### PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS
#### 70TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF MAYORS
Madison, WI - June 14-18, 2002

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Resolution No. 1

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
Mayor of Indianapolis

The Honorable Shirley Franklin
Mayor of Atlanta

TRAVEL AND TOURISM

1. WHEREAS, the travel and tourism industry is an important part of national, state, and local economies and helps to foster the livability of America’s cities; and

2. WHEREAS, in the last decade, travel and tourism has emerged as America’s second largest services export and third largest retail sales industry; and

3. WHEREAS, the industry has generated a balance of trade surplus of $17 billion and is a vital job-creation engine for our nation’s economy; and

4. WHEREAS, in 2001, the travel and tourism industry generated 16 percent $196 million- of total U.S. exports; and

5. WHEREAS, travel and tourism had a direct and indirect domestic economic impact of more than $582 billion in 2000; and

6. WHEREAS, international visitors spent an estimated $106.5 billion in the U.S. in 2000; and

7. WHEREAS, more than 18 million Americans are employed in travel and tourism-related jobs, with an annual payroll of $159 billion; and

8. WHEREAS, the industry is the first, second or third largest industry in 28 states and the District of Columbia; and

9. WHEREAS, it is estimated that in 2000, travel and tourism generated $99.5 billion in tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments; and
10. **WHEREAS**, the tragic events of September 11 dramatically and adversely affected the interests of employers, and employees throughout the travel and tourism industry; and

11. **WHEREAS**, a more coordinated and enhanced federal effort needs to be undertaken to promote the travel and tourism industry,

12. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages the President to establish a Presidential Advisory Council on Travel and Tourism to foster tourism policy development and coordination within the federal government, and to raise awareness of the economic impact of travel and tourism; and

13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that funding be established for an International Destination Marketing Campaign to create a national identity for the U.S. as a premier travel destination; and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Conference of Mayors Travel and Tourism Task Force work with the Travel Business Roundtable to examine other actions that might be undertaken by federal, state and local governments to assist the travel and tourism industry.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 2

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
Mayor of Indianapolis

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 heritage and vitality throughout the nation has built a 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 increased last year (NEA @ $115 million; NEH @ $124.5 million; and OMS @ $26.9 million) and has been used to leverage up to 10 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 economies 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 businesses, draw significant cultural tourism dollars, and improve the overall quality of life in our cities and towns; and
6. **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 $800 million annually in local government funding to the arts and humanities; and

7. **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

8. **WHEREAS**, the NEA has undergone a major restructuring of its grants programs to more directly reach and help build communities across the nation; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the federal cultural agencies have received funding increases for the last two consecutive years in an effort to begin restoring the devastating 40 percent cuts made in 1995, but major increases are still needed to address the growing needs of our cultural organizations; and

10. **WHEREAS**, the President has proposed a small FY’03 increase of $2 million for each of these agencies to cover primarily administrative overhead; and

11. **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

12. **WHEREAS**, the United States Conference of Mayors has unanimously passed policy resolutions and 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 increase federal funding for the arts and humanities,
13. **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 Museum Services within the Institute of Museum and Library Services and calls upon Congress to fund these agencies for FY’03 at $155 million each for the NEA and the NEH, and up to $80 million for the OMS 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:**

- NEA - $155 million
- NEH - $155 million
- OMS - $80 million
Resolution No. 3

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
Mayor of Indianapolis

ARTS EDUCATION THROUGH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

1. WHEREAS, in 1994, Congress and the White House broke new ground with GOALS 2000 national education goals legislation by including in federal law recognition of the arts as a core subject within a substantive curriculum. This recognition 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, Congress passed and the President of the United States signed into law this year the new Elementary and Secondary Education reauthorization act, No Child Left Behind, which formally carried forward recognition of the arts as a core academic subject, but places an extraordinary emphasis on student testing in reading, writing and math; and

3. WHEREAS, a child’s education is not complete unless it includes the arts. A comprehensive strategy for a complete education includes high-quality, sequential instruction in the classroom, as well as participation and learning in community-based arts programs. Active participation and learning in the arts improve overall academic achievement, socialization, and preparation for college and the workforce; and

4. 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. Public schools have the responsibility for providing a complete education for all children. Students face challenges in knowing how to communicate in many ways, and schools must prepare them to meet the challenges; and

5. WHEREAS, the Arts Education Partnership recently released a new compendium of arts education research entitled, Critical
Links, analyzing 62 rigorous studies and revealing the measurable links between learning in the arts and improved academic achievement, positive social development, and enhanced motivation towards learning; and

6. WHEREAS, arts education research findings in Critical Links suggest the following:

- **The arts help close the achievement gap.** The studies suggest that for young children, students from economically disadvantaged circumstances, and students needing remedial instruction, learning in the arts may be uniquely able to boost learning and academic achievement.

- **The arts improve the academic skills essential for reading and language development.** Certain forms of arts instruction enhance and complement basic reading instruction by associating letters, words, and phrases with sounds, sentences, and meanings. And, dramatic enactments by young children also are shown to produce more effective writing.

- **The arts build strong mathematical skills.** Studies have shown that certain music instruction that includes training in keyboard skills, develops spatial reasoning and spatial-temporal reasoning skills, which are fundamental to understanding and using mathematical ideas and concepts.

- **The arts advance the motivation to learn.** Motivation and the aspiration to pursue and sustain learning are essential to achievement in all areas of life. Learning in the arts nurtures these capacities, including active engagement, disciplined and sustained attention, persistence, and increases attendance and educational aspirations.

- **The arts promote positive social development.** Studies of student learning experiences in drama, music, dance and multi-arts activities show student growth in self-confidence, self-control, self-identity, conflict resolution, collaboration, empathy and social tolerance; and

7. WHEREAS, the arts also have a measurable impact on youth at risk in deterring delinquent behavior and truancy problems while increasing overall academic performance among those youth engaged in after-school and summer arts programs targeted towards delinquency prevention; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the President has proposed substantial funding for *No Child Left Behind* education reform with an emphasis on testing in reading, writing and math; however, zero funding has been proposed for the Arts in Education section of this bill. Last year, Congress appropriated $30 million in grant programs for the Arts in Education section to help develop models of rigorous arts education programs in the schools, to support the ongoing arts education work of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and VSA arts, and to provide professional development of arts educators.

9. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that the United States Conference of Mayors urges Congress to appropriate $36 million to the Arts in Education section, in the U.S. Department of Education’s Fund for Improvement of Education, in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2003. We further urge local school districts and administrators to maximize use of available federal education funds to deliver high quality arts instruction and to integrate the arts into other core subjects.

Projected Cost: $36 million
Resolution No. 4

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
Mayor of Indianapolis

PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN FOR ARTS EDUCATION

1. WHEREAS, Americans for the Arts, in partnership with the Advertising Council, launched the - Art. Ask for More. - national public awareness campaign in January of 2002 designed to motivate parents across the United States to get more involved in ensuring their children receive a comprehensive arts education; and

2. WHEREAS, Americans for the Arts has secured more than 315 local, state, and national partners, including The United States Conference of Mayors, to help promote the campaign in media markets across the country; and

3. WHEREAS, Americans for the Arts and The Advertising Council have secured media distribution relationships to date with CBS, NBC, ABC, FOX, BRAVO, VH1 as well as with The New York Times and many other media companies; and

4. WHEREAS, this multi-year public awareness campaign has developed advertising materials for television, radio, newspapers, magazines, internet, and billboards with the - Art. Ask for More. - message; and

5. WHEREAS, Art. Ask for More. PSA materials have been distributed to more than 1,300 television stations, 5,500 radio stations, 9,600 newspapers, and 1,900 magazines; and

6. WHEREAS, the goal of the multi-media campaign is to increase the public's awareness and action that participation in the arts is essential to the development of every child, and to spur the integration of the arts more completely into homes, schools and communities; and

7. WHEREAS, the United States Conference of Mayors unanimously passed a resolution in 2001 endorsing the development of a public awareness campaign to promote arts education,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that the United States Conference of Mayors specifically endorses the — Art. Ask for More. — public awareness campaign and encourages its active partnership in the campaign. Be it further resolved that the United States Conference of Mayors urges the nation’s local arts agencies to actively participate in the campaign at the local level, and also to motivate parents and other citizens to take action on children’s behalf to ensure the return of a comprehensive arts education in all of our nation’s public schools.

Projected Cost: None
Resolution No. 5

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
Mayor of Indianapolis

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 has 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, will again coordinate this year a national awareness campaign 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 2002 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: None
Resolution No. 6

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
Mayor of Indianapolis

URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTRY

1. **WHEREAS**, the vitality of communities is strongly dependent on the quality of the city’s infrastructure. Parks, tree cover, streetscapes and other green open space are an integral part of urban green infrastructure planning; and

2. **WHEREAS**, tree cover and associated green infrastructure provide significant ecological, social and economic benefits, including: reducing air and water pollution, slowing storm water runoff, and helping conserve energy; and

3. **WHEREAS**, access to green open space and tree sheltered streets alleviates the mental fatigue of urban life, increases socialization in those areas and promotes a greater sense of community; and

4. **WHEREAS**, people are more prone to spend time outdoors in a pleasing tree shaded environment and increased pedestrian traffic results in more eyes on the street that tends to reduce violent behavior and crime; and

5. **WHEREAS**, properly planned and managed green infrastructure saves municipal governments millions of dollars in air and storm water management costs, helps cities meet federal regulatory requirements for air and water quality, and increases property values; and

6. **WHEREAS**, federal funding of the USDA Forest Service Urban & Community Forestry program provides critical financial support for forestry programs in many municipal forestry programs,
7. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the United States Congress should provide for full funding of $50 million for the Forest Service’s Urban and Community Forestry Program in Fiscal Year 2003.

Projected Cost: $50 million
Resolution No. 7

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
City of Indianapolis

PHYSICAL FITNESS AND SPORTS

1. WHEREAS, daily physical activity, even at moderate intensity, reduces the risk of major health problems such as heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, some forms of cancer, osteoporosis, and obesity; and

2. WHEREAS, an active lifestyle promotes a higher quality of life, good mental health, enhances one’s physical fitness and allows older individuals to extend independent living; and

3. WHEREAS, hundreds of thousands of our citizens suffer needlessly from major health problems or death because of unhealthy lifestyles; and

4. WHEREAS, 41 percent of women and 35 percent of men are entirely sedentary in their leisure hours; and

5. WHEREAS, an estimated 61 percent of U.S. adults were overweight or obese, and 13 percent of children and adolescents were overweight; and

6. WHEREAS, there are nearly twice as many overweight children and almost three times as many overweight adolescents as there were in 1980; and

7. WHEREAS, overweight and obesity and their associated health problems have substantial economic consequences for the U.S. health care system; and

8. WHEREAS, physical activity, fitness and sports participation along with healthy dietary behaviors reduce the risk of chronic diseases; and

9. WHEREAS, efforts to expand awareness and knowledge regarding the benefits of adopting and maintaining a healthy and fit lifestyle are less expensive than intervention with problems
that have already occurred,

10. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** the U.S. Conference of Mayors, will work with the President’s Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, to encourage individuals, professional societies, voluntary and faith-based organizations, private corporations and others to work with government at all levels to facilitate and implement programs and incentives geared towards enhancing the physical activity/fitness and sports participation of our cities’ residents.

   Projected Cost: None
Resolution No. 8

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
City of Indianapolis

**THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND AND THE URBAN PARKS AND RECREATION RECOVERY PROGRAM**

1. **WHEREAS**, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR) return conservation and recreation funds to states and local governments; and

2. **WHEREAS**, LWCF and UPARR have been responsible for more than 38,000 community parks; and

3. **WHEREAS**, LWCF and UPARR have been integral to a healthy and safe urban community life through funding municipal parks, and creating urban soccer, baseball, and football fields; and

4. **WHEREAS**, LWCF and UPARR encourage and promote healthy lifestyles, an area of growing concern; and

5. **WHEREAS**, LWCF and UPARR promote smart growth and livable communities; and

6. **WHEREAS**, LWCF and UPARR are critical resources for providing recreation places for America’s young people; and

7. **WHEREAS**, LWCF and UPARR advance economic and job development in cities,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that Congress fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund’s stateside program at no less than the Administration’s request of $200 million; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Congress fund the UPARR at no less than $30 million.

Projected Cost:

LWCF - $200 million
UPARR - $30 million
Resolution No. 9

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bill Purcell
Mayor of Nashville

DESIGNATING JUNE 5, 2002 AND JUNE 5, 2003, EACH AS "NATIONAL HUNGER AWARENESS DAY"

1. WHEREAS, food insecurity and hunger are daily facts of life for millions of low-income Americans; and

2. WHEREAS, millions of hungry children in the United States suffer serious effects of food insecurity, including physical, mental, and social impairment; and

3. WHEREAS, the problem of hunger and food insecurity can be found in rural, suburban, and urban America, touching nearly every American community; and

4. WHEREAS, although substantial progress has been made in reducing the incidence of hunger and food insecurity in the United States, certain groups, notably the working poor, the elderly, homeless people, children, migrant workers and Native Americans remain vulnerable to hunger and the negative effects of food deprivation; and

5. WHEREAS, the people of the United States have a long tradition of providing food assistance to hungry people through acts of private generosity and public support programs; and

6. WHEREAS, The United States Conference of Mayors Initiative on Hunger and Homelessness, directed through the Conference’s Task Force on Hunger and Homelessness supports child nutrition programs and food donation programs, and supports providing essential nutrition support to millions of low-income people; and

7. WHEREAS, there is a growing awareness of the important public and private partnership role that community-based organizations, institutions of faith, and charities provide in assisting the hungry and food insecure people; and
8. **WHEREAS**, more than 50,000 local community based organizations rely on the support and efforts of more than one million volunteers to provide food assistance and services to millions of vulnerable people; and

9. **WHEREAS**, a diverse group of organizations, including America's Second Harvest, The U.S. Conference of Mayors, and other organizations have documented substantial increases in requests for emergency food assistance over the past year; and

10. **WHEREAS**, all Americans across the country can help participate in hunger relief efforts in their communities through donating food, money, or through volunteerism and by supporting public policies aimed at reducing hunger,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that June 5, 2002 and June 5, 2003 are each designated as "National Hunger Awareness Day," and The U.S. Conference of Mayors is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States in all communities across the country to observe National Hunger Awareness Day with appropriate ceremonies and activities of volunteerism and support for local anti-hunger advocacy efforts and hunger relief charities, including food banks, food rescue organizations, food pantries, soup kitchens and emergency shelters, and through the year-round support of programs and public policies that reduce hunger and food insecurity in all local communities across the country; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that by taking action to end hunger through activities and initiatives throughout the year, The U.S. Conference of Mayors can work together to raise awareness and educate local municipalities on the hunger issue. The need is great, and The U.S. Conference of Mayors can mobilize Americans to take action to feed America’s hungry.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 10

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

TANF AND HOUSING POLICY

1. **WHEREAS**, many American families leaving welfare for work opportunities face enormous problems in finding affordable housing; and

2. **WHEREAS**, the National Survey of American Families found that the total average monthly income of households that previously received welfare benefits is only $1,261 a month; and

3. **WHEREAS**, a family with this income would have to pay 58 percent of its total income to rent a two bedroom unit at the Fair Market Rent in jurisdictions with rental costs at the national median; and

4. **WHEREAS**, only about 30 percent of families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) income also receive housing assistance; and

5. **WHEREAS**, former welfare recipients appear more likely to succeed in the workplace with stable and affordable housing; and

6. **WHEREAS**, Congress is considering reauthorization of TANF, as well as reevaluating federal housing programs,

7. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors supports a complementary and coordinated housing and TANF agenda that:

   • Makes it simpler for states to use TANF funds to provide supplemental housing benefits;
   • Funds new welfare to work vouchers;
   • Funds a new joint HUD/HHS demonstration project for families with multiple barriers to work that combines housing assistance with services;
   • Encourages welfare agencies and housing agencies to
cooperate and requires states to consider housing needs in TANF planning and implementation;

- Expands the availability of housing vouchers where needed and expands production of workforce housing where needed. Public housing authorities should also be allowed to attach a certain percentage of vouchers to newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated units, and;
- Expands the Family Self-Sufficiency Program.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 11

Submitted By:

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

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable John DeStefano
Mayor of New Haven

The Honorable Vera Katz
Mayor of Portland

The Honorable Laura Miller
Mayor of Dallas

AIDS IN THE UNITED STATES AND AROUND THE WORLD

1. WHEREAS, UNAIDS reports that since the beginning of the epidemic more than 18 million lives have been lost to AIDS, nearly 15 million of them in sub-Saharan Africa, and with 34 million people estimated to be living with HIV or AIDS worldwide and 5 million people becoming newly infected each year, the death toll is expected to double in the next decade; and

2. WHEREAS, it is projected that HIV will kill at least one-third of young men and women in countries where HIV is most prevalent, and in some places, up to two-thirds, drastically altering the structure of their population and the future of their communities; and

3. WHEREAS, in the United States, though there have been recent declines in AIDS-related deaths, the HIV/AIDS epidemic remains an enormous health emergency - 338,978 people are living with AIDS in the U.S., more than 40,000 Americans become newly infected with HIV each year, and persons of color are being disproportionately impacted, accounting for 30% of the U.S. population and 60% of all new AIDS cases;
4. **WHEREAS,** 83% of persons with AIDS in the United States live in our urban cities and rely on public health care and social service systems for care and treatment, making funding for prevention, early diagnosis, treatment and supportive services critical investments in our people, our cities, and our health care system; and

5. **WHEREAS,** the largest discretionary investment in the care of people with HIV/AIDS, the Ryan White CARE Act, supports life-sustaining medical care and support services to under and uninsured persons with HIV/AIDS, the majority of whom are people of color; and

6. **WHEREAS,** in order to reduce new infections, ensure quality health care, and prolong the lives of persons living with HIV/AIDS, the United States must continue to allocate sufficient resources for domestic and global HIV/AIDS prevention, care and research programs; and

7. **WHEREAS,** the Administration announced a U.S. commitment of $200 million to the global fund to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and announced the United States’ participation in a coordinated and collaborative worldwide response to the devastation caused by these diseases; and has proposed FY 2003 budget increases for AIDS-related research programs and for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE,** **BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors commends the Administration for its commitment to combat HIV/AIDS abroad and urges the allocation of additional resources to stem the spread of this global pandemic; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the Administration and Congress to increase funding for critical domestic HIV/AIDS programs by allocating an additional $303.7 million to the Ryan White CARE Act, including $43 million for Title I, $162 million for Title II AIDS Drug Assistance Program, and $14 million for Title III; an additional $159 million for the Minority AIDS Initiative; an additional $303.4 million to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for domestic prevention programs; an
additional $384 million for research to the National Institutes of Health; and an additional $48 million for the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program.

