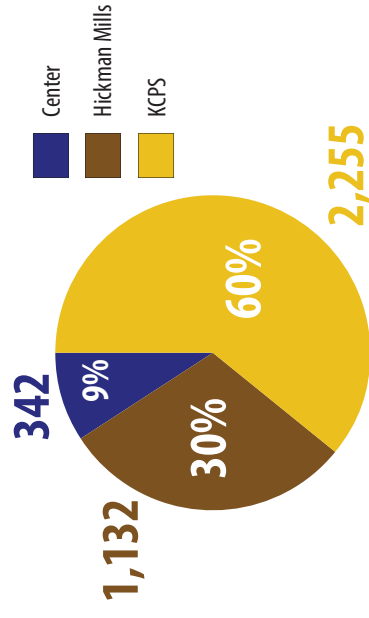
Selected for SEBTC Benefits

Households Children

2011	1,477	2,538
2012	3,041	5,364
2013	2,262	4,001
2015	3,468	5,141
2016	2,961	5,653
2017	1,930	3,729

There was no SEBTC program in 2014

Participants per District in 2016



2011
\$346,161

90%
funds redeemed

2012
\$831,646

92%
funds redeemed

2013
\$569,679

92%
funds redeemed

2015
\$426,861

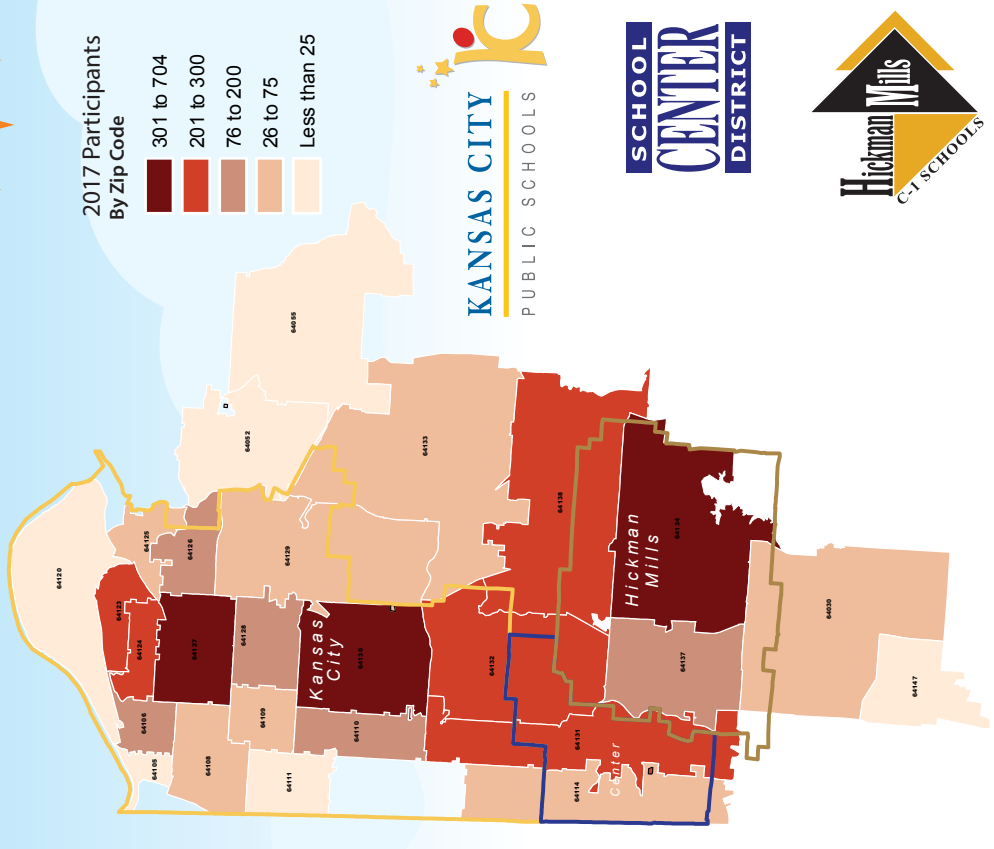
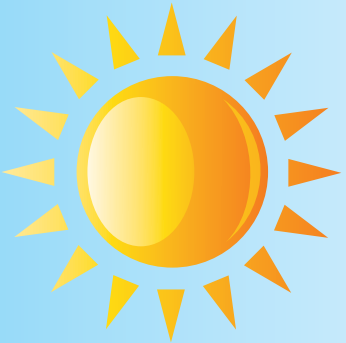
93%
funds redeemed

2016
\$479,804

95%
funds redeemed

2017
\$318,830

est. 95% redemption



May 10, 2018

KC rental housing inspection proposal to go on August ballot

BY BILL TURQUE

bturque@kcstar.com

A proposed "Healthy Homes" program requiring city inspection of rental housing will be on the Aug. 7 ballot under City Council action taken Thursday.

