THE DAILY CLIPS

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Provisions of the state budget compromise include:
- Elimination of a House proposal to place an enrollment cap on the UNC system.
- A House-initiated plan to capture money from the state lottery to shore up K-12 education.
- Spending cuts of about 3.3 percent across the board.
- No raises or salary cuts for state employees.
- No furloughs.
- A requirement that all community colleges participate in federal loan programs, which offer lower-cost loans for students.
- Replacement of the state’s in-home personal care system for Medicaid recipients with a new system with new criteria to determine eligibility.

The budget includes a contingency in the event $518 million in federal Medicaid money isn’t sent to the state by January. The contingency would make up that lost money from the following sources:
- $30 million from the disaster relief reserve fund.
- $35 million from unclaimed lottery prize money and higher ticket sales.
- $50 million in interest from all state funds.
- $23 million from unappropriated funds.
- $27 million by reducing Medicaid provider rates.
- $37 million from the savings reserve fund.
- $139 million by reducing contributions to the state retirement system.
- $178 million from a 1 percent cut in state spending. Specific cuts, to be determined by department heads, could include furloughs.

SEE BUDGET, PAGE 6A
draws up a budget every two years, then adjusts it just before the second year begins.

Budget writers said they had to make difficult cuts.

"There's not enough money down here for anybody to be proud," said Sen. Martin Nesbitt, an Asheville Democrat and the Senate majority leader. "We're all having to do things that we don't want to do."

Rep. Mickey Michaux, a Durham Democrat and the senior House budget writer, confirmed that the budget compromise uses money from the state lottery to avoid cutting teacher jobs. House Democrats said that could save more than 1,600 teaching positions statewide.

"We saved a whole heck of a lot of teacher jobs," Michaux said.

Republicans have objected to both chambers' budgets, saying Democratic legislators and Gov. Bev Perdue didn't cut state spending enough and should never have counted on the federal Medicaid money in the first place.

Democrats control both chambers of the legislature and write the budget. The House and Senate had already adopted budget proposals, and a committee has been meeting to hammer out a compromise. Those negotiations were stuck over a few small points, including a subsidy on scholarships for out-of-state college athletes.

House Speaker Joe Hackney and Senate Leader Marc Basnight met Saturday to break through that point, which is worth $9 million, a minor monetary detail in an $18.9 billion budget. But like any piece of the budget, it had supporters and detractors. The scholarship provision has been a perennial point of contention, with supporters saying it helps smaller schools and athletic programs.

The budget would end the five-year-old subsidy, which allowed public universities and their booster clubs to pay the in-state tuition rate on scholarships for out-of-state athletes. It protects a similar subsidy for academic scholarships.

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**University burden**

For university athletic departments, the loss of the out-of-state subsidy brings a new financial burden. On Monday, officials were scrambling to figure out how to pay the higher tuition for incoming athletes who have already signed scholarship agreements for the coming school year.

"The impact is immediate and significant," said Dick Baddour, UNC-CH's athletic director. "This creates a very difficult situation for us for this academic year."

At UNC, in-state tuition will be $4,066 this fall, while the out-of-state rate is $21,954. That means UNC's athletics department and its booster club, the Educational Foundation, must find the difference — $17,888 — for each of more than 100 out-of-state athletes this fall.

At N.C. Central University in Durham, athletics officials need to find $400,000 to make up the tuition difference for 35 athletes who would have received the subsidy this fall.

**Athletes' pacts binding**

"We have binding contracts with these students for the fall," said Ingrid Wicker-McCree, NCCU's athletic director. "We will have to be very creative."

The big winners in the scholarship debate are prestigious academic scholarship programs like the Morehead-Cain program at UNC-Chapel Hill and the Park Scholarships program at N.C. State University. Both will retain their subsidy for out-of-state students.

Critics question why the state should help ease the burden on students from other states coming here for college. But officials with those two scholarship programs say that in subsidizing out-of-state scholars, North Carolinians are making their own state better.

One example: nine of the last 10 UNC-CH winners of the prestigious Rhodes scholarship were Morehead-Cain scholars from other states or countries.
Court campers
By Tony Castleberry
The Daily Reflector
Monday, June 28, 2010

Old habits die hard, or perhaps they never die. During a friendly competition at East Carolina’s basketball camp Monday afternoon, a boy wearing a Duke shirt was chosen to grab the ball at halfcourt and try to make a shot before 3 seconds elapsed off the Minges Coliseum clock, mimicking an end of the game buzzer-beater situation.

Before the kid had a chance to dribble and shoot though, new ECU men’s coach Jeff Lebo, who played collegiate ball at North Carolina, proclaimed: “One second for Duke.” It was one of many fun moments during the first installment of a weeklong day camp for approximately 70 area kids. Although Lebo and his family are still not completely settled in Greenville — he said moving trucks were at his Pitt County home as the camp was going on — the new Pirate coach is throwing himself into his new job and he said helping conduct camps for local youth is an important part of his summer plans.

“I look at a basketball camp two ways,” Lebo said after Monday’s session concluded. “You want to teach the kids about the game of basketball, but also have some fun. We do that.

“Then you obviously get a chance to meet a lot of people. ... As families come in and pick up their sons, you get a chance to visit with some of the people, most of them ECU fans and graduates.”

That was certainly true Monday as parents lined the edges of the Minges floor and grabbed a few seats in the upper concourse. Once the session was over, several parents approached Lebo, welcoming him to Greenville and wishing him luck on the upcoming season.

There was even an autograph request from a young camper, which Lebo generously obliged. The camp is a family affair in more ways than one for Lebo, who signed a six-year, $3.375-million contract in late March to take over for Mack McCarthy, who resigned on March 6. In addition to having several ECU players at the camp, either assisting or just stopping by on their way to summer school classes, Lebo’s son, Creighton, is also participating in the camp.

“A lot of our players are around and the kids get a chance to meet those guys,” Lebo said.

“Hopefully, (they) build some relationships. ... If they know the players, it certainly makes them want to buy a ticket and come to a game.”

Lebo, a Pennsylvania native who played for legendary Carolina coach Dean Smith in the late 1980s, said his love of the game was fostered at camps like the ones he now oversees.

“Camps are where I got excited about the game of basketball,” Lebo said. “It’s just a way to connect with those kids, which is a lot of fun.”

The coach also found at least one similarity between running camps for children and coaching college players.

“They love to play,” Lebo said. “We’re just trying to work on that attention span.”
Contact Tony Castleberry at tcastleberry@reflector.com or (252) 329-9591.

New East Carolina men’s Basketball Coach Jeff Lebo watches players during a basketball camp in Minges Coliseum on Monday.
Justin Falls/The Daily Reflector

ECU coach Jeff Lebo interacts with some of the participants of his basketball camp on Monday.
Justin Falls/The Daily Reflector
Texting taking over at UNCW, other college campuses

By Andrew Dunn
Andrew_Dunn@StarNewsOnline.com

Published: Sunday, June 27, 2010 at 3:30 a.m.

It's very strange for Hope Thompson to have to actually go into an office for errands.

The University of North Carolina Wilmington senior can do just about everything she needs from her phone and iPod Touch.

"If you can't text, then you can't get around in the world anymore," Thompson said. "It's just so normal to communicate with your phone."

For the first time, the percentage of college students with a smartphone has reached half the population, according to a Ball State University study.

And the percentage of students who said text messages are their primary form of communication is at its highest point, while e-mail has continued to fall.

The survey results show that young people are increasingly turning to their phones to interact with each other and the world.

But experts said the change is also a signal of a massive shift in how people will communicate in the future and how technology will develop.

"I find more and more that students are really using their cell phones for everything," said Jeanne Persuit, a communications studies professor at UNCW, including Facebook, e-mail and Internet browsing. "It's now a blurring of the lines of the different types of applications."

Though the survey is only of Ball State University students, Michael Hanley, who conducted the survey, said he believes the results hold true for college students across the country.

Universities across the state, including UNC Wilmington, have begun sending out campus emergency alerts by text message, recognizing that might be the most effective means of communication.

"They realize an e-mail is not going to reach everybody," Persuit said.

The reason? Both Persuit and Hanley speculate it is because personal, friendly communication among college students is by texting, while professional communication uses e-mail.

"You're not going to text your future employer," Persuit said. "As you transition from college to after college, you have to adapt to the situation at hand."

But among friends, texting is king.

"People don't say 'call me' anymore," said sophomore Caitlin Moen.

Andrew Dunn: 343-2328

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Report finds weaknesses in UNCC police agency

Suggestions include more visible officers. University stresses the campus remains safe.

By David Perlmutt
dperlmutt@charlotteobserver.com
Posted: Tuesday, Jun. 29, 2010

UNCC Charlotte’s police department is troubled by internal strife and constant turnover, lacks sophisticated police technology and policies, and needs to increase officer visibility, according to a report released Monday by the university.

School officials accepted the independent report as "constructive criticism," but stressed to the Observer that the campus is safe.

The report, by a team from the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, was commissioned by UNCC earlier this year to assess campus security and recommend improvements.

It comes two weeks after department director Marlene Hall resigned. Officials say the timing of her resignation and the report's release is coincidental. Hall could not be reached.

UNCC's security efforts include a Police and Public Safety force of 34 sworn officers (and five vacancies) - whom the study called "professional and competent" - and private security hired for several campus facilities, including Atkins Library, the student union and residential halls.

The school has 300 emergency "blue light" phones connected to the campus police, and provides rides to students, faculty and staff at night.

Since 2003, as student enrollment increased from 16,000 to 24,700, the number of reported crimes has remained about the same, officials said.

"This university is very fortunate to have such dedicated, hard-working officers," said interim police director Jeff Baker, hired in November by Hall as deputy director after 29 years with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department. "(The officers) need a path; they're looking for a better map. That starts with leadership."
Requesting the study, Baker said, "is a step in the right direction."

Study sees no clear direction

The study was made by a team assembled from the assessment organization's Loaned Executive Management Assistance Program. The team examined all facets of police work at UNCC, including technology, policies, campus culture and the perception students and faculty have of the police force.

It interviewed students, faculty, staff, police department employees and UNCC leaders, including Chancellor Phil Dubois.

The study found a department with no clear direction, and a level of sophistication disappointing for a modern police force at a comprehensive research university. It has minimal technology, little policy guidance, fragmented internal communication, unclear expectations and a mission and vision that is not clearly spelled out, the study said.

Yet the assessment team found officers who are "professional and competent, responsive and effective... proud of their uniform and purpose, and desiring to move the organization forward."

Internal concerns were also distracting, the study said. They center on staffing levels, vacancies, a lack of training and promotion opportunities, canceled vacations and questionable operating practices.

"This preoccupation with internal matters has not only impacted employee morale," it said, "but also has affected the department's delivery of community-oriented policing services."

The study said that officers aren't adequately visible on campus. It recommends instituting a community-policing posture where officers get out of cars and walk or bike in assigned sectors of the campus.

Officers, it said, need to take a more "proactive" approach to policing by implementing crime prevention - not just react to it.

Reorganization under way

Baker said the department already has begun reorganizing to address concerns.

On Friday, he presided over its first-ever promotion ceremony, with two officers promoted to lieutenant and seven to sergeant.

The department is reviewing policies and deciding which ones need rewriting or which policies need to be added to the department manual. He wants the department to embrace community policing, hoping to have officers walking, biking or riding two-wheel Segways on campus within weeks.

He also wants to assign a sergeant to the student union to circulate materials and organize classes on crime prevention.

His other priorities include building a more diverse department and equipping officers with better
technology such as Apple iPads that will allow them to file reports on the beat.

And he wants to get them more training. The department, he said, needs to pursue accreditation. The study said it needs to address deficiencies first.

"(The report) could be far more damning," Baker said. "Policing has turned into a real strict science. It's not Mayberry anymore. There's this giant accountability now attached to policing in America."

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College towns, capitals do OK in recession

Research money, government jobs buffer them from boom and bust of private market

By Haya El Nasser and Paul Overberg
USA TODAY

For many American cities, the decade after 2000 played out in two starkly different scenes: Years of euphoric growth and prosperity followed by a crushing reversal.

For others, there was no heady boom — but no dramatic downturn either.

A USA TODAY analysis reveals two categories of cities that have weathered the recession and housing market meltdown better than many boomtowns: College towns and state capitals.

In some cases, these cities have grown even faster during the recession than before.

In smaller cities in particular, anchor institutions such as universities and governments have provided a buffer against economic whiplash. Often the main employers in the city and metropolitan area, these segments are less affected by economic fluctuations.

College towns and state capitals "are a refuge from the boom and bust of the private market," says Robert Lang, urban sociologist at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas. "State capitals are where the action is because they developed a white-collar service economy around government."

The analysis of 2009 Census city population estimates released this week shows:

- The median annual growth rate of boomtowns (half grew less and half more) hit 11% in 2000-06, before the economy soured. It dropped by more than half to 5% in 2006-09.

- In places such as Maricopa, Ariz., where average population gains hit 6% a year the first part of the decade, growth plummeted when the housing market imploded and the number of Americans moving dropped sharply.

The rate fell to an average 14% a year since 2006.

- In the 50 state capitals, the trend was reversed: a median 0.4% in the first six years compared with 0.8% in the latter years.

- Topeka declined an average 0.1% a year in the first part of the decade but grew 0.5% a year the latter part. St. Paul was losing an average 0.6% of its population every year but has been gaining about 0.6% a year since 2006.

- Austin, a state capital that also has a major university, grew an average 1.5% a year until 2006 but 2.5% since then.

- In a sample group of 25 college towns from across the USA, the median annual growth rate went from 0.8% to 1.1%.

Gainesville, Fla., home of the University of Florida, grew a modest 0.2% a year on average in 2000-06 while other Florida cities were exploding: Palm Coast up 13% a year; Winter Garden up 10%. When the housing bubble burst and the economy tanked, Gainesville's growth accelerated — 0.6% a year; Palm Coast and Winter Garden each slowed to 3% a year.

State governments and universities involved in federally funded research also benefited from the stimulus program.

"That translates into jobs, which translates into households and people," says James Hughes, dean of the Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy at Rutgers University.

Most of the jobs lost during the recession came from the private sector. From December 2007 to December 2009, 8.5 million private-sector jobs disappeared, but 90,000 government jobs were created, Hughes says. "The private sector bore the brunt."

Funding from federal and state governments, private industry and foundations for research generates about 10,000 jobs at or near the University of Missouri's campuses, says Mike Nichols, vice president for research and economic development for the university system. The university

Continued on 14A
How capitals, college and boom towns have fared this decade

Population growth rates in many state capitals and college towns have gone up as the economy slipped into a recession, while rates in boomtowns have dropped sharply. A sampling:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State capitals</th>
<th>College towns</th>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>540,921</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>786,382</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>645,169</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concord, N.H.</td>
<td>42,643</td>
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<tr>
<td>Des Moines</td>
<td>198,460</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver</td>
<td>610,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richmond, Va.</td>
<td>204,451</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>466,687</td>
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<tr>
<td>Springfield, Ill.</td>
<td>118,033</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trenton, N.J.</td>
<td>83,242</td>
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<tr>
<td>Median (of 50 capitals)</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
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1 - Of 100 towns with more than 10,000 people that had the nation's highest total growth rates from 2000 to 2006.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>2009 population</td>
<td>2009 population</td>
<td>2009 population</td>
<td>2009 population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluffton, S.C.</td>
<td>12,519</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<tr>
<td>La Quinta, Calif.</td>
<td>44,704</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maricopa, Ariz.</td>
<td>44,691</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meridian, Idaho</td>
<td>68,516</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middletown, Del.</td>
<td>12,726</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Newman, Ca.</td>
<td>31,587</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>N. Las Vegas</td>
<td>224,387</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oswego, Ill.</td>
<td>29,364</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palm Coast, Fla.</td>
<td>73,168</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rockwell, Texas</td>
<td>36,791</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median (of 100 towns)</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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1 - Analysis of Census data by Paul Overberg, USA TODAY

Continued from 13A

has four campuses, including the main one in Columbia.

Universities are enjoying high enrollment because the college-age population is high.

"You have the echo of the baby boom and children of immigrants," Lang says.

Also, when jobs are scarce, people stay in school longer or are more likely to return to school. In the past five years, total enrollment at the University of Missouri swelled by about 7,000, Nichols says, to 70,000.

Universities also attract other institutions such as hospitals and research centers because they provide a ready-made workforce. Columbia (pop. 102,324) grew an average 2.1% a year until 2006 and at a steady 1.7% a year since then.

"We have not been untouched by the recession, don't get me wrong," says Don Laird, president of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce. Unemployment, however, is much lower than in the rest of the state: 5.4% vs. 9.3% statewide.

The relationship between institutions of higher learning and economic development has grown closer in the past decade. In Columbia, the university has research parks. In the Ann Arbor, Mich., area, home of the University of Michigan, Eastern Michigan University and several other colleges, local businesses last year organized an economic development "Gown and Town Tour" to attract investment.

Even though Ann Arbor's population has dropped — down 1.6% since 2000 to 112,852 in 2009 — the city remains a bright light on Michigan's urban landscape where double-digit drops are common. (Dearborn down 13.4%, Livonia 11.2%.)

"In the past, (universities) have always been instrumental to the community but now, they're much more instrumental to the business community as a whole," says Diane Keller, president and CEO of the Ann Arbor/Ypsilanti Regional Chamber.

The University of Michigan formed a center for business engagement, she says, and community colleges are retraining workers.

A university "is a buffer," says Craig Rost, deputy city manager of development for Champaign, Ill., where the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign is the largest employer. "And it's a big enough sector of our economy that it helps keep us from the kind of cycles others go through when a large manufacturing facility closes or lays off people." Champaign (pop. 80,286) grew an average 1.6% a year from 2000-06 and 1.3% from 2000-09.

"We haven't boomed at all," Rost says. "We've grown steadily."
June 28, 2010

Justices Rule Against Group That Excludes Gay Students

By ADAM LIPTAK

WASHINGTON — A public law school did not violate the First Amendment by withdrawing recognition from a Christian student group that excluded gay students, the Supreme Court ruled on Monday in a 5-to-4 decision.

The case, involving a clash between religious freedom and antidiscrimination principles, divided along familiar ideological lines, with the court’s four more liberal members and Justice Anthony M. Kennedy in the majority.

Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, writing for the majority, said it was constitutionally permissible for public institutions of higher education to require recognized student groups to accept all students who wished to participate in them.

Justice Samuel A. Alito Jr., writing for the four dissenters, said the decision represented a triumph for the principle that there is “no freedom for expression that offends prevailing standards of political correctness in our country’s institutions of higher learning.”

The two sides disputed not only the legal principles involved but also just what had happened at Hastings College of the Law in San Francisco, the defendant in the case.

As the majority understood it, the school had merely applied a neutral “all comers” policy to every group that sought official recognition. Recognized groups were entitled to modest financial assistance, use of the school’s communications channels and meeting space, and use of the school’s name and logo, as long as they allowed all students to participate in their activities.

The dissent, by contrast, said the school had enforced a policy forbidding discrimination based on only a few criteria, including sexual orientation, and so had placed a special burden on
religious groups.

The student group that brought the suit, Christian Legal Society, or C.L.S., does not allow students to become voting members or to assume leadership positions unless they affirm what the group calls orthodox Christian beliefs and disavow “unrepentant participation in or advocacy of a sexually immoral lifestyle.” Such a lifestyle, the group says, includes “sexual conduct outside of marriage between a man and a woman.”

The group said that either version of the school’s policy would violate the group’s First Amendment rights to free association and religious freedom.

Justice Ginsburg said the justifications the school had offered for the all-comers policy were sufficient to overcome any First Amendment concerns. Among those justifications, she said, were making sure that educational opportunities were available to all students and bringing together people with diverse views.

In returning the case, Christian Legal Society v. Martinez, No. 08-1371, to the lower courts, the majority left open the possibility that the Christian student group might be able to prove that Hastings’s policy was a pretext for antireligious animus.

Justices John Paul Stevens, Stephen G. Breyer and Sonia Sotomayor joined the majority opinion.

In a concurrence, Justice Stevens said groups that “exclude or mistreat Jews, blacks and women” must be tolerated in a free society. But “it need not subsidize them, give them its official imprimatur or grant them equal access to law school facilities.”

In a second concurrence, Justice Kennedy wrote that “a vibrant dialogue is not possible if students wall themselves off from opposing points of view.”

Justice Alito, writing for himself, Chief Justice John G. Roberts Jr. and Justices Antonin Scalia and Clarence Thomas said the decision marked a dark day.

“I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that today’s decision is a serious setback for freedom of expression in this country,” Justice Alito wrote.

“There are religious groups that cannot in good conscience agree in their bylaws that they will admit persons who do not share their faith,” he wrote. “For these groups, the consequence of an accept-all-comers policy is marginalization.”

In other action on Monday, the court agreed to hear a challenge to an Arizona law that imposes penalties on businesses that hire illegal immigrants. The court’s decision in the case,
Chamber of Commerce v. Candelaria, No. 09-115, may provide guidance about the constitutionality of a more recent Arizona law giving the police there greater authority to check the legal status of people they stop.

The court also declined to hear an appeal from a decision allowing a sexual-abuse lawsuit against the Vatican to move forward in federal court in Oregon. The case is Holy See v. Doe, No. 09-1.

Health Care Challenge Rejected

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Supreme Court on Monday rejected a business-led challenge to a universal health care program in San Francisco that has enrolled more than 53,000 people who lacked health insurance.

The justices denied an appeal from the Golden Gate Restaurant Association of a ruling that upheld the program's requirement that employers provide health coverage for their workers or help pay for the public program.

Businesses with at least 20 workers that do not provide health care must give part of each employee's wages to the city to help pay for the $200 million program.