Projected Cost: Unknown
SUPPORTING HIGH QUALITY CHILD CARE

1. **WHEREAS**, high-quality and affordable child care helps children learn and supports families; and

2. **WHEREAS**, the need for child care and after-school programs is a daily concern for millions of working parents; and

3. **WHEREAS**, every day, 13 million preschoolers, including 6 million infants and toddlers, are in child care; and

4. **WHEREAS**, nearly 7 million children are left home alone after school every day while their parents work; and

5. **WHEREAS**, the parents of only one in seven eligible children receive financial assistance for child care; and

6. **WHEREAS**, research on early brain development demonstrates that the experiences children have and the attachments they form have a decisive, long-lasting impact on their later development and learning; and

7. **WHEREAS**, children who attend high-quality early care and education programs enter school better able to learn and more likely to succeed in school; and

8. **WHEREAS**, high-quality child care helps children develop language, cognitive, and social skills, which are essential to academic achievement; and

9. **WHEREAS**, child care and after-school programs promote learning and enhance the physical, social, emotional, and moral development of children; and

10. **WHEREAS**, the current Child Care and Development Fund requires a 5 percent quality set-aside for states to support initiatives that reflect recent research showing the critical link between the quality of child care and after-
school programs and later academic and social success of children; and

11. WHEREAS, the United States Congress is currently debating the reauthorization of the Child Care and Development Fund, the federal government’s primary support for child care,

12. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The United States Conference of Mayors encourages the federal government to increase its support for high-quality child care by investing an additional $20 billion over five years in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, doubling the number of eligible children served and helping two million more children and their families; and

13. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors requests that the reauthorization of the Child Care and Development Block Grant include an increase in the quality set-aside to 12 percent to improve the quality of care across the country.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 13

Submitted By:

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

TANF REAUTHORIZATION: ESSENTIAL SUPPORTS FOR MOVING FAMILIES UP THE CAREER LADDER TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

1. WHEREAS, Congress is scheduled to reauthorize The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) which provides block grants to states under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, by September 30, 2002; and mayors recognize that the first phase of welfare reform has been successful in terms of caseload reduction nationwide; and

2. WHEREAS, mayors are concerned that the goal of self-sufficiency in the current law is not being met. Although millions of welfare recipients have left the rolls and gone to work, very few of them are near self-sufficiency; and

3. WHEREAS, self-sufficiency is not meeting the poverty line, nor becoming ineligible for cash assistance under TANF, nor becoming ineligible for social safety net programs like housing and food stamps. Self sufficiency is when a family can meet its basic needs for housing, food, health care, child care, transportation and taxes; and

4. WHEREAS, TANF reauthorization must fully fund supportive services essential to obtaining and retaining a job/career; and

5. WHEREAS, cities face unique challenges to welfare reform because they have a greater share of the nation’s welfare caseloads and have registered a much slower rate of decline, leaving many cities with a disproportionate share of hard-to-place recipients; and many of the hardest-to-serve welfare recipients live in some of the poorest, violent, isolated and blighted neighborhoods in America where poverty is an expectation and upward mobility is virtually unknown; and

6. WHEREAS, local elected officials will remain ultimately
responsible for the welfare of most TANF recipients and TANF leavers; and

7. **WHEREAS**, supportive services including childcare, transportation, food stamps, housing supports, Medicaid, and upgraded skills training are key to enable former TANF recipients and other low-wage workers to continue working and must be in place so that people can not only obtain jobs, but retain them and move them up career ladders; and

8. **WHEREAS**, mayors are concerned about states that are using TANF funds for “supplantation” of state budgets by diverting welfare savings from their intended purpose of serving low-income families and using them for purposes unrelated to helping poor families; and

9. **WHEREAS**, TANF was designed to provide enormous flexibility based on the needs of each state and local area and mayors are very concerned that the President’s proposal reverses this and is too prescriptive to states,

10. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors supports the reauthorization of TANF in its block grant form with at least an inflationary increase in funding; and that TANF “self-sufficiency” be defined as the ability of a family to meet its basic needs for housing, food, childcare, transportation, healthcare and taxes; and

11. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that incentives must be awarded based on a state’s ability to move families towards the goal of family self-sufficiency; and that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to ensure that state TANF savings are used as intended to be reinvested into low-income families and not to supplant state spending; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that TANF reauthorization should provide local flexibility to design a mix of services to enable TANF recipients to meet the competing responsibilities of work, family and skill development; and

13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that work supports must be provided beyond the date that individuals replace cash assistance with work income, including quality childcare, Medical Assistance coverage, support for drug treatment and mental health rehabilitation, transportation solutions that enhance job access and access to affordable public housing benefits;
and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for Congress to invest at least $20 billion for childcare through the Child Care Development Block Grant to ensure that two million more eligible children could receive assistance and that quality improvements can be made.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 14

Submitted By:

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

SECOND PHASE OF WELFARE REFORM – MOVING FAMILIES UP THE CAREER LADDER TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

1. **WHEREAS,** Congress is scheduled to reauthorize The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) which provides block grants to states under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, by September 30, 2002; and

2. **WHEREAS,** TANF reauthorization must: provide incentives to acquire skills, invest in youth, encourage strong programs to promote family responsibility for the non-custodial parent, support a system that encourages a single access point for families through the One-Stop system and fully fund supportive services essential to obtaining and retaining a job/career; and

3. **WHEREAS,** more needs to be done to support the TANF goal of improving the well-being of children; and

4. **WHEREAS,** early exposure to work experience and youth development activities has a proven powerful impact on future success in the workplace and is especially important to youth growing up in poverty and on public assistance; and

5. **WHEREAS,** the majority of those left on welfare are young including single mothers under age 24, are the hardest-to-serve concentrated in the nation’s cities, and have multiple barriers to employment including no high school diploma or GED, non-English speaking, disorders such as substance abuse, mental illness, severe learning disabilities and little or no work history or skills; and

6. **WHEREAS,** while an increasingly disproportionate number of those remaining on welfare live in cities and has increased due to the declining economy, there is a need for bringing TANF resources closer to welfare recipients in cities and to design and deliver services best suited to the local area
and the local economy; and

7. **WHEREAS**, many families leaving the rolls either remain unemployed or work only sporadically, and most who have jobs are still poor, while many families are going without the services and resources needed to transition from welfare to self-sufficiency; and

8. **WHEREAS**, most people working who have left the TANF rolls are in entry level, low-paying jobs making less than $8/hr with an average yearly income of approximately $13,000/year; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the probability of long-term success in the labor market is strongly related to the level of educational attainment and skill level of the worker; and

10. **WHEREAS**, the Welfare-to-Work program was created as necessary compliment to the TANF program to provide mayors with a direct role in using highly targeted funds to move long-term recipients with multiple barriers into work and now in the second phase of welfare reform, the need for targeted funds is even more pronounced; and

11. **WHEREAS**, with the sunset of the Welfare-to-Work legislation, cities will be left without a significant block of funds for their established Welfare-to-Work infrastructure, while still faced with huge numbers of those still on welfare living in cities; and

12. **WHEREAS**, mayors know that a mix of work, training, education and supports based on individual needs and the local labor market is the most effective way to move a person into self-sufficiency; and

13. **WHEREAS**, the local workforce investment system under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and the TANF system can leverage resources for their shared customers while adhering to their distinct roles to accomplish the common goal of a skilled workforce; and

14. **WHEREAS**, the current fragmented system has not met the needs of employers for a qualified workforce; and

15. **WHEREAS**, local elected officials and their local WIBS are in the best position to develop and deliver comprehensive local
workforce strategies, including strategies to move TANF recipients into the workforce and provide retention and advancement services to meet the needs of the individuals and area businesses; and

16. **WHEREAS**, the workforce system has the infrastructure, business leadership and expertise in developing programs to meet skills training needs; and

17. **WHEREAS**, mayors are very concerned that states will have serious difficulty in meeting the President’s proposed 70 percent participation rate by 2007 which is more than double the current national participation rate of 30 percent and that states may only be able to meet these requirements by creating workfare programs; and

18. **WHEREAS**, mayors are very concerned that the President’s proposal of a 40 hour work week with a mandatory 24 hours of work per week and a maximum of 3 months of training and education in every two years, will severely limit state and local flexibility which is central to TANF; and

19. **WHEREAS**, many workers who have been impacted by the events of September 11 and the current recession are workers that recently moved from the welfare system. Many workers are receiving a portion of some cash assistance, which is counting towards their five-year time limit,

20. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the nation’s governors to recognize the differential impact that welfare reform efforts are having in cities and urges governors to reinvest TANF surplus dollars back into the TANF system in order to focus on employment and training services for welfare recipients in cities; and

21. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for additional funding of at least $1 billion similar to Welfare-to-Work to be directed to cities and local areas with large concentrations of people remaining on welfare using a formula reflecting the concentration of those remaining, the greater concentration of poverty, the higher cost of servicing welfare recipients with multiple barriers and the need for longer-term assistance; and
22. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that state and/or county plans must use TANF funds for employment, training and retention-related programs and must describe in their plans how they will function as a mandatory partner to the One-Stop system under WIA and provide funds which would flow through the WIA area to support such a system; and

23. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that local chief elected officials and their workforce boards should be given the capacity, flexibility and responsibility to develop workforce programs for their local area that address the employability needs of TANF recipients and the needs of employers; and

24. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that TANF reauthorization include education and training activities that address the removal of barriers to work including literacy, basic skills training, job readiness, substance abuse, mental health, addressing criminal records, count toward the work participation requirement; and

25. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for TANF reauthorization to maintain the current 50 percent participation rate and should include incentives for states to narrow the education and skills deficits identified in welfare recipients; and

26. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to include funding for a transitional jobs program in TANF reauthorization; and

27. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the workforce system and the TANF system leverage resources for shared customers - adults and youth - to provide them training to move them up the career ladder to self-sufficiency; and

28. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that TANF reauthorization should explicitly list youth development activities such as summer youth employment, job training, education and enrichment to make it clear that such activities are an appropriate use of TANF funds. In addition, funds should be made available to local WIBs and their Youth Councils to be coordinated with WIA youth funds to support summer youth work experience programs and year round youth programs which encourage school completion and occupational skill development, career awareness, and job and career advancement in conjunction
with one-stop centers; and

29. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that state TANF plans should identify funds to spend on education, training and employment activities for non-custodial parents, including assistance in debt repayment, and should fund national demonstration grants that support the development and enhancement of local models connecting the TANF, judicial, education and workforce systems; and

30. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that with the current unemployment rate at 6 percent nationally, and higher than that in many places in the country, especially cities, and the slow recovery of the current recession, Congress should provide national and/or state triggers, which would relax the five-year time limit and increase TANF grant levels during economic slowdowns so that work supports and other programs do not have to be dismantled to funnel more funds into cash assistance.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 15

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
City of Boston

A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

1. WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control ("CDC") identify childhood lead poisoning as entirely preventable and the most pressing environmental health problem facing young children in the United States, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") estimates that 1.7 million American children have elevated blood lead levels ("BLLs"); and

2. WHEREAS, the inhalation and ingestion of lead particles and dust may cause irreparable cognitive deficiencies in a child, and a significant source of such particles and dust is deteriorating or damaged lead paint accessible to children; and

3. WHEREAS, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and HUD recognize intact lead paint poses little immediate risk to occupants of residential housing but estimate that 3.8 million families with young children live in housing with deteriorating, flaking lead paint and/or excessive lead dust; and

4. WHEREAS, the President’s Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children reported in 2000 that more than 80% of the interior lead paint that still exists today was applied before 1940, that less than 4% of the existing lead-based paint was applied after 1960, and the Federal Government banned the use of lead-based paint for residential use in 1978; and

5. WHEREAS, the CDC reports that the prevalence of elevated blood lead levels among children living in low-income older housing is as much as 30 times greater than that of middle-income children living in newer housing; and

6. WHEREAS, according to the CDC, African-American children and children in low-income families appear to be
disproportionately at risk, with 22% of African-American children having elevated BLLs and 85% of all children with elevated BLLs being enrolled in Medicaid; and

7. WHEREAS, Boston’s health and housing officials have undertaken to eradicate childhood lead poisoning from that City by the year 2005 by maintaining the City’s emphasis on results-oriented proactive measures that target older housing and less-advantaged neighborhoods and reduced childhood lead poisoning by 54% over the last three years; and

8. WHEREAS, Boston’s successful experience with the challenges of lead-poisoning is replicable in most, if not all, cities and the City desires to share that experience with the entire body of The U.S. Conference of Mayors; and

9. WHEREAS, elements of Boston’s success are attributed to rigorously enforcing the Massachusetts’ law that requires vigorous blood lead level screening, thereby identifying cases of slightly elevated BLLs early, treating affected children before their exposures become severe preventing other poisonings in the same household from occurring and by stringently enforcing laws that place the responsibility on the landlord or homeowner to ensure that all units that house children under six are made lead-safe, and subjects violators to strict liability for damages to children poisoned while residing in their properties; and

10. WHEREAS, implementing a practical, proactive, multi-faceted approach – one that involves seeking out federal, state, and private sector grants and partnerships; dramatically increasing the rates at which children’s blood lead levels are screened; vigorously enforcing strict state lead hazard abatement laws; creatively financing lead hazard remediation in high-risk neighborhoods; and significantly improving parental and community education – mayors across America can meet the challenge of significantly reducing lead poisoning in their communities,

11. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports:

• The White House quickly rallying federal, state, and local government, private-sector, and community leaders to
eradicate childhood lead poisoning from the nation and make cities lead-safe by 2010.

- Congress significantly increasing federal funding for lead hazard remediation in privately-owned, low-income housing, through the HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant Program or otherwise, to at least $250 million per year.

- Health care providers diligently screening the blood lead levels of all children in high-risk areas, especially through the Medicaid Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program, which is already mandated by federal law but not adequately implemented.

- Government officials vigorously enforcing lead-related federal, state, and local laws, including those requiring property owners to inform occupants about the risks of lead hazards, to abate any lead hazards in their properties, and to prevent any such hazards from arising in the future.

- Community, faith-based, and other nonprofit organizations assisting in comprehensively educating children, parents, and other caretakers about lead-safe health practices.

- Cities and interested businesses creatively engaging in public-private partnerships to implement best practices to advance the elimination of lead hazards and the eradication of lead poisoning.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 16

Submitted By:

The Honorable Rudolph Mccollum
Mayor of Richmond

SUPPORT FOR FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO
COMBAT 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 report published 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, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Treasury Department, the Federal banking regulatory agencies, and the Federal Trade Commission have identified predatory mortgage lending as a serious problem in need of further action; and

7. WHEREAS, local and state governments have taken steps to prohibit certain lending practices in an effort to combat predatory lending; and
8. WHEREAS, a recent study by the Center for Community Change found that pervasive racial disparities exist within the sub-prime lending market, and that African Americans and Hispanics are disproportionately represented in the subprime home refinance market; and

9. WHEREAS, the studies findings suggest that racial disparities exist at all income levels, in all regions, and in cities and metropolitan areas of all sizes; and

10. WHEREAS, the Predatory Lending Consumer Protection Act of 2002 as been introduced in the United States Senate (S. 2438), and a companion bill (H.R.1051) has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives; and

11. WHEREAS, both bills promise to combat predatory lending and reduce the devastating impact lending abuse has upon our communities; and

12. WHEREAS, the bills are designed to strengthen current laws by closing gaps in the Truth-in-Lending Act (TILA) and the Home Owners Equity Protection Act (HOEPA); and

13. WHEREAS, the legislation amends HOEPA by tightening the definition of a “high cost mortgage” for which certain consumer protections are triggered,

14. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the United States Conference of Mayors supports the “Predatory Lending Consumer Protection Act of 2002”; and

15. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the USCM supports the proposal by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board to strengthen the Home Owner and Equity Protection Act (HOEPA), the key Federal statutory protection against predatory lending, by lowering the interest rate based trigger by two percentage points and by including single premium credit life products paid at closing into the fee-based calculation for determining coverage, and thus expanding the scope of high cost mortgages covered by this law; and

16. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the USCM supports the proposal by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to revise the reporting requirements for lenders under the federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) to make the
public disclosure statute a more useful tool for combating predatory lending by requiring loan reporting include information on the cost of credit, including the annual percentage rate (APR) and whether the loan is covered; and

17. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that the United States Conference of Mayors, through a Task Force on Financial Literacy and Predatory Lending shall develop a comprehensive national strategy to combat predatory lending and to promote financial literacy among its citizens.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 17

Submitted By:

The Honorable Rudolph Mccollum
Mayor of Richmond

HISTORIC HOMEOWNERSHIP TAX CREDITS

1. WHEREAS, the Historic Homeownership Assistance Act has been introduced in both the House (H.R. 1172) and the Senate (S. 920) and similar legislation enjoyed broad bipartisan support in the previous Congress; and

2. WHEREAS, The House bill, introduced by Representatives Clay Shaw and John Lewis boasts 151 cosponsors and the Senate bill, introduced by Senator John Breaux has 11 cosponsors; and

3. WHEREAS, the proposed legislation would provide a 20 percent tax credit to a homeowner against the homeowner’s federal income taxes for rehabilitation expenses up to $40,000 on a primary residence that is located in a federal state or local historic district; and

4. WHEREAS, it would benefit moderate-income tax payers by allowing the credit to be claimed in the form of a mortgage credit transferred to a bank or lender to reduce mortgage interest rates for those tax payers without adequate tax liability to claim the credit; and

5. WHEREAS, it would not allow the credit to be claimed for the cost of expanding a house; and

6. WHEREAS, it would allow for relaxed historic rehabilitation standards in distressed neighborhoods if the condition of the property or the neighborhood warranted such a relaxation; and

7. WHEREAS, the National Trust for Historic Preservation estimates that the United States has 11,436 historic districts with 870,112 historic buildings, including 3,747 historic districts with 505,739 historic buildings that are located in census tracts with 20 percent or more poverty; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the vast majority of these historic districts and buildings are located in cities; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the Historic Homeownership Assistance Act would encourage the revitalization of historic urban neighborhoods, make city neighborhoods more attractive for many homebuyers, boost community development efforts, and increase the availability of affordable housing,

10. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the Historic Homeownership Assistance Act and urges Congress and President Bush to enact it expeditiously.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 18

Submitted By:

The Honorable J. Christian Bollwage
Mayor of Elizabeth

The Honorable Harvey Johnson, Jr.
Mayor of Jackson

EDA AND HUD ASSISTANCE TO REDEVELOP BROWNFIELD SITES

1. WHEREAS, the Nation’s Mayors have long since recognized the importance of redeveloping brownfield properties within their communities as a catalyst for economic development, job creation, and neighborhood improvement; and

2. WHEREAS, the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Redevelopment Act of 2001 that was signed into law provides monies to do cleanup and assessments of brownfields sites and liability relief for innocent developers and municipalities; and

3. WHEREAS, the Conference Mayors also recognizes the need for additional tools and programs to address other impediments facing brownfields revitalization such as funding for economic and community redevelopment; and

4. WHEREAS, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration are the primary federal partners who are responsible for supporting community and economic development activities; and

5. WHEREAS, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has created the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI), to assist in the development of brownfield properties through activities such as land acquisition, site preparation, and economic development; and

6. WHEREAS, the BEDI program requires local governments to use their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) monies as partial collateral for a loan guarantee under the section 108 loan program, thereby causing a barrier for many communities to not fully utilize the BEDI program; and
7. WHEREAS, while the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration has strategically targeted brownfield redevelopment projects in the past through utilization of existing programs, there is no specific program targeted for brownfield activities; and

8. WHEREAS, since the Department of Commerce does not have a specific program targeting brownfields redevelopment, all future funding of brownfield redevelopment projects are subject to the priorities established by Secretary of Commerce and Congress; and

9. WHEREAS, the Conference of Mayors believes that establishment of a brownfields economic development program at the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development would greatly support local government efforts to revitalize brownfield properties; and

10. WHEREAS, Congress is currently considering several bills that would seek to address the aforementioned issues,

11. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conference of Mayors strongly encourages Congress to enact legislation that would establish at the Department of Housing and Urban Development a brownfields redevelopment grant that is not tied to the section 108 loan program; and

12. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Conference of Mayors strongly encourages Congress to enact legislation, such as S.1079, the Brownfield Site Redevelopment Assistance Act of 2001, which would establish a $60 million brownfields redevelopment program at the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 19

Submitted By:

The Honorable Scott L. King
Mayor of Gary

INCREASING MINORITY HOMEOWNERSHIP RATES

1. WHEREAS, minority homeownership grew four times faster than for whites in the 1990s, but the African American and Hispanic homeownership rate is still only 48 percent compared with 74 percent rate for white families and 68 percent for the nation as a whole; and

2. WHEREAS, owning their own homes is how most American families create wealth in the form of accumulated equity and significant tax savings through mortgage interest rate deductions; and

3. WHEREAS, The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF) has launched the initiative, With Ownership Wealth (WOW), and, the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute (CHCI) has launched efforts to promote minority homeownership, and

4. WHEREAS, increased homeownership rates among minority citizens will depend on continued commitment to fair housing laws that ensures equal opportunity in buying a home; and

5. WHEREAS, the CBCF and the CHCI are encouraging mayors to join as partners to increase minority homeownership and to encourage participation by the financial institutions, trade associations, mortgage insurance companies, realtors, and community-based organizations in minority homeownership efforts in our communities,

6. NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the United States Conference of Mayors calls on mayors to develop public/private coalitions to provide citizens, especially in the minority and traditionally underserved neighborhoods, with enhanced opportunities to homeownership; and

7. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the U.S. Conference of Mayors recognizes the need for improved financial literacy among consumers, and will work to bring together civic, business,
and community leaders so that they can develop initiatives to help consumers have access to the information and tools they need to build solid financial futures and to help minorities purchase homes, which in turns helps to build sound and stable communities; and

8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that the nation renew its commitment to fair housing laws that safeguard every American’s opportunity to purchase a home in the neighborhood of his or her choice, further contributing to the stabilization and revitalization of communities in America’s cities.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 10

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

TANF AND HOUSING POLICY

1. WHEREAS, many American families leaving welfare for work opportunities face enormous problems in finding affordable housing; and

2. WHEREAS, the National Survey of American Families found that the total average monthly income of households that previously received welfare benefits is only $1,261 a month; and

3. WHEREAS, a family with this income would have to pay 58 percent of its total income to rent a two bedroom unit at the Fair Market Rent in jurisdictions with rental costs at the national median; and

4. WHEREAS, only about 30 percent of families receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) income also receive housing assistance; and

5. WHEREAS, former welfare recipients appear more likely to succeed in the workplace with stable and affordable housing; and

6. WHEREAS, Congress is considering reauthorization of TANF, as well as reevaluating federal housing programs,

7. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the United States Conference of Mayors supports a complementary and coordinated housing and TANF agenda that:

   • Makes it simpler for states to use TANF funds to provide supplemental housing benefits;
   • Funds new welfare to work vouchers;
   • Funds a new joint HUD/HHS demonstration project for families with multiple barriers to work that combines housing assistance with services;
   • Encourages welfare agencies and housing agencies to
cooperate and requires states to consider housing needs in TANF planning and implementation;

- Expands the availability of housing vouchers where needed and expands production of workforce housing where needed. Public housing authorities should also be allowed to attach a certain percentage of vouchers to newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated units; and
- Expands the Family Self-Sufficiency Program.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 15

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
City of Boston

A PROACTIVE APPROACH TO CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

1. WHEREAS, the Centers for Disease Control ("CDC") identify childhood lead poisoning as entirely preventable and the most pressing environmental health problem facing young children in the United States, and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") estimates that 1.7 million American children have elevated blood lead levels ("BLLs"); and

2. WHEREAS, the inhalation and ingestion of lead particles and dust may cause irreparable cognitive deficiencies in a child, and a significant source of such particles and dust is deteriorating or damaged lead paint accessible to children; and

3. WHEREAS, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency and HUD recognize intact lead paint poses little immediate risk to occupants of residential housing but estimate that 3.8 million families with young children live in housing with deteriorating, flaking lead paint and/or excessive lead dust; and

4. WHEREAS, The President’s Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children reported in 2000 that more than 80% of the interior lead paint that still exists today was applied before 1940, that less that 4% of the existing lead-based paint was applied after 1960, and the Federal Government banned the use of lead-based paint for residential use in 1978; and

5. WHEREAS, the CDC reports that the prevalence of elevated blood lead levels among children living in low-income older housing is as much as 30 times greater than that of middle-income children living in newer housing; and

6. WHEREAS, according to the CDC, African-American children and children in low-income families appear to be
disproportionately at risk, with 22% of African-American children having elevated BLLs and 85% of all children with elevated BLLs being enrolled in Medicaid; and

7. **WHEREAS**, Boston’s health and housing officials have undertaken to eradicate childhood lead poisoning from that City by the year 2005 by maintaining the City’s emphasis on results-oriented proactive measures that target older housing and less-advantaged neighborhoods and reduced childhood lead poisoning by 54% over the last three years; and

8. **WHEREAS**, Boston’s successful experience with the challenges of lead-poisoning is replicable in most, if not all, cities and the city desires to share that experience with the entire body of the U.S. Conference of Mayors; and

9. **WHEREAS**, elements of Boston’s success are attributed to rigorously enforcing the Massachusetts’ law that requires vigorous blood lead level screening, thereby identifying cases of slightly elevated BLLs early, treating affected children before their exposures become severe preventing other poisonings in the same household from occurring and by stringently enforcing laws that place the responsibility on the landlord or homeowner to ensure that all units that house children under six are made lead-safe, and subjects violators to strict liability for damages to children poisoned while residing in their properties; and

10. **WHEREAS**, implementing a practical, proactive, multi-faceted approach – one that involves seeking out federal, state, and private sector grants and partnerships; dramatically increasing the rates at which children’s blood lead levels are screened; vigorously enforcing strict state lead hazard abatement laws; creatively financing lead hazard remediation in high-risk neighborhoods; and significantly improving parental and community education – mayors across America can meet the challenge of significantly reducing lead poisoning in their communities,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports:

- The White House quickly rallying federal, state, and local government, private-sector, and community leaders to
eradicate childhood lead poisoning from the nation and make cities lead-safe by 2010.

- Congress significantly increasing federal funding for lead hazard remediation in privately-owned, low-income housing, through the HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant Program or otherwise, to at least $[250] million per year.

- Health care providers diligently screening the blood lead levels of all children in high-risk areas, especially through the Medicaid Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program, which is already mandated by federal law but not adequately implemented.

- Government officials vigorously enforcing lead-related federal, state, and local laws, including those requiring property owners to inform occupants about the risks of lead hazards, to abate any lead hazards in their properties, and to prevent any such hazards from arising in the future.

- Community, faith-based, and other nonprofit organizations assisting in comprehensively educating children, parents, and other caretakers about lead-safe health practices.

- Cities and interested businesses creatively engaging in public-private partnerships to implement best practices to advance the elimination of lead hazards and the eradication of lead poisoning.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 20

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jeff Griffin
Mayor of Reno

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

The Honorable Scott King
Mayor of Gary

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Martin O’Malley
Mayor of Baltimore

HOMELAND SECURITY BLOCK GRANT

1. WHEREAS, America’s mayors are 100 percent committed to the homeland war against terrorism; and

2. WHEREAS, cities throughout the nation have already dedicated unprecedented, and mostly unbudgeted, resources to the new war on terrorism as detailed in a survey released by the Conference of Mayors in January 2002 which found that from September 11, 2001 through the end of 2002, cities will spend an additional $2.6 billion on new homeland security priorities including equipment, overtime and training; and

3. WHEREAS, following the tragic and criminal attacks of September 11, the Conference of Mayors sponsored a Mayors Emergency Safety and Security Summit at which mayors, police chiefs, fire chiefs, emergency managers, and public health officials developed a National Action Plan for Safety and Security in America’s Cities; and

4. WHEREAS, the Conference of Mayors has presented this plan to the Administration in extensive meetings with President George W. Bush, Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge, Attorney General John Ashcroft, Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson, Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta, FBI Director Robert Mueller, and other top
officials; and

5. WHEREAS, the National Action Plan has been presented to Congress in meetings and testimony before key House and Senate committees; and

6. WHEREAS, contained in the National Action Plan is the call for a new Homeland Security Block Grant with direct local funding and flexibility to address priority local concerns; and

7. WHEREAS, the Administration’s FY 2003 budget includes a new $3.5 billion First Responders Initiative which would send the funding through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to the governors, who would then sub-allocate 75 percent of the funding to local governments; and

8. WHEREAS, legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives to create a $3.5 billion Homeland Security Block Grant (S. 2038/H.R. 4059). Of that total, $3 billion would be provided to local governments: 70 percent would go directly to cities and counties with populations of more than 50,000; the remaining 30 percent would be sent to the states, who would then be required to pass the funds through to smaller communities. In addition, these bills provide flexibility in the use of the funds including officer deployment (including retroactive and prospective overtime), training, equipment purchase, communications improvements, and local and regional planning,

9. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The United States Conference of Mayors calls on the Congress to pass, and the President to sign, legislation creating a Homeland Security Block Grant with direct local assistance and maximum flexibility.

Projected Cost: $3.5 billion
Resolution No. 21

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jeff Griffin
Mayor of Reno

The Honorable Scott King
Mayor of Gary

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Martin O’Malley
Mayor of Baltimore

FEDERAL-LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SHARING

1. WHEREAS, with over 650,000 local officers, our nation’s police forces must be integrated into our national homeland defense planning; and

2. WHEREAS, local public safety personnel are already being used to respond to and prevent terrorism in untold ways in cities across the nation, but to be most effective, we must ensure that mayors and local law enforcement have access to the best intelligence information available; and

3. WHEREAS, in the many meetings and discussions held on this subject since September 11, it became clear that barriers, both institutional and attitudinal, still exist at the federal level in regard to this priority; and

4. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has met directly with Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge, Attorney General Ashcroft, and FBI Director Robert Mueller on this issue, and progress is being made through the Anti-Terrorism Task Forces, Joint Terrorism Task Forces, and the new Homeland Security Advisory System; and

5. WHEREAS, to ensure that our nation’s homeland defense is as integrated as possible, barriers to greater federal-local information sharing must be reduced; and

6. WHEREAS, legislation has been introduced in the U.S. Senate
and House of Representatives entitled the “Federal-Local Information Sharing Partnership Act” (S. 1615/H.R. 3285) which would address gaps in the USA Patriot Act by permitting federal authorities to share federal and international intelligence information with state and local police,

7. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to pass, and the President to sign, legislation which would strengthen federal-local law enforcement communications and the sharing of intelligence.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 22

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jeff Griffin
Mayor of Reno

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

The Honorable Scott King
Mayor of Gary

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Martin O’Malley
Mayor of Baltimore

THE COPS PROGRAM

1. WHEREAS, following extensive engagement by mayors and police chiefs, the United States Congress passed the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act, which became law on October 1, 1994 and created the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS); and

2. WHEREAS, COPS has made over 32,700 grants to more than 12,400 law enforcement agencies representing an $8.6 billion taxpayer investment in public safety; and

3. WHEREAS, COPS grants have been used to fund the hiring and redeployment of over 114,000 additional officers including 4,500 School Resource Officers, expand and enhance crime-fighting technology, support crime prevention, and advance community policing; and

4. WHEREAS, COPS has trained over 173,000 law enforcement personnel, local government leaders, and community members in various community policing strategies, produced over 450 publications and resource materials for law enforcement, and invested over $500 million in youth/school crime prevention, intervention, and enforcement; and

5. WHEREAS, state and local law enforcement agencies have used
$141.9 million in COPS funding to combat the proliferation of methamphetamine by hiring personnel, purchasing equipment, cleaning-up labs, and obtaining critical training in meth-related interdiction tactics, investigation, and prosecution; and

6. WHEREAS, the COPS Office enjoys a unique relationship with state and local law enforcement and does a superb job of providing vital funding, quickly and efficiently, to local communities, and is cited by mayors and police chiefs as a model federal agency; and

7. WHEREAS, a recent University of Nebraska study, the most comprehensive look ever at the impact of police presence on crime rates, found that COPS funding is directly linked to the drop in crime since 1995, preventing tens of thousands of violent crimes and hundreds of thousands of property crimes; and

8. WHEREAS, the nation must remain diligent on crime prevention and control efforts to ensure that past gains are maintained and that crime rates are further reduced, especially as they relate to youth violence and crime, new and evolving drug-related crime concerns, and in light of the anticipated return of over 600,000 ex-offenders from prisons and jails back into local communities in 2002 alone--many of whom will have not received needed drug treatment; and

9. WHEREAS, after the tragic events of September 11, cities across America used COPS funded technology and training to improve data and intelligence collection and processing, advance communication and coordination between public safety agencies, reduce community fear by delivering timely information, and increase law enforcement’s capacity to prevent and respond to terrorist activity; and

10. WHEREAS, community policing and the COPS Office can and should play an important role in efforts to enhance homeland security; and

11. WHEREAS, the Administration’s Fiscal Year 2003 budget proposes to cut the COPS program by 80 percent, thereby eliminating funding for hiring programs such as the Universal Hiring Program, COPS MORE, and School Resource Officers; and
12. **WHEREAS**, the Senate Judiciary Committee has approved bi-partisan legislation to reauthorize the COPS program and provide increased flexibility in its use including overtime and officer retention,

13. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the COPS program must be fully maintained in FY 2003 and beyond through the appropriations process; and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to pass, and the President to sign, legislation to reauthorize the COPS program with increased flexibility.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 23

Submitted By:

The Honorable Jeff Griffin
Mayor of Reno

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

The Honorable Scott King
Mayor of Gary

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Martin O’Malley
Mayor of Baltimore

THE LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANT

1. WHEREAS, in 1996 Congress began providing flexible funding directly to local governments through the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) and cities have effectively used these block grant funds for prevention, increased police presence, and technology and equipment, among other activities; and

2. WHEREAS, many cities have used the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant very effectively in tandem with the COPS program to expand community policing efforts; and

3. WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice has done a superb job in effectively and efficiently administering the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant; and

4. WHEREAS, the nation must remain diligent on crime prevention and control efforts to ensure that past gains are maintained and that crime rates are further reduced, especially as they relate to youth violence and crime, new and evolving drug-related crime concerns, and in light of the anticipated return of over 600,000 ex-offenders from prisons and jails back into local communities in 2002 alone--many of whom will have not received needed drug treatment; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the LLEBG is one of the few federal-local partnership programs which allows for overtime assistance, which has become even more important as cities respond to the new homeland war against terrorism post September 11; and

6. **WHEREAS**, in FY 2002, the LLEBG was cut by more than 23 percent, from $523 million to $400 million; and

7. **WHEREAS**, the Administration’s Fiscal Year 2003 budget proposes to eliminate the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant by merging it with the state-based Byrne Formula Grant program, with overall funding for the new Justice Assistance Grant program cut by 20 percent,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors registers its strong support for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and urges that it not be merged with the state-based Byrne Grant program; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant should be funded at a minimum amount of $523 million in Fiscal Year 2003, which reflects funding levels prior to the 23 percent cut in FY 2002.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 24

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Dannel P. Malloy
Mayor of Stamford

PUBLIC SAFETY SPECTRUM

1. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors recognizes that when public safety officials representing different disciplines and jurisdictions converge onto a single scene, they must be able to share information quickly; and

2. WHEREAS, local police departments, fire departments and emergency medical teams are usually the first responders to an emergency; and

3. WHEREAS, these first responders are under increasing pressures from both natural disasters and terrorist threats; and

4. WHEREAS, it has been recognized for years that first responders often do not have the tools to communicate effectively in an emergency, both to their colleagues inside their organization and to other departments and agencies; and

5. WHEREAS, this lack of interoperability between agencies can severely hinder public-safety officials in providing a coordinated response to critical incidents; and

6. WHEREAS, the 800 MHZ band is notorious for interference problems between public safety spectrum and commercial users; and

7. WHEREAS, the current 800 MHZ band is insufficient to meet increasing voice and data needs and will not meet future needs under projected population growth and demographic changes; and

8. WHEREAS, there is 24 MHZ of spectrum set aside for public
safety use in the 700 MHZ band as part of television broadcasters’ transition to digital television; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the replacement cost of the aging public safety wireless infrastructure is more than $18 billion; and

10. **WHEREAS**, the cost of public safety radio infrastructure and equipment is a tremendous burden on local governments,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges that the 24 MHZ of spectrum in the 700 MHZ band be made available for local public safety uses as quickly as possible; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors requests that the federal government assists local governments with the tremendous cost of outfitting public safety agencies with communications hardware that facilitates interoperable communications between a variety of agencies.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 25

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Judy Nadler
Mayor of Santa Clara

The Honorable Patrick H. Hays
Mayor of North Little Rock

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

The Honorable Patrick McCrory
Mayor of Charlotte

MUNICIPAL AND NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASES

1. WHEREAS, the scientific community has reached a consensus that human activities are impacting the Earth’s climate which has already warmed by a half to one full degree Fahrenheit during the 20\textsuperscript{th} century with the potential of much greater warming in the 21\textsuperscript{st} century; and

2. WHEREAS, global climate change is caused by emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide from energy used by the business, transportation, and residential sectors, as well as methane from the decay of waste; and

3. WHEREAS, global climate change caused by greenhouse gases threaten the health and safety of our cities and communities; and

4. WHEREAS, while global climate change is a national and international issue, there are opportunities for local governments and others to reduce these negative consequences for cities; and

5. WHEREAS, global climate change, is linked to emerging infectious diseases, like West Nile virus, which place a
growing burden on cities and communities to engage in measures to protect the health of residents; and

6. **WHEREAS**, global climate change is also associated with air pollution and elevated rates of respiratory problems such as asthma and lung cancer; and

7. **WHEREAS**, global climate change could also increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events that result in costly disasters such as flooding and severe drought; and

8. **WHEREAS**, recognizing that mayors are uniquely situated to lead national climate protection efforts by taking action in a broad range of areas; and

9. **WHEREAS**, more aggressive energy conservation efforts can save money and resources, and the promotion of cleaner energy technologies can stimulate local industries and provide jobs; and

10. **WHEREAS**, many mayors are already pursuing programs and policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their cities and communities, including more than 125 local governments that have committed to assessing emissions, setting a specific reduction target for greenhouse gas emissions and monitoring progress,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on cities and communities to join the commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by adopting policies that encourage energy conservation and a reduction in municipal energy use by ten percent, by adopting standards for energy efficiency in buildings and use of renewable energy resources, and by reducing fuel consumption through broader commitments to public transit and other alternatives to automobiles; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Conference recommends that the federal government continue its climate research to improve scientific understanding of global climate change and continue to assess the potential economic and environmental consequences of proposed policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Conference believes that state and federal government should provide new resources and incentives to local governments for the implementation of greenhouse gas reduction measures and for local energy and air pollution research to develop new, cost-effective approaches that minimize greenhouse gas emissions and engage in public-private partnerships that foster innovative technologies to combat global climate change.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 26

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kerry J. Donley
Mayor of Alexandria

The Honorable Charles J. Canfield
Mayor of Rochester

The Honorable John Powers
Mayor of Spokane

RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS)

1. WHEREAS, communities nationwide have adopted an integrated waste management approach that includes renewable energy sources including but not limited to waste-to-energy, gasification, biosolids and landfill gas recovery projects that are compatible with recycling programs and generate energy from waste; and

2. WHEREAS, local communities must ensure the delivery of essential services such as electricity, residential and commercial waste collection and disposal, source-separated recycling programs and environmental education; and

3. WHEREAS, renewable energy sources can provide a number of benefits to the community, including a reliable clean source of power while reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels, conserving valuable landfill space and preserving our natural resources; and

4. WHEREAS, many communities have invested in these clean renewable projects to help manage their municipal solid waste with the assurance that long-term contracts for the sale of electric power under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) would always be available; and

5. WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress has held that if electricity markets are deregulated and made more competitive, PURPA would be repealed causing some communities economic harm,

6. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of
Mayors supports federal and state legislation that promotes a marketplace for renewable energy sources by establishing renewable portfolio standards for all qualified renewable facilities; and

7. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges federal lawmakers to ensure that all renewable energy technologies, including waste-to-energy and landfill gas projects, be treated equally under any federal renewable mandate.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 27

Submitted By:

The Honorable Judy Nadler
Mayor of Santa Clara

PROMOTE FUNCTIONING WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY MARKETS

1. WHEREAS, western wholesale electricity markets suffered severe power shortages, skyrocketing electricity prices, infrastructure insufficiencies and extreme price and supply volatility; and

2. WHEREAS, this wholesale market dysfunction led to power system failures, rolling blackouts, and a downturn in the region’s economy – the electric reliability impacts may be felt for years; and

3. WHEREAS, the state of California, other Western States and other officials have alleged market power abuse and market manipulation by energy trading companies contributed to the severity of the western wholesale electricity market crisis which adversely affected electric consumers’ bills; and

4. WHEREAS, Enron Corporation recently released documents revealing that the company’s trading arm engaged in calculated strategies to manipulate the western wholesale energy market to inflate profits; and

5. WHEREAS, the documents show that Enron’s traders intentionally misled California and other officials in the Western States, falsified bid information and schemed to avoid federal price caps in order to inflate energy prices and profits; and

6. WHEREAS, the documents allege that traders from other energy trading companies also engage in these strategies to manipulate the wholesale energy market and inflate prices and profits; and

7. WHEREAS, allegations of market flaws and abuse exist for wholesale electricity markets across the country,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports quick and decisive action by federal regulators and the U.S. Congress to ensure that strong consumer protection rules exist to promote functioning wholesale electricity markets, assure reliable electric service, and allow for effective marketplace monitoring to prevent manipulation and abuse; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that if such action is not taken, consumers across the country are likely to suffer the extreme price spikes and service disruptions that occurred in the West.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 28

Submitted By:

The Honorable Judy Nadler
Mayor of Santa Clara

TRADABLE TAX CREDITS

1. WHEREAS, clean air, energy efficiency and increased use of renewable energy resources are key goals for all municipalities across the country; and

2. WHEREAS, an incentive designed for municipal-owned utilities, such as a tradable tax credit, would ensure that diverse fuel sources are promoted in all sectors of the electric industry and potentially available to all electricity customers; and

3. WHEREAS, Congress and the Administration are currently reviewing legislative options to promote the increased production of renewable, advanced and clean energy resources; and

4. WHEREAS, renewable generating resources and advanced clean generation technologies are more expensive to construct and operate than traditional generation resources; and

5. WHEREAS, the federal government needs to provide incentives to encourage these facilities; and

6. WHEREAS, conventional tax credits under the Federal Tax Code do not create incentives for municipalities to make investments in clean energy production; and

7. WHEREAS, in order to receive an incentive to promote alternative resources in their communities, municipalities that generate electricity would need the ability to sell the tax benefits to customers or private entities who can utilize them, and pass the savings along to consumers,

8. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The U.S.
Conference of Mayors supports tradable tax credits for municipalities who make investments in clean and renewable technologies for generation of energy, such as the tradable tax credits included in the Senate-passed energy bill that provide incentives for municipalities to produce energy from renewable resources and clean coal technology.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 29

Submitted By:

The Honorable Ross C. Anderson
Mayor of Salt Lake City

The Honorable Jeff Griffin
Mayor of Reno

YUCCA MOUNTAIN NUCLEAR WASTE REPOSITORY

1. WHEREAS, in its enthusiasm for cheap power generation, Congress promoted development of nuclear power without an effective waste disposal plan; and

2. WHEREAS, the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 directs the Department of Energy (DOE) to find a permanent repository for the safe geologic disposal of extremely lethal high-level radioactive waste (HLW); and

3. WHEREAS, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development have issued a report commissioned by the DOE concluding that the DOE lacks sufficient information to predict the suitability and hydrogeologic performance of the proposed Yucca Mountain repository; and

4. WHEREAS, the DOE has no feasible plan for transportation of these materials to the Yucca Mountain repository; and

5. WHEREAS, the Department of Transportation has stated it is not fully prepared for the forecasted increase in shipments of HLW; and

6. WHEREAS, the casks used to ship HLW to the Yucca Mountain repository have never undergone full-scale physical testing to determine if they can withstand likely transportation accident and terrorism scenarios; and

7. WHEREAS, due to the September 11, 2001 terrorist
attacks, there is national acknowledgment of risks to our security and the safety of our communities presented by the transportation of HLW; and

8. **WHEREAS**, scientists predict as many as 340 transportation accidents; and

9. **WHEREAS**, during the course of transporting HLW to Yucca Mountain, a single terrorist attack could result in thousands of cancer deaths and cost up to $17 billion in clean-up costs; and

10. **WHEREAS**, when Yucca Mountain is at capacity in 2036, we will have decreased the amount of HLW currently stored at 131 locations in 39 states around the country by only 15%,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The United States Conference of Mayors urges the United States Senate to postpone approval of the Department of Energy Yucca Mountain Repository until critical transportation issues are resolved and a comprehensive, safe, and permanent solution to the entire nuclear waste storage problem is determined.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 30

Submitted By:

The Honorable Marty Blum
Mayor of Santa Barbara

The Honorable Peter Clavelle
Mayor of Vermont

CLEAN AIR AND UTILITIES

1. **WHEREAS**, the Nation’s Mayors seek to provide affordable energy and clean air in their communities; and

2. **WHEREAS**, under the Clean Air Act, States develop State Implementation Plans (SIP’s) for areas that do not comply with National Ambient Air Quality Standards; and

3. **WHEREAS**, city infrastructure investment, economic development decisions, and transportation planning are constrained by emissions limits under SIPs; and

4. **WHEREAS**, up to forty percent of emissions are generated from mobile sources such as cars, trucks, trains, airplanes and commercial equipment, and up to fifty percent from stationary sources such as those from the industrial and electric-power generation sectors; and

5. **WHEREAS**, local governments have recognized that emissions in non-attainment areas come from the transportation sector and that local government have the authority to address some aspects of transportation emission levels, cities have made substantial investments aimed at improving air quality, through such means as smart growth planning, transit-oriented development, and use of alternative fuels in municipal fleets; and

6. **WHEREAS**, the Clean Air Act exempted coal-fired power plants built before 1977 from modern pollution standards with the understanding that these older plants would be retired and new, cleaner ones built in their place; and
7. **WHEREAS**, many of these older power plants are still operating and have not yet installed modernized pollution controls, thereby contributing significantly to the Ozone and Particular Matter problems in non-attainment areas; and

8. **WHEREAS**, according to analysis based on Department of Energy’s Energy Information Administration data, fewer than twenty companies account for over fifty percent of reported emissions, with municipally-owned and cooperative power plants producing a very small percentage of total emissions; and

9. **WHEREAS**, a number of different proposals have been introduced by Congress and the Administration to address the issue of clean air standards and utilities through a multi-pollutant approach,

10. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages Congress and the Administration to pass new legislation requiring older power plants to reduce all air emissions; and

11. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports a comprehensive and synchronized multi-pollutant market-based program to reduce regulatory costs and provide certainty to the electric power sector in ways that do not compromise public health; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages Congress to set national air emission caps under a multi-pollutant plan at levels strong enough to substantively assist cities in their efforts to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards by statutory guidelines; and

13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages Congress to neither preempt nor restrict the ability of State and local authorities to take further action in this area if needed; and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that since municipally-owned and cooperative power plants contribute very little to
overall emission levels, The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages Congress to exempt municipally-owned and cooperative power plants from any new multi-pollutant requirements; and

15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that until any new programs have been proven over time to be as protective as current Clean Air Act programs, The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages EPA and Congress to keep those programs in place, with multi-pollutant legislation as an addition to current clean air law.

Projected Cost:
Resolution No. 30

Submitted By:

The Honorable Marty Blum
Mayor of Santa Barbara

The Honorable Peter Clavelle
Mayor of Vermont

CLEAN AIR AND UTILITIES

1. WHEREAS, the Nation’s Mayors seek to provide affordable energy and clean air in their communities; and

2. WHEREAS, under the Clean Air Act, States develop State Implementation Plans (SIP’s) for areas that do not comply with National Ambient Air Quality Standards; and

3. WHEREAS, city infrastructure investment, economic development decisions, and transportation planning are constrained by emissions limits under SIPs; and

4. WHEREAS, up to forty percent of emissions are generated from mobile sources such as cars, trucks, trains, airplanes and commercial equipment, and up to fifty percent from stationary sources such as those from the industrial and electric-power generation sectors; and

5. WHEREAS, local governments have recognized that emissions in non-attainment areas come from the transportation sector and that local government have the authority to address some aspects of transportation emission levels, cities have made substantial investments aimed at improving air quality, through such means as smart growth planning, transit-oriented development, and use of alternative fuels in municipal fleets; and

6. WHEREAS, the Clean Air Act exempted coal-fired power plants built before 1977 from modern pollution standards with the understanding that these older plants would be retired and new, cleaner ones built in their place; and
7. **WHEREAS**, many of these older power plants are still operating and have not yet installed modernized pollution controls, thereby contributing significantly to the Ozone and Particular Matter problems in non-attainment areas; and

8. **WHEREAS**, according to analysis based on Department of Energy’s Energy Information Administration data, fewer than twenty companies account for over fifty percent of reported emissions, with municipally-owned and cooperative power plants producing a very small percentage of total emissions; and

9. **WHEREAS**, a number of different proposals have been introduced by Congress and the Administration to address the issue of clean air standards and utilities through a multi-pollutant approach,

10. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages Congress and the Administration to pass new legislation requiring older power plants to reduce all air emissions; and

11. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports a comprehensive and synchronized multi-pollutant market-based program to reduce regulatory costs and provide certainty to the electric power sector in ways that do not compromise public health; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages Congress to set national air emission caps under a multi-pollutant plan at levels strong enough to substantively assist cities in their efforts to attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards by statutory guidelines; and

13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages Congress to neither preempt nor restrict the ability of State and local authorities to take further action in this area if needed; and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that since municipally-owned and cooperative power plants contribute very little to
overall emission levels, The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages Congress to exempt municipally-owned and cooperative power plants from any new multi-pollutant requirements; and

15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that until any new programs have been proven over time to be as protective as current Clean Air Act programs, The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages EPA and Congress to keep those programs in place, with multi-pollutant legislation as an addition to current clean air law.

Projected Cost:
Resolution No. 31

Submitted By:

The Honorable J. Christian Bollwage
Mayor of Elizabeth

The Honorable Harvey Johnson, Jr.
Mayor of Elizabeth

The Honorable Patrick McCrory
Mayor of Charlotte

The Honorable Kwame Kilpatrick
Mayor of Detroit

The Honorable Glenda E. Hood
Mayor of Orlando

FULL FUNDING OF THE SMALL BUSINESS AND
BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2002

1. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has long supported the creation and implementation of tools and resources targeted to redevelop the estimated 600,000 brownfield properties; and

2. WHEREAS, local governments have taken an active leadership role in identifying, assessing, and redeveloping brownfield properties in their communities and have proven local government’s effectiveness in redeveloping brownfield sites; and

3. WHEREAS, Congress has passed and the President has signed into law The Small Business Liability and Brownfields Redevelopment Act of 2001; and

4. WHEREAS, the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Redevelopment Act of 2001 addresses the three highest ranked impediments of brownfields redevelopment that have been identified by the Conference of Mayors’ “Recycling America’s Land” Report including:

• providing grants and loans to cleanup brownfield sites and sites contaminated with petroleum-based products;
• providing monetary resources to conduct site assessments; and
• providing liability relief for innocent developers of brownfield properties; and

5. **WHEREAS**, money to conduct cleanup of brownfield sites was ranked by over ninety percent of survey respondents as the number one impediment to redevelop brownfield sites; and

6. **WHEREAS**, the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Redevelopment Act of 2001 authorizes $250 million to conduct these and other activities such as enhancement of State Brownfield programs,

7. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors thanks the Congress and the President for passing the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Redevelopment Act of 2001; and

8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Conference of Mayors strongly encourages Congress to fully fund the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Redevelopment Act of 2001; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Conference of Mayors strongly encourages Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency to target a substantial portion of the appropriated funds directly to local governments to conduct cleanups of sites and environmental assessments.

Projected Cost:
Resolution No. 32

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Wellington E. Webb
Mayor of Denver

WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 2002

1. WHEREAS, the United States Congress will consider reauthorization of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) during the current 107th Congress; and

2. WHEREAS, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) provides leadership for important water resources projects for navigation, flood damage reduction and environmental restoration that are important to communities throughout the country; and

3. WHEREAS, authority for these projects is provided biennially in even numbered years by Congress through WRDA; and

4. WHEREAS, the Water Resources Development Act is important because with few exceptions, USACE projects are individually formulated, developed and authorized in this legislation; and

5. WHEREAS, the Water Resources Development Act often includes new policy initiatives that either empower new programs or improve the delivery of existing programs; and

6. WHEREAS, many communities interested in water resources development have put forward numerous proposals for new projects as well as proposals to make USACE project delivery more responsive to non-federal interests, including the nation’s cities,
7. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors supports this critical legislation that will ensure authorization of projects important to the nation’s cities and empower USACE to secure appropriations to construct these important infrastructure investments; and

8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors urges Congress to reauthorize the Water Resources Development Act in 2002; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the United States Conference of Mayors requests Congress act expeditiously to pass this important legislation.

Projected Cost: TBD
Resolution No. 18

Submitted By:

The Honorable J. Christian Bollwage
Mayor of Elizabeth

The Honorable Harvey Johnson, Jr.
Mayor of Elizabeth

The Honorable Patrick McCrory
Mayor of Charlotte

The Honorable Kwame Kilpatrick
Mayor of Detroit

The Honorable Glenda E. Hood
Mayor of Orlando

EDA AND HUD ASSISTANCE TO REDEVELOP BROWNFIELD SITES

1. WHEREAS, the Nation’s Mayors have long since recognized the importance of redeveloping brownfield properties within their communities as a catalyst for economic development, job creation, and neighborhood improvement; and

2. WHEREAS, the Small Business Liability and Brownfields Redevelopment Act of 2001 that was signed into law provides monies to do cleanup and assessments of brownfields sites and liability relief for innocent developers and municipalities; and

3. WHEREAS, the Conference Mayors also recognizes the need for additional tools and programs to address other impediments facing brownfields revitalization such as funding for economic and community redevelopment; and

4. WHEREAS, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration are the primary federal partners who are responsible for supporting community and economic development activities; and
5. **WHEREAS**, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has created the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI), to assist in the development of brownfield properties through activities such as land acquisition, site preparation, and economic development; and

6. **WHEREAS**, the BEDI program requires local governments to use their Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) monies as partial collateral for a loan guarantee under the section 108 loan program, thereby causing a barrier for many communities to not fully utilize the BEDI program; and

7. **WHEREAS**, while the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration has strategically targeted brownfield redevelopment projects in the past through utilization of existing programs, there is no specific program targeted for brownfield activities; and

8. **WHEREAS**, since the Department of Commerce does not have a specific program targeting brownfields redevelopment, all future funding of brownfield redevelopment projects are subject to the priorities established by Secretary of Commerce and Congress; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the Conference of Mayors believes that establishment of a brownfields economic development program at the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development would greatly support local government efforts to revitalize brownfield properties; and

10. **WHEREAS**, Congress is currently considering several bills that would seek to address the aforementioned issues,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Conference of Mayors strongly encourages Congress to enact legislation that would establish at the Department of Housing and Urban Development a brownfields redevelopment grant that is not tied to the section 108 loan program; and
12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that the Conference of Mayors strongly encourages Congress to enact legislation, such as S.1079, the Brownfield Site Redevelopment Assistance Act of 2001, which would establish a $60 million brownfields redevelopment program at the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 25

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Judy Nadler
Mayor of Santa Clara

The Honorable Patrick H. Hays
Mayor of North Little Rock

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

The Honorable Patrick McCrory
Mayor of Charlotte

**MUNICIPAL AND NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO REDUCE GREENHOUSE GASES**

1. **WHEREAS**, the scientific community has reached a consensus that human activities are impacting the Earth’s climate which has already warmed by a half to one full degree Fahrenheit during the 20th century with the potential of much greater warming in the 21st century; and

2. **WHEREAS**, global climate change is caused by emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide from energy used by the business, transportation, and residential sectors, as well as methane from the decay of waste; and

3. **WHEREAS**, global climate change caused by greenhouse gases threaten the health and safety of our cities and communities; and

4. **WHEREAS**, while global climate change is a national and international issue, there are opportunities for local governments and others to reduce these negative consequences for cities; and

5. **WHEREAS**, global climate change, is linked to emerging infectious diseases, like West Nile virus, which place
a growing burden on cities and communities to engage in measures to protect the health of residents; and

6. **WHEREAS**, global climate change is also associated with air pollution and elevated rates of respiratory problems such as asthma and lung cancer; and

7. **WHEREAS**, global climate change could also increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events that result in costly disasters such as flooding and severe drought; and

8. **WHEREAS**, recognizing that mayors are uniquely situated to lead national climate protection efforts by taking action in a broad range of areas; and

9. **WHEREAS**, more aggressive energy conservation efforts can save money and resources, and the promotion of cleaner energy technologies can stimulate local industries and provide jobs; and

10. **WHEREAS**, many mayors are already pursuing programs and policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their cities and communities, including more than 125 local governments that have committed to assessing emissions, setting a specific reduction target for greenhouse gas emissions and monitoring progress,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on cities and communities to join the commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by adopting policies that encourage energy conservation and a reduction in municipal energy use by ten percent, by adopting standards for energy efficiency in buildings and use of renewable energy resources, and by reducing fuel consumption through broader commitments to public transit and other alternatives to automobiles; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Conference recommends that the federal government continue its climate research to improve scientific understanding of global climate change and continue to assess the potential economic and environmental consequences of proposed policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; and
13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that the Conference believes that state and federal government should provide new resources and incentives to local governments for the implementation of greenhouse gas reduction measures and for local energy and air pollution research to develop new, cost-effective approaches that minimize greenhouse gas emissions and engage in public-private partnerships that foster innovative technologies to combat global climate change.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 33

Submitted By:

The Honorable Susan Bauman
Mayor of Madison

The Honorable Ross “Rocky” C. Anderson
Mayor of Salt Lake City

The Honorable Michael C. Dow
Mayor of Mobile

DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF CUBA

1. WHEREAS, citizens of many U.S. cities have had a long-standing interest in the affairs of Cuba and have established sister city relationships such as the one maintained by the City of Madison and the City of Camaguey, Cuba; and

2. WHEREAS, these ties have fostered greater understanding of the tradition, values and cultural heritage among citizens shared by cities; and

3. WHEREAS, the United States discontinued diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1961, and soon after imposed an economic embargo against Cuba; and

4. WHEREAS, the continuation of the embargo causes extreme hardship to the people of Cuba, especially to children and the elderly; and

5. WHEREAS, the United States Cuba policy has hindered efforts to promote constructive relationships between the people of U.S. cities and Cuban cities; and

6. WHEREAS, economic losses due to forgone trade with Cuba are estimated in the billions of dollars per year, much of which would benefit U.S. cities,
7. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges establishment of normal diplomatic and economic relations between the United States and Cuba.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 34

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bob Young
Mayor of Augusta, Georgia

GRANTING OF OBSERVER STATUS AT THE
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION TO
THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN

1. WHEREAS, the Republic of China (ROC) on Taiwan is a vibrant democracy and the world’s 16th largest economy with a population of 23 million people; and

2. WHEREAS, the World Health Organization (WHO) is the sole global organization that is dedicated to the “health of all;” and

3. WHEREAS, Taiwan has demonstrated a willingness to provide technical and financial assistance to international aid and health activities supported by WHO; and

4. WHEREAS, the world is in an age when the threat of bioterrorism is real and killer diseases can be transmitted around the globe in less than 24 hours; and

5. WHEREAS, the United States government has stated as policy before Congress: “Taiwan would be able to contribute and benefit from the work of the World Health Organization;” and

6. WHEREAS, President George W. Bush has written that the U.S. “Should find opportunities for Taiwan’s voice to be heard in international organizations in order to make a contribution, even if membership is not possible;” and

7. WHEREAS, Taiwan’s population is larger than 3/4 of the member states of the World Health Organization, and Taiwan has made superior medical advances that improve life expectancy and maternal and infant mortality rates to the most favorable levels in Asia,
8. **NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,** The United States Conference of Mayors supports the United States government policy that would grant observer status in the World Health Organization to the Republic of China on Taiwan; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that The United States Conference of Mayors urges WHO to act expeditiously on the request of Taiwan, so that its people may benefit from shared health information in the war against terrorism.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 35

Submitted By:

The Honorable Elizabeth G. Flores
Mayor of Laredo

OPPOSING THE LOCATION OF ONE-STOP INSPECTION FACILITIES
AT CROSS-BORDER BRIDGES IN U.S.-MEXICO,
US-CANADA CITIES AND OTHER PORTS-OF-ENTRY

1. WHEREAS, international trade as a result of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has resulted in Mexico becoming both the second largest importer of United States’ goods, and second largest exporter of goods to the United States, making Mexico the United States’ second largest trading partner after Canada; and

2. WHEREAS, trade with Mexico has become a critically important element of the economic growth of the United States, with U.S.-Mexico trade growing from $100 billion in the first year of NAFTA to $232 billion in 2001; and

3. WHEREAS U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada trade, commerce and business development is an increasingly significant and important element of economic development in cities, large and small, throughout the country; and

4. WHEREAS, cities and ports-of-entry in the state of Texas handle 80 percent of all U.S.-Mexico trade with this trade increasing yearly; and

5. WHEREAS, each U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada border city and port-of-entry has its own unique characteristics based on trade and traffic volume, land availability, geography, traffic patterns, transportation and other infrastructure, varying numbers of U.S. Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service staff and other officers and inspectors; all of which impact and influence the location of such facilities; and

6. WHEREAS, for example, in the City of Laredo, Texas two
commercial bridges, namely, the World Trade Bridge and the Colombia-Solidarity Bridge handle more than 40 percent of all overland trade between the United States and Mexico, and international bridges operated by other Texas cities and other border cities and ports-of-entry in other states are also critical to the secure and efficient movement of trade across the U.S.-Mexico border; and

7. **WHEREAS**, trucks waiting in congested traffic will have an adverse effect on the ability of the U.S. Customs Service to ensure and enforce security at our borders if garages for commercial vehicles are built at cross-border bridges; and

8. **WHEREAS**, the location of inspection stations at other points within border commercial zones and the inspection of trucks therein will properly and adequately ensure the safety and security of the traveling public; and

9. **WHEREAS** in December 2001, Congress passed Public Law 107-87 known as the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002, of which Section 350 specifies that "no funds limited or appropriated in this Act may be obligated or expended for the review or processing of an application by a Mexican motor carrier for authority to operate beyond United States municipalities and commercial zones on the United States-Mexico border until the Federal Motor Carrier Administration" performs the requisite vehicular inspections; and

10. **WHEREAS**, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration proposes implementing this provision by placing inspection facilities directly on certain international bridges where they will increase traffic congestion, increase pollution, seriously delay cargo, trade and truck movement; and increase potential security risks for residents, workers and travelers alike; and

11. **WHEREAS**, this proposed placement is not necessary to implement the law and is contrary to the law's purpose of regulating trucks seeking authority to leave the
border commercial zones for the interior of the United States, and is opposed by local officials; and

12. WHEREAS, placement of inspection facilities where they will create traffic congestion and freight and traveler movement delays is contrary to administration policies and programs being implemented by the U.S. Customs Service in cooperation with the nation’s Big Three automakers and more than 50 other leading corporations that have agreed to implement security measures and controls for goods and equipment entering the United States in order to expedite processing through border checkpoints in order to combat terrorism and speed the flow of commerce; and

13. WHEREAS, such proposed action by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration overlooks the actual situation of border cities in relation to international commercial traffic between cities on both sides of the border; and

14. WHEREAS, in fact there is a practical and operating distinction between "drayage trucking", that is trucks crossing between border cities on a daily, frequent and recurring basis solely within city and border commercial zone limits, and "over the road" (OTR) trucks, driving from the Mexican hinterland into Texas and other US-Mexico border states and further points inland in the United States. OTR or long haul drivers and manufacturers of the goods they transport will be adversely affected if trucks are forced to wait for inspections at cross-border bridges; and

15. WHEREAS, local law enforcement agencies have already operated to greatly improve and enhance the compliance levels and the quality of inspections of commercial vehicles and trucks operating within border commercial zones and will continue to do this job effectively and efficiently; and

16. WHEREAS, there is no statistical or historic evidence that shows that Mexico registered trucks have a greater propensity to be the cause of traffic accidents than other trucks inside commercial zones in border areas or beyond,
17. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors goes on record as being opposed to the placement of vehicular inspection stations at international bridges and other border crossing points and ports-of-entry, where they will impede trade, create and further add to traffic congestion, reduce environmental quality, increase security risks and further reduce quality of life for residents of affected cities. Inspections performed as vehicles exit border commercial zones to the interior of the United States will insure the safety and security of the traveling public; and

18. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the U.S. Department of Transportation to consider the views and concerns of Mayors of border cities on this subject, including their belief that vehicular inspection stations be located where vehicles exit border commercial zones rather than at international bridges, where trucks traveling to the interior of the nation can be inspected by federal or federally assigned inspectors, while "drayage trucks" which travel only within the city limits continue to operate solely within border commercial zones and are inspected only by local police, compliance and enforcement officers within city limits in accordance with existing localized systems, policies and cross-border arrangements; and
19. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors exhorts the U.S. Department of Transportation to seek a revision or modification of the policy of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration relating to the location of vehicular inspection stations for trucks traveling into the interior of the United States from Mexico, to accommodate the concerns herein expressed by the Mayors and particularly those Mayors of affected border cities upon whom innumerable businesses, cities and Mayors across the country rely and depend for the expeditious and secure movement of NAFTA-related goods and equipment.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 35

Submitted By:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

IN SUPPORT OF INCREASED FUNDING FOR THE LOCAL WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT FUNDS

1. WHEREAS, the country is experiencing an economic slowdown with 1.96 million layoffs last year alone, according to the House of Representatives, which has resulted in a national unemployment rate of 6 percent; and

2. WHEREAS, the current budget proposes a $655 million cut in funding for the workforce training programs at the U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration this year, including the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) formula funded programs for adults, youth and dislocated workers and the Youth Opportunity Grants program; and

3. WHEREAS, the proposed FY2003 cuts and those continuing in outlying years will seriously damage our nation’s ability to provide workforce preparation and placement services to businesses, laid off workers, job seekers, veterans, dislocated workers, youth, individuals with disabilities, and others; and

4. WHEREAS, WIA and related workforce development services have played a critical role in the United States’ unprecedented success reforming welfare and supporting former recipients’ transition to work; and

5. WHEREAS, support for the U.S. Department of Labor would help our nation’s job seekers secure employment, strengthen the competitiveness of American business, promote economic growth, and extend the benefits of a healthy economy to disadvantaged adults,

6. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors requests that the Administration and Congress make a commitment to the locally driven workforce investment system to allow cities across the country to serve those who become unemployed as a result of the economic slowdown and also to continue to meet the demands needed for a 21st century
workforce; and

7. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress to increase the Administration’s current proposed funding for the U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration’s budget at no less than the FY 2001 appropriated levels and specifically to increase funding for WIA formula funded programs for adults, youth and dislocated workers, and the Youth Opportunity Grants program; and

8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference calls upon Congress to restore the dislocated worker formula grant rescission of $110 million and to provide $550 million for dislocated worker formula grants in the FY 02 Supplemental Appropriations bill.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 36

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Martin O’Malley
Mayor of Baltimore City

MAKING OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICA’S YOUTH A COMMITMENT TO OUR FUTURE AND INVESTING IN YOUTH OPPORTUNITY GRANTS

1. **WHEREAS**, our country’s continued economic growth lies in the ability of America’s young people to meet the current and future demands of business and industry; and

2. **WHEREAS**, the active engagement of all youth in acquiring academic competencies, work experience and marketable skills leads to increased success in their transition to the labor market and to the development of a strong and responsive national workforce; and

3. **WHEREAS**, research demonstrates a direct correlation between early participation in the work place and increased earning capacity leading to self sufficiency; and

4. **WHEREAS**, the lack of opportunities for young people to acquire the necessary work place and academic skills presents considerable threats to their economic future and to a prosperous and stable society; and

5. **WHEREAS**, in the most impoverished communities in the country there continues to be a disproportionate number of high school drop outs, 50 percent versus 10 percent for the rest of the country, and out of work minority youth between the ages of 16-24; and

6. **WHEREAS**, job losses of young adults between the ages of 16-24 account for more than half of the nation’s recent total decline in employment and has affected every gender and race-ethnic group; and

7. **WHEREAS**, young African American youth have been most adversely affected by the recent deterioration in employment opportunities and the unemployment rate of young
African American out-of-school males is over 25 percent below that of comparable white males; and

8. WHEREAS, these conditions severely hamper the prospects for regular employment and thwart the likelihood of these young people becoming productive citizens; and

9. WHEREAS, targeting long term youth development strategies to young people living in high poverty areas to assist them in completing high school diplomas and GEDs, acquiring and retaining employment and pursuing higher education will drastically reduce these barriers to economic and academic success; and

10. WHEREAS, the Department of Labor’s Youth Opportunity Grants represent a major commitment to addressing these conditions and increasing the long term employability of youth living in the poorest communities in our country; and

11. WHEREAS, the philosophy of the Department of Labor’s Youth Opportunity Grants is to promote outcome driven youth development activities pioneered by partnerships among communities, local government and businesses; and

12. WHEREAS, across the 36 communities selected for the first wave of Youth Opportunity Grants, over 40,000 young people are actively participating in a full complement of educational pursuits, career skills training, employment, leadership and community service projects and a significant number of previous high school drop out have already received academic credentials and are matriculating in college; and

13. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has a strong commitment to the improvement of opportunities for all youth including disadvantaged and at-risk youth; and

14. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors has a strong commitment to promoting the economic stability of our communities and recognizes that given the full five years of funding, the Youth Opportunity Grants will have a tremendous economic impact on our poorest neighborhoods by increasing the chances for youth to get good jobs and move up career ladders; and

15. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors believes that the
Youth Opportunity Grants differ from the Workforce Investment Act formula-funded youth programs by concentrating significant resources in specific high poverty areas, by leveraging measureable inkind and cash contributions from the local and corporate communities and by avoiding the stigma of “poverty” on the participants through promoting and marketing services to all youth living in the targeted areas; and

16. WHEREAS, the President’s Fiscal Year 03 Budget does not include funding to further the intent of the Department of Labor’s Youth Opportunity Grants to strategically expand this youth development initiative to all poor communities in our nation,

17. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress to restore full funding of the Youth Opportunity Grants to the U.S. Department of Labor FY03 Budget in order to ensure the significant investment made in the initial efforts of the 36 communities will be realized and that new grants can be made to expand this effort to serve more youth in more communities; and

18. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that as youth development programs have documented significant improvements in interpersonal skills, quality of peer and adult relationships, self control, commitment to education and academic achievement, The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges Congress to incorporate the Youth Opportunity philosophy of long term, comprehensive support into all youth workforce policies and programs.

Project Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 37

Submitted By:

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT

1. WHEREAS, Congress must reauthorize the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) by September 30, 2003. Mayors recognize that this early beginning of the reauthorization discussion is simply that a beginning; and

2. WHEREAS, WIA created a national network of statewide, locally-driven workforce investment systems, led by local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) who have responsibility for system-wide coordination of resources and services; and

3. WHEREAS, Mayors are the drivers of this system and strong local authority and flexibility for Mayors and their local WIBs must remain at the core of WIA to ensure that the needs of local and regional employers are met; and

4. WHEREAS, WIA contains activities such as workforce preparation, delivery of training and education services leading to self-sufficiency, career planning, and life-long learning; and

5. WHEREAS, WIA recognizes that Mayors and chief local elected officials and their WIBs are responsible for creating a workforce system that responds to local labor markets, local employers and residents, and local economic development strategies; and

6. WHEREAS, over the past year Mayors have led a national initiative - the Mayors’ Skills Summits - to call attention to regional labor market issues and the widening skills gap by bringing together Mayors and the private sector with local WIBs, educators, labor and community leaders and, despite vast differences in labor markets across the country, the same conclusion was reached at each Skills Summit - that there must be a major investment in basic and occupational skills; and

7. WHEREAS, local relationship building and innovation have made a difference, and are meeting the intent of Congress,
breaking through barriers to integration and coordination that exist at the federal and state level, (see October 4, 2001 GAO report, Workforce Investment Act: Better Guidance Needed to Address Concerns Over New Requirements) and, some of greatest gains in coordination between programs has occurred at the local level, (see March 12, 2002 GAO report, WIA Coordination Between TANF Programs and One-Stop Centers is Increasing, But Challenges Remain) and, state and federal barriers to local implementation have not been addressed; and

8. **WHEREAS**, business is very much engaged at the local level and Mayors are encouraged by the level of business leader participation in the local WIBs and are working with local Chambers of Commerce and other business organizations to ensure responsiveness to business; and

9. **WHEREAS**, it is clear that a business-oriented report card is needed to measure the system - one that business understands, not more performance standards; and

10. **WHEREAS**, while Mayors are committed to accountability, the United States Department of Labor’s 17 performance measures do not capture what local workforce systems do (see February 1, 2002 GAO report, Workforce Investment Act: Improvements Needed in Performance Measures to Provide a More Accurate Picture of WIA’s Effectiveness) and, no other federal program reporting is as complicated and focused on each individual as WIA; and

11. **WHEREAS**, while Congress created a universally accessible One-Stop system, the lack of funding to support the local One-Stop system has contributed to limited financial contributions and limited commitment of One-Stop partners; and

12. **WHEREAS**, because Congress required the Employment Service to be a partner in the locally-governed One-Stop system, the Employment Service must be accountable to the local WIBs; and

13. **WHEREAS**, WIA provides for informed customer choice, yet the mechanics of the Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) have resulted in limited choice for customers,

14. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that strong local authority and flexibility for Mayors and their WIBs must remain at the
core of WIA to ensure that needs of local and regional employers are met; and

15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that in the regulations following reauthorization, wherever authority is not assigned explicitly to a particular party, the U.S. Department of Labor should reinforce Congress’ intent that state and local levels negotiate as equal partners in the workforce development system; and

16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Congress, the Administration, and the U.S. Department of Labor must recognize the findings of the Mayors’ Skills Summits and provide adequate resources for training necessary to meet employers’ needs and to attain and sustain economic recovery; and

17. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for more resources and flexibility to address sectoral initiatives and incumbent worker training at the local level where both are essential to the local economy; and

18. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on the Administration and Governors to remove state and federal barriers to local implementation of WIA; and

19. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that because the development of a new design for performance measurement is absolutely critical to assure successful outcomes for our customers, and for the credibility of the workforce system, The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the U.S. Department of Labor to support the new performance measures developed jointly by The U.S. Conference of Mayors and other key WIA partners; and

20. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress to approve the technical amendments in the reauthorization of WIA that were passed in the House of Representatives in the second session of the 106th Congress under H.R. 4216, which allows eligibility for the National School Lunch Program as a criterion for serving youth under WIA, provides greater flexibility to work with businesses using customized training and provides coordination between WIA funded training and unemployment compensation; and

21. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for universal access for core services to youth in WIA reauthorization and apply the lessons learned in the Youth Opportunity and Rewarding Youth Achievement grants. The
current ten WIA youth elements should be connected in a youth development strategy that will lead to the critical outcome of transitioning youth into productive adulthood; and

22. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for Congress to enable local WIBs to cover their current responsibilities under the Act by expanding their authority in the legislation to include all of the systems and programs that are part of WIA including the Employment Service; and

23. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that Congress must fully fund the One-Stop system through the provisions of sufficient funds for all partners and ensure that all partners contribute financially so they will have a vested interest in the One-Stop system; and

24. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to provide clear accountability and performance measures for the Employment Service to ensure alignment with the goals of local WIBs and to ensure that the Employment Service provides outcomes for both job seekers and employers, and financial support to the local One-Stop system; and

25. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to revisit the Eligible Training Provider List (ETPL) because of its limited choice for customers and to allow local boards to waive the ETPL requirements when they do not provide adequate training providers as long as they assure informed customer choice; and

26. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the U.S. Department of Labor to facilitate the sharing of local urban best practices by funding The U.S. Conference of Mayors to collect the most promising practices of local programs.

Project Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 38

Submitted By:

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

CALLING FOR NATIONAL INVESTMENT IN AMERICA’S YOUNG ADULTS

1. WHEREAS, according to the Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies June 2002 report, The Young, the Restless and the Jobless: The Case for a National Jobs Stimulus Program Targeted on America’s Young Adults:

   • Young people ages 16 to 24 have disproportionately borne the brunt of the economic recession over the past 15 months, suffering some 53 percent of the near 2 million employment losses overall, though they only comprise 15 percent of the labor force;
   • During the economic boom in 2000 only one of five high school students living in poor families were able to obtain a job, and only one in six among Black and Hispanic high school students living in poor families;
   • Only one-third of the nation’s teenagers living in high poverty neighborhoods were able to obtain a job;
   • Among young high school dropouts only 55 percent were working and that employment rate is 44 percent for poor high school dropouts;
   • Each year an additional 800,000 to 900,000 youth will enter the young adult population; and

2. WHEREAS, while the national economic picture has improved modestly, it is highly unlikely that there will be any quick turnaround in the labor market situation for the nation’s young adults, according to the March 2002 report The National Economic Recession and Its Impacts on Employment Among the Nation’s Young Adults (16-24 Years Old): the Untold Story of Rising Youth Joblessness by the Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University; and

3. WHEREAS, President Bush’s efforts to boost the marriage rate will depend at least in part on the ability of young men to find jobs and given the characteristics of most mothers on welfare, policies to improve those employment prospects would need to focus on young minority men, particularly black men, according to the April 2002 Brookings report, Left Behind in the Labor Market: Recent Employment Trends
Among Young Black Men; and

4. WHEREAS, according to the same report, only 52 percent of young, less educated black males are employed today, compared to 62 percent 20 years ago and the employment rate of young, less educated black males is much lower in cities than in suburbs, and the gap has widened over the last decade; and

5. WHEREAS, the recent passage of an extension of unemployment benefits will do very little for unemployed youth because most of them are ineligible for unemployment benefits; and

6. WHEREAS, young adults are completely ignored in the FY 2002 Supplemental Appropriations proposals; and

7. WHEREAS, President Bush’s FY 2003 budget eliminates the Youth Opportunity Grant program including the Rewarding Youth Achievement Program – the only federal program providing comprehensive employment, education and youth development services targeted to low-income youth; and

8. WHEREAS, President Bush’s FY 2003 budget significantly cuts the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) year-round youth program by $127 million and eliminates the Responsible Reintegration for Young Offenders program; and

9. WHEREAS, summer youth employment activities, one of the activities in the WIA year-round youth program, have significantly declined except in local areas where additional resources, including Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) funds, are available,

10. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for significant funding for a jobs stimulus program for young people ages 16 to 24, especially those living in high poverty neighborhoods and high school dropouts; and
11. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that TANF reauthorization should explicitly list youth development activities such as summer youth employment, job training, education and enrichment to make it clear that such activities are an appropriate use of TANF funds. In addition, funds should be made available to local Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) and their Youth Councils to be coordinated with WIA youth funds to support summer youth work experience programs, and year round youth programs which encourage school completion and occupational skill development, career awareness, and job and career advancement in conjunction with One-Stop centers.

Project Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 39

Submitted By:

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

MAINTAIN THE H-1B TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING GRANT PROGRAM

1. **WHEREAS**, the H-1B Technical Skills Training Grant Program was established in 1998 to address the shortage of skilled workers in the United States; and

2. **WHEREAS**, the H-1B Technical Skills Training Grant Program has offered thousands of Americans the opportunity to learn and master the skills necessary to acquire jobs that will provide upward mobility and long-term job retention; and

3. **WHEREAS**, by providing grants to local governments across the country, the H-1B program has enabled cities to meet the needs of their business communities by providing more highly skilled workers; and

4. **WHEREAS**, the Bush Administration has proposed eliminating it and redirecting the funds in the FY2003 budget; and

5. **WHEREAS**, eliminating the H-1B program will do away with an important job training program that strengthens America’s own workforce, and lessens dependency on foreign workers,

6. **NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors opposes the Bush Administration’s proposal to eliminate the H-1B Technical Skills Training Grant program; and

7. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors opposes rescinding funds from the H-1B program in the FY2002 Supplemental Appropriations bill in an effort to offset the cost of increasing other programs; and

8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors looks forward to the opportunity to work with the Bush Administration and Congress to make the necessary changes to strengthen the H-1B program.

Project Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 14

Submitted By:

The Honorable Martin O’Malley
Mayor of Baltimore

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

SECOND PHASE OF WELFARE REFORM — MOVING FAMILIES UP THE CAREER LADDER TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

1. WHEREAS, Congress is scheduled to reauthorize The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) which provides block grants to states under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, by September 30, 2002; and

2. WHEREAS, TANF reauthorization must: provide incentives to acquire skills, invest in youth, encourage strong programs to promote family responsibility for the non-custodial parent, support a system that encourages a single access point for families through the One-Stop system and fully fund supportive services essential to obtaining and retaining a job/career; and

3. WHEREAS, more needs to be done to support the TANF goal of improving the well-being of children; and

4. WHEREAS, early exposure to work experience and youth development activities has a proven powerful impact on future success in the workplace and is especially important to youth growing up in poverty and on public assistance; and

5. WHEREAS, the majority of those left on welfare are young including single mothers under age 24, are the hardest-to-serve concentrated in the nation’s cities, and have multiple barriers to employment including no high school diploma or GED, non-English speaking, disorders such as substance abuse, mental illness, severe learning disabilities and little or no work history or skills; and

6. WHEREAS, while an increasingly disproportionate number of those remaining on welfare live in cities and has increased due to the declining economy, there is a need for bringing
TANF resources closer to welfare recipients in cities and to design and deliver services best suited to the local area and the local economy; and

7. **WHEREAS**, many families leaving the rolls either remain unemployed or work only sporadically, and most who have jobs are still poor, while many families are going without the services and resources needed to transition from welfare to self-sufficiency; and

8. **WHEREAS**, most people working who have left the TANF rolls are in entry level, low-paying jobs making less than $8/hr with an average yearly income of approximately $13,000/year; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the probability of long-term success in the labor market is strongly related to the level of educational attainment and skill level of the worker; and

10. **WHEREAS**, the Welfare-to-Work program was created as necessary compliment to the TANF program to provide Mayors with a direct role in using highly targeted funds to move long-term recipients with multiple barriers into work and now in the second phase of welfare reform, the need for targeted funds is even more pronounced; and

11. **WHEREAS**, with the sunset of the Welfare-to-Work legislation, cities will be left without a significant block of funds for their established Welfare-to-Work infrastructure, while still faced with huge numbers of those still on welfare living in cities; and

12. **WHEREAS**, Mayors know that a mix of work, training, education and supports based on individual needs and the local labor market is the most effective way to move a person into self-sufficiency; and

13. **WHEREAS**, the local workforce investment system under the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and the TANF system can leverage resources for their shared customers while adhering to their distinct roles to accomplish the common goal of a skilled workforce; and

14. **WHEREAS**, the current fragmented system has not met the needs of employers for a qualified workforce; and

15. **WHEREAS**, local elected officials and their local WIBS are in the best position to develop and deliver comprehensive local
workforce strategies, including strategies to move TANF recipients into the workforce and provide retention and advancement services to meet the needs of the individuals and area businesses; and

16. WHEREAS, the workforce system has the infrastructure, business leadership and expertise in developing programs to meet skills training needs; and

17. WHEREAS, Mayors are very concerned that states will have serious difficulty in meeting the President’s proposed 70 percent participation rate by 2007 which is more than double the current national participation rate of 30 percent and that states may only be able to meet these requirements by creating workfare programs; and

18. WHEREAS, Mayors are very concerned that the President’s proposal of a 40 hour work week with a mandatory 24 hours of work per week and a maximum of 3 months of training and education in every two years, will severely limit state and local flexibility which is central to TANF; and

19. WHEREAS, many workers who have been impacted by the events of September 11 and the current recession are workers that recently moved from the welfare system. Many workers are receiving a portion of some cash assistance, which is counting towards their five-year time limit,

20. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the nation’s governors to recognize the differential impact that welfare reform efforts are having in cities and urges governors to reinvest TANF surplus dollars back into the TANF system in order to focus on employment and training services for welfare recipients in cities; and

21. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for additional funding of at least $1 billion similar to Welfare-to-Work to be directed to cities and local areas with large concentrations of people remaining on welfare using a formula reflecting the concentration of those remaining, the greater concentration of poverty, the higher cost of servicing welfare recipients with multiple barriers and the need for longer-term assistance; and

22. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that state and/or county plans must use TANF funds for employment, training and retention-related programs and must describe in their plans how they
will function as a mandatory partner to the One-Stop system under WIA and provide funds which would flow through the WIA area to support such a system; and

23. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that local chief elected officials and their workforce boards should be given the capacity, flexibility and responsibility to develop workforce programs for their local area that address the employability needs of TANF recipients and the needs of employers; and

24. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that TANF reauthorization include education and training activities that address the removal of barriers to work including literacy, basic skills training, job readiness, substance abuse, mental health, addressing criminal records, count toward the work participation requirement; and

25. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for TANF reauthorization to maintain the current 50 percent participation rate and should include incentives for states to narrow the education and skills deficits identified in welfare recipients; and

26. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to include funding for a transitional jobs program in TANF reauthorization; and

27. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the workforce system and the TANF system leverage resources for shared customers—adults and youth—to provide them training to move them up the career ladder to self-sufficiency; and

28. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that TANF reauthorization should explicitly list youth development activities such as summer youth employment, job training, education and enrichment to make it clear that such activities are an appropriate use of TANF funds. In addition, funds should be made available to local WIBs and their Youth Councils to be coordinated with WIA youth funds to support summer youth work experience programs and year round youth programs which encourage school completion and occupational skill development, career awareness, and job and career advancement in conjunction with one-stop centers; and

29. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that state TANF plans should identify funds to spend on education, training and employment activities for non-custodial parents, including assistance in debt repayment, and should fund national demonstration
grants that support the development and enhancement of local models connecting the TANF, judicial, education and workforce systems; and

30. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that with the current unemployment rate at 6 percent nationally, and higher than that in many places in the country, especially cities, and the slow recovery of the current recession, Congress should provide national and/or state triggers, which would relax the five-year time limit and increase TANF grant levels during economic slowdowns so that work supports and other programs do not have to be dismantled to funnel more funds into cash assistance.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 13

Submitted By:

The Honorable Martin O’Malley
Mayor of Baltimore

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

**TANF REAUTHORIZATION: ESSENTIAL SUPPORTS FOR MOVING FAMILIES UP THE CAREER LADDER TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY**

1. **WHEREAS**, Congress is scheduled to reauthorize The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA) which provides block grants to states under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program, by September 30, 2002; and Mayors recognize that the first phase of welfare reform has been successful in terms of caseload reduction nationwide; and

2. **WHEREAS**, Mayors are concerned that the goal of self-sufficiency in the current law is not being met. Although millions of welfare recipients have left the rolls and gone to work, very few of them are near self-sufficiency; and

3. **WHEREAS**, self-sufficiency is not meeting the poverty line, nor becoming ineligible for cash assistance under TANF, nor becoming ineligible for social safety net programs like housing and food stamps. Self sufficiency is when a family can meet its basic needs for housing, food, health care, child care, transportation and taxes; and

4. **WHEREAS**, TANF reauthorization must fully fund supportive services essential to obtaining and retaining a job/career; and

5. **WHEREAS**, cities face unique challenges to welfare reform because they have a greater share of the nation’s welfare caseloads and have registered a much slower rate of decline, leaving many cities with a disproportionate share of hard-to-place recipients; and many of the hardest-to-serve welfare recipients live in some of the poorest, violent, isolated and blighted neighborhoods in America where poverty is an expectation and upward mobility is virtually unknown; and
6. **WHEREAS**, local elected officials will remain ultimately responsible for the welfare of most TANF recipients and TANF leavers; and

7. **WHEREAS**, supportive services including childcare, transportation, food stamps, housing supports, Medicaid, and upgrade skills training are key to enable former TANF recipients and other low-wage workers to continue working and must be in place so that people can not only obtain jobs, but retain them and move them up career ladders; and

8. **WHEREAS**, mayors are concerned about states that are using TANF funds for “supplantation” of state budgets by diverting welfare savings from their intended purpose of serving low-income families and using them for purposes unrelated to helping poor families; and

9. **WHEREAS**, TANF was designed to provide enormous flexibility based on the needs of each state and local area and mayors are very concerned that the President’s proposal reverses this and is too prescriptive to states,

10. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the reauthorization of TANF in its block grant form with at least an inflationary increase in funding; and that TANF “self-sufficiency” be defined as the ability of a family to meet its basic needs for housing, food, childcare, transportation, healthcare and taxes; and

11. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that incentives must be awarded based on a state’s ability to move families towards the goal of family self-sufficiency; and that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls on Congress to ensure that state TANF savings are used as intended to be reinvested into low-income families and not to supplant state spending; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that TANF reauthorization should provide local flexibility to design a mix of services to enable TANF recipients to meet the competing responsibilities of work, family and skill development; and

13. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that work supports must be provided beyond the date that individuals replace cash assistance with work income, including quality childcare, Medical Assistance coverage, support for drug treatment and mental health rehabilitation, transportation solutions that enhance job access and access to affordable public housing benefits; and
14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls for Congress to invest at least $20 billion for childcare through the Child Care Development Block Grant to ensure that two million more eligible children could receive assistance and that quality improvements can be made.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 40

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, a public consensus is emerging about the need to share the responsibility for providing safe, interesting, and enriching programs for children during out-of-school hours; and

3. WHEREAS, ensuring access to high-quality after-school programming for school-age children and their families increasingly is becoming a priority at the local, state, and national levels; and

4. WHEREAS, after-school programming promotes learning, enhances the physical, social, emotional, and moral development of children and youth, and provides support for working families; and

5. WHEREAS, children’s risk of becoming victims of a violent crime triples in the hours after school, and children and youth who are unsupervised are at greater risk of truancy, pregnancy, receiving poor grades, experiencing mental depression, and abusing tobacco, drugs, and alcohol; and

6. WHEREAS, children who attend high quality after-school programs experience greater academic success, develop stronger peer relations, have better emotional adjustment and conflict resolution skills, and better conduct in school compared to their peers who are not in after-school programs,

7. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The U.S. Conference of Mayors encourages the federal government to increase its investment in community-based after-school programs; and
8. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors requests funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Center program, which supports community efforts to expand out-of-school time programming, be increased to $1.5 billion.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 3

Submitted By:

The Honorable Bart Peterson
Mayor of Indianapolis

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

1. **WHEREAS,** in 1994, Congress and the White House broke new ground with GOALS 2000 national education goals legislation by including in federal law recognition of the arts as a core subject within a substantive curriculum. This recognition 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,** Congress passed and the President of the United States signed into law this year the new Elementary and Secondary Education reauthorization act, *No Child Left Behind,* which formally carried forward recognition of the arts as a core academic subject, but places an extraordinary emphasis on student testing in reading, writing and math; and

3. **WHEREAS,** a child’s education is not complete unless it includes the arts. A comprehensive strategy for a complete education includes high-quality, sequential instruction in the classroom, as well as participation and learning in community-based arts programs. Active participation and learning in the arts improve overall academic achievement, socialization, and preparation for college and the workforce; and

4. **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. Public schools have the responsibility for providing a complete education for all children. Students face challenges in knowing how to communicate in many ways, and schools must prepare them to meet the challenges; and

5. **WHEREAS,** the Arts Education Partnership recently released a new compendium of arts education research entitled, *Critical Links,* analyzing 62 rigorous studies and revealing the measurable links between learning in the arts and improved academic achievement, positive social development, and enhanced motivation towards learning; and
6. WHEREAS, arts education research findings in *Critical Links* suggest the following:

- **The arts help close the achievement gap.** The studies suggest that for young children, students from economically disadvantaged circumstances, and students needing remedial instruction, learning in the arts may be uniquely able to boost learning and academic achievement.

- **The arts improve the academic skills essential for reading and language development.** Certain forms of arts instruction enhance and complement basic reading instruction by associating letters, words, and phrases with sounds, sentences, and meanings. And, dramatic enactments by young children also are shown to produce more effective writing.

- **The arts build strong mathematical skills.** Studies have shown that certain music instruction that includes training in keyboard skills, develops spatial reasoning and spatial-temporal reasoning skills, which are fundamental to understanding and using mathematical ideas and concepts.

- **The arts advance the motivation to learn.** Motivation and the aspiration to pursue and sustain learning are essential to achievement in all areas of life. Learning in the arts nurtures these capacities, including active engagement, disciplined and sustained attention, persistence, and increases attendance and educational aspirations.

- **The arts promote positive social development.** Studies of student learning experiences in drama, music, dance and multi-arts activities show student growth in self-confidence, self-control, self-identity, conflict resolution, collaboration, empathy and social tolerance; and

7. WHEREAS, the arts also have a measurable impact on youth at risk in deterring delinquent behavior and truancy problems while increasing overall academic performance among those youth engaged in after-school and summer arts programs targeted towards delinquency prevention; and

8. WHEREAS, the President has proposed substantial funding for *No Child Left Behind* education reform with an emphasis on testing in reading, writing and math; however, zero funding has been proposed for the Arts in Education section of this bill. Last year, Congress appropriated $30 million in grant programs for the Arts in Education section to help develop models of rigorous arts education programs in the schools,
to support the ongoing arts education work of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts and VSA arts, and to provide professional development of arts educators,

9. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that the United States Conference of Mayors urges Congress to appropriate $36 million to the Arts in Education section, in the U.S. Department of Education’s Fund for Improvement of Education, in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 2003. We further urge local school districts and administrators to maximize use of available federal education funds to deliver high quality arts instruction and to integrate the arts into other core subjects.

Projected Cost: $36 million
Resolution No. 41

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Michael A. Guido
Mayor of Dearborn

DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY INVESTMENT TRUST

1. WHEREAS, our emerging knowledge-based economy makes access to technology and ongoing education a national imperative; and

2. WHEREAS, historically, federal investment in education, from the 19th century Land-Grant Colleges Act to the 20th Century GI Bill, and federal investment in research and development such as National Institute for Health and the National Science Foundation, have led to great societal and economic advances; and

3. WHEREAS, further, the United States has made an enormous ($2.25 billion/year) investment in connecting classrooms to the Internet and bridging the "digital divide", thus increasing the percentage of classrooms in public K-12 schools connected to the Internet from 3 percent in 1994 to 77 percent in 2000; and

4. WHEREAS, the United States needs to invest in content and applications to leverage this increased access to hardware and networking infrastructure; and

5. WHEREAS, there have been a number of recent proposals to maximize the public benefits of new communications technologies such as the Internet, software, and broadband networks, for example, Lawrence Grossman and Newton Minow have proposed creating a Digital Opportunity Investment Trust, which would support innovative uses of digital technologies for education, lifelong learning, and the transformation of our civic and cultural institutions; and
6. **WHEREAS**, under their proposal, $18 billion in revenue from upcoming spectrum auctions would be allocated to capitalize the trust fund; and

7. **WHEREAS**, the Trust would stimulate innovative ideas and models designed to enhance learning, broaden knowledge, encourage an informed citizenry, bring the contents of the nation’s libraries, museums, universities and schools into the digital age, and help these institutions teach the skills and disciplines needed in an information-based economy,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The United States Conference of Mayors endorses the concept of a Digital Opportunity Investment Trust, to be established by the aforementioned spectrum auctions, and urges Congress to move forward on legislation to implement this Trust; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The United States Conference of Mayors urges Congress to enact such safeguards as are necessary to see that a significant allocation of these funds benefit K-12 public school students as well as communities significantly impacted by the "digital divide"

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 24

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Dannel P. Malloy
Mayor of Stamford

PUBLIC SAFETY SPECTRUM

1. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors recognizes that when public safety officials representing different disciplines and jurisdictions converge onto a single scene, they must be able to share information quickly; and

2. WHEREAS, local police departments, fire departments and emergency medical teams are usually the first responders to an emergency; and

3. WHEREAS, these first responders are under increasing pressures from both natural disasters and terrorist threats; and

4. WHEREAS, it has been recognized for years that first responders often do not have the tools to communicate effectively in an emergency, both to their colleagues inside their organization and to other departments and agencies; and

5. WHEREAS, this lack of interoperability between agencies can severely hinder public-safety officials in providing a coordinated response to critical incidents; and

6. WHEREAS, the 800 MHZ band is notorious for interference problems between public safety spectrum and commercial users; and

7. WHEREAS, the current 800 MHZ band is insufficient to meet increasing voice and data needs and will not meet future needs under projected population growth and demographic changes; and
8. **WHEREAS**, there is 24 MHZ of spectrum set aside for public safety use in the 700 MHZ band as part of television broadcasters’ transition to digital television; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the replacement cost of the aging public safety wireless infrastructure is more than $18 billion; and

10. **WHEREAS**, the cost of public safety radio infrastructure and equipment is a tremendous burden on local governments,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges that the 24 MHZ of spectrum in the 700 MHZ band be made available for local public safety uses as quickly as possible; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors requests that the federal government assists local governments with the tremendous cost of outfitting public safety agencies with communications hardware that facilitates interoperable communications between a variety of agencies.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 42

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Michael A. Guido
Mayor of Dearborn

DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY INVESTMENT TRUST

1. WHEREAS, our emerging knowledge-based economy makes access to technology and ongoing education a national imperative; and

2. WHEREAS, historically, federal investment in education, from the 19th century Land-Grant Colleges Act to the 20th Century GI Bill, and federal investment in research and development such as National Institute for Health and the National Science Foundation, have led to great societal and economic advances; and

3. WHEREAS, further, the United States has made an enormous ($25 billion/year) investment in connecting classrooms to the Internet and bridging the "digital divide", thus increasing the percentage of classrooms in public K-12 schools connected to the Internet from 3 percent in 1994 to 77 percent in 2000; and

4. WHEREAS, the United States needs to invest in content and applications to leverage this increased access to hardware and networking infrastructure; and

5. WHEREAS, there have been a number of recent proposals to maximize the public benefits of new communications technologies such as the Internet, software, and broadband networks, for example, Lawrence Grossman and Newton Minow have proposed creating a Digital Opportunity Investment Trust, which would support innovative uses of digital technologies for education, lifelong learning,
and the transformation of our civic and cultural institutions; and

6. **WHEREAS**, under their proposal, $18 billion in revenue from upcoming spectrum auctions would be allocated to capitalize the trust fund; and

7. **WHEREAS**, the Trust would stimulate innovative ideas and models designed to enhance learning, broaden knowledge, encourage an informed citizenry, bring the contents of the nation’s libraries, museums, universities and schools into the digital age, and help these institutions teach the skills and disciplines needed in an information-based economy,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The United States Conference of Mayors endorses the concept of a Digital Opportunity Investment Trust, to be established by the aforementioned spectrum auctions, and urges Congress to move forward on legislation to implement this Trust; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The United States Conference of Mayors urges Congress to enact such safeguards as are necessary to see that a significant allocation of these funds benefit K-12 public school students as well as communities significantly impacted by the "digital divide".

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 43

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Michael A. Guido
Mayor of Dearborn

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
CABLE MODEM DECLARATORY ORDER

1. WHEREAS, The United States Conference of Mayors is eager to facilitate the timely roll out of competitive broadband services to every constituent in their communities; and

2. WHEREAS, The United States Conference of Mayors have a long and distinguished history of working in partnership with the cable television industry to provide access, first to cable television, and today access to broadband Internet access via cable modem services; and

3. WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission on March 15, 2002 issued a declaratory order finding that cable modem service offered over a cable system is an "interstate information service"; and

4. WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission simultaneously issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking raising a series of questions about how this interstate information service should be treated for purpose of public rights-of-ways access and other interactions with local communities and cable modem subscribers; and

5. WHEREAS, The United States Conference of Mayors recognizes that cities want to make sure that every citizen has access to the Internet for communications and education and underscores that cable modem will be the
primary Internet service in the future; and

6. WHEREAS, cities cannot ensure that all citizens have access to this technology unless the service is provided under the universal coverage requirement of a franchise contract; and

7. WHEREAS, failure to recognize that cable modem services are a "cable service" will jeopardize consumer protection for cable modem services; and

8. WHEREAS, as well as $300 million in 2002 and billions of dollars of cable franchise fees in the years to come will be jeopardized; and

9. WHEREAS, the declaratory order comes at a time when local governments are being faced with tremendous additional costs in areas such as security following September 11th attacks; and

10. WHEREAS, local communities rely on this revenue to fund budgeted local projects such as street maintenance; and

11. WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission ruling robs local government of their rights to charge cable monopolies a fair rent for the use of public property; and

12. WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission is engaged in a proceeding to determine the implications of such a characterization on local government ability to manage access to rights-of-ways, charge cable franchise fees and provide consumer protection in the area of cable modem service; and

13. WHEREAS, The United States Conference of Mayors has joined with the National League of Cities, The National Association of Counties, The International Municipal Lawyers Association, and The National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors to form the Alliance of Local Officials Against Preemption (ALOAP) to pursue legal and regulatory actions at the Federal Communications Commission, before the Congress and in the Federal Courts,

14. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The Unites States
Conference of Mayors calls upon the Federal Communications Commission to amend its characterization of cable modem service to be a cable service, returning to local government the ability to protect consumers as well as forcing cable to pay the rent it had agreed to for access to rights-of-ways; and

15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that The United States Conference of Mayors calls upon the Congress to affirm the important and necessary role that Local Franchising Authorities must play in the orderly and efficient deployment of cable modem services.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 44

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Michael A. Guido
Mayor of Dearborn

RIGHTS-OF-WAYS

1. WHEREAS, local officials are eager to facilitate timely roll out of competitive broadband services in their communities; and

2. WHEREAS, public rights-of-ways are scarce and valuable real estate assets held by local government either in fee or in trust for the people of that community; and

3. WHEREAS, a recent study by TeleCommUnity estimated that the value of public rights-of-ways managed by local governments to be at least $6 trillion and may be as much $7.1 trillion; and

4. WHEREAS, the impact of granting access to the rights-of-ways has extensive impact on local communities, including the administrative costs associated with the granting of the franchise and or permits; the traffic delays and restricting of access to local businesses as well as the threat to property and people arising from a street opening; and

5. WHEREAS, every time a street is cut, regardless of new technologies and techniques, such street cuts dramatically reduces the lifetime of the street, necessitating additional capital expenditures by local taxpayers; and

6. WHEREAS, the cost for local taxpayers of allowing access to public rights-of-ways extends well beyond direct costs of the employees responsible for granting permits and inspecting construction; and
7. WHEREAS, as far back as 1823, the United States Supreme Court in *St. Louis v. Western Union Tel* recognized local governments' property interest in the rights-of-ways and the right to demand rent for access to same; and

8. WHEREAS, Congress in enacting Section 253 of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 reaffirmed local governments right to collect reasonable rent for use of access to public rights-of-ways by telecommunications providers; and

9. WHEREAS, Congress had previously established in the Cable Act that it was reasonable to charge cable operators up to five percent (5%) of gross revenues for access to public rights-of-ways,

10. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Federal Communications Commission, the Congress, as well as the telecommunications industry to respect local government’s right to manage local infrastructure in an effective manner; and

11. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors underscores that local taxpayers not be required to subsidize the telecommunications industry by being denied the ability to recover the expenses associated with access to the rights-of-ways and a fair and reasonable rent.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 45

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Michael A. Guido
Mayor of Dearborn

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BROADBAND SERVICES

1. WHEREAS, high speed (broadband) Internet services are critical new productivity tools for education and business; and

2. WHEREAS, local officials recognize the critical nature of ensuring that all citizens have reasonable access to these technologies, regardless of their income; and

3. WHEREAS, the Universal Service Fund for Libraries and Schools (E-Rate) has been a significant factor in assisting schools and libraries to connect to the Internet; and

4. WHEREAS, the Technology Opportunities Program (TOP) has served communities across the nation by providing critically needed matching funds, allowing for innovative demonstration projects; and

5. WHEREAS, ensuring access to the tools of the future not be limited by geography, race or class,

6. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The United States Conference of Mayors calls upon the Congress and Administration to continue and where appropriate increase the level of support available to: Universal Service Fund for Schools and Libraries, and Technological Opportunities Program; and

7. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Universal Service Fund be expanded to include all advanced telecommunications services delivered via wire, including cable modem services.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 46

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

ESTABLISHING HIGHWAY AND TRANSIT PROGRAM GOALS IN
TEA-21 REAUTHORIZATION

1. WHEREAS, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, the largest, single public works investment in the nation’s history, will expire in September, 2003; and

2. WHEREAS, over the six years of its authorization, this legislation provides spending of more than $165 billion for core highway programs and more than $36 billion for public transit systems to the state, regional and local agencies, including transit providers; and

3. WHEREAS, The United States Conference of Mayors is interested in the reauthorization of this important transportation infrastructure measure; and

4. WHEREAS, the more than 1,050 member cities of the U.S. Conference of Mayors are dedicated to growing this important program; maintaining the funding guarantees in TEA-21; and streamlining the delivery of the various TEA-21 programs; and

5. WHEREAS, it is vitally important to preserve a strong and expanding federal investment in the surface transportation system of our county; and

6. WHEREAS, it has been determined from local government experience with TEA-21 that retaining the basic principals of TEA-21, including a needs based transit program will benefit local communities; and

7. WHEREAS, it has been good public policy and in our best interest to guarantee that funds collected in the Highway and Transit Trust Funds are spent for those purposes and not diverted to other government programs, and it is
critical to maintain the so-called “firewalls” provision of TEA-21; and

8. WHEREAS, it is important to our cities and our transit systems that the public transit program continue to grow to meet the expanding investment needs of our cities; and

9. WHEREAS, it is central to our cities and our transit systems that increased local control over TEA-21 funds be seriously considered in the new law; and

10. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors strongly urge the development of a seamless transportation system by connecting all modal elements to ensure the efficient movement of people and goods; and

11. WHEREAS, a recent Texas Transportation Institution study estimates the cost of congestion in just 68 urban areas has grown from $21 billion in 1982 to $78 billion in 1999; and

12. WHEREAS, the length of the congestion period increased from 2 to 3 hours in 1982, to 5 or 6 hours by 1999; and

13. WHEREAS, it is essential that our cities have the resources to combat increasing urban congestion; and

14. WHEREAS, the flexibility programs built into TEA-21 have proven to be highly beneficial to our city governments; and

15. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors recognizes increased investment is needed in the federal bridge program to address the issue of the substantial backlog of deficient bridges nationally; and

16. WHEREAS, greater targeting of these funds to bridges owned by local government should be required so that funds go where the problems of substandard bridges are the greatest; and

17. WHEREAS, to maintain a level playing field between highway and transit interests it is critical that the existing matching shares of 80% federal and 20% local as stated in TEA-21 be maintained; and
18. **WHEREAS,** The U.S. Conference of Mayors recognizes the importance of local government in protecting its citizens and the nation’s surface transportation infrastructure urge Congress to establish a direct funding source to local governments in order to carry out these responsibilities,

19. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Administration and the Congress to build upon the strengths of TEA-21 and provide even greater flexibility and funding for local governments in the reauthorization of the bill.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 47

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

ESTABLISHING URBAN DESIGN STANDARDS FOR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

1. WHEREAS, current transportation infrastructure standards on lane widths, bridge design, sound barriers, street lighting and other facets for construction and reconstruction do not take into account the fixed rights-of-ways; and existing infrastructure most often found in high density urban areas; and

2. WHEREAS, cities must request variances on a project by project basis if the project needs vary from current transportation infrastructure standards; and

3. WHEREAS, requesting variances results in delays in project design approvals which lead to higher costs,

4. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the U.S. Department of Transportation and Congress to establish a set of standards for urban areas which will reflect the unique situations found in cities and thereby facilitate design approvals.

Project Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 48

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable James K. Hahn
Mayor of Los Angeles

SUPPORT FOR INCREASED AVIATION SECURITY

1. WHEREAS, it has been seven months since the passage of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act which symbolized a complete change in the way the nation approaches and conducts security for our nation’s air transportation system; and

2. WHEREAS, above all, The U.S. Conference of Mayors wants to assure the flying public that we are committed to ensuring the safety and security of airports; and

3. WHEREAS, within 36 hours of the September 11th terrorists attacks, The U.S. Conference of Mayors issued a call for the full federalization of all airport security screening; and

4. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors adopted A National Action Plan for Safety and Security In America’s Cities during the 70th Winter Meeting that increased aviation security by calling for:

! A fully federalized force at points of passenger, baggage and cargo inspections;
! Immediate funding to pay for increased airport security;
! Federal assistance and guarantees to ensure airport financial stability;
! Airline workforce protection and relief for affected businesses;
! Airside improvements;
! Imposed airspace restrictions and heightened security on all general aviation and charter flights throughout the U.S.;
! Resume full operations at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport
! Screening of 100 percent of checked luggage; and
5. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors wants to underscore our strong support for increased security requirements at our nation’s airports; and

6. WHEREAS, passengers are accepting the new process and returning to airports with new confidence; and

7. WHEREAS, The Security Act set a series of tough deadlines that the Transportation Security Administration is attempting to meet; and

8. WHEREAS, more will have to be accomplished by the Transportation Security Administration and the nation’s airports before the year end deadline; and

9. WHEREAS, The U.S. Conference of Mayors fully expects the Transportation Security Administration to have explosive detection systems in use at all commercial airports allowing it to screen every bag that goes on a passenger airplane by December 31, 2002; and

10. WHEREAS, under the aviation and security law, federal employees are to have replaced private security screeners at all 429 commercial airports by November 19, 2002,

11. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors fully expects Congress and the Transportation Security Administration to provide both direction and the means that will allow all airports to accomplish the daunting task of meeting the statutory deadlines that are supported by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No.49

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Patrick Henry Hays
Mayor of North Little Rock

The Honorable John Robert Smith
Mayor of Meridian

AMTRAK

1. WHEREAS, the national Amtrak passenger rail system serves over 500 cities and communities across the country and provides safe, efficient and affordable mobility for millions of Americans each year; and

2. WHEREAS, ridership on Amtrak trains has increased 19% since 1996 and reached a total of 23.5 million riders in 2001 and demand for rail services continues to be strong on both corridor and long-distance trains; and

3. WHEREAS, the terrorist attacks of September 11th highlighted the value of Amtrak; and

4. WHEREAS, Amtrak ridership in the eight months since the attacks has remained strong despite a weak economy, significant reductions in travel and tourism and sharp declines in domestic air travel; and

5. WHEREAS, Amtrak provides clean, energy-efficient mobility, which can help, reduce the heavy U.S. dependence on imported oil; and

6. WHEREAS, travel by Amtrak uses 38% less energy (btu) per passenger mile than does travel by commercial airline; and

7. WHEREAS, state and local governments see the national Amtrak system as an essential way to assure future mobility for their regions but need the federal government to partner with them in making the rail investment (as the federal government does for highway,
air and transit investments); and

8. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. government has significantly undercapitalized the national Amtrak system for decades, failed to provide passenger rail with a dedicated secure source of funding like other modes enjoy and require Amtrak alone to achieve operating self-sufficiency; and

9. **WHEREAS**, no comparable national passenger rail system in the world has succeeded without operating subsidies; certainly no system has ever succeeded without substantial public capital investment; and

10. **WHEREAS**, Amtrak has reached a critical juncture and will be forced to implement extensive service cuts nationwide unless federal funding is substantially increased above current levels; and

11. **WHEREAS**, The Department of Transportation Inspector General says Amtrak needs $1 billion annually for capital alone; and

12. **WHEREAS**, Amtrak has requested $1.2 billion for FY 2003,

13. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Administration and the Congress to provide at least $2 billion for Amtrak in FY 2003 to sustain our national intercity passenger rail system over the next year; and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Administration and the Congress to provide at least an additional $775 million to cover security upgrades and improvements; and

15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Administration and the Congress to make a commitment to provide stable and adequate funding for the national Amtrak passenger rail network and infrastructure; and

16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors opposes privatizing passenger rail as the Amtrak Reform Council has suggested; and
17. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that this proposal is exactly the reason Amtrak was created in the first place.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 50

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kenneth L. Barr
Mayor of Fort Worth

The Honorable Richard M. Daley
Mayor of Chicago

The Honorable Ross 'Rocky' C. Anderson
Mayor of Salt Lake City

RAILROAD WHISTLE BAN

1. WHEREAS, the sounding of locomotive horns or whistles at grade crossings has been a universal safety precaution since the late 1800s; and

2. WHEREAS, many urban communities have been working to silence the horns due to the detrimental affects the noise pollution has on the quality of life in their communities; and

3. WHEREAS, the link between increased railroad crossing safety and the sounding of train horns has not been proven; and

4. WHEREAS, numerous communities have adopted local whistle ban ordinances, which may, for example, ban locomotives from sounding their whistles at certain hours of the night or in certain areas of the community; and

5. WHEREAS, the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) has published a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that would implement a statutory requirement that locomotive horns sound at every public highway-rail grade crossing unless certain criteria are met; and

6. WHEREAS, the safe operation of some of the proposed upgrades, has been seen as controversial; and

7. WHEREAS, the proximity to active rail lines where whistles are blown severely restricts the availability of federal housing assistance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD); and
8. WHEREAS, the proposed rule calls for certain safety upgrades at highway-rail grade crossing for cities to establish and maintain their existing whistle bans but provides no funding, thereby producing an unfunded mandate at a high cost to cities,

9. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the Federal Railroad Administration to move quickly on the implementation of a final rule that will recognize and meet the needs of urban areas where rail activity is frequent and on the rise and facilitate the process of implementing whistle bans; and

10. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the Administration to include federal funding for any final rule that is issued by the Federal Railroad Administration in order to provide local governments with the financial resources necessary to upgrade their current safety measures at street-highway-rail grade crossings if such an upgrade is deemed necessary.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No.51

Submitted By:

The Honorable Thomas M. Menino
Mayor of Boston

The Honorable James K. Hahn
Mayor of Los Angeles

The Honorable Beverly O’Neill
Mayor of Long Beach

NATIONAL SEAPORT SECURITY

1. WHEREAS, U.S. port security is an integral part of homeland defense; and

2. WHEREAS, U.S. seaports play an important role in the movement of military forces; and

3. WHEREAS, U.S. seaports handled over $737 billion in containerized cargo last year and the nation’s 20 largest ports handle over 95 percent of U.S. international trade; and

4. WHEREAS, the volume of imported containerized cargo is expected to more than double by the year 2020; and

5. WHEREAS, U.S. seaports provide for the movement of commerce throughout the nation and the world and therefore are critical to the economy; and

6. WHEREAS, public seaports generate, both directly and indirectly, significant national economic benefits, including 13 million seaport related jobs, $494 billion in personal income, $5 trillion in business sales, $743 billion to the nation’s Gross Domestic Product, and $199.5 billion in federal, state, and local tax revenues; and

7. WHEREAS, The United States maritime industry includes more than 100 public seaport authorities that are owned and operated by local government that manage and promote the continuous flow of waterborne international commerce; and
8. **WHEREAS**, the attacks of September 11th increased awareness of the importance of guarding America’s seaports and the need for all ports to have a comprehensive security plans; and

9. **WHEREAS**, there is a consensus that protecting international seaport borders should be the responsibility of a partnership of federal, state, local governments, and private industry; and

10. **WHEREAS**, there is an immediate need to significantly upgrade the security and infrastructure of our nation’s seaports to increase the scrutiny of port traffic and conduct more inspections without slowing the movement of commerce; and

11. **WHEREAS**, the Interagency Commission on Crime and Security as U.S. Seaports has estimated that costs for security improvements could range from as much as $12 million to $50 million per seaport; and

12. **WHEREAS**, while the $93 million for Seaport Security Grants made available by Congress to the Maritime Administration will help public seaports meet their immediate needs to upgrade existing security infrastructure, public seaports need significant additional federal grant funds to continue their security upgrades,

13. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Congress and the Administration to provide flexible federal funds to meet the unique local needs of major U.S. seaports in order to strengthen the security and anti-terrorism efforts of America’s cities; and

14. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the creation of a federal grant program to enable ports to utilize new technologies and install security enhancements where their need and utility could be demonstrated; and

15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors supports the implementation of the new Port Security Grants Program by the Transportation Security Administration to finance security enhancements at
national seaports; and

16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that the Conference encourages the federal government to enhance the communication among ports, local seaport security committees, labor and federal agencies such as the FBI, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the U.S. Customs Service in order for port cities to protect our nation’s ports and waterways.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 52

Submitted By:

The Honorable Ron Gonzales
Mayor of San Jose

RAILROAD ACCESS

1. WHEREAS, when Amtrak was created through the Rail Passenger Service Act in 1971, it was granted guaranteed access to the freight railroad network to operate intercity rail; and

2. WHEREAS, the purpose of this guaranteed access for Amtrak was to maintain the dual use of the country’s railroad network for both freight and passenger rail services; and

3. WHEREAS, although Amtrak still must negotiate with the private freight railroads on access-related issues, it has the ability to utilize the federal Surface Transportation Board (STB) to resolve these issues should an impasse be reached in its negotiations with the private freight railroads; and

4. WHEREAS, at that time, Congress did not anticipate the need for other public transit providers to access freight rail corridors to operate commuter rail service or to extend their light rail systems; and

5. WHEREAS, many public transit providers throughout the country are experiencing difficulties in negotiating the necessary agreements with the private freight railroads to access these corridors for passenger rail purposes, causing delays to completing passenger rail expansion projects and implementing new public transit services; and

6. WHEREAS, public transit providers currently do not have any leverage in their negotiations with the private freight railroads over access-related issues; and

7. WHEREAS, of the more than 200 New Starts projects authorized for funding in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), approximately half
contemplate utilizing excess capacity in existing freight corridors; and

8. **WHEREAS**, organizations representing public transit interests have been attempting, with little success, to dialogue with the trade association representing the private freight railroads to establish a dispute resolution process within the STB for railroad access issues, and to develop mechanisms to motivate the private freight railroads to come to the table to negotiate in good faith on these issues; and

9. **WHEREAS**, for the past two years, legislation has been introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives that would allow public transit operators to take disputes over rights-of-way and other operating issues with the private freight railroads to the STB for resolution; and

10. **WHEREAS**, providing commuter rail, light rail and other passenger rail operators with the same guaranteed access rights to the freight railroad network as Amtrak would: (a) provide them with much-needed leverage in their negotiations with the private freight railroads; (b) provide them with a mechanism to resolve issues in those situations in which an impasse is reached; and (c) prevent delays to passenger rail projects and services resulting from prolonged negotiations,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors, either through the reauthorization of TEA-21 or through separate legislation, supports granting to commuter rail, light rail and other public transit operators the same guaranteed access to the freight railroad network as Amtrak; and

12. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Conference supports establishing a mechanism within the STB or some other appropriate federal entity to resolve disputes between public transit operators and the private freight railroads on freight railroad access issues.

Projected Cost:
Resolution No. 53

Submitted By:

The Honorable Ron Gonzales
Mayor of San Jose

RAIL ISSUES

1. WHEREAS, America needs a balanced transportation system that provides alternatives for travelers; and

2. WHEREAS, passenger rail transportation provides an important means to help alleviate growing highway and airport congestion; and

3. WHEREAS, many state and local governments already see passenger rail service as an essential element necessary to assure future mobility for their citizens; and

4. WHEREAS, current federal funding levels for investment in rail passenger projects are inadequate to support the growing demand for improvement and expansion of rail passenger services; and

5. WHEREAS, increased federal funding is necessary to foster the growth of all modes of passenger rail and public transportation; and

6. WHEREAS, the federal government needs to work in partnership with state and local agencies to increase the country’s investment in rail passenger services; and

7. WHEREAS, the federal government must, in the near term, provide sufficient funding to Amtrak to assure the continuation of our national passenger rail network; and

8. WHEREAS, many commuter rail operations rely upon Amtrak facilities and contract services, and such arrangements must continue without disruption; and

9. WHEREAS, the current Amtrak system is an essential network that supports the development and current operations of intercity rail, high-speed rail, commuter rail, and other passenger rail services; and
10. WHEREAS, any changes to Amtrak’s institutional structure must protect the integrity of this network, as well as honor existing contracts, commitments and financial arrangements, including provisions of existing contract services to some commuter railroads,

11. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon the Administration and Congress to support increased investment in the overall growth of passenger rail, which includes intercity rail, regional high-speed rail, commuter rail, heavy rail, light rail, and other passenger rail transit systems; and

12. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Conference urges Congress and the Administration to support investment in Amtrak, while at the same time, give full consideration to the impact that any legislation on Amtrak’s institutional structure may have on commuter rail services and on public transportation services generally.

Projected Cost:
Resolution No. 54

Submitted By:

The Honorable Ron Gonzales
Mayor of San Jose

TEA-21 REAUTHORIZATION RESOLUTION:
RAIL ISSUES

1. WHEREAS, America is confronting a myriad of challenges facing our transportation system; and

2. WHEREAS, demand for transportation services is increasing, and it is critical that we develop a strategy for new investments in our nation’s physical infrastructure; and

3. WHEREAS, many areas in our country are experiencing congested roadways and railways, severe overcrowding of public transportation vehicles, and gridlock at airports; and

4. WHEREAS, adding to the capacity of our roadways, public transportation infrastructure, airports, railroads, and port facilities will be critical to our ability to sustain strong economic growth in future years; and

5. WHEREAS, the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) has been successful in encouraging more efficient investment of federal transportation dollars, and in providing for greater transportation funding flexibility for meeting the diverse needs of states and localities; and

6. WHEREAS, TEA-21 also has strengthened the partnership among federal, state and local governments, and encouraged the development of multi-modal transportation systems; and

7. WHEREAS, TEA-21 has yielded unprecedented levels of funding for highways and transit by guaranteeing that transportation revenues actually are spent on transportation needs; and
8. **WHEREAS**, despite the successes of TEA-21, the current level of federal investment has not kept up with the steadily growing demand for transportation and for improved maintenance of existing transportation infrastructure; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the basic programmatic framework of TEA-21, which consists of a core highway program, a core transit program, and flexible funding programs designed to allow localities to determine the transportation capital improvements that best meet their needs, should be preserved, though some minor changes to certain specific elements of TEA-21 may need to be considered; and

10. **WHEREAS**, the broadest definition possible of what constitutes “local match” for New Starts projects should be established and should include taking into consideration projects built locally without any New Starts dollars that are part of an integrated system; and

11. **WHEREAS**, while the existing transit matching shares should be maintained, those local communities that step forward with significant local and non-federal resources for their New Starts projects should be rewarded, in some manner, through the Federal Transit Administration’s (FTA) evaluation process for New Starts projects; and

12. **WHEREAS**, FTA’s New Starts evaluation process should provide recognition for communities that make a significant commitment to transit-oriented development and that practice smart-growth land-use planning principles; and

13. **WHEREAS**, Congress should consider reforms to the New Starts Program to ensure that appropriations are consistent with a project’s funding plan contained in its Full Funding Grant Agreement (FFGA) in order to avoid situations in which a project sponsor has to incur debt to cover federal funding shortfalls and has to seek appropriations after the project is completed and in revenue service; and

14. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U.S. Conference of Mayors calls upon Congress and the Administration to provide long-term, sustained investment in the nation’s transportation infrastructure that is adequate to meet
the significant needs through the reauthorization of TEA-21,

15. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Conference calls upon Congress and the Administration to retain the existing, needs-based transit program structure, and refrain from imposing a state cap on federal transit funding allocations or providing for a state-by-state minimum allocation for transit should be resisted; and

16. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Conference urges Congress and the Administration to establish the highest possible guaranteed spending levels for the federal transit title as a whole, as well for individual programs within the transit title, including for the Section 5307 Urbanized Area (UZA) Formula Program; the Section 5309 News Starts, Fixed Guideway Modernization and Bus/Bus Facilities Programs; and the Jobs Access/Reverse Commute Program; and

17. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the Conference urges Congress and the Administration to give consideration to improving certain aspects of the New Starts Program, particularly relating to local initiatives designed to enhance the effectiveness of their projects.

Projected Cost: Unknown
1. WHEREAS, thirty three states are currently participating in an effort called the Streamlined Sales Tax Project to simplify state and local sales and use taxes to make them uniform and easy for all sellers, particularly out-of-state merchants, to collect and remit to state and local governments; and

2. WHEREAS, currently many out-of-state sellers do not collect state and local sales and use taxes because the Supreme Court has ruled in 1967 and again in 1992 that it would be overly burdensome and too costly to require sellers to know the different tax rates, and keep up with the changes in thousands of different state and local governments in which they do not have any physical presence; and

3. WHEREAS, according to a study released by the University of Tennessee in 2001, state and local governments will lose an estimated $45.2 billion in annual revenues in 2006 and $54.8 billion by 2011 due uncollected taxes on remote sales; and

4. WHEREAS, the Supreme Court’s Bellas Hess and Quill decisions pre-date the Internet and much of the high tech in use today. In today’s world technology has made it possible for companies like Amazon.Com to track a variety of details about its 28 million products and 25 million customers; and
5. **WHEREAS**, this same technology can be used to facilitate the collection of sales and use taxes and the Streamlined Sales Tax Project is in the process of developing software (which will show tax rates based on a customer’s zip code) and making it available to out-of-state merchants in order to make collection on remote sales simple and easy; and

6. **WHEREAS**, states involved in the Streamlined Sales Tax Project are planning to complete action on a uniform, simplification plan by the end of the summer of 2002. And after the plan is approved, each participating state will enter a multi-state agreement to implement the plan, and be expected to make the necessary changes in their sales and use tax laws to bring them in conformity with the terms of the multi-state agreement; and

7. **WHEREAS**, at a meeting in April 2002 in Dearborn, the Streamlined Sales Tax Implementing States voted to modify the terms of the proposed agreement to allow local governments to continue the practice of taxing some items that their states do not tax. An earlier draft of the proposal threatened to eliminate this practice by limiting states and localities to a uniform tax base (taxable items), and by limiting each state to a single sales tax rate and each local government to a single sales tax rate; and

8. **WHEREAS**, many states currently exempt some items (such as food) from their sales tax but allow their local governments to tax them. The limitation in the earlier draft would have forced states to choose between two very unpopular choices—either increase taxes by applying the state’s sales tax to the exempt items or eliminate the local option tax, which provides a huge revenue source for some local governments; and

9. **WHEREAS**, under the compromise adopted last April, state and local governments will be limited to a uniform tax base, and each local government would be limited to a single sales tax rate while the state would be limited to a single general sales tax rate with the option of having one additional rate that could be zero. This will allow local governments to continue to tax some items that their states apply a zero tax rate; and

10. **WHEREAS**, representatives from some states who opposed the
compromise plan are expected to offer amendments at the upcoming meetings of the Streamlined Sales Tax Implementing States to change the agreement back to the earlier draft language that poses a problem for local governments,

11. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that The United States Conference of Mayors urges the Streamlined Sales Tax Implementing States to retain the language recommended by Illinois State Senator Steven Rauschenberger and adopted on April 13, which will allow local governments to continue to tax some items that the states apply a zero tax rate to.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 56

Submitted By:

The Honorable Shirley Dean
Mayor of Berkeley

SUPPORTING THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

1. WHEREAS, the United States Bureau of the Census is developing the American Community Survey to produce more timely information about our nation’s people and communities, and to focus decennial census efforts on achieving a more accurate population count; and

2. WHEREAS, in 1996, the United States Bureau of the Census began testing the American Community Survey in response to bi-partisan requests from Congress after the 1990 Census to respond to the problem that decennial census data has diminishing utility during the decade between decennial censuses; and

3. WHEREAS, the American Community Survey, as part of the 2010 Census Re-engineering effort, is an alternative method of administering the long form component of the decennial census which will result in yearly data releases instead of the current releases once every ten years; and

4. WHEREAS, questions on the American Community Survey are essentially the same as those on the Census 2000 long form, which were required by federal laws, regulations, or court decisions; and

5. WHEREAS, the Bureau of the Census will make every effort to partner with state, local and tribal governments officials to educate the nation about the census and to keep American citizens and residents informed about the survey’s uses, benefits and protections; and

6. WHEREAS, as the American Community Survey is a component of the decennial census, respondents will be protected by the same privacy and confidentiality protections afforded to all respondents of the traditional decennial census; and
7. WHEREAS, through the American Community Survey the Bureau of the Census will provide data to all levels of government to empower state, local and tribal elected, appointed and career officials to track the status of the communities they serve; and

8. WHEREAS, the American Community Survey has demonstrated its usefulness as a decision-making tool for mayors and administrators and legislators during its testing phase with a data release that demonstrated emerging regional trends in a timely manner; and

9. WHEREAS, in 2004 the American Community Survey will make long form socio-economic data available to places with populations larger than 65,000, and in 2008 all levels of geography will have long form socio-economic data available; and

10. WHEREAS, full funding is necessary in fiscal year 2003 to launch the survey nationwide, with an adequate sample size and effective outreach to historically hard-to-reach populations,

11. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that The United States Conference of Mayors hereby supports the American Community Survey and the Census Bureau’s 2010 Re-engineering effort, and seeks continued partnership with the Census Bureau as the 2010 Re-engineering effort develops throughout the decade; and

12. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The United States Conference of Mayors urges Congress to fully fund the American Community Survey at the level requested by the Administration for fiscal year 2003, and make a long-term commitment to fund this effort at adequate levels in future fiscal years.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 57

Submitted By:

The Honorable Michael Guido
Mayor of Dearborn

The Honorable Shirley Dean
Mayor of Berkeley

URGING THAT FOREIGN INVESTORS BE GIVEN NO GREATER RIGHTS THAN U.S. INVESTORS IN THE TRADE PROMOTION AUTHORITY ACT OF 2001

1. **WHEREAS**, the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate have approved separate legislative proposals, (Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2001) that would grant U.S. trade negotiators broad discretion to include so-called “investor protection” provisions in future trade agreements with other countries; and

2. **WHEREAS**, the bills list among the principal negotiating objectives of the United States, “seeking to establish standards for expropriation and compensation for expropriation, consistent with United States legal principles and practices,” which is subject to broad interpretation and does not bind U.S. trade negotiators to follow U.S. legal precedents; and

3. **WHEREAS**, these provisions would expand the opportunities of foreign investors operating in the United States to challenge the action of federal, state and local governments as “regulatory takings,” particularly federal, state and local actions restricting the use of property to protect the environment, public health and safety, and public morals; and

4. **WHEREAS**, foreign investors would be given the exclusive right to circumvent the U.S. court system and the process in place at the state and local level for addressing takings claims. They would be permitted to sue the U.S. government for financial compensation based on federal, state or local actions before an international arbitration panel which would not be obligated to follow the U.S. Supreme Court’s interpretations of the Fifth Amendment on takings claims or to follow U.S. legal precedents in this area; and
5. **WHEREAS,** the investor protection provisions in the proposed legislation are modeled after Chapter 11 of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which allows foreign investors to sue for damages if any court or regulatory agency of the federal, state or local government takes an action that can be viewed as a trade barrier; and

6. **WHEREAS,** foreign investors have filed billions of dollars in takings claims under Chapter 11 of NAFTA, including a $1 billion claim pending against the United States that was filed by Methanex Corporation of Canadian (which is the world’s largest producer of one of the key ingredients used to make MTBE) in response to the State of California’s decision to ban MTBE, a gasoline additive, in order to protect groundwater supplies; and

7. **WHEREAS,** the Senate attempted to address some of these concerns before passing its version of the bill by including language that specifically states that foreign investors will not be accorded greater rights than U.S. investors in the United States but it does not establish clear standards or an effective enforcement mechanism to ensure that this objective is carried out,

8. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** that The United States Conference of Mayors urges House and Senate Conferees on the Trade Promotion Authority Act of 2001 to include language providing that decisions and other orders of the courts of the United States, including the U.S. Supreme Court and the highest courts of states, cannot be challenged before international arbitration panels as violations of investment provisions in trade agreements; and

9. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** that The United States Conference of Mayors urges that language also be included in the conference report that ensures that trade agreements that include investment provisions may be presented to Congress for ratification pursuant to this legislation only if the agreements provide that international arbitration panels shall not be empowered to accord foreign investors operating in the United States greater rights than U.S. citizens possess under the U.S. or State Constitutions; and
10. **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the President and Congress are urged to provide state and local sovereignty safeguards in the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas by establishing general exceptions to preserve core governmental functions that protect the environment, public health and safety, and the welfare of citizens; and by requiring international dispute resolutions panels to honor principles of deference to domestic legislative judgement.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No. 58

Submitted By:

The Honorable Kwame Kilpatrick
Mayor of Detroit

The Honorable Shirley Dean
Mayor of Berkeley

PROMOTING INVESTMENT IN AMERICAN CITIES AS ENGINES OF AMERICA’S ECONOMIC GROWTH

1. WHEREAS, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and its Council for Investment in the New American City have shown, through its series of U.S. Metro Economy Reports, that U.S. metro areas accounted for over 86 percent, or more than $3.6 trillion, of the growth of the American economy in the decade of the 1990s; and

2. WHEREAS, U.S. metro regions, comprised of America’s cities, generate nearly 85 percent of the nation’s employment, income, and production of goods and services, thereby demonstrating that they are the engines of the American economy; and

3. WHEREAS, the total economic output of the ten largest U.S. metro areas exceeds the total economic output of 31 states combined; and

4. WHEREAS, if U.S. metro areas were nations, 47 of the world’s largest economies would be U.S. metro economies; and

5. WHEREAS, according to the 2000 U.S. Census, the 1990s was the best decade for cities in over 50 years, with many cities gaining in population and other stemming decades of population decline; and

6. WHEREAS, if the nation is to maintain a growing and dynamic economy, U.S. metro areas and their cities must continue to grow and maintain their global prominence as international economies; and

7. WHEREAS, to maintain the growth of U.S. metro economies, cities must continue to remove barriers to, and provide
incentives for, continued and growing investment in American cities; and

8. WHEREAS, to ensure future, sustainable productivity growth within the American economy, the Federal government must assist cities in providing competitive, productive, and cost-efficient infrastructure, including transportation, environment and communications, that will improve the productivity of the American worker; and

9. WHEREAS, cities provide an opportunity for American and international business to invest and expand their markets in the urban communities; and

10. WHEREAS, along side business investors, the most important investors in American cities are families and individuals who choose to buy a home or start their own business within the city, and in order to position themselves as investors, residents must be financially literate and maintain good credit histories,

11. NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, The United States Conference of Mayors supports the continued development of its U.S. Metro Economy Reports, releasing annually a new national economic measure called "Gross Metropolitan Product" of the nation’s 319 metro areas; and

12. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The United States Conference of Mayors, through its Council for Investment in the New American City, encourages mayors, CEOs, business organizations, and urban non-profit groups to disseminate USCM’s metro economy reports, emphasizing their area’s gross metropolitan product, to promote regional economic cooperation in competing within the global economy; and

13. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The United States Conference of Mayors and the Council for Investment in the New American City develop public/private coalitions to develop and promote federal, state and local incentives to attract further investment in environmental infrastructure, brownfields redevelopment, mixed-use commercial development, transit-oriented development, and increased homeownership in cities as part of a national investment strategy