The council was required by law to approve placement on the ballot after housing activists collected more than the required 1,708 valid signatures. The measure would empower health department inspectors to respond to tenant complaints of unsanitary or life-threatening conditions.



The new system would be financed by a schedule of fees

charged to landlords: \$20 for each unit when initially applying for a rental permit, then \$20 per unit annually. Problems that go uncorrected after inspectors respond to a complaint would trigger a \$150 re-inspection fee for the first unit, and \$100 for each additional unit.

An estimated 43 percent of the city's population lives in rental apartments or homes. Activists contend that about 10 percent of that population lives in substandard conditions.

At least three dozen other cities comparable in size to Kansas City enforce a set of minimum standards for leased housing, according to health department officials. Six surrounding localities — Unified Government of Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, Overland Park, Leawood, Mission and Independence — have rental inspection programs on the books.

"This is ripe to be on the ballot," said Lora McDonald, executive director of [MORE2](#) (Metro Organization for Racial and Economic Equity), one of the community groups behind the petition campaign, which netted a total of 2,004 signatures.

An [ordinance establishing rental standards was introduced last summer](#) by Mayor Pro Tem Scott Wagner but stalled in committee, at least in part because of protests from the real estate industry. Landlord groups are expected to contest the ballot question.

Before taking the pro forma action Thursday, a couple of council members said the costs of the new regulatory regime could well be passed on to already stretched tenants.

"There are issues that will have unintended consequences," said Councilwoman Alyssia Canady.

"We have 330,000 rental units in this city. Who's going to enforce this?" asked Councilwoman Teresa Loar.

McDonald said that most landlords are responsible and that the system would focus on a small but persistent minority — perhaps 10 percent — who are bad actors.

Mayor Sly James said he understood the council members' concerns and that the city was likely in a "damned if you do, damned if you don't" position. But the squalid conditions in which some tenants live demands some kind of action.

"We have to do something in those situations," James said. "I get it. I really do."

Missouri-Kansas Education Policy Fellowship Program

The Education Policy Fellowship Program (EPFP) is a professional development program for individuals whose work record reflects strong leadership abilities and a concern for issues important to children and education.

Participants in the Fellowship Program hold full-time positions in diverse organizations at the local, state, and national levels.

The program is available in Missouri-Kansas through the Local Investment Commission (LINC) and Cooperating School Districts of Greater Kansas City. The nationally recognized EPFP was established more than 50 years ago by the Institute for Educational Leadership (IEL) in Washington, D.C. IEL continues to support the program in the District of Columbia and through its network of state affiliates.

How is the EPFP different from other professional development programs?

EPFP is supported by a national and state network of resource people and peers who have a track record of accomplishment in research, policy development, and effective practice in education, child development, and human services.

The EPFP provides a comprehensive approach to knowledge and skill-building with nine monthly seminars in Kansas City and one national policy seminar during a ten-month period.



The 2016-2017 EPFP program included a visit to the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library, where fellows participated in a simulation at the White House Decision Center.

The Missouri-Kansas Education Policy Fellowship Program is sponsored by:

Local Investment Commission (LINC)
3100 Broadway, Suite 1100
Kansas City, MO 64111
(816) 410-8350
www.kclinc.org

Cooperating School Districts of Greater Kansas City
3444 Broadway, Suite 401
Kansas City, MO 64111
(816) 753-7275
www.csdgkc.org

In collaboration with:

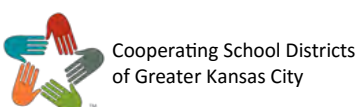
Institute for Educational Leadership
4301 Connecticut Ave NW, Suite 100
Washington, DC 20008-2304
(202) 822-8405
www.iel.org

For more information and to request additional applications, please contact:

Dr. Robert Bartman
(816) 410-8402

Dr. Gayden Carruth
(816) 753-7275

Enrollment is limited.



Meeting Dates and Tentative Topics

All sessions will be held in the LINC Conference Room, 3100 Broadway, Suite 1100, unless otherwise noted.

Session Dates for 2018-2019:

- September 18, 1 p.m. -September 19, 12 p.m. — EPFP Retreat
- October 17, 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
- November 14, 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
- December 12, 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
- January 16, 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
- February 13, 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.
- March 13-16 — Washington, D.C., Policy Seminar
- April 17, 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
- May 15, 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
- June 12, 1 p.m.-4:30 p.m.

