

# THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

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**Executive Director:**  
J. THOMAS COCHRAN

## MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBER MAYORS

FROM: J. THOMAS *J. Thomas Cochran*  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DATE: May 26, 2000

RE: RESOLUTIONS FOR THE 68th ANNUAL  
CONFERENCE OF MAYORS  
SEATTLE, WA  
JUNE 9-13, 2000

Attached herewith are the resolutions submitted by member mayors for consideration by the Conference's Standing Committees on Saturday, June 10. The full membership will vote on the resolutions reported out of the Standing Committees on Monday, June 12. Those passed will then become the policy of The Conference of Mayors.

The Conference Standing Committees will meet on Saturday, June 10 between 2:00 PM and 5:00 PM at the Sheraton Hotel. The schedule for the meetings is as follows:

### SATURDAY, JUNE 10

#### Urban Economic Policy

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm  
(West Ballroom A, Second Floor)  
Chair: RONALD KIRK  
Mayor of Dallas

#### Community Development and Housing

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm  
(Metropolitan Ballroom, Third Floor)  
Chair: WILLIE L. BROWN, JR.  
Mayor of San Francisco

#### Energy and Environment

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm  
(West Ballroom B, Second Floor)  
Chair: PATRICK McCRORY  
Mayor of Charlotte

#### Jobs, Education and the Workforce

2:00 pm - 3:00 pm  
(East Ballroom B, Second Floor)  
Chair: BEVERLY O'NEILL  
Mayor of Long Beach

**Health and Human Services**

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm

*(Room 416, Fourth Floor)*

Chair: DAVID W. MOORE  
Mayor of Beaumont

**Criminal and Social Justice**

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm

*(East Ballroom A, Second Floor)*

Chair: JEFF GRIFFIN  
Mayor of Reno

**Transportation and Communications**

3:00 pm - 4:00 pm

*(Cirrus, Thirty-Fifth Floor)*

Chair: BILL CAMPBELL  
Mayor of Atlanta

**Arts, Culture and Recreation**

4:00 pm - 5:00 pm

*(West Ballroom A, Second Floor)*

Chair: MARC H. MORIAL  
Mayor of New Orleans

**International Affairs**

4:00 pm - 5:00 pm

*(Metropolitan Ballroom, Third Floor)*

Chair: MEYERA E. OBERNDORF  
Mayor of Virginia Beach

**Membership**

4:00 pm - 5:00 pm

*(East Ballroom B, Second Floor)*

Chair: DONALD L. PLUSQUELLIC  
Mayor of Akron

Please make your travel arrangements to Seattle so that you can attend these important sessions, all of which will be held at the Sheraton Hotel.

Also attached for your information are the rules for the Resolutions Process.

**Attachments**

# RESOLUTION PROCESS

Adopted by the Executive Committee

August 1977

Amended September 1992

Policy adopted by the Annual Conference of Mayors shall remain in force until it is repealed, modified or replaced; therefore, it is unnecessary for an Annual Conference to repeat policy previously adopted.

## I. Introduction of Resolutions

### A. Submission

1. Only member Mayors of The United States Conference of Mayors may submit resolutions for consideration at the Annual Meeting.
2. All resolutions from individual members must be submitted by the deadline date for submission.
3. If a member Mayor fails to submit a resolution in a timely fashion, that Mayor must secure the sponsorship of a member of the Standing Committee of appropriate jurisdiction in order to have that resolution considered, and consideration requires a 2/3 vote of the body before the resolution is sought to be heard.

## II. Standing Committee Process

### A. Consideration

1. The Standing Committees shall consider all resolutions referred to them for action and, in addition, any new resolutions proposed by members of the Standing Committee. Consideration of new resolutions by Standing Committee members shall require 2/3 vote of those members present and voting. However, passage of any new resolution by the Standing Committee shall give it the status of a resolution filed in a timely fashion.
2. The Chairmen of the Standing Committees shall have the authority not to consider resolutions which reflect existing policy of The United States Conference of Mayors. If the sponsor of such a resolution wishes further consideration, it shall require a 2/3 vote of the Standing Committee, or floor action.

## **B. Committee Reports**

1. Each Standing Committee is urged to report out not more than 10 resolutions, reflecting that Committee's assessment of the priority items in the subject area.
2. The Committee Report will reflect only those resolutions recommended for adoption. Any resolution which a Standing Committee has chosen not to adopt shall be treated as a new resolution and require a 2/3 vote for consideration at the next subsequent stage of the policy adoption process.
3. All resolutions recommended for adoption by the Standing Committee shall be treated as resolutions submitted in a timely fashion.

## **III. Action Before Full Membership**

### **A. Consideration**

1. The full membership shall consider all resolutions contained in the reports of the Standing Committees and, in addition, any new resolution proposed by any member Mayor. Consideration of new resolutions by the full membership shall require a 2/3 vote of those members present and voting.
2. The reports of the Standing Committees shall be presented to the full membership for adoption by Standing Committee jurisdiction. Any member of The United States Conference of Mayors may set aside a resolution for special consideration.
3. At the close of the reports of the Standing Committees, the Presiding Officer may entertain resolutions relating to privileged matters. Resolutions relating to privileged matters shall be considered at the discretion of the Presiding Officer. Privileged matters relate to recognition of special services, statements of appreciation, special commendations, or emergency measures.

**PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS**  
**68<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MAYORS**  
**Seattle, WA - June 9-13, 2000**

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Resolution No. 1

Submitted By:

The Honorable Victor Ashe  
Mayor of Knoxville

The Honorable Marc Morial  
Mayor of New Orleans

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino  
Mayor of Boston

**FULL FUNDING OF LAND AND WATER  
CONSERVATION FUND AND UPARR PROGRAMS**

1. **WHEREAS**, in 1964, Congress created the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) to assure that all Americans have access to high quality recreation resources, to enhance the health and vitality of the Nation, and to preserve valuable habitat; and
2. **WHEREAS**, investments from the fund support the creation of public parks, efficient management of forests, preservation of clean water and open spaces and guarantee outdoor recreational opportunities, and other social and environmental objectives for the nation; and
3. **WHEREAS**, since its creation, LWCF has been responsible for the acquisition of nearly seven million acres of parks, public forests, and open space including the development of more than 37,500 state and local resource conservation and recreation projects, including playgrounds, ball fields, national historical sites, scenic trails, and nature reserves; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the LWCF Act is authorized to invest \$900 million annually in recreational resources, principally from public revenue received from off-shore energy extraction, and that the Congress must annually appropriate funds from the LWCF account; and
5. **WHEREAS**, from 1978 through 1995, the Urban Parks Recreation and Recovery Program (UPARR) awarded almost \$228 million to

over 400 local jurisdictions which benefited more than 1,500 park and recreational facilities, and

6. **WHEREAS**, the Congress envisioned federal-state-local partnerships to create a national network of public parks and other recreation resources accessible to all people; and
7. **WHEREAS**, for several years, no allocations have been made to fund the LWCF and UPARR program through the enabling legislation provided for such allocations; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the need to preserve open spaces and develop and maintain local parks and recreational facilities becomes more critical each year due to the demands placed on such facilities by ever increasing populations; and
9. **WHEREAS**, state and local governments equally match federal fiscal resources, then assume all costs of management and provision of recreation services, thus often containing the cost of potential federal actions to meet public demand; and
10. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. House of Representatives recently passed the Conservation and Reinvestment Act which provides for full funding of the LWCF and UPARR programs,
11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the members of the Conference of Mayors see, as an absolutely critical need, the full funding of LWCF and UPARR programs annually; and
12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Conference of Mayors encourages the Senate to pass the Conservation and Reinvestment Act, or a similar bill which would have a guaranteed pass-through of at least 50% of the funds of the state and local assistance program of LWCF directly to cities; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Congress revitalize the UPARR program at least \$125 million annually and that it be a competitive matching grant program; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors that a copy of this resolution be mailed to the President, Secretary of Interior, the bipartisan leadership of the Congress and the members of the Senate.

Projected Cost: \$450 million - LWCF  
\$125 million - UPARR

Resolution No. 2

Submitted by:

The Honorable Marc Morial  
Mayor of New Orleans

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

**NATIONAL ARTS AND HUMANITIES MONTH**

1. **WHEREAS**, the arts and humanities enhance and enrich the lives of all Americans; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the arts and humanities affect every aspect of life in America today including the economy, social problem solving, job creation, education, creativity, and community livability; and
3. **WHEREAS**, cities and states - through their local and state arts agencies and representing thousands of cultural organizations - have celebrated the value and importance of culture in the lives of Americans and the health of thriving communities during National Arts and Humanities Month for several years; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the United States Conference of Mayors have actively participated in National Arts and Humanities Month since 1984; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the United States Conference of Mayors' national arts partner, Americans for the Arts, kicked-off the last three years' visibility efforts with a national public service campaign on the CBS Television Network and will again coordinate a national awareness campaign this year of activities for National Arts and Humanities Month; and
6. **WHEREAS**, the nation's 23,000 cultural organizations, the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the nation's 4,000 local arts agencies, the arts and humanities councils of the 50 states and U.S. jurisdictions, and the President of The United States have participated in the past and will be encouraged to participate again this year in this national celebration and public awareness campaign; and

7. WHEREAS, the month of October 2000, has been designated as National Arts and Humanities Month,
8. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States Conference of Mayors urges mayors to build partnerships with their local arts agencies and other members of the arts and humanities community in their cities to proclaim, to participate in, and to celebrate the month of October as National Arts and Humanities Month.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 3

Submitted by:

The Honorable Marc Morial  
Mayor of New Orleans

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

**FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE ARTS, HUMANITIES AND MUSEUMS**

1. **WHEREAS**, the arts, humanities and museums are critical to the quality of life and livability of America's cities; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the National Endowment for the Arts' and the National Endowment for the Humanities' thirty plus years of promoting cultural infrastructure in this nation of arts and humanities agencies in every state and 4,000 local arts agencies in cities throughout the country; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the Office of Museum Services (OMS) within the Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) are the primary federal agencies that provide federal funding for the arts, humanities, and museum programs, activities, and efforts in the cities and states of America; and
4. **WHEREAS**, federal funding serves as a catalyst to leverage additional dollars for cultural activity -- the annual federal investment made to these three agencies (NEA @ \$97.62 million; NEH @ \$115.26 million; and OMS @ \$24.4 million) can leverage up to ten times that amount from state and local governments, private foundations, corporations and individuals in communities across the nation to support the highest quality cultural programs in the world; and
5. **WHEREAS**, federal funding for cultural activities stimulates local economics and improves the quality of civic life throughout the country -- the NEA, NEH, and IMLS support programs that enhance community development, promote cultural planning, stimulate business development, spur urban renewal, attract new business, draw significant cultural tourism dollars, and improve the overall quality of life in our cities and towns; and

6. WHEREAS, the nonprofit arts industry generates \$36.8 billion annually in economic activity and supports 1.3 million jobs -- from large urban to small rural communities, the nonprofit arts industry annually returns \$3.4 billion in federal income taxes, \$1.2 billion in state government revenue and \$790 million in local government revenue; and
7. WHEREAS, federal arts funding to cities, towns and states has helped stimulate the growth of 3,800 local arts agencies in America's cities and counties and \$750 million annually in local government funding to the arts and humanities; and
8. WHEREAS, federal funding for cultural activities is essential to promote full access to and participation in exhibits, performances, arts education and other cultural events regardless of geography and family income; and
9. WHEREAS, the NEA has been very responsive to Congressional concerns and has undergone a major restructuring of its grants programs to more directly reach and help build communities across the nation; and
10. WHEREAS, Congress has not increased funding for the NEA's since the 40 percent cuts made in 1995; and
11. WHEREAS, the President has recommended substantial budget increases for these agencies for FY01 -- \$150 million for NEA and \$150 million for NEH -- both of which are linked to special initiatives, such as "Challenge America," which would allocate the increased budget in part to grant programs which would strengthen America's communities through the arts and humanities; and
12. WHEREAS, the delicate balance in shared responsibility and partnership for public funding of the arts and humanities at the federal, state and local government levels has been in serious jeopardy since local governments cannot make up for the current funding cuts in the federal government's share; and
13. WHEREAS, the United States Conference of Mayors has issued official letters in the past on Arts Advocacy Day to the President and leaders of the U.S. Senate and House, signed by more than 200 of the nation's mayors, to save federal funding for the arts and humanities,

14. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States Conference of Mayors reaffirms its support of the National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Office of Museums Services within the Institute of Museum and Library Services and calls upon Congress to fund these agencies at the President's FY 2001 request level in order to fulfill the federal government's responsibility to help make the arts accessible to all Americans for the social, economic and cultural well-being of the American public, as well as to help sustain this nation's cultural infrastructure for public support of the arts and humanities at the federal, state and local levels.

Projected Cost:

Resolution No. 4

Submitted by:

The Honorable Marc Morial  
Mayor of New Orleans

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

**ARTS EDUCATION THROUGH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

1. **WHEREAS**, in 1994, Congress broke new ground with GOALS 2000 national education goals legislation by including in federal law recognition of the arts as a core element of a substantive curriculum which has since opened the door for schools and community partners to access support for arts education through the various K-12 programs of the U.S. Department of Education (USED); and
2. **WHEREAS**, a comprehensive strategy for a complete education includes high-quality, sequential instructions in the classroom, as well as participating and learning in community-based arts programs; and
3. **WHEREAS**, historically, inner-city and rural children have not had the same opportunities as children living in wealthier suburban school districts to learn in, through and about the arts; and
4. **WHEREAS**, arts literacy is the knowledge and skills students develop in learning to respond to, perform, and create work of art, constituting a basic form of literacy required to communicate successfully and function in today's global, multi-media, information age; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the arts make a tremendous impact on the development growth of every child and have proven to level the "learning field" across socio-economic boundaries; and
6. **WHEREAS**, the arts help children develop the total mind and body by encouraging reflection and higher level thinking as well as active learning; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the arts help stimulate and develop the imagination and refine cognitive and creative skills as well as critical

thinking; and

8. **WHEREAS**, the arts teach children the skills necessary to succeed in life, including developing an informed perception; articulating a vision; learning to solve problems and make decisions; building self-esteem and self-discipline; developing the ability to imagine what might be; and accepting responsibility to complete tasks from start to finish; and
9. **WHEREAS**, the arts nurture important values, including team-building skills, respecting alternative points of view, and appreciating and being aware of different cultures and traditions; and
10. **WHEREAS**, the arts have a measurable impact on youth at risk in deterring delinquent behavior and truancy problems while increasing overall academic performance among those youths engaged in after-school and summer arts programs targeted towards delinquency prevention; and
11. **WHEREAS**, the arts help children develop literacy skills in reading, writing, speaking, listening and viewing. The arts also help children achieve a high level of competency in using convergent and divergent thinking skills, problem-solving skills, and comparing and contrasting skills; and
12. **WHEREAS**, Congress is currently considering major reauthorization and appropriations legislation for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) this year,
13. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the United States Conference of Mayors urges Congress to approve authorization and appropriation legislation that will specifically ensure a place for arts education in all USED elementary and secondary education programs; and

14. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to provide first-time funding to the "Cultural Partnership for At-Risk Youth" section of Title X in ESEA. The federal commitment to education must:

- Continue to include the arts as a core learning subject;
- Provide professional development opportunities for teachers in the arts;
- Fund after-school arts learning opportunities;
- Conduct national assessment of learning in the arts; and
- Support arts education partnership between schools and community arts and cultural organizations.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 5

Submitted by

Honorable Oscar Goodman  
Mayor of Las Vegas

Honorable Marc Morial  
Mayor of New Orleans

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

#### MAYORS AND CITY FILM COMMISSIONS

1. WHEREAS, the first film commission was formed during the late 1940's in response to the need for film companies to have a local government liaison who could coordinate essential municipal and government services for shooting a production on location; and
2. WHEREAS, as more production companies began to look beyond the limits of a regular production center for realistic and varied locations, more cities began to see the need for production coordination liaison; and
3. WHEREAS, film and video production companies each year millions of dollars in economic benefits to local economies; and
4. WHEREAS, the American film industry is recognized around the world as the leader in the entertainment industry; and
5. WHEREAS, mayors have established city film offices to attract film and video production to their cities in order to accrue locally-realized benefits from hiring local crews and talent, renting local equipment, using hotel rooms, rental cars, catering services or any number of goods and services supplied on location as well as visitors; and
6. WHEREAS, a Task Force on Mayors and City Film Commissioners was established by Conference President Wellington E. Webb and film issues were at the Conference of Mayors Winter Leadership Meeting,

7. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conference of Mayors urges mayors to build partnerships with their local film offices and commissions to attract filmmakers to their cities; and
8. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Conference of Mayors encourages dialogue between mayors and the film industry to examine further partnership opportunities and promote American cities as film and video production centers.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 6

Submitted By:

The Honorable Oscar Goodman  
Mayor of Las Vegas

**FILM PRODUCTION FLIGHT**

1. **WHEREAS**, the production of filmed entertainment is a cornerstone of America's economy; and
2. **WHEREAS**, globalization and the emergence of new technologies has changed the nature of how motion pictures are made, sending ripples through the workforce and displacing thousands of working men and women; and
3. **WHEREAS**, nations like Canada have targeted the motion picture industry and its jobs by enticing producers with tax incentives, funded with tax dollars from Canada's federal and provincial governments; and
4. **WHEREAS**, foreign give-backs have penalized America's below-the-line workforce by creating a financial variable that precludes them from competing for these jobs, since their counterparts in Canada or Australia are working with subsidized wages, and
5. **WHEREAS**, furthering complicating matters for American motion picture industry workers is the emergence of computer-generated imaging (CGI) and related digital technologies, which not only creates the need for newly-trained workers skilled in these areas but also may likely render some industry workers obsolete; and
6. **WHEREAS**, municipalities across the country rely on the entertainment industry as an economic development tool, particularly those cities that serve as production centers, employing thousands from the crews behind the camera to those working in the prop houses or equipment rental companies; and
7. **WHEREAS**, it is vital that policy makers at every level of government act to preserve the well-being of this industry, and ensure the men and women who comprise its workforce have

- the tools and ability to ensure its continued growth and contributions to our local economies,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors recognizes the importance of the entertainment industry and its workforce to the health and prosperity of America's cities; and,
  9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the United States Congress to recognize the need for action at the federal level and adopt legislation that provides the working men and women of this industry with the tools to compete on a level playing field with their foreign colleagues; and
  10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the President to appoint a special liaison within the Department of Commerce, or other appropriate federal agency, to facilitate and advocate on behalf of the motion picture industry at the federal level of government; and
  11. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the President and Congress to ask the Department of Defense to streamline the procedures and permitting process for filming on closed or designated-for-closure military bases and; and
  12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges mayors to closely monitor developments relating to the closure of military bases in their jurisdictions and work with the local reuse authorities to promote and market these facilities for filming; and
  13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors recognizes the efforts of the National Entertainment Alliance to provide a comprehensive voice for the entertainment industry and will work with in partnership with them to stem the tide of runaway production and seek strategies that promotes and retain filmed entertainment in our cities.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 7

Submitted by:

The Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.  
Mayor of San Francisco

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino  
Mayor of Boston

**PRESERVING AND EXPANDING SECTION 8 AND OTHER AFFORDABLE  
HOUSING**

1. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Conference of Mayors has been at the forefront on pressing the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Congress for the preservation and expansion of Section 8 and other affordable housing; and
2. **WHEREAS**, despite experiencing the greatest economic expansion in history, worst case housing needs have reached an all-time high of 5.4 million families in 1997; and
3. **WHEREAS**, HUD funding for affordable housing production has been drastically reduced and the 1986 tax reform law greatly slowed the production of market rate multi-unit housing; and
4. **WHEREAS**, during 1999, HUD announced an emergency policy initiative (Notice HUD H99-15) to provide higher contract rent renewal offers to owners of certain below-market properties with expiring contracts; and
5. **WHEREAS**, Congress ultimately codified this "mark up" policy in law, along with new authority for HUD to preserve other expiring properties ineligible for funding under the law's specific criteria and for HUD to provide "enhanced vouchers" that protect tenants facing market-rate conversions through prepayments and opt-outs; and
6. **WHEREAS**, Congress is still considering proposed legislation that would provide additional federal funds on a matching basis to state and local government to preserve existing federally subsidized or assisted housing; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the Congress and the Administration in 1997 concluded a Balanced Budget Agreement that provides sufficient budget authority over the five-year period from

FY 1998-2002 to renew all expiring Section 8 tenant-based and project-based contracts and units, and Congress has provided sufficient annual appropriations for that purpose; and

8. **WHEREAS**, the Administration's FY 2001 budget projects a need for approximately \$13 billion in new budget authority to renew all expiring Section 8 project-based and tenant-based contracts on approximately 2.6 million units and provide tenant protections where contracts are terminated, including sufficient to preserve some below-market properties by "marking up" rents to market levels and to protect tenants with "enhanced vouchers";
9. **WHEREAS**, the Administration's FY 2001 budget also requests Congress to fund 120,000 incremental vouchers to meet growing affordable housing needs, 10,000 of which are proposed to be allocated to States for distribution with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to secure units for very low-income tenants; and
10. **WHEREAS**, the Administration announced in March an unanticipated \$5 billion surplus of FHA insurance funds, and the President request that HUD develop recommendations on how to use these funds to strengthen federal housing programs and expand affordable opportunities,
11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors commends HUD and Congress' leadership for working together with USCM and the housing community in taking recent steps to preserve existing affordable housing, and strongly urges:
  - The Congress to provide full funding in FY 2001 of the Administration's estimated \$13 billion in budget authority needed for Section 8 contract renewals, plus any additional funds required to carry out any other policies adopted by Congress to preserve affordable housing and protect tenants, without diverting any resources from the CDBG, HOME, public housing or other important housing and community development programs;
  - The President, the Congress, and HUD to enact "matching grant" authority and funding, and any additional policies that are necessary to implement and supplement these new policies to preserve existing affordable housing;

- The President, the Congress, and HUD to adopt a Section 8 production program that provides at least 10,000 units of project-based assistance to any eligible state or local allocation agency for distribution with Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, targeted to extremely low-income families in areas of high need for such affordable housing;
- The President, the Congress, and HUD to adopt a preservation priority in developing policies for using the \$5 billion FHA fund surplus, fully addressing the preservation needs of the existing and former FHA multifamily portfolio at risk of loss from market forces, foreclosure or capital deterioration, using tools such as mortgage write-downs, additional credit enhancement, up-front grants and operating subsidies for rehabilitation or acquisition by qualified preservation purchasers;
- The President and the Congress to identify additional federal resources to stimulate affordable housing production, including the development of a national housing trust fund; and
- The President and the Congress to preserve affordable housing stock by adopting tax policies that specifically encourage the transfer of properties to qualified community-based nonprofit organizations and public agencies, or other purchasers to commit to equivalent long-term affordability restrictions, which demonstrate residents support and commitment to meeting the needs of residents and make changes to the tax code which would encourage production of multi-unit development.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No.8

Submitted by:

The Honorable Peter Clavelle  
Mayor of Burlington

**HUNGER, HOMELESSNESS AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING**

1. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Conference of Mayors Annual Survey on Hunger and Homelessness shows that hunger and homelessness grow unabated despite unprecedented national economic growth; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the "1999 Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities" finds that demand for emergency food-related assistance during 1999 grew at the highest level since 1992, and demand for emergency housing-related assistance grew at the highest level since 1994; and
3. **WHEREAS**, America's cities lack the resources to adequately respond to the increased demand for emergency shelter and emergency food assistance; and
4. **WHEREAS**, among the causes of homelessness, lack of affordable housing leads the list, followed by substance abuse, low wages, domestic violence, mental illness, poverty, and changes to public assistance programs,
5. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors makes the fight against hunger and homelessness a top priority for the year 2000; and
6. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for the passage of the Hunger Relief Act and Food Stamp Outreach and Research for Kids Act to address problems of hunger and food insecurity; and
7. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the Department of Housing and Urban Development to fund the Shelter Plus Care program with Section 8 subsidies and to increase funding for the Section 8 program; and
8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the permanent creation of a Community Housing Investment Trust dedicated to the creation of new units of

permanent housing for extremely low-income families and individuals; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that mayors recognize that homelessness is directly related to the dual problems of housing afford ability and availability, and request that the President of the U.S. Conference of Mayors create an Affordable Housing Task Force to be charged with developing further recommendations to address the affordable housing crisis in cities across the nation.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 9

Submitted by:

The Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.  
Mayor of San Francisco

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino  
Mayor of Boston

**A COMPREHENSIVE FEDERAL PLAN  
FOR AMERICA'S HOMELESS**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Federal government has played a critical role in helping America's cities address poverty and homelessness; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Conference of Mayors 1999 Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities and recent data suggest that while many more families are prospering than ever before, the gulf between the haves and have-nots has increased, as have housing cost in many cities, leading to increasing numbers of families and individuals to be homeless or at risk of becoming homeless; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has led efforts through the McKinney program to ensure that municipalities develop and implement comprehensive "Continuum of Care" to serve homeless individuals and families and proposed \$1.2 billion in its FY2001 budget for homeless assistance; and
4. **WHEREAS**, HUD McKinney funds have allowed cities to leverage these funds extensively with local, state and privately-raised dollars to provide critical supportive services and housing needed to help individuals and families move out of homelessness; and
5. **WHEREAS**, Shelter Plus Care, currently a component of the McKinney program, provides critically needed rental subsidies to homeless individuals and families, which the Administration recognizes as requiring its own dedicated full funding to complement the McKinney structure; and
6. **WHEREAS**, there is a concurrent need, similar to that of Shelter Plus Care, to ensure the sustainability of the

supportive services and other housing programs established by local Continuum of Care; and

7. **WHEREAS**, many of these highly effective programs, which remain essential elements of local Continuums of Care, including transitional housing and supportive services such as substance abuse and mental health services and job training, now require renewal funding that local governments cannot fully subsume,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress and the Administration to expeditiously enact legislation that moves the Shelter Plus Care renewals under the Section 8 program and provides dedicated full funding for the renewal of these contracts; and
9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress and the Administration to enact additional legislation that provides dedicated full funding for supportive services, transitional housing, and other permanent housing programs initially established through the McKinney Homeless Assistance program and require renewal funds to continue operations of these essential programs and services.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No.10.

Submitted By:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**SUPPORT FOR DIRECT ACTION BY LOCALITIES AND  
FEDERAL LEGISLATION THAT REDUCE PREDATORY LENDING**

1. **WHEREAS**, many cities and communities have experienced a ten-fold increase in the number of subprime loans since 1993 according to a recently published report by the Department of Housing and Urban Development; and
2. **WHEREAS**, several federal regulators and others recognize that a subset of subprime lenders engage in predatory lending, which includes unscrupulous lending practices involving misleading marketing and high pressure lending tactics, excessive fees, exorbitant interest rates, and hidden loan terms; and
3. **WHEREAS**, these lending practices strip hard-earned equity from homeowners, including senior citizens, putting them at risk of foreclosure and damaging their credit ratings; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the increase in foreclosed and vacant homes leads to decreasing property values for neighboring homeowners, increased crime activity, and threatens neighborhood blight; and
5. **WHEREAS**, regulatory oversight and examination of the institutions engaged in these activities has been at best inadequate; and
6. **WHEREAS**, several federal regulatory agencies, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are discussing ways to curb predatory lending practices throughout the country; and
7. **WHEREAS**, some cities, such as Chicago have begun to directly attack predatory lending by refraining from doing business with financial institutions or if their affiliates engage in predatory lending; and
8. **WHEREAS**, several U.S. Representatives and Senators have introduced legislation to curb predatory lending throughout

the country,

9. **THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that we, the United States Conference of Mayors, urge member cities to look at appropriate options for direct action by city governments to reduce predatory lending and;
10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, That the USCM support federal regulation and legislation that:
  - Requires that loans with points and fees exceeding 4% or Annual Percentage Rates that exceed 5% over U.S. securities are prohibited from including predatory practices such as basing the loans on collateral instead of ability to pay, including prepayment penalties, balloon payments, financing single-premium credit life insurance, negative amortization, refinancing a loan within two years without demonstrable benefit to the borrower, and making payments directly to home improvement contractors who do shoddy or no work at all;
  - Requires financial institutions, including mortgage companies that primarily make these loans, to undergo examinations that specifically seek out evidence of high cost loans with predatory practices;
  - Imposes additional reporting standards on lenders, including requiring them to report specific loan terms, to disclose whether they are charging homeowners with exorbitant fees and interest rates that put them at risk of foreclosure;
  - Modifies CRA regulations to ensure that lenders do not receive CRA credit for purchasing and originating high-cost predatory loans; and
  - Does not allow Government Sponsored Enterprises (GSE) such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to receive positive credit for purchasing loans with predatory characteristics.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 11

Submitted By:

The Honorable Charles E. Box  
Mayor of Rockford

The Honorable Sara B. Bost  
Mayor of Irvington

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Community Development Block Grant program (CDBG), continues to be the foundation upon which cities have revitalized their downtowns, developed affordable housing, stabilized neighborhoods, and provided important public services for the past 25 years; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the strength of the CDBG program lies in its local determination of need and use, flexibility, and wide variety of eligible activities; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the baseline appropriation for the CDBG program was increased to \$4.8 billion in FY 2000; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the number of new "entitlement communities" still continues to rise at a greater percentage than the increase in baseline appropriation; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the inclusion of set-asides within the CDBG program has increased substantially in the past five years, from \$90 million to \$560 million in FY 2000; and
6. **WHEREAS**, many of the programs funded through set-asides are already eligible within the program's guidelines; and
7. **WHEREAS**, more than \$225 million in set-asides in FY 2000 is for projects unrelated and in many cases ineligible, to the basic CDBG program; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the increase in set-asides compounded with the increase in the number of eligible entitlement grantees has thereby led to a notable, yet unrecognized cut to the otherwise "increases" in its baseline appropriation,

9. **NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors acknowledges that to the extent that the programs represented in the CDBG set-asides should be funded separately; and
10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the President, the Secretary of HUD, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to increase the baseline appropriation in FY 2001 to \$5 billion to accommodate the increase in eligible entitlement communities.

Projected Cost: \$5 Billion

Resolution No. 12

Submitted By:

The Honorable Charles E. Box  
Mayor of Rockford

The Honorable Sara B. Bost  
Mayor of Irvington

#### THE HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

1. **WHEREAS**, the Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) continues to be the single largest block grant-based, affordable housing program available to cities, for the past ten years; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the HOME program is a deeply-targeted, low income program that makes it possible for citizens of all ages to reside in decent, safe, and sanitary housing; and
3. **WHEREAS**, because of its structure, the HOME program has the ability to work with other housing assistance programs, particularly the CDBG program and the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program to make the production and rehabilitation of affordable housing available to more Americans than ever before; and
4. **WHEREAS**, HOME is a program recognized by the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives and the Department of Housing and Urban Development as **the** nation's proven affordable housing production program that works; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the fact that the HOME program provides technical assistance funds to assist grantees with its proper administration is one of the reasons the program continues to prove itself worthy of continued and consistent funding; and
6. **WHEREAS**, even though the tremendous impact of the HOME program has been felt throughout the nation, the fact remains that the number and availability of affordable housing units continues to decline; and

7. **WHEREAS**, despite the fact that our nation has the highest percentage of homeownership in its history, there are still millions of Americans without a place to live; and
8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the President, the Secretary of HUD, th U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to increase the baseline appropriations of the HOME program to \$2 billion and ensure that statutorily appropriated technical assistance funding for HOME and other HUD administered programs are expended as Congress intended.

Projected Cost: \$2 Billion

Resolution No.13

Submitted By:

The Honorable Charles E. Box  
Mayor of Rockford

**LEAD-BASED PAINT**

1. **WHEREAS**, HUD released its final Lead-Based Paint regulation, "Requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance," on September 15, 1999; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the prevention of childhood lead poisoning that is committed to treating affordable housing that is safe and healthy for children; and
3. **WHEREAS**, this regulation places much greater emphasis on reducing lead house dust, requires the clean-up or clearance of a unit, and requires the use of trained and certified lead-based paint contractors; and
4. **WHEREAS**, this regulation covers all federally assisted housing built before 1978; and
5. **WHEREAS**, this regulation, which becomes effective on September 15, 2000, is being issued under sections 1012 and 1013 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, which is Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992; and
6. **WHEREAS**, this regulation covers all housing assisted through CDBG and HOME, including housing where no children under the age of 6 are present; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children estimates the cost of interim control of lead-based paint hazards at \$2,500 per unit and the abatement of lead-based paint hazards at \$9,000 per unit; and
8. **WHEREAS**, some communities fear that the anticipated costs of compliance of this new regulation will reduce the number of units assisted by their CDBG and HOME programs, thereby

exacerbating the existing shortage of affordable housing;  
and

9. WHEREAS, there is a lack of a sufficient number of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals, such as risk assessors, inspectors, abatement contractors, and laboratories to implement the regulation in all communities,
10. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to provide additional CDBG and HOME appropriations to implement the regulation without reducing the number of units assisted by these programs; and
11. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED upon implementation:
  - to provide waivers to communities where there is a lack of trained and certified lead-based paint professionals from participating in the regulation; and  
to exempt units where the elderly reside, and where no children are present, from this regulation; and
  - to apply this regulation only to units assisted with CDBG and HOME where children under the age of 6 reside.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No.14

Submitted By:

The Honorable Charles E. Box  
Mayor of Rockford

The Honorable Sara B. Bost  
Mayor of Irvington

**SUPPORTING THE PRESIDENT'S FY2001 BUDGET  
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

1. **WHEREAS**, the President has proposed a \$32.092 billion HUD budget for Fiscal 2001; and
2. **WHEREAS**, special purpose grants would once again decrease under the President's proposed budget, thereby making more CDBG funds available for entitlement allocations to cities and urban counties; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the President proposed a new Regional Connections Initiative that would be funded at \$25 million and expand on the historic collaboration of the USCM and NACo through the Joint Center for Sustainable Communities; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the budget increases new incremental vouchers from 60,000 units to 120,000 units; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the incremental vouchers will be directed as follows: 60,000 units to "Fair Share"/Generic; 32,000 units to Welfare-to-Work; 15,000 units to Homeless; and 10,000 units to Housing Production,
6. **WHEREAS**, the American Private Investment Companies (APIC) would be funded at \$37 million to stimulate \$1.5 billion in private debt and equity investment in low-and moderate-income areas; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the budget increases funding for Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) to assist low-income persons with AIDS and their families with short-term rental assistance, mortgage assistance, and utility payments,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of

Mayors applauds the President for providing additional program resources to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and supports full funding for the Department's FY2001 Budget request; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that flexibility be built into the voucher programs so that cities can maximize use for meeting needs such as allowing vouchers to be used for project-based tenant-based assistance; and
10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports funding:
  - the Public Housing Operating Fund and Capital Fund at \$3.5 billion and \$3.36 billion, respectively;
  - the HOPE VI Program at \$625 million;
  - the Public Housing Drug Elimination Program at \$419. million.

Projected Cost:

Resolution No. 15

Submitted By:

The Honorable Charles E. Box  
Mayor of Rockford

The Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.  
Mayor of San Francisco

The Honorable Sara B. Bost  
Mayor of Irvington

**ELDERLY PLUS**

1. **WHEREAS**, there are at least 34.1 million Americans 65 years and older, with those 85 years of age ("oldest old") comprising almost one-quarter of that population. The Census Bureau estimates that, by 2030, the elderly population will double to 70 million; and
2. **WHEREAS**, according to Department of Housing and Urban Development report, "Housing Our Elders—A Report Card on the Housing Conditions and Needs of Older Americans, "The largest and fastest growing segments of the older population include many people who have historically been vulnerable economically and in the housing market: women, minorities, and the "oldest old.;" and
3. **WHEREAS**, many elderly persons are at significant risk with respect to the availability, stability and accessibility of affordable housing as evidenced by a recent study which indicates that 1.7 million low-income senior households spend in excess of one-half of their income on housing; and
4. **WHEREAS**, over one million of the approximately 3.7 million Americans 62 and older living in federally assisted housing reside in public housing thereby making it the largest federal housing program; and
5. **WHEREAS**, those in public housing are older, poorer, frailer and more racially diverse than elderly households in other assisted housing; and
6. **WHEREAS**, two-thirds of the public housing developments for the elderly, including those also serving the disabled, was

constructed prior to 1970 and is in dire need of major rehabilitation, such as new roofs, energy-efficient heating, cooling and utility systems and up-to-date safety features, such as sprinklers, fire alarms and security systems; and

7. **WHEREAS**, many of the units are undersized, inaccessible to residents with physical limitations, non-compliant with the Americans with Disability Act ("ADA"), and lack basic equipment such as railings, grab bars, emergency call buttons and wheel chair accessible ramps; and
8. **WHEREAS**, a recent study for the Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") found that the basic modernization needs for elderly public and disabled housing exceeds \$5.7 billion; and
9. **WHEREAS**, a growing number of elderly and disabled persons face unnecessary institutionalization because of the absence of appropriate supportive services and assisted living facilities; and
10. **WHEREAS**, to the extent that the elderly and disabled do not require costly institutionalization, independent living is a preferable housing alternative and public monies could be more effectively spent providing necessary services in a non-institutionalization setting; and
11. **WHEREAS**, congregate housing and supportive services coordinated by service coordinators is a proven, cost effective means of enabling elderly and disabled persons to age in place with dignity and independence; and
12. **WHEREAS**, the effective provision of congregate services and assisted living in public housing developments may require the redesign of units and buildings to accommodate independent living,
13. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to appropriate an addition \$250 million in the VA-HUD and Independent Agencies to support capital improvements for elderly developments in public housing; and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that in addition to funding capital improvements, the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to appropriate an additional \$25 million in the VA-HUD and Independent Agencies to support the Congregate Housing Services program and Service Coordinators for elderly residents in public housing.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 16

Submitted By:

The Honorable Scott L. King  
Mayor of Gary

**LOW-INCOME HOUSING TAX CREDIT VOLUME INCREASE  
AND TAX-EXEMPT PRIVATE ACTIVITY BOND VOLUME CAP INCREASE**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit is the primary tool for producing rental housing across the country; and
2. **WHEREAS**, since 1987, more than \$3 billion in housing tax credits have been allocated to help finance more than 900,000 multifamily housing units for lower-income persons; and
3. **WHEREAS**, it is estimated that in 1999 demand for housing tax credits outstripped supply by more than 3 to 1; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit has lost purchasing power due to remaining at the \$1.25 per capita since it was enacted in 1986; and
5. **WHEREAS** thousands of units are being removed from the low rent public housing inventory annually because of their poor physical condition; and
6. **WHEREAS**, LIHTC should discourage the concentration of poor families in housing developments and instead promote the revitalization of neighborhoods by providing mixed-income housing opportunities; and
7. **WHEREAS**, legislation has been introduced that would increase the tax credit volume cap from \$1.25 per capita to \$1.75 per capita, while indexing it for inflation; and
8. **WHEREAS**, this legislation has overwhelming support in both houses of Congress (HR 175 - 370 cosponsors; S 1017 - 78 cosponsors); and
9. **WHEREAS**, tax-exempt private activity bonds foster public-private partnerships in a variety of areas including housing and economic development; and
10. **WHEREAS**, the Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposed a unified

statewide volume cap on tax-exempt private activity bonds, including Mortgage Revenue Bonds, "Small Issue" Industrial Development Bonds, multifamily housing bonds, student loan bonds, and certain exempt facilities; and

11. **WHEREAS**, the 1986 tax act set the statewide volume cap at the greater of \$250 million per state or \$75 per capita, with those amounts declining to \$150 million per state or \$50 per capita, based on an assumed "sunset" on the authority to issue Mortgage Revenue Bonds and Small Issue Industrial Bonds; and
12. **WHEREAS**, over the past decade the purchasing power of the volume cap has declined by an estimated 50% due to the cumulative effect of inflation, while demand has risen sharply; and
13. **WHEREAS**, legislation has been introduced to increase the cap to the greater of \$250 million per state or \$75 per capita and index it to inflation thereafter, and
14. **WHEREAS**, this legislation has overwhelming support in both houses of Congress (HR 864 - 374 cosponsors; S 459 - 78 cosponsors),
15. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports legislation that would increase the low-income housing tax credit volume cap from \$1.25 per capita to \$1.75 per capita, while indexing it for inflation; and
16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that allocating agencies should be encouraged to give preferences to mixed-income developments; and
17. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that each allocating agency set-aside ten percent of its LIHTC allocation for mixed-income developments used in replacing low rent public housing units that have been removed from the public housing inventory under HUD approved demolition criteria; and

18. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors also supports legislation to increase the statewide tax-exempt private activity bond volume cap to the greater of \$250 million

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No.17

Submitted by:

The Honorable Scott King  
Mayor of Gary

The Honorable Thomas Menino  
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Sharon Sayles-Belton  
Mayor of Minneapolis

**FUNDING FOR EMPOWERMENT ZONES  
AND ENTERPRISE COMMUNITIES**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Administration has designated a second round of 40 Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities which were authorized by Congress; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the designated communities spent a tremendous amount of time and resources to develop comprehensive economic revitalization strategies; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the initiatives developed by the communities cannot be achieved without federal funding; and
4. **WHEREAS**, in spite of the Congress providing small amounts of funding in FY99 and FY00 the urban zones alone remain \$14 million short of where the communities and their private sector partners expected they would be by FY00; and
5. **WHEREAS**, a Federal investment of \$1.5 billion for the 15 urban Empowerment Zones alone, would yield an additional \$17 billion in local investment, 35% of which would be contributed by the private sector; and
6. **WHEREAS**, the Administration's FY01 budget recommends that the Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities be fully funded; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the Congress and the Administration are considering the inclusion of economic stimulus provisions for distressed communities as part of a tax package,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of

Mayors urges the Administration and the Congress to make full funding of the Round II Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities a high tax priority, and include mandatory funding provisions for the Round II EZs and ECs in the final tax package; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to provide funding in the amount of \$1.6 billion over the next eight years for the 40 Round II Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities.

Projected Cost: \$1.6 billion

Resolution No.18

Submitted By:

The Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.  
Mayor of San Francisco

The Honorable Edmund G. Brown, Jr.  
Mayor of Oakland

**REWRITE OF PUBLIC INSURANCE**

1. **WHEREAS**, cities have a tremendous stake in disaster assistance and are the first-responders to the needs of residents when disasters strike; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is proposing to rewrite the insurance requirements for the Public Assistance Program and recently issued an Advance-Notice on its proposal; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the agency's proposal will preclude public entities from receiving Federal disaster assistance if these additional Federal insurance requirements are not met; and
4. **WHEREAS**, while the U.S. Conference of Mayors understands the agency's desire to try to contain the costs of disaster assistance, this proposal shifts the burden to cities, states, schools, universities, and hospitals by increasing the financial and administrative costs of disasters on these public entities; and
5. **WHEREAS**, this proposal places a disproportionate financial impact on cities located in earthquake and other disaster prone areas, as they will find it extremely difficult or impossible to purchase the insurance required by the proposed rule; and
6. **WHEREAS**, the proposal will slow delivery of vital recovery aid by requiring additional insurance-related determinations and administrative processes; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the proposal will adversely impact key mitigation efforts by public agencies by requiring that limited budget resources be spent on insurance rather than on needed mitigation,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the President, Congress and FEMA to ensure that a comprehensive and detailed financial impact analysis be conducted with the active input of the affected public entities before any change in the rule is considered; and
9. **FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED**, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the President, Congress and FEMA to ensure that public agency concerns on the proposed rule are fully addressed and alternatives are considered before the rule is finalized.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No.19

Submitted by:

The Honorable Sam Kathryn Campana  
Scottsdale, Arizona

**SUPPORTING THE FINAL REPORT OF THE  
NATIONAL DROUGHT POLICY COMMISSION**

1. **WHEREAS**, while local communities often suffer serious economic and environmental losses from severe droughts, there has been no coordinated federal strategy to respond to such emergencies;
2. **WHEREAS**, Congress established the National Drought Policy Commission (NDPC) in 1998, to be comprised of federal, state, local (including a representative of the U.S. Conference of Mayors), tribal, and private entities, with instructions to study "the creation of an integrated, coordinated federal policy designed to prepare for and respond to serious drought emergencies."
3. **WHEREAS**, the NDPC presented its Final Report to Congress on May 16, 2000 with the following recommendations:
  - Urge Congress to provide incentives to states, local governments, tribes, and regional entities to encourage the development of comprehensive drought preparedness plans;
  - Forge closer ties among the federal government and scientists so that the best data with regard to modeling, predictions, and applied research is available;
  - Develop and incorporate comprehensive insurance and financial strategies into drought preparedness plans;
  - Maintain a safety net of emergency relief that emphasizes sound stewardship of natural resources and self-help, and
  - Coordinate federal drought programs and response with the creation of a National Drought Council, comprised of membership similar to that of the NDPC.

9. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the Final Report of the National Drought Policy Commission and pledges to assist in the implementation of its recommendations.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No.35

Submitted by:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
City of Chicago

The Honorable David W. Moore  
City of Beaumont

**PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY  
RECONCILIATION ACT (PRWORA) REAUTHORIZATION**

1. **WHEREAS**, in 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) passed giving states broad authority to restructure their welfare systems; and
2. **WHEREAS**, PRWORA replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with block grants to states under a new program known as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF); and
3. **WHEREAS**, this shift represented a dramatic change in the delivery of welfare services to poor and low-income families for the stated purpose of ending the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparedness, work and marriage; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the welfare caseloads have declined by almost half since TANF was passed but many families leaving the rolls either remain unemployed or work only sporadically, most who have jobs are still poor, and many families are going without the services and resources needed to meaningfully transition from welfare to work; and
5. **WHEREAS**, in most states studied, parents who find work after leaving welfare are earning below the poverty line with wage rates generally in the \$6 to \$7 an hour range; and are more likely to have periods of unemployment because of a lack of child care or because of unreliable transportation; and
6. **WHEREAS**, most families need help to make their entry into the workforce more stable and secure; and
7. **WHEREAS**, in the Conference of Mayors annual report, "1999 Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities," demand for emergency food-related assistance during

1999 grew at the highest level since 1992, and demand for emergency housing-related assistance grew at the highest level since 1994; and

8. **WHEREAS**, availability of safe, stable living arrangements must be an integral part of the strategy for successfully and efficiently moving individuals from welfare-to-work; and
9. **WHEREAS**, 90 percent of mayors reported that training the workforce to stay competitive in a changing economy was a challenge and 72 percent of mayors reported that this challenge has grown over the past decade in The U.S. Conference of Mayors June 2000 survey, "Examining Skills Shortage in America's Cities;" and
10. **WHEREAS**, as of the end of 1999, states had \$2.85 billion in totally unused TANF funds and another \$5 billion committed, sometimes only vaguely, but still unspent; and
11. **WHEREAS**, Congress must reauthorize PRWORA by 2002,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U. S. Conference of Mayors urges the federal government to conduct a national study on the impact of welfare reform on families, children, and cities as a part of TANF reauthorization; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to invest in addressing the skills gap by providing direct funding to cities as part of TANF reauthorization; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the nations' governors to invest in vitally needed services including effective education, training, and placement programs to enable parents to compete for jobs with adequate pay and benefits; wage subsidies, either provided to employers or directly to parents, so low-skilled workers can better support their children; child care; transportation; and housing and rent subsidies in areas where the existing supply of subsidized housing is inadequate.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 20

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jeff Griffin  
Mayor of Reno

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

The Honorable H. Brent Coles  
Mayor of Boise

The Honorable Scott L. King  
Mayor of Gary

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**MANDATORY PRE-RELEASE DRUG TESTING OF FEDERAL PRISONERS**

1. **WHEREAS**, The United States Conference of Mayors, after holding extensive meetings across the country including The U.S. Conference of Mayors National Forum on Drug Control in 1997, has compiled "A National Action Plan to Control Drugs"; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the Action Plan states that, "for young people especially, incarceration should focus on rehabilitation, and the availability of drug treatment is essential to this"; and
3. **WHEREAS**, a report issued by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA), entitled "Behind Bars: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population," found that drug and alcohol abuse and addiction are implicated in the crimes and incarceration of 80 percent -- some 1.4 million -- of the 1.7 million men and women behind bars in America; and
4. **WHEREAS**, among these 1.4 million inmates are parents of 2.4 million children, many of them minors; and
5. **WHEREAS**, from 1993 to 1996, the number of inmates needing substance abuse treatment climbed from 688,000 to 840,000, while the number of inmates in treatment hovered around 150,000 -- with much of the treatment they are receiving being inadequate according to the CASA report; and

6. **WHEREAS**, the CASA report estimates that for an additional \$6,500 a year, an inmate could be given intensive treatment, education, and job training, which upon release would provide a return on investment of \$68,800 in reduced criminal activity, savings on the cost of arrest, prosecution, incarceration and health care, and benefit to the economy; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the availability of illegal narcotics in prisons across the nation is a growing problem which hinders efforts to provide treatment; and
8. **WHEREAS**, a study conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) of the Pennsylvania Prison Drug Testing Program has shown that a comprehensive drug strategy aimed at eliminating drug use in prisons can work. The Pennsylvania strategy includes using electronic drug-detection devices, increasing drug-sniffing dog teams, monitoring inmate telephone calls, conducting daily, random urine tests, and expanding substance abuse treatment, and has made Pennsylvania Prisons nearly 99 percent drug free according to the NIJ study; and
9. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has adopted policy calling on the federal government to reduce the availability of drugs in prisons, provide treatment to federal prisoners, require all federal prisoners to pass a drug test prior to release, and continue to provide treatment and require testing during probation and parole; and
10. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has adopted policy calling on the nation's governors, who control state prison systems and receive federal funding in support of prison construction, to implement tougher controls to keep drugs out of prisons and increase the availability of treatment to meet demand, so that every prisoner, upon release, has received adequate treatment and has been tested to be drug-free, and continues to be tested and receive treatment if needed while on probation or parole; and
11. **WHEREAS**, Senator John Ashcroft (MO) has introduced the "Mandatory Pre-Release Drug Testing of Federal Prisoners Act" (S 2008) which requires that the Attorney General issue an arrest warrant for any federal prisoner who fails a mandatory drug test prior to release, and authorizes \$2 million in FY 2000 to fund a special office within the Justice Department for the investigation and prosecution of prisoners for whom an arrest warrant is issued,

12. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress and the Administration to support and enact mandatory pre-release drug testing of federal prisoners legislation that requires every federal prisoner to pass a drug test prior to release back into America's cities; and
13. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the federal government must provide federal prisoners full and adequate treatment resources; and
14. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that federal prisoners should continue to be tested and receive treatment if needed while on probation or parole.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 21

Submitted By:

The Honorable H. Brent Coles  
Mayor of Boise

**MID-SIZED CITIES AND RURAL COMMUNITIES METHAMPHETAMINE  
INITIATIVE: "NO PLACE TO HIDE"**

1. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has long been concerned about drug abuse and its impacts on cities of all sizes; and
2. **WHEREAS**, in 1997, the Conference sponsored a National Forum on Drug Control in Washington, DC and released a *National Action Plan to Control Drugs* which was developed by mayors, police chiefs, and prosecutors; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the *National Action Plan to Control Drugs* called for immediate action on the growing concern of methamphetamine, a drug which is being manufactured in Mexico and in the United States using ingredients which are readily available and sold in grocery stores, with instructions for making it available on the Internet; and
4. **WHEREAS**, clandestine labs that are used to manufacture methamphetamine pose an environmental and safety hazard, as toxic wastes are frequently dumped on the ground or into waterways; and
5. **WHEREAS**, methamphetamine use is a rapidly expanding problem in western states, in mid-sized cities and rural communities, and is now spreading east and to larger communities; and
6. **WHEREAS**, mid-sized cities and rural communities are often vulnerable and ill equipped to address this threat; and
7. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors sponsored a national meeting entitled "The Drug Crisis in Cities and Rural Communities" on January 26, 2000 at which federal, state and local experts on prevention, treatment and interdiction of methamphetamine and rural substance abuse worked with the nation's mayors to develop the framework for a comprehensive methamphetamine initiative; and

8. **WHEREAS**, during that meeting, a report commissioned by the Conference and prepared by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University, entitled "No Place to Hide: Substance Abuse in Mid-Sized Cities and Rural America," found that in 1999, when comparing 8<sup>th</sup>-graders in cities versus rural areas, rural children were:
- 78 percent likelier to have used amphetamines, including meth, than those in urban areas;
  - 75 percent likelier to use crack cocaine;
  - 52 percent likelier to use cocaine; and
  - 26 percent likelier to smoke marijuana; and
9. **WHEREAS**, on the growth of meth production in America, the report found that DEA seizures of meth labs increased seven-fold in the past five years, from 224 in 1994 to 1,627 in 1998. In addition, local and state police seized an additional 4,132 clandestine labs in 1998; and
10. **WHEREAS**, the cost of meth lab cleanup averages \$3,000 per site, with cases reaching as high as \$100,000, and local police and fire personnel must be equipped with special safety suits in order to come in contact with the highly toxic chemicals; and
11. **WHEREAS**, legislation has been overwhelmingly approved by the United States Senate which would increase support for efforts to fight meth, and increase penalties for meth production,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for immediate action to implement the recommendations of the Conference of Mayors commissioned CASA report entitled "No Place to Hide: Substance Abuse in Mid-Sized Cities and Rural America," and the report of the Federal Interagency Methamphetamine Task Force, to initiate demonstration projects that will develop, test and implement prevention, treatment and interdiction strategies for methamphetamine in mid-sized cities and rural communities, which can then be applied to cities of all sizes as the methamphetamine crisis spreads across the nation; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Congress enact and fund a comprehensive effort to fight the growing problem of methamphetamine including increased support for: federal, state and law enforcement; site clean-up; and prevention and treatment.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 22

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jeff Griffin  
Mayor of Reno

The Honorable David W. Moore  
City of Beaumont

**WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PREPAREDNESS  
AND MAYORS AS "FIRST RESPONDERS"**

1. **WHEREAS**, mayors are the elected leaders of their communities with responsibility for the management of public safety personnel including police, fire and emergency response; and
2. **WHEREAS**, mayors have dedicated significant effort to preparing themselves, their city personnel and their citizens for the possibility of natural disasters, and to efforts designed to minimize damage and save lives; and
3. **WHEREAS**, mayors have worked closely with regional, state and federal partners in developing coordinated preparedness efforts focused on natural disasters; and
4. **WHEREAS**, in recent years, the issue of domestic terrorism, and specifically a weapons of mass destruction terrorist attack, has become a concern for the nation as a whole and mayors as the leaders of their communities, with extensive discussion being held at national Conference of Mayors meetings and with top federal officials including the Attorney General; and
5. **WHEREAS**, managing a local weapons of mass destruction attack may be significantly different from a more traditional natural disaster in that:
  - the scale of potential damage which could be caused by a weapons of mass destruction terrorist attack are enormous;
  - there may be no warning prior to the attack, and it may take time for the "public health system" to determine that there has been an attack, with resulting medical ramifications;
  - it will take time to analyze the specific nature of the attack agent, and to determine if medical treatments are available;

- it may be difficult to determine when the attack has ended; and
- 6. **WHEREAS**, it is estimated that it will take between 36 and 72 hours following an attack for full federal resources to be made available in a city; and
- 7. **WHEREAS**, a multiplicity of federal agencies have responsibility for helping cities prepare for a possible weapons of mass destruction event, and for the event management and event consequences stages of an attack, and an effort is underway to coordinate these federal efforts; and
- 8. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Department of Defense has available important resources including equipment, personnel and supplies which can and must be utilized in the event of a weapons of mass destruction event; and
- 9. **WHEREAS**, in most cases, mayors do not control the "public health system." With the exception of some city and county publicly-owned and operated hospitals, the general public's health care needs are met by private institutions, institutions which while regulated to a certain degree, are not strictly managed by local governments. However, it is the local health departments who will be alerted by these health care providers at the onset of a weapons of mass destruction event; and
- 10. **WHEREAS**, it is clear from modeling examples that the "public health system" will be quickly overrun by even a modest weapons of mass destruction event in a city of almost any size. While a citizen knows when they have been shot, or when their house has been hit by a natural disaster, they may not know how to tell if they have been exposed to a biological or chemical weapon. Hospitals and doctors offices will be overrun with not only the sick, but those who fear contamination; and
- 11. **WHEREAS**, the decisions made by mayors and their public safety personnel during a weapons of mass destruction event, such as the possibility of imposing travel restrictions or even local area quarantines, will have major ramifications for not only their cities, but for the public safety of the entire nation,
- 12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for increased federal efforts to provide

equipment and training to mayors and their public safety personnel to train and prepare for a weapons of mass destruction event, with a particular focus on communication systems inter-operability; and

13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the federal government should provide significant resources to develop a training curriculum specifically for mayors as the "first responders" to a weapons of mass destruction terrorist attack; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Department of Defense establish an initiative to enter into agreements with cities to provide resources including equipment, personnel and supplies in the event of a weapons of mass destruction event; and
15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the federal government should assist in a coordinated training effort for private sector health care personnel so that doctors and nurses are able to quickly spot a possible attack, to identify the nature of the attack, and to know what public health steps are necessary; and
16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Conference of Mayors specifically supports increased funding for a network which would improve a local health department's response to biological emergency by providing resources for the coordination of services between the health department and other essential local agencies.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 23

Submitted By:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**COMMEMORATION OF ADA AND IDEA**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law on July 26, 1990; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) was signed into law on December 2, 1975; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the ADA has provided America's 54 million people with disabilities with essential civil rights protections in the areas of employment, transportation, public accommodations, telecommunications and state and local government services; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the IDEA has afforded an entire generation of children with disabilities equal access to educational opportunities in the least restrictive environment,
5. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors commemorates the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and
6. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the purposes and goals of ADA and IDEA, and seeks appropriate and continued funding for each of these landmark acts.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 24

Submitted By:

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

**FIRE AND INJURY PREVENTION**

1. **WHEREAS**, the #1 health risk for children ages 14 and under is not drugs or disease but rather injuries; and
2. **WHEREAS**, fire chiefs and fire departments across the nation have been working with the National Fire Protection Association and corporate sponsors from the insurance industry since 1989 on programs for preschoolers called Learn Not to Burn (Mis Primeros Pasos in Spanish); and
3. **WHEREAS**, the NFPA has also developed in-school curriculum for Risk Watch programs for grades 1 through 8 to teach children prevention of unintentional injuries from motor vehicles, fires and burns, choking, suffocation and strangulation, poisoning, falls, firearms, bicycle and pedestrian accidents, and water injuries; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the association provides notebooks, teacher training videos, audio tapes of music, student workbooks and other colorful professional materials to make these programs interesting to students and small children; and
5. **WHEREAS**, NFPA is preparing materials and advertising and preplanning kits for Fire Prevention Week and the Fire Drills: The Great Escape program for the week of October 8-14, 2000,
6. **NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors urges its member cities and their fire chiefs to work with local schools to implement these outstanding fire and injury prevention programs and/or develop their own programs as part of their city contribution to local schools and education.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 25

Submitted By:

The Honorable Joseph P. Ganim  
Mayor of Bridgeport

The Honorable Clarence Harmon  
Mayor of St. Louis

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

The Honorable Marc H. Morial  
Mayor of New Orleans

The Honorable Lee R. Clancey  
Mayor of Cedar Rapids

The Honorable Rita L. Mullins  
Mayor of Palatine

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

The Honorable Scott L. King  
Mayor of Gary

**COMMENDING THE MILLION MOM MARCH AND CALLING FOR IMMEDIATE  
ACTION ON ITS GUN SAFETY LEGISLATIVE AGENDA**

1. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has a 30-year history of supporting legislation to reduce gun violence and gun-related criminal activity, as well as strongly supporting enforcement of all existing laws and local efforts to keep guns away from kids, criminals and the mentally ill; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the rate of firearm deaths among children 0-14 years old is nearly 12 times higher in the United States than in 25 other industrial countries combined; and
3. **WHEREAS**, in 1997, 4,223 children under the age of 19 died of gun-related injuries. This means that every day in America, nearly 12 young people died of gunshot wounds; and
4. **WHEREAS**, over the past several years, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has worked through its Gun Violence Task Force to identify a number of key legislative priorities; and

5. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors' *A New Agenda for America's Cities*, developed under the leadership of Conference President Denver Mayor Wellington E. Webb, calls on the next President of the United States to support comprehensive gun safety measures to help keep guns away from kids, the mentally ill, and criminals; and
6. **WHEREAS**, on April 20 of last year, two students at Columbine High School near Littleton, Colorado killed 12 students and a teacher and wounded 23 others before turning their guns on themselves; and
7. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has worked with the nation's police chiefs and religious leaders towards enactment of needed legislation in the U.S. Congress -- legislation which has been passed by the U.S. Senate but, more than a full year after the Columbine tragedy, is still stalled in a conference committee with the House of Representatives; and
8. **WHEREAS** in cities throughout the nation, the gun violence death toll has continued to rise; and
9. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has released a survey of 100 cities entitled *The Death Toll Since Columbine: Victims of Gun Violence in Cities* which contains the names of 4,001 victims of gun violence from April 20, 1999 to March 20, 2000; and
10. **WHEREAS**, to graphically display the findings of the survey, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has created a "Wall of Gun Deaths" which lists, by date, the name and age of these 4,001 victims of gun violence. The wall is 12.5 feet tall, and 54 feet long; and
11. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors strongly endorsed the Million Mom March for gun safety held on Mother's Day 2000, and participated in several major press events with its founder Donna Dees-Thomases promoting participation in the march in Washington, DC and in cities across the nation,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of mayors strongly commends the incredible grass-roots work of the Million Mom March and its continued efforts; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to take immediate action to pass the broad

package of gun safety initiatives supported by the Million Mom March including:

- the licensing and registration of handguns;
- meaningful consumer product safety standards for guns;
- "one handgun per month" purchasing limitations; and
- a requirement that every private sale, including those at gun shows, be subject to a background check.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 26

Submitted By:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**TRACING ALL CRIME GUNS RECOVERED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

1. **WHEREAS**, as a result of the efforts of communities across the country and of the federal government, violent gun crime is down by over 35 percent since 1992 and the murder rate is at its lowest level in over three decades; and
2. **WHEREAS**, over 32,000 Americans still lose their lives in gunfire every year, including 12 children every day; and
3. **WHEREAS**, many cities use comprehensive firearms violence reduction strategies involving the whole community and are having a significant impact on reducing firearms crime and violence; and
4. **WHEREAS**, tracing firearms, bullets and shell casings helps cities develop effective strategies, solve and prosecute crimes, determine sources of illegally obtained firearms and prosecute illegal gun traffickers; and
5. **WHEREAS**, Chicago, Boston, High Point and other cities have significantly reduced firearms related crimes using strategies that include tracing of all crime guns; and
6. **WHEREAS**, the Department of Treasury's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms provides the opportunity for law enforcement agencies to trace every recovered crime gun through the National Tracing Center; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the technology now exists to match bullets and shell casings to firearms used in crimes anywhere in the United States through the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network; and
8. **WHEREAS**, with the cooperation of state and local law enforcement agencies and the leadership of the Clinton/Gore Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has increased crime gun traces from an estimated 55,000 in 1993 to over 200,000 in 1999 crime guns (or an estimated two-thirds of all recovered crime guns in the United States),

9. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the Administration's Gun Enforcement Initiative to move toward tracing every crime gun in America. This includes the Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing, Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, the first ever nationally integrated ballistics testing system and funding for local law enforcement agencies to receive training and tracing equipment; and
10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the Congress to support full funding for the Administration's Gun Enforcement Initiative; and
11. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors promotes the tracing of all recovered crime guns in every city as part of a national effort to help solve, prosecute and reduce violent crimes.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 27

Submitted by:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**EXPANDING THE BROWNFIELDS TAX INCENTIVE**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Brownfields Remediation Tax Credit was enacted in 1997, largely in response to the mayors' call for tax incentives to help local communities cleanup and reuse brownfield sites; and
2. **WHEREAS**, under current law, cleanup costs can be "expensed" (i.e. deducted against tax liability in the year the costs are incurred) at sites which are located in certain EPA pilot grant areas and census tracts of high poverty, including certain industrial areas adjoining such tracts, and in empowerment zones and enterprise communities; and
3. **WHEREAS**, private parties have been hesitant to take advantage of this incentive due to the limitations on where cleanups can be conducted in order to receive the benefits; and
4. **WHEREAS**, companies have also been hesitant to use this incentive due to the short authorization periods of the law, with the current law expiring in 2001; and
5. **WHEREAS**, Members in both the House and Senate have expressed an interest in expanding the targeting provisions as well as authorizing the program for a longer duration; and
6. **WHEREAS**, one targeting option is to allow private parties to "expense" cleanup costs at any brownfields sites located within a 'metropolitan statistical area' or MSA, urbanized places of the country where nearly 4 out of every 5 Americans now live; and
7. **WHEREAS**, another option is to remove the targeting altogether,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors hereby urges Congress to revise the tax code to either expand or remove the targeting criteria, in addition to authorizing the program for a longer time

period; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** the US Conference of Mayors hereby urges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Treasury Department to work with Congress to enact such legislation to further facilitate the remediation and redevelopment of brownfield sites.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 28

Submitted By:

The Honorable Clarence Harmon  
Mayor of St. Louis

The Honorable Kenneth Barr  
Mayor of Fort Worth

**EXPANDING THE MISSION OF U.S. ARMY CORPS OF  
ENGINEERS TO INCLUDE GREATER SITE ASSESSMENT AND  
REMEDICATION WORK IN OUR NATION'S CITIES**

1. **WHEREAS**, a recent report by the U.S. Conference of Mayors indicates that there are over 19,000 abandoned or underutilized properties covering more than 178,000 acres throughout America's cities; and
2. **WHEREAS**, these sites, commonly referred to as "Brownfields" represent tremendous opportunities for improved economic growth within our cities; and
3. **WHEREAS**, these sites often go undeveloped only because of potential liability associated with actual or perceived environmental contamination and the lack of funds needed to perform environmental assessments and cleanup of these sites; and
4. **WHEREAS**, it has been demonstrated that modest investments in performing site assessments and cleanup when necessary at these sites removes these barriers to redevelopment and leads to substantial investment, creation of jobs, and increased tax revenue for cities; and
5. **WHEREAS**, federal and state programs to assist cities in this process are not sufficient to address the volume of sites throughout the country; and
6. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is well equipped and trained to assist the nation's cities make these sites attractive to investment and put back into productive use; and
7. **WHEREAS**, there have been recent initiatives on both the part of the Administration and within the Congress to expand to

Corps of Engineers mission to include remediation and restoration of brownfield sites,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors strongly supports all efforts to create and fund Corps of Engineers efforts to conduct site assessments and remediation activities at Brownfield sites throughout the country; and
9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that these efforts include, but are not limited to, expanding the Corps role through the reauthorization of the Water Resources and Development bill, inclusion of such provisions in Brownfield legislation, and stand alone legislation to accomplish this important goal.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No.: 29

Submitted by:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**BANNING THE USE OF MTBE AS A FUEL ADDITIVE  
BUT MAINTAINING THE OXYGENATE REQUIREMENT FOR GASOLINE**

1. **WHEREAS**, Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) is a synthetic chemical which has been used as an octane enhancer, lead substitute and more recently a vehicle emission reduction additive to gasoline in the United States since the late 1970s; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 required urban areas that are in nonattainment for ozone to begin selling reformulated gasolines (RFG) designed to reduce emissions beginning in 1995. A main component of RFG is oxygen, which is added to gasoline primarily by two oxygenates -- MTBE and ethanol; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the RFG program has assisted many cities in non-attainment status for ozone to vastly improve their air quality; and
4. **WHEREAS**, however, MTBE has been known to contaminate large quantities of surface and ground water. In fact, one cup of MTBE, equal to the amount found in one gallon of gasoline oxygenated with MTBE, can contaminate an entire 5 million gallon well to the point of being undrinkable; and
5. **WHEREAS**, current remediation techniques to clean water contaminated with MTBE are both inadequate and extremely expensive; and
6. **WHEREAS**, many states are leading the charge to ban the use of reformulated fuels that contain MTBE due to water pollution concerns; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the White House announced earlier this year that MTBE should be banned and directed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to take steps in that direction; and
8. **WHEREAS**, Congress has introduced legislation in both the

House and Senate to ban MTBE but to maintain the oxygenate requirement, which will allow cities to continue to achieve their air quality goals without causing environmental harm,

9. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors hereby urges Congress to help cities with ozone concerns to improve their air quality and protect their water resources by enacting a ban on the use of MTBE in reformulated fuels but retaining the requirement for other more environmentally friendly oxygenates in fuel; and
10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** the US Conference of Mayors hereby urges the Administration and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to advance this legislation this year to help avoid further environmental damage from MTBE.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No.: 30

Submitted by:

The Honorable Dick A. Greco  
Mayor of Tampa

The Honorable Alex Penelas  
Mayor of Miami-Dade

The Honorable Brian Ebersole  
Mayor of Tacoma

#### SUPPORTING RENEWABLE ENERGY

1. **WHEREAS**, many municipalities and local communities have adopted an integrated waste management approach that includes renewable energy sources such as waste-to-energy facilities and electricity produced from landfill gas; and
2. **WHEREAS**, each community must ensure the delivery of essential services such as electricity while providing a clean environment; and
3. **WHEREAS**, renewable energy sources can provide a number of benefits to the public, including utilization of indigenous natural resources; reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels, while increasing fuel diversity and reducing greenhouse gas emissions; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the Public Utility Regulatory Policy Act (PURPA) defines renewable energy as "electricity generated from biomass, waste, renewable resources to include wind and solar, geothermal resources, or any combination thereof;" and the Federal Power Act Amendments of 1978 includes biomass in its definition of renewable energy; and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's Regulations define biomass energy as "Any primary source which, on the basis of its energy content, is 50 percent or more biomass..."; and, the Department of Energy defines biomass as including municipal solid waste, noting that about 80 percent of the dry weight of municipal solid waste is organic (biomass-derived) materials,
5. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports federal legislation that promotes renewable energy, such as wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass in its various forms including electricity generated from landfill

gas, waste-to-energy, and agricultural and wood waste; and

6. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges federal and state lawmakers to ensure that any restructuring legislation proposals include provisions to preserve and protect existing capacity of renewable energy resources.

Projected Cost: unknown

Resolution No: 31

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kirk Watson  
Mayor of Austin

The Honorable Tom J. Murphy  
Mayor of Pittsburgh

The Honorable Ron Gonzales  
Mayor of San Jose

The Honorable Paul Schell  
Mayor of Seattle

The Honorable Lucian J. Pawlak  
Mayor of New Britain

The Honorable Euline Brock  
Mayor of Denton

The Honorable Ralph J. Appezzato  
Mayor of Alameda

**SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR WASTE REDUCTION RESOLUTION**

1. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Conference of Mayors 1994 Resolution, entitled "Shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction," directed the Municipal Waste Management Association to explore a joint and cooperative development of an American manufacturer's responsibility system; and
2. **WHEREAS**, America's cities, local governments, and citizens bear the enormous financial responsibility to manage large amounts of waste discarded by producers and consumers; and
3. **WHEREAS**, states are continuing to require cities and local governments to increase the amount of material diverted from the landfills and waste to energy facilities; and
4. **WHEREAS**, progress has been made by the public and private sectors in reducing the impact of solid waste on America's communities through voluntary programs such as source reduction of packaging and toxic products, innovative recycling and collection programs, and increased community participation in waste management programs; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the Municipal Waste Management Associations' highest priority is the need to support the sustainability of municipal waste reduction programs and other programs to reduce waste through partnerships between government, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and consumers; and

6. **WHEREAS**, this partnership known as Shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction, shall encompass economic, social, and environmental strategies that will enhance the sustainability of local communities through the collaborative efforts of the public and private sectors using education to lessen the negative impact of materials on the environment; and
7. **WHEREAS**, public education, and the collection, separation, and marketing of recyclable materials has primarily been the responsibility of government; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the Municipal Waste Management Association's commitment to Shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction is to increase the recognition of such a partnership in order to encourage voluntary private participation without restricting trade or innovation; and
9. **WHEREAS**, shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction also addresses the need for government to adopt or expand their current procurement policies and to take a more active stance on "buy recycled" by offering pricing preferences for the private sector that use recycled-content in their products; and
10. **WHEREAS**, the American consumer has a great influence on the impact of Shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction in every community; therefore, the Shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction partnership should include a collaborative consumer education campaign between the public and private sectors; and
11. **WHEREAS**, the Municipal Waste Management Association and businesses endorsement of a Shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction can assist communities in garnering support for market development through their community participation,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the Municipal Waste Management Association's efforts to establish a Shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction program as an important element of solid waste programs; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges its membership to engage in dialogue with manufacturers, distributors, retailers, and citizens in their communities and develop voluntary programs regarding

Shared Responsibility for Waste Reduction with measurable goals and objectives; and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors member cities are strongly encouraged to adopt or expand their current procurement policies which would give preferences to businesses who design products that reflect the commitment to cost-effective, efficient, and environmentally sound municipal waste practices; and
15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages a collaborative consumer education campaign between the private and public sector with a focus on materials management, including product design, buying recycled, and source reduction; and
16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors directs its member cities to create voluntary goals and objectives with the business community to reinforce the principles set forth in this resolution prior to taking more prescriptive actions.

Projected Cost: unknown

Resolution No. 32

Submitted By:

The Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.  
Mayor of San Francisco

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino  
Mayor of Boston

**REAUTHORIZATION OF RYAN WHITE CARE ACT**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Ryan White CARE Act has had a significant impact on the lives and health of people with HIV/AIDS in our cities; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the services provided by the CARE Act are urgently needed by low-income, uninsured and underinsured persons living with HIV/AIDS; and
3. **WHEREAS**, since its enactment in 1990, the Ryan White CARE Act has dramatically improved the quality of life of people living with HIV-disease and their families, reduced use of costly inpatient care, and increased access to care for low-income, underserved populations, including people of color; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the authorization of the Ryan White CARE Act expires in September of this year; and
5. **WHEREAS**, a reauthorized Act should build on the Act's decade of success by fine-tuning it to address new challenges in the HIV/AIDS epidemic while maintaining the successful structure, strong local control, and continuity of care of existing services present in the current law; and
6. **WHEREAS**, mayors are concerned that although there have been recent declines in AIDS-related deaths, the HIV/AIDS epidemic remains an enormous health emergency in the United States, with more than 40,000 individuals in the U.S. likely to be infected with HIV in 2000 and the number of AIDS cases in the U.S. nearly doubling during the last five years to 711,344; and
7. **WHEREAS**, early diagnosis and treatment programs funded through the CARE Act remain an effective investment in people and in the health care system, saving substantial

dollars by reducing hospital admissions by 30 percent nationally and up to 75 percent in some locales,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to work swiftly to reauthorize the Ryan White CARE Act; and
9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges that Congress, in reauthorizing the Act, modify it to give cities and their communities the proper tools to address new challenges confronting the HIV/AIDS epidemic while maintaining the Act's successful structure, strong local control, and a continuity of care so that life-saving health services are not interrupted.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 33

Submitted By:

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

The Honorable David W. Moore  
City of Beaumont

**AIDS IN AFRICA AND AROUND THE WORLD**

1. **WHEREAS**, the 1999 annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund states that 14 million persons worldwide have died as a result of HIV/AIDS and 11 million of them were from the nations of Africa, and the World Health Organization reports that 33 million individuals worldwide are currently infected with HIV and that 22.5 million of them live in sub-Saharan Africa and nearly all of them will die within the next two decades, another report states that nearly 1 million children in Africa are living with HIV/AIDS; and
2. **WHEREAS**, Congress is considering legislation introduced last month by Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald of California that would emphasize prevention programs, commit U. S. funding in the range of \$150 million to \$200 million per year to the programs, and work with the governments and non-government organizations working in the countries affected to deliver programs; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the legislation would create city-to-city collaborative exchanges between United States municipal HIV/AIDS programs and cities in highly impacted countries in order to share experiences and build local capacity to respond to the disease, foster opportunities for local economic development and international trade, prevent and educate so as to maintain the workforce in impacted countries, and assist research and development of vaccines and programs to deliver them effectively, and promote early diagnosis and treatment,
4. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors supports the legislation known as H.R. 4140 and urges its swift passage by the U. S. Congress and swift appropriation of U.S. funds to put the program in place, and notifies all members of the House and Senate via this resolution of its strong support, and

5. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the member mayors of The United States Conference of Mayors agree to participate to the fullest extent possible in the city-to-city exchange programs that result from implementation of this legislation.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 34

Submitted By: \_\_\_\_\_

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino  
City of Boston

**TIME OFF FOR CANCER SCREENING**

1. **WHEREAS**, approximately 1,228,600 new cancer cases are expected to be diagnosed in the United States this year, and 552,200 Americans are expected to die of cancer; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the American Cancer Society has identified cancer as the second leading cause of death in the United States; and
3. **WHEREAS**, according to the American Cancer Society, appropriate and regular pre-cancer screening may reduce cancer deaths by up to fifty percent; and
4. **WHEREAS**, early detection of cancer can lead to effective treatment of the disease and detection is critical to survival in battling breast cancer, colorectal cancer, prostate cancer, oral cancer and skin cancer; and
5. **WHEREAS**, many cities in the United States have already adopted employee-friendly policies to encourage time off for cancer screening, including Boston, which has demonstrated through its implementation of this policy that it can be very successful in early detection and treatment of cancer and lead to healthier lives for government employees
6. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the Administration to encourage that all Federal employees undergo pre-cancer screening; and
7. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the Administration to make available up to four hours of paid time per year to each federal employee for the purpose of undergoing pre-cancer screening.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 35

Submitted by:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
City of Chicago

The Honorable David W. Moore  
City of Beaumont

**PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT  
(PRWORA) REAUTHORIZATION**

1. **WHEREAS**, in 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) passed giving states broad authority to restructure their welfare systems; and
2. **WHEREAS**, PRWORA replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with block grants to states under a new program known as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF); and
3. **WHEREAS**, this shift represented a dramatic change in the delivery of welfare services to poor and low-income families for the stated purpose of ending the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparedness, work and marriage; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the welfare caseloads have declined by almost half since TANF was passed but many families leaving the rolls either remain unemployed or work only sporadically, most who have jobs are still poor, and many families are going without the services and resources needed to meaningfully transition from welfare to work; and
5. **WHEREAS**, in most states studied, parents who find work after leaving welfare are earning below the poverty line with wage rates generally in the \$6 to \$7 an hour range; and are more likely to have periods of unemployment because of a lack of child care or because of unreliable transportation; and
6. **WHEREAS**, most families need help to make their entry into the workforce more stable and secure; and
7. **WHEREAS**, in the Conference of Mayors annual report, "1999 Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities," demand for emergency food-related assistance during

1999 grew at the highest level since 1992, and demand for emergency housing-related assistance grew at the highest level since 1994; and

8. **WHEREAS**, availability of safe, stable living arrangements must be an integral part of the strategy for successfully and efficiently moving individuals from welfare-to-work; and
9. **WHEREAS**, 90 percent of mayors reported that training the workforce to stay competitive in a changing economy was a challenge and 72 percent of mayors reported that this challenge has grown over the past decade in The U.S. Conference of Mayors June 2000 survey, "Examining Skills Shortage in America's Cities;" and
10. **WHEREAS**, as of the end of 1999, states had \$2.85 billion in totally unused TANF funds and another \$5 billion committed, sometimes only vaguely, but still unspent; and
11. **WHEREAS**, Congress must reauthorize PRWORA by 2002,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U. S. Conference of Mayors urges the federal government to conduct a national study on the impact of welfare reform on families, children, and cities as a part of TANF reauthorization; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to invest in addressing the skills gap by providing direct funding to cities as part of TANF reauthorization; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the nations' governors to invest in vitally needed services including effective education, training, and placement programs to enable parents to compete for jobs with adequate pay and benefits; wage subsidies, either provided to employers or directly to parents, so low-skilled workers can better support their children; child care; transportation; and housing and rent subsidies in areas where the existing supply of subsidized housing is inadequate.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 36

Submitted By:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**SUPPORT OF LONG-TERM CARE ASSISTANCE PLAN**

1. **WHEREAS**, people with disabilities are entitled to the best care possible which, with adequate resources, can be provided by family members and care givers in their homes or community settings; and
2. **WHEREAS**, hundreds of thousands of professionals and family members provide essential care every day to people with disabilities throughout the nation; and
3. **WHEREAS**, family resources are often greatly depleted in order to pay for essential home care,
4. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports proposals that would defray the long-term care costs for individuals with severe disabilities; and
5. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the President's proposed \$3,000 tax credit for people with long-term care needs or their care givers, which would increase the nation's total investment in long-term care to \$28 billion over 10 years; and
6. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors also supports legislation to provide funding for services supporting family care givers of persons with disabilities, improve equity in Medicaid eligibility for people in home and community-based settings; encourage partnerships between low-income housing and Medicaid; and encourage the purchase of quality private long-term care insurance by Federal employees.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 22

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jeff Griffin  
Mayor of Reno

The Honorable David W. Moore  
City of Beaumont

**WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION PREPAREDNESS  
AND MAYORS AS "FIRST RESPONDERS"**

7. **WHEREAS**, mayors are the elected leaders of their communities with responsibility for the management of public safety personnel including police, fire and emergency response; and
8. **WHEREAS**, mayors have dedicated significant effort to preparing themselves, their city personnel and their citizens for the possibility of natural disasters, and to efforts designed to minimize damage and save lives; and
9. **WHEREAS**, mayors have worked closely with regional, state and federal partners in developing coordinated preparedness efforts focused on natural disasters; and
10. **WHEREAS**, in recent years, the issue of domestic terrorism, and specifically a weapons of mass destruction terrorist attack, has become a concern for the nation as a whole and mayors as the leaders of their communities, with extensive discussion being held at national Conference of Mayors meetings and with top federal officials including the Attorney General; and
11. **WHEREAS**, managing a local weapons of mass destruction attack may be significantly different from a more traditional natural disaster in that:
  - the scale of potential damage which could be caused by a weapons of mass destruction terrorist attack are enormous;
  - there may be no warning prior to the attack, and it may take time for the "public health system" to determine that there has been an attack, with resulting medical ramifications;
  - it will take time to analyze the specific nature of the attack agent, and to determine if medical treatments are available;

- it may be difficult to determine when the attack has ended; and
- 6. **WHEREAS**, it is estimated that it will take between 36 and 72 hours following an attack for full federal resources to be made available in a city; and
- 7. **WHEREAS**, a multiplicity of federal agencies have responsibility for helping cities prepare for a possible weapons of mass destruction event, and for the event management and event consequences stages of an attack, and an effort is underway to coordinate these federal efforts; and
- 8. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Department of Defense has available important resources including equipment, personnel and supplies which can and must be utilized in the event of a weapons of mass destruction event; and
- 9. **WHEREAS**, in most cases, mayors do not control the "public health system." With the exception of some city and county publicly-owned and operated hospitals, the general public's health care needs are met by private institutions, institutions which while regulated to a certain degree, are not strictly managed by local governments. However, it is the local health departments who will be alerted by these health care providers at the onset of a weapons of mass destruction event; and
- 10. **WHEREAS**, it is clear from modeling examples that the "public health system" will be quickly overrun by even a modest weapons of mass destruction event in a city of almost any size. While a citizen knows when they have been shot, or when their house has been hit by a natural disaster, they may not know how to tell if they have been exposed to a biological or chemical weapon. Hospitals and doctors offices will be overrun with not only the sick, but those who fear contamination; and
- 11. **WHEREAS**, the decisions made by mayors and their public safety personnel during a weapons of mass destruction event, such as the possibility of imposing travel restrictions or even local area quarantines, will have major ramifications for not only their cities, but for the public safety of the entire nation,
- 12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of

Mayors calls for increased federal efforts to provide equipment and training to mayors and their public safety personnel to train and prepare for a weapons of mass destruction event, with a particular focus on communication systems inter-operability; and

13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the federal government should provide significant resources to develop a training curriculum specifically for mayors as the "first responders" to a weapons of mass destruction terrorist attack; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Department of Defense establish an initiative to enter into agreements with cities to provide resources including equipment, personnel and supplies in the event of a weapons of mass destruction event; and
15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the federal government should assist in a coordinated training effort for private sector health care personnel so that doctors and nurses are able to quickly spot a possible attack, to identify the nature of the attack, and to know what public health steps are necessary; and
16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Conference of Mayors specifically supports increased funding for a network which would improve a local health department's response to biological emergency by providing resources for the coordination of services between the health department and other essential local agencies.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 37

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jean Harris  
Mayor of Eden Prairie

**USE OF REVENUES GENERATED BY TOBACCO SETTLEMENT FOR  
YOUTH SMOKING PREVENTION**

1. **WHEREAS**, an estimated one in eight middle school students and one-third high school students reported using some form of tobacco in the past month; and
2. **WHEREAS**, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than 6,000 persons under the age of 18 years try their first cigarette each day; and
3. **WHEREAS**, more than 3,000 persons under the age of 18 years become daily smokers every day; and
4. **WHEREAS**, seventy percent of adolescent smokers wish they had never started smoking in the first place; and
5. **WHEREAS**, experts agree that any successful effort to reduce tobacco use among adolescents must include a comprehensive approach; and
6. **WHEREAS**, recent studies indicate that state smoking prevention programs are having an impact, that more tobacco control correlates with less tobacco use, and that the smoking reductions coincided with the intensification of tobacco control efforts; and
7. **WHEREAS**, states currently have an unprecedented opportunity to advance youth smoking prevention efforts substantially as a result of recent tobacco settlements with the major U.S. tobacco companies,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors encourages states to set aside a meaningful portion of their tobacco settlement funds to design and implement comprehensive statewide youth smoking prevention programs including mass media campaigns, school-based tobacco use prevention programs, community-based programs that promote positive youth development and enhanced access prevention and enforcement efforts.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 38

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jean L. Harris  
Mayor of Eden Prairie

**REMOVAL OF LEGAL BARRIERS TO ACCESS TO STERILE SYRINGES BY  
INJECTION DRUG USERS**

1. **WHEREAS**, one-third of AIDS cases in the United States are linked to injection drug use and a substantial portion of cases of other blood-borne diseases such as Hepatitis B and C are attributed to injection drug use, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); and
2. **WHEREAS**, injection drug users often share and reuse injection equipment, including syringes, because of legal barriers they encounter in obtaining sterile injection equipment from reliable sources (e.g., pharmacies); and
3. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. Public Health Service recommends consistent, one-time only use of sterile syringes obtained from reliable sources (such as a pharmacy) as a central risk reduction strategy for injection drug users who cannot or will not stop injecting; and
4. **WHEREAS**, current federal legislation prohibits the use of federal funds to support syringe exchange programs; and
5. **WHEREAS**, existing syringe exchange programs - both legal and underground - are too few to serve all the injection drug users who need their services; and
6. **WHEREAS**, nationwide existing laws, regulations and pharmacy guidelines prohibit injection drug users from obtaining, possessing, and safely disposing of syringes; and
7. **WHEREAS**, because of such barriers many injection drug users acquire their syringes from unreliable sources such as drug or needle dealers; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the vast majority of scientific studies examining the link between access to sterile syringes and drug use concur that access does not increase drug use or attract new people to drug use; and

9. **WHEREAS**, The United States Conference of Mayors adopted a resolution at the 65<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting in 1997 in support of needle exchange, which recognized that providing access to clean needles does not increase syringe injecting behavior among current drug users nor attract new users to drugs; and
10. **WHEREAS**, six leading medical, pharmacy, and public health organizations including the American Medical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and the National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors, and The American Bar Association have recently come together to encourage their state affiliates to take action to eliminate barriers to syringe access as a public health measure; and
11. **WHEREAS**, studies conducted in states where nonprescription access to syringes is legal indicate that few serious incidents associated with nonprescription syringe sales were reported by pharmacists,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors encourages states and localities to explore the removal of legal barriers to obtaining sterile syringes without a prescription; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors encourages state and local officials to explore strategies to ensure that syringes acquired through pharmacies are disposed of in a safe manner.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 39

Submitted By:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**MEDICAID COMMUNITY ATTENDANT SERVICES AND SUPPORTS ACT OF 1999  
(MiCASSA)**

1. **WHEREAS**, the vast majority of America's 54 million people with disabilities want to live independently and with dignity, free from the restrictions of institutional settings; and
2. **WHEREAS**, disabilities are a natural part of human experience that do not diminish an individual's right to live independently and to enjoy self-determination and full inclusion in American society; and
3. **WHEREAS**, in-home and community-based services have consistently proven to be less costly than institutional care; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the Medicaid Community Attendant Services and Supports Act (MiCASSA) would enable people with disabilities and the elderly real options to live in the community and create the infrastructure needed to develop the high-quality, community based long-term care of the future,
5. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors strongly supports the independence and empowerment of persons with disabilities by promoting programs that enable them to live in their communities rather than costly institutions; and
6. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to enact S. 1935, the Medicaid Community Attendant Services and Supports Act of 1999.

Projected Cost: Unknown.

Resolution No. 45

Submitted By:

The Honorable Beverly O'Neill  
Mayor of Long Beach

**ADDRESSING AMERICA'S SKILLS GAP**

1. **WHEREAS**, there is a general consensus among public and private sector analysts that the demand for skilled workers in the U.S. economy has been outpacing the supply, and that the demand for skills will continue to grow rapidly in the years ahead; and
2. **WHEREAS**, 90 percent of mayors reported that training the workforce to stay competitive in a changing economy is a challenge and 72 percent of mayors reported that this challenge has grown over the past decade in The U.S. Conference of Mayors June 2000 survey, Examining Skills Shortages in America's Cities; and
3. **WHEREAS**, in the same survey, 77 percent of mayors reported that the shortage of highly-skilled workers (workers with graduate degrees or undergraduate degrees, managerial and/or technical skills and work experience) has increased over the past five years; and
4. **WHEREAS**, in the same survey, 86 percent of mayors reported that the shortage of skilled workers (workers with associate degrees, other post-secondary training, job-specific technical skills or some work experience) has increased over the past five years; and
5. **WHEREAS**, in the same survey, 76 percent of mayors reported that the shortage of low-skilled or unskilled workers (workers with no post-secondary training or little or no work-related training or experience) has increased over the past five years; and
6. **WHEREAS**, skilled workers are critical to a thriving economy and employers only want to locate where they can find skilled employees and training to develop skilled workers; and
7. **WHEREAS**, nearly half of CEOs of the nation's fastest growing companies report inadequate numbers of information

technology workers to staff their operations according to Coopers and Lybrand in 1996; and

8. **WHEREAS**, 36 percent of job applicants lack the reading and math skills to perform the jobs for which they are applying - up from 19 percent of job applicants two years earlier according to the American Management Association in 1998; and
9. **WHEREAS**, 88 percent of America's manufacturers report difficulties in finding qualified workers, from unskilled production-line positions to highly technical computer programmers, according to the National Association of Manufacturers in 1998; and
10. **WHEREAS**, according to the U.S. Department of Labor there are 13 million unemployed Americans - six million who are unemployed and looking for work, four million more who have stopped looking but want to work and another three million who are working part-time but want a full-time job; and
11. **WHEREAS**, it is critical to both ensure that low-skilled or unskilled workers get into the labor market, and that all workers receive the education and training that will allow them full and continuing participation in the thriving economy,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to help build a competitive workforce for the 21<sup>st</sup> century economy by providing directly to local governments flexible block grant funding to be used in partnership with the private sector to reduce the skills gap, link workers to regional jobs, address youth unemployment, tap into the central city labor force, and help move people from welfare to work; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to invest in the skills development of the hardest to serve welfare recipients, extend the Welfare-to-Work program and provide additional investments in moving people from welfare to work; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to invest in addressing the skills gap by providing direct funding to cities as part of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

(TANF) reauthorization; and

15. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to provide greater investments in skills upgrade training for incumbent workers; and
16. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to provide increased funding for training under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA).

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 46

Submitted By:

The Honorable Beverly O'Neill  
Mayor of Long Beach

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino  
Mayor of Boston

### INVESTING IN AMERICA'S YOUTH

1. **WHEREAS**, one of America's greatest resources of human potential and our next generation of workers is a rapidly growing youth population that includes an increasing number of immigrant youth; and
2. **WHEREAS**, young people are at risk for difficulties stemming from challenges in our society including violence, drug abuse, crime, unemployment, poverty, homelessness, sexually transmitted diseases, teen pregnancy, difficulty in acquiring academic achievement and literacy proficiencies; and
3. **WHEREAS**, among the growing youth population are an increasing number of youth living in poverty and youth who leave high school without a diploma and do not have an effective education base to build on; and
4. **WHEREAS**, there are 4.7 million youth ages 16-24 living in inner-city and rural areas with poverty rates of 30 percent or higher and these youth face considerable barriers to succeeding in life; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the employment rate for out-of-school youth in high-poverty areas is 46 percent; and
6. **WHEREAS**, in many cities the drop-out rate for African-American and Hispanic youth is over 50 percent; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the proportion of young African-American high school dropouts who are currently not employed exceeds 70 percent; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the pervasive joblessness of minority males contributes fundamentally to various problems of inner cities - poverty, crime, welfare dependency, high proportion

of female-headed families, and drug abuse; and

9. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has a strong commitment to the improvement of job and educational prospects for disadvantaged youth, and believes that summer employment opportunities are critical to achieving those goals and believe that youth employment is a critical means for learning, building responsibility and achieving personal development and growth; and
10. **WHEREAS**, The U. S. Conference of Mayors has a strong commitment to improving the lives of out-of-school youth in high poverty areas and supported the creation and funding of the Youth Opportunity Grants program which was funded in President Clinton's 1999 budget; and
11. **WHEREAS**, youth activities under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA) are offered as comprehensive, year-round activities which include a menu of varied services, including summer employment, that may be provided, in combination or alone, at different times during a youth's development; and
12. **WHEREAS**, in its initial budget deliberations for FY 2001, Congress has failed to recognize the needs to invest in America's youth and in doing so, has failed to provide the increase funding needed and has cut funding for critical programs,
13. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to continue its long term commitment to a strong summer jobs program which is now part of a comprehensive, year-round youth program by enacting appropriations funding to provide summer jobs for at least 500,000 youth, the same number of youth served in summer jobs in 1999; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to help contribute to a solution to pervasive poverty and joblessness of inner-city youth and young adults and ensure that funding for the out-of-school youth initiative exists beyond FY 1999 and through the five year original commitment in the legislation and is expanded to provide greater involvement in the program; and
15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to increase funding to at least \$2 billion

under WIA for all youth activities, including summer youth employment, so that the workforce development system which is evolving under the universally accessible design of the Workforce Investment Act, is able to serve at least the same number of youth as in 1999 through comprehensive year-round services, and meet the infinite service demand and critical need of providing opportunities for all disadvantaged and at-risk youth.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 21

Submitted By: \_\_\_\_\_

The Honorable H. Brent Coles  
Mayor of Boise

**MID-SIZED CITIES AND RURAL COMMUNITIES METHAMPHETAMINE  
INITIATIVE: "NO PLACE TO HIDE"**

1. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has long been concerned about drug abuse and its impacts on cities of all sizes; and
2. **WHEREAS**, in 1997, the Conference sponsored a National Forum on Drug Control in Washington, DC and released a *National Action Plan to Control Drugs* which was developed by mayors, police chiefs, and prosecutors; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the *National Action Plan to Control Drugs* called for immediate action on the growing concern of methamphetamine, a drug which is being manufactured in Mexico and in the United States using ingredients which are readily available and sold in grocery stores, with instructions for making it available on the Internet; and
4. **WHEREAS**, clandestine labs that are used to manufacture methamphetamine pose an environmental and safety hazard, as toxic wastes are frequently dumped on the ground or into waterways; and
5. **WHEREAS**, methamphetamine use is a rapidly expanding problem in western states, in mid-sized cities and rural communities, and is now spreading east and to larger communities; and
6. **WHEREAS**, mid-sized cities and rural communities are often vulnerable and ill equipped to address this threat; and
7. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors sponsored a national meeting entitled "The Drug Crisis in Cities and Rural Communities" on January 26, 2000 at which federal, state and local experts on prevention, treatment and interdiction of methamphetamine and rural substance abuse worked with the nation's mayors to develop the framework for a comprehensive methamphetamine initiative; and

8. **WHEREAS**, during that meeting, a report commissioned by the Conference and prepared by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University, entitled "No Place to Hide: Substance Abuse in Mid-Sized Cities and Rural America," found that in 1999, when comparing 8<sup>th</sup>-graders in cities versus rural areas, rural children were:
- 78 percent likelier to have used amphetamines, including meth, than those in urban areas;
  - 75 percent likelier to use crack cocaine;
  - 52 percent likelier to use cocaine; and
  - 26 percent likelier to smoke marijuana; and
9. **WHEREAS**, on the growth of meth production in America, the report found that DEA seizures of meth labs increased seven-fold in the past five years, from 224 in 1994 to 1,627 in 1998. In addition, local and state police seized an additional 4,132 clandestine labs in 1998; and
10. **WHEREAS**, the cost of meth lab cleanup averages \$3,000 per site, with cases reaching as high as \$100,000, and local police and fire personnel must be equipped with special safety suits in order to come in contact with the highly toxic chemicals; and
11. **WHEREAS**, legislation has been overwhelmingly approved by the United States Senate which would increase support for efforts to fight meth, and increase penalties for meth production,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for immediate action to implement the recommendations of the Conference of Mayors commissioned CASA report entitled "No Place to Hide: Substance Abuse in Mid-Sized Cities and Rural America," and the report of the Federal Interagency Methamphetamine Task Force, to initiate demonstration projects that will develop, test and implement prevention, treatment and interdiction strategies for methamphetamine in mid-sized cities and rural communities, which can then be applied to cities of all sizes as the methamphetamine crisis spreads across the nation; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Congress enact and fund a comprehensive effort to fight the growing problem of methamphetamine including increased support for: federal, state and law enforcement; site clean-up; and prevention and treatment.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 40

Submitted by:

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

**SUPPORT PERMANENT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH CHINA**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Congress is nearing a vote on ratification of a new trade agreement reached last year with the People's Republic of China that would give the giant nation full membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO), open huge new markets for U.S. products in China, and help promote reform, accountability and openness in China; and
2. **WHEREAS**, 41 of the nation's governors have a signed letter of support for the China trade agreement and support has been growing in Congress, but the outcome of a vote in the House of Representatives, scheduled for the week of May 22, is not assured as of this writing; and
3. **WHEREAS**, while Congress does not have the option of adding to the trade agreement itself, but the House is drafting parallel legislation which would address concerns about issues including abortion, human rights, trade compliance, labor rights, environmental standards, defense issues and a more open WTO, plus a continuation of annual evaluation by the U.S. government of China's trade practices, and those provisions can be passed into law along with the treaty as long as the parallel law does not violate WTO rules against sanctions between member states; and
4. **WHEREAS**, to compete effectively with their counterpart throughout the world, American companies, farmers and workers need to be able to import export and distribute goods in China and this new agreement will allow them to do so directly from the U.S. and to have their own distribution facilities in China rather than being forced to set up factories in China and will give U.S. companies access to fast-growing new industries in telecommunications in China,

5. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors supports ratification of the U.S.-China WTO Agreement, also known as Permanent Normal Trade Relations- (PNTR), and urges its swift passage by the U.S. Congress and notifies all members of the House and Senate via this resolution of its strong support.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 41

Submitted by:

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

**RESOLUTION ON CITIES 2000**

1. **WHEREAS**, in January of 1999, the U.S. Conference of Mayors at its 67<sup>th</sup> Winter Meeting announced the Cities 2000 U.S. Conference of Mayors initiative to promote the role of cities and mayors in the international and economic and political arena and to facilitate the exchange of metropolitan best practices and strategies across continents; and
2. **WHEREAS**, in May of 1999, Wellington Webb, Mayor of Denver was appointed to lead the first U.S. Conference of Mayors mission to Africa and thus launch the Cities 2000 initiative with study tours in Senegal and Ghana culminating in the participation in the 5<sup>th</sup> Annual African/American African Summit; and
3. **WHEREAS**, under the Cities 2000, after the historical African Summit, the United States Conference of Mayors has over the past year under the Presidency of Mayor Wellington Webb sponsored political missions to Italy, Argentina, Japan, England, Germany and Israel; and
4. **WHEREAS**, in April of 2000 the first Trans-Atlantic Summit of Mayors was held in Lyon, France with German, French and U.S. mayors and said participants agreed on a second meeting in Berlin in 2001 with a steering committee meeting in Denver, Colorado in the Fall of 2000; and
5. **WHEREAS** future missions are planned in China, Chile, Canada, Spain and Ireland,

6. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors instructs and charges its executive director to proceed with the formulation and signing of an international formal alliance between Associations of Mayors of other nations and the United States Conference of Mayors for the purpose of forming the International Conference of Mayors.

Projected Costs:      Unknown

Resolution No. 42

Submitted by:

The Honorable Patrick McManus  
Mayor of Lynn

**MEMORANDUM OF COOPERATION WITH THE CHINA ASSOCIATION OF MAYORS**

1. **WHEREAS**, as part of the world millennium celebration, the United States Conference of Mayors has launched "Cities 2000" to develop lasting relations with the world community of cities; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the 20<sup>th</sup> Century was the "Century of Nations," we believe the 21<sup>st</sup> Century will be known as the "Century of Cities;" and
3. **WHEREAS**, many cities around the world experience a similar set of challenges in providing for the economic and social welfare of their citizens; and
4. **WHEREAS**, cities in advanced economies such as the United States of America have had enormous success in developing the infrastructure necessary to support city economies and provide for the general welfare of their citizenry, commerce and resources; and
5. **WHEREAS**, cities with advanced and developing economies share the need to make significant public expenditure to provide appropriate urban infrastructure for water, roads, energy and other purposes; and
6. **WHEREAS**, many cities around the world strive to raise the standard of living for their urban citizenry and would benefit from an exchange of information concerning the administrative, cultural, economic and scientific aspects of managing complex urban systems,
7. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that as part of the Cities 2000 initiative, the United States Conference of Mayors pursue beneficial information exchanges with the China Association of Mayors; and

8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors hereby enter into a Memorandum of Cooperation with the China Association of Mayors to begin and sustain an information exchange dialogue whereby each association will endeavor to share "Best Practices" that have been demonstrated to improve the urban condition.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 43

Submitted by: \_

The Honorable Peter Clavelle  
Mayor of Burlington

The Honorable Gus Morrison  
Mayor of Fremont

The Honorable Scott L. King  
Mayor of Gary

The Honorable Timothy M. Kaine  
Mayor of Richmond

The Honorable Shirley Dean  
Mayor of Berkeley

**PROMOTING COOPERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST**

1. **WHEREAS**, for 20 years Mayors from the United States and from around the world have gathered in Jerusalem for the Jerusalem Conference of Mayors; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the Jerusalem Conference of Mayors has given U.S. Mayors a fuller appreciation and better understanding of the issues, challenges, and opportunities facing Israel and the Middle East; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the Oslo Accords have opened the door to the settlement of long-standing conflicts between the Israelis and their neighboring Palestinians; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the responsibility for the governance and management of substantial areas and key municipalities on the West Bank and Gaza Strip have been entrusted to the Palestinian National Authority; and
5. **WHEREAS**, efforts to nurture and expand the dialogue and cooperation between communities and citizens of the United States, Israel, and the Palestinian National Authority would be mutually beneficial and promote understanding and trust,
6. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors recognizes the value and the opportunity to strengthen peace, cooperation and confidence

between and among the people and communities of the United States, Israel, and Palestinian Authority; and

7. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors promotes and encourages the pursuit of the tri-partite collaborations involving sister-city and other cooperative relationships between municipalities of the United States, Israel and Palestinian National Authority; and
8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors are requested to initiate discussions with the Union of Local Authorities in Israel and the Association of Palestinian Local Authorities in pursuit of the above stated goals and objectives; and
9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the membership encourages the United States Conference of Mayors to seek the support and cooperation of the American Jewish Congress in this endeavor; and
10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors seek support from the United States Government, private foundations and other sources to facilitate and fund the establishment of cooperative tri-partite relationships between and among municipalities, non-governmental organizations, and citizens of the United States, Israel, and Palestinian National Authority.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 44

Submitted By:

The Honorable Michael Turner  
Mayor of Dayton

**SHARING OF BEST PRACTICES INTERNATIONALLY**

1. **WHEREAS**, cities all across the United States are engaged in the sharing of information and best practices in order to further development and innovative ideas in our cities; and
2. **WHEREAS**, many cities throughout the world are initiating innovative programs in such areas as brownfields redevelopment, adaptive reuse of buildings and structures, innovative mass transit and transportation planning, development of art, culture and recreational facilities, and urban planning and preservation of greenspaces; and
3. **WHEREAS**, numerous federal, state and local agencies exist that are able to facilitate the spread of information to nations and cities outside the United States; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the United States government has assisted numerous US cities in information exchanges and educational programs with cities overseas,
5. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors strongly encourages more international exchanges between cities throughout the world;
6. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors commends the numerous organizations involved in international program exchanges and encourages them to facilitate more such exchanges so that cities across the world can share innovative ideas and practices with each other.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 33

Submitted By:

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

The Honorable David W. Moore  
City of Beaumont

**AIDS IN AFRICA AND AROUND THE WORLD**

1. **WHEREAS**, the 1999 annual report of the United Nations Children's Fund states that 14 million persons worldwide have died as a result of HIV/AIDS and 11 million of them were from the nations of Africa, and the World Health Organization reports that 33 million individuals worldwide are currently infected with HIV and that 22.5 million of them live in sub-Saharan Africa and nearly all of them will die within the next two decades, another report states that nearly 1 million children in Africa are living with HIV/AIDS; and
2. **WHEREAS**, Congress is considering legislation introduced last month by Rep. Juanita Millender-McDonald of California that would emphasize prevention programs, commit U. S. funding in the range of \$150 million to \$200 million per year to the programs, and work with the governments and non-government organizations working in the countries affected to deliver programs; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the legislation would create city-to-city collaborative exchanges between United States municipal HIV/AIDS programs and cities in highly impacted countries in order to share experiences and build local capacity to respond to the disease, foster opportunities for local economic development and international trade, prevent and educate so as to maintain the workforce in impacted countries, and assist research and development of vaccines and programs to deliver them effectively, and promote early diagnosis and treatment,
4. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors supports the legislation known as H.R. 4140 and urges its swift passage by the U. S. Congress and swift appropriation of U.S. funds to put the program in place, and notifies all members of the House and Senate via this resolution of its strong support, and

5. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the member mayors of The United States Conference of Mayors agree to participate to the fullest extent possible in the city-to-city exchange programs that result from implementation of this legislation.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 45

Submitted By:

The Honorable Beverly O'Neill  
Mayor of Long Beach

**ADDRESSING AMERICA'S SKILLS GAP**

1. **WHEREAS**, there is a general consensus among public and private sector analysts that the demand for skilled workers in the U.S. economy has been outpacing the supply, and that the demand for skills will continue to grow rapidly in the years ahead; and
2. **WHEREAS**, 90 percent of mayors reported that training the workforce to stay competitive in a changing economy is a challenge and 72 percent of mayors reported that this challenge has grown over the past decade in The U.S. Conference of Mayors June 2000 survey, Examining Skills Shortages in America's Cities; and
3. **WHEREAS**, in the same survey, 77 percent of mayors reported that the shortage of highly-skilled workers (workers with graduate degrees or undergraduate degrees, managerial and/or technical skills and work experience) has increased over the past five years; and
4. **WHEREAS**, in the same survey, 86 percent of mayors reported that the shortage of skilled workers (workers with associate degrees, other post-secondary training, job-specific technical skills or some work experience) has increased over the past five years; and
5. **WHEREAS**, in the same survey, 76 percent of mayors reported that the shortage of low-skilled or unskilled workers (workers with no post-secondary training or little or no work-related training or experience) has increased over the past five years; and
6. **WHEREAS**, skilled workers are critical to a thriving economy and employers only want to locate where they can find skilled employees and training to develop skilled workers; and
7. **WHEREAS**, nearly half of CEOs of the nation's fastest growing

companies report inadequate numbers of information technology workers to staff their operations according to Coopers and Lybrand in 1996; and

8. **WHEREAS**, 36 percent of job applicants lack the reading and math skills to perform the jobs for which they are applying - up from 19 percent of job applicants two years earlier according to the American Management Association in 1998; and
9. **WHEREAS**, 88 percent of America's manufacturers report difficulties in finding qualified workers, from unskilled production-line positions to highly technical computer programmers, according to the National Association of Manufacturers in 1998; and
10. **WHEREAS**, according to the U.S. Department of Labor there are 13 million unemployed Americans - 6 million who are unemployed and looking for work, four million more who have stopped looking but want to work and another 3 million who are working part-time but want a full-time job; and
11. **WHEREAS**, it is critical to both ensure that low-skilled or unskilled workers get into the labor market, and that all workers receive the education and training that will allow them full and continuing participation in the thriving economy,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to help build a competitive workforce for the 21<sup>st</sup> century economy by providing directly to local governments flexible block grant funding to be used in partnership with the private sector to reduce the skills gap, link workers to regional jobs, address youth unemployment, tap into the central city labor force, and help move people from welfare to work; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to invest in the skills development of the hardest to serve welfare recipients, extend the Welfare-to-Work program and provide additional investments in moving people from welfare to work; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to invest in addressing the skills gap by providing direct funding to

cities as part of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) reauthorization; and

15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to provide greater investments in skills upgrade training for incumbent workers; and
16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to provide increased funding for training under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA).

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 46

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino  
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Beverly O'Neill  
Mayor of Long Beach

#### INVESTING IN AMERICA'S YOUTH

1. **WHEREAS**, one of America's greatest resources of human potential and our next generation of workers is a rapidly growing youth population that includes an increasing number of immigrant youth; and
2. **WHEREAS** young people are at risk for difficulties stemming from challenges in our society including violence, drug abuse, crime, unemployment, poverty, homelessness, sexually transmitted diseases, teen pregnancy, difficulty in acquiring academic achievement and literacy proficiencies; and
3. **WHEREAS**, among the growing youth population are an increasing number of youth living in poverty and youth who leave high school without a diploma and do not have an effective education base to build on; and
4. **WHEREAS**, there are 4.7 million youth ages 16-24 living in inner-city and rural areas with poverty rates of 30 percent or higher and these youth face considerable barriers to succeeding in life; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the employment rate for out-of-school youth in high-poverty areas is 46 percent; and
6. **WHEREAS**, in many cities the drop-out rate for African-American and Hispanic youth is over 50 percent; and
7. **WHEREAS**, the proportion of young African-American high school dropouts who are currently not employed exceeds 70 percent; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the pervasive joblessness of minority males contributes fundamentally to various problems of inner

- cities--poverty, crime, welfare dependency, high proportion of female-headed families, and drug abuse; and
9. **WHEREAS**, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has a strong commitment to the improvement of job and educational prospects for disadvantaged youth, and believes that summer employment opportunities are critical to achieving those goals and believe that youth employment is a critical means for learning, building responsibility and achieving personal development and growth; and
  10. **WHEREAS**, The U. S. Conference of Mayors has a strong commitment to improving the lives of out-of-school youth in high poverty areas and supported the creation and funding of the Youth Opportunity Grants program which was funded in President Clinton's 1999 budget; and
  11. **WHEREAS**, youth activities under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA), are offered as comprehensive, year-round . activities which include a menu of varied services, including summer employment, that may be provided, in combination or alone, at different times during a youth's development; and
  12. **WHEREAS**, in its initial budget deliberations for FY 2001, Congress has failed to recognize the needs to invest in America's youth and in doing so, has failed to provide the increase funding needed and has cut funding for critical programs,
  13. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to continue its long term commitment to a strong summer jobs program which is now part of a comprehensive, year-round youth program by enacting appropriations funding to provide summer jobs for at least 500,000 youth, the same number of youth served in summer jobs in 1999; and
  14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to help contribute to a solution to pervasive poverty and joblessness of inner-city youth and young adults and ensure that funding for the out-of-school youth initiative exists beyond FY 1999 and through the five year original commitment in the legislation and is expanded to provide greater involvement in the program; and
  15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors

urges Congress to increase funding to at least \$2 billion under WIA for all youth activities, including summer youth employment, so that the workforce development system which is evolving under the universally accessible design of the Workforce Investment Act, is able to serve at least the same number of youth as in 1999 through comprehensive year-round services, and meet the infinite service demand and critical need of providing opportunities for all disadvantaged and at-risk youth.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 47

Submitted By:

The Honorable Marc H. Morial  
Mayor of New Orleans

**SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT FUNDING**

1. **WHEREAS**, The United States Conference of Mayors is dedicated to promoting the well-being and positive development of our nation's youth; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the Conference is concerned about the drastic reductions in the number of youth who will benefit this year from youth employment and training services; and
3. **WHEREAS**, these reductions are attributable to both the lack of sufficient funding for youth programs and the current transition to the Workforce Investment Act; and
4. **WHEREAS**, there is an immediate concern in the resulting sharp reduction in the number of employment opportunities that will be available for youth across the nation this coming summer; and
5. **WHEREAS**, according to the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University, early work experiences is a very powerful predictor of success and earnings in the labor market; and early work experience raises earning over a lifetime by 10-12 percent; and
6. **WHEREAS**, many businesses, facing severe labor shortages as well as job-experience and skills gaps, are seeking help to find and prepare qualified workers; and
7. **WHEREAS**, this persistent gap between the needs of business and the job experience and skills of the young threatens to stifle our nation's economic growth and relegate a large segment of our youth population to margins of the economy and society,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that The United States Conference of Mayors urges the United States Congress to include a \$500 million Emergency Supplemental Appropriation in FY2000 funding for the Workforce Investment

Act's Youth Formula Program; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that member mayors agree to work with their home state senators and representatives to obtain passage of this critical legislation.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 48

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino  
Mayor of Boston

**SUPPORTING HIGH QUALITY AFTER-SCHOOL AND OUT-OF SCHOOL TIME  
PROGRAMS**

1. **WHEREAS**, affordable, accessible, and high-quality after-school programming is essential for all families; and
2. **WHEREAS**, ensuring access to high-quality after-school programming for school-age children and their families increasing is becoming a priority at the local, state, and national levels; and
3. **WHEREAS**, studies have found that children who attend quality after-school programs have better peer relations, emotional adjustment, and conduct in school compared to their peers who are not in programs; and
4. **WHEREAS**, after-school programming promotes and enhances learning, protects children, reduces juvenile delinquency, and provides support for working families,
5. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors strongly encourages the federal government to increase its investment in community-based after-school programs; and
6. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors requests that funding for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Center program, which supports community efforts to expand after-school programming, should be increased to \$1 billion as proposed by President Clinton in his FY 2001 budget.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 23

Submitted By:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**COMMEMORATION OF ADA AND IDEA**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was signed into law on July 26, 1990; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) was signed into law on December 2, 1975; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the ADA has provided America's 54 million people with disabilities with essential civil rights protections in the areas of employment, transportation, public accommodations, telecommunications and state and local government services; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the IDEA has afforded an entire generation of children with disabilities equal access to educational opportunities in the least restrictive environment;
5. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors commemorates the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act and the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; and
6. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of mayors supports the purpose and goals of ADA and IDEA, and seeks appropriate and continued funding for each of these landmark acts.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 35

Submitted by:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
City of Chicago

The Honorable David W. Moore  
City of Beaumont

**PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT  
(PRWORA) REAUTHORIZATION**

1. **WHEREAS**, in 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) passed giving states broad authority to restructure their welfare systems; and
2. **WHEREAS**, PRWORA replaces the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program with block grants to states under a new program known as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF); and
3. **WHEREAS**, this shift represented a dramatic change in the delivery of welfare services to poor and low-income families for the stated purpose of ending the dependence of needy parents on government benefits by promoting job preparedness, work and marriage; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the welfare caseloads have declined by almost half since TANF was passed but many families leaving the rolls either remain unemployed or work only sporadically, most who have jobs are still poor, and many families are going without the services and resources needed to meaningfully transition from welfare to work; and
5. **WHEREAS**, in most states studied, parents who find work after leaving welfare are earning below the poverty line with wage rates generally in the \$6 to \$7 an hour range; and are more likely to have periods of unemployment because of a lack of child care or because of unreliable transportation; and
6. **WHEREAS**, most families need help to make their entry into the workforce more stable and secure; and
7. **WHEREAS**, in the Conference of Mayors annual report, "1999 Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America's Cities," demand for emergency food-related assistance during

1999 grew at the highest level since 1992, and demand for emergency housing-related assistance grew at the highest level since 1994; and

8. **WHEREAS**, availability of safe, stable living arrangements must be an integral part of the strategy for successfully and efficiently moving individuals from welfare-to-work; and
9. **WHEREAS**, 90 percent of mayors reported that training the workforce to stay competitive in a changing economy was a challenge and 72 percent of mayors reported that this challenge has grown over the past decade in The U.S. Conference of Mayors June 2000 survey, Examining Skills Shortage in America's Cities; and
10. **WHEREAS**, as of the end of 1999, states had \$2.85 billion in totally unused TANF funds and another \$5 billion committed, sometimes only vaguely, but still unspent; and
11. **WHEREAS**, Congress must reauthorize PRWORA by 2002,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U. S. Conference of Mayors urges the federal government to conduct a national study on the impact of welfare reform on families, children, and cities as a part of TANF reauthorization; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to invest in addressing the skills gap by providing direct funding to cities as part of TANF reauthorization; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the nations' governors to invest in vitally needed services including effective education, training, and placement programs to enable parents to compete for jobs with adequate pay and benefits; wage subsidies, either provided to employers or directly to parents, so low-skilled workers can better support their children; child care; transportation; and housing and rent subsidies in areas where the existing supply of subsidized housing is inadequate.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No: 49

Submitted by:

The Honorable Bill Campbell  
Mayor of Atlanta

**SUPPORTING LOW POWER FM RADIO**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Federal Communications Commission voted January 2000 to create a new class of non-commercial Low Power FM radio stations, and
2. **WHEREAS**, throughout the last two decades, local governments have turned to every means possible to facilitate communication with citizens, including Public, Education and Government (PEG) cable television channels and the Internet; and
3. **WHEREAS**, while these efforts have resulted in higher levels of citizen participation in local government, they have also been limited by the penetration levels of cable television and the Internet; and
4. **WHEREAS**, radio is the closest thing to a universal communications medium in this country, with over 95% of American adults listening to FM every week; and
5. **WHEREAS**, radio is also widely underutilized as a communications tool for government entities; and
6. **WHEREAS**, Low Power FM is particularly attractive because of the low cost of running a LPFM station and the ability for truly local discourse, and
7. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors strongly supports the FCC's Low Power Radio initiative; and
8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Congress and the Administration to resist efforts to limit or overturn the FCC's plan through legislation or other means.

Projected Cost:        Unknown

Resolution No. 50

Submitted by:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley  
Mayor of Chicago

**SUPPORT THE ENFORCEMENT ONLINE PRIVACY MEASURES FOR COMPANIES AND  
THE FTC CONCERNING THE COLLECTION OF PERSONAL INFORMATION**

1. **WHEREAS**, advances in computer technology have made it possible for detailed information about people to be compiled and shared more easily and cheaply than ever and;
2. **WHEREAS**, as personal information becomes more accessible, each of us - companies, associations, government agencies, and consumers - must take precautions to protect against the misuse of that information and;
3. **WHEREAS**, since 1998, the Federal Trade Commission has issued two reports that examine the information practices of commercial sites on the Internet and industry's efforts to implement self-regulatory programs to protect consumers online privacy. The reports also set forth an agenda for the Commission in the coming year to encourage industry's full implementation of online privacy protections and;
4. **WHEREAS**, these concerns of online privacy are particularly heightened with respect to information obtained from children. In 1998, Congress passed the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) which became effective April 21, 2000 and;
5. **WHEREAS**, while self-regulatory efforts by companies to address privacy issues posed by emerging technologies is applauded, certain medical, financial, consumer and other information is so sensitive that legal protections are needed,
6. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, the United States Conference of Mayors supports implementation of legislation that would:
  - set forth strong enforcement measures for the FTC and companies involved in e-commerce concerning the online collection of personal information and enforcement of industry self-regulatory "safe harbors" guidelines;

- provides Americans with comprehensive consumer privacy protections and FTC efforts in developing comprehensive regulations that will protect American's children who use new technology and the Internet and;
- implement programs that would educate those companies that are unclear about the importance of consumer privacy and create incentives for further progress toward effective, widespread implementation.

Projected Cost:           Unknown

Resolution No: 51

Submitted by:

The Honorable Bill Campbell  
Mayor of Atlanta

#### RENEWING RAIL IN AMERICA

1. **WHEREAS**, subsequent to the enactment of ISTEA in 1991 and in the TEA-21 in 1998, there has been a resurgence of support and growth in public transportation use; and
2. **WHEREAS**, with ridership growing by 4.5 percent in 1999, public transit ridership topped 9 billion trips, a rate of public transportation use that was last seen in 1960; and
3. **WHEREAS**, this growth of public transit use is being driven by increasing traffic congestion and the strong growth in rail services, particularly heavy rail, which last year grew by more than six percent, more than doubling the rate of car and truck use; and
4. **WHEREAS**, across America today, there are nearly 200 rail and other fixed guide-way projects now being planned, engineered, or constructed, projects that will enhance local and regional transportation system performance, while advancing important economic development, regional growth strategies, air quality and overall community-building efforts; and
5. **WHEREAS**, in just the top 50 metropolitan areas, 48 of these areas are now planning, engineering or constructing major new rail investments, including extensions of existing systems, projects which will serve more than 125 million in these regions or about 45 percent of the nation's population; and
6. **WHEREAS**, demand for federal partnership funds for constructing these systems are well outpacing the capital funds which have been provided under TEA-21, with demand for these capital funds escalating rapidly; and
7. **WHEREAS**, in addition to growing demand for commuter, regional and local rail system investment, there is also a growing demand for increased investment in intercity passenger rail services of the National Passenger Rail.

Corporation, particularly with the emergence of intercity high-speed rail projects; and

8. **WHEREAS**, in a number of regions, states are joining together to develop and operate high-speed rail systems in multi-state regions; and
9. **WHEREAS**, one of the new technologies that could make an enormous contribution to advancing high-speed, intercity rail service is magnetic levitation train systems linking metropolitan areas; and
10. **WHEREAS**, beyond making dramatic improvements in transportation system performance, the introduction of the magnetic levitation technology can materially contribute to the economic growth of cities and regions through increased jobs, economic redevelopment, and new industry; and
11. **WHEREAS**, as traffic congestion increases, the U.S. economy continues to lose productivity, costing travelers in just 68 urban an estimated \$72 billion in 1997,
12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Congress and the Administration, including the U.S. Department of Transportation and its modal agencies, to undertake a specific assessment of the range of measures and resources that could be called upon to increase investment in intercity and intracity rail systems; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Congress and the Administration to fully fund existing program authorizations (i.e. new start program and mag lev program) under TEA-21 to increase regional and local rail investment by 50 percent and fund the \$950 million provided to the U.S. Department of Transportation for the magnetic levitation demonstration project; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Congress and the Administration to make the necessary changes to TEA-21 and any successor reauthorization to make intercity and intracity rail investments eligible under TEA-21 core programs (i.e. NHS and STP).

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 52

Submitted By:

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

**URGING OPPOSITION TO THE ADVISORY COMMISSION MAJORITY MEMBERS'  
REPORT TO CONGRESS ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce (ACEC) was established under the Internet Tax Freedom Act in 1998 to examine the impact of applying state and local sales and use taxes to electronic commerce and remote sales, and to provide recommendations to Congress on whether and how states and localities should be allowed to collect such taxes; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the Commission held four meetings starting in June 1999 in Williamsburg and ending on March 21, 2000 in Dallas but failed to reach the broad-based consensus required by law (13 votes required but only 11 of the 19 members voted for the report) on the report submitted to Congress in April; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the report included numerous recommendations that would adversely affect state and local governments including:
  - a five-year extension of the current three-year moratorium on state and local taxes on Internet access fees, multiple and discriminatory taxes;
  - a five-year prohibition on taxing digitized goods (such as books, magazines, movies and music) downloaded over the Internet and similar items sold over-the-counter;
  - new loopholes that would allow out-of-state sellers to use companies located in a local area with no obligation to collect sales taxes;
  - the elimination of the local option sales tax on remote commerce;
  - changes that would reduce state and local taxes on telecommunications providers at the expense of taxpayers; and

9. WHEREAS, a March 29 *Washington Post* article describes in detail how recommendations in the report would benefit industries that had representatives on the Commission, and it is estimated that the exemptions and tax breaks called for would cost an estimated \$30 billion annually; and
10. WHEREAS, cities like Denver could lose as much as 50 percent of sales tax revenues if the recommendations are fully implemented, and many cities consider this issue to be the greatest challenge they have faced in more than a decade; and
11. WHEREAS, these recommendations would significantly erode state and local revenues and could undermine efforts currently underway in state and local governments to simplify sales and use taxes so they can be easily applied to all commerce; and
12. WHEREAS, the majority members made no recommendation to level the playing field between local retailers, who must collect state and local taxes and out-of-state sellers who are not required to do so,
13. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The United States Conference of Mayors urges members of Congress to reject the ACEC majority members report and oppose legislation containing recommendations from the report, including proposals that simply extends the existing moratorium on Internet taxes without giving state and local governments the authority to require remote sellers to collect their taxes; and
14. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that The United States Conference of Mayors urges Congress to pass legislation that will enable states to participate in a multi-state compact to streamline and simplify their sales and use taxes, and authorize such states (and the local governments within such states) to require out-of-state sellers to collect and remit their taxes.

Projected Cost:           Unknown

Resolution No. 53

Submitted By:

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb  
Mayor of Denver

**INTERNET AND E-COMMERCE PRIVACY PROTECTION**

1. **WHEREAS**, misuse of personal information about an individual, especially if available via the Internet, could jeopardize credit, job status, insurance, and basic civil rights; and
2. **WHEREAS**, both private sector and government collectors of information need to protect the rights of those individuals whose information they maintain; and
3. **WHEREAS**, state legislatures are becoming more concerned for the well-being of their citizens and have introduced consumer-protective legislation limiting the personal information that may lawfully be obtained from any person to that which is appropriate and relevant to a legitimate purpose established in advance; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the European Union requires all companies located in or doing business in the EU to adhere to a so-called Data Directive which prohibits countries from selling or sharing with other companies any data about their customers without the customer's permission, and these rules are more stringent than those passed by Congress last year in the Financial Services Modernization Act; and
5. **WHEREAS**, American companies are protesting the EU rules on the grounds they are more stringent than U.S. laws and therefore could have "grave implications for the ability of U.S. businesses to compete effectively in the global marketplace," as well as raise the question of national sovereignty in the same way some World Trade Organization rules have done;
6. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports federal, state and local efforts to enact fair legislation which balances the information needs of companies and government with protection of individual rights.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 54

Submitted by:

The Honorable Willie L. Brown, Jr.  
Mayor of San Francisco

The Honorable Edmund G. Brown, Jr.  
Mayor of Oakland

**URGING EXPEDITIOUS REVITALIZATION OF CLOSED MILITARY BASES**

1. **WHEREAS**, numerous communities throughout the nation are significantly impacted by base closure ranging from Hunters Point Naval Shipyard in California to Fort McClellan in Alabama; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the Base Closure and Realignment Acts (BRAC) of 1988 and 1990 obligate the United States government to fully fund environmental restoration programs for closed and contaminated military installations; and
3. **WHEREAS**, current environmental program funding generally does not allow for expeditious remediation to standards that permit the full implementation of those communities' reuse plans; and
4. **WHEREAS**, perpetual land use controls are increasingly being considered by the military as a cost-saving substitute for active remediation, rather than being utilized as a tool to augment other remedial strategies; and
5. **WHEREAS**, due to inadequate funding in support of cleanup and transfer, numerous communities are unable to bring closed military bases back into productive reuse in a reasonable time frame;
6. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the Administration and Congress to fully fund the BRAC program to allow for base cleanup programs, including the clearance of unexploded ordinance, to occur expeditiously and to a level that permits the full implementation of community reuse plans.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 55

Submitted By:

The Honorable Patrick McManus  
Mayor of Lynn

**URGING SUPPORT FOR THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC  
EMPOWERMENT ACT TO PROVIDE INTEREST-FREE LOANS  
FOR MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS**

1. **WHEREAS**, the General Accounting Office found in a recent survey that state and local governments are in need of \$112 billion to repair public schools, and in a later, more comprehensive study conducted by the American Society of Civil Engineers, it was found that a total of \$1.8 trillion was needed to address the infrastructure needs of all municipalities and schools (including \$70 billion for new schools); and
2. **WHEREAS**, state and local governments and school districts have a substantial need to undertake capital projects to build and/or improve existing schools, roads, bridges, water and sewer systems, waste disposal facilities, public housing units, public buildings and environmental improvements; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the State and Local Government Empowerment Act has been introduced in Congress to make available \$72 billion each year for five years to provide interest-free loans to state and local governments for the exclusive purpose of building and repairing their respective infrastructure; and
4. **WHEREAS**, under the proposed legislation the Federal Reserve would be directed to create \$72 billion annually and an administrator would be appointed by Congress to distribute the interest-free loans to cities, counties, states and school districts based on the formula in the bill; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the amount of the interest-free loans available to each state and local government would be based on population, while the amount available for school districts would be based on school enrollments;

6. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The United States Conference of mayors reaffirms its support for interest-free loans for municipalities and urges all members of Congress to cosponsor and work for the immediate enactment of the State and Local Government Economic Empowerment Act.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 56

Submitted By:

The Honorable The Honorable Patrick McManus  
Mayor of Lynn

**URGING SUPPORT FOR DIRECT DEPOSIT AND DIRECT PAYMENT METHODS**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Federal Reserve System, the Central Bank of the United States, was founded by Congress in 1913 to provide a safer, more flexible and stable monetary and financial system; and
2. **WHEREAS**, as part of its overall responsibilities, the Federal Reserve is undertaking a national campaign to encourage consumers, businesses and units of governments and others to use direct deposits and direct payments; and
3. **WHEREAS**, customers, companies and government agencies can save time and have better access to their money through the use of direct deposit and direct payment; and
4. **WHEREAS**, the Electronic Payments Association estimates that companies can save up to \$1.25 per payment by using direct payment, and customers who write 12 to 20 checks a month can save up to \$80.00 a year in stamps alone by using direct payment; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the nation's payments system costs more than that of most other industrialized nations, and direct deposit and direct payment methods that allow consumers and businesses to get paid, and to pay their bills automatically, can reduce the nation's costs considerably; and
6. **WHEREAS**, the Direct Deposit and Direct Payment Coalition (composed of The Federal Reserve, the Electronic Payments Association and Regional Automated Clearing House Associations) seeks to promote the benefits of direct deposit and direct payment methods to; (1) improve the efficiency of the nation's payments system; (2) reduce costs; (3) reduce payment risk; and (4) provide privacy and security to users;

7. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The United States Conference of Mayors urges cities, counties, states, businesses, consumers, organizations and others to use direct deposit and direct payment methods.

Projected Cost: Unknown

Resolution No. 57

Submitted By:

The Honorable Joseph A. Griffo  
Mayor of Rome

**LOCAL AUTHORITY TO LOWER THE AMERICAN FLAG TO HALF-STAFF**

1. **WHEREAS**, America's local public safety personnel provide an invaluable service to the nation, and often put their lives at risk in the line of public service; and
2. **WHEREAS**, the nation's locally-elected mayors are responsible for the management of public safety personnel within their cities; and
3. **WHEREAS**, the Federal Flag Code, established in 1942, says that only the President of the United States or state governors are authorized to order U.S. flags lowered to half-staff on public property; and
4. **WHEREAS**, there is no civil or criminal penalty for Federal Flag Code violations; and
5. **WHEREAS**, mayors should not be preempted from having the ability to honor the death of local public safety personnel, as well as other cherished local public servants, without the taint of any federal violation,
6. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on the U.S. Congress to pass legislation which will amend the Federal Flag Code to authorize mayors to order the lowering of U.S. flags to half-staff on public property.

Projected Cost: None