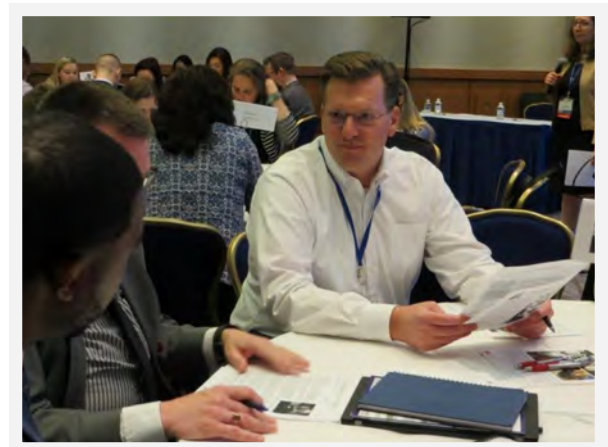
There are three main strands for EPFP programs:

- Public Policy Processes, Issues, and Key Participants
- Leadership and Skill Development
- Networking

All of the sessions will focus on an aspect of public policy processes, issues, key participants, leadership, and skill development. Networking is interwoven into all of the sessions.

Session Topics will include the following:

- Assessing Leadership Styles
- Leadership Development and Strategic Thinking (with the US Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth)
- Policy Development – How and Why?
- Communications and Social Media
- Our Demography
- White House Decision Center/Simulation
- Diversity and Inclusion
- Social, Health, and Mental Health Issues Affecting Capacity to Learn

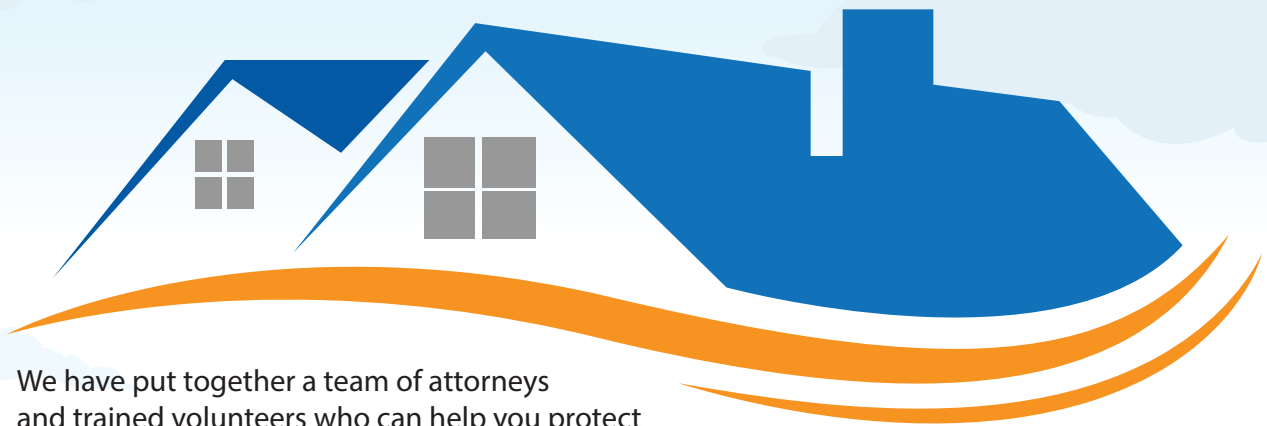


EPFP fellows from around the country met in Washington, D.C., for the 2018 Washington Policy Seminar, "From Education Policy Debates to Decisions."

**FREE
WORKSHOP!**

KNOW YOUR LEGAL RIGHTS as a Renter!

**Issues with your landlord? Threatened with eviction?
Is necessary maintenance in your home or apartment being neglected?**



We have put together a team of attorneys and trained volunteers who can help you protect your rights as a tenant, at no charge to you. After the workshop, you will have a chance to meet individually with a member of our team to discuss your situation and develop a plan of action.

- Protecting yourself BEFORE you sign the lease.
- What to do when your home has serious problems, such as infestations or no heat.
- What to do if you fall behind on rent.
- How to protect yourself when you want to (or have to) move out.
- How to get your deposit back.

Thu., May 24 5:00 to 7:00pm

Center Elementary School Gymnasium, 8401 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, MO 64132

Free pizza and water. Free childcare provided by LINC.

Presented by Gina Chiala, Founder and Executive Director of the Heartland Center for Jobs and Freedom. Please let us know if you plan to attend by calling Center Elementary School, 816-349-3444.

Sponsored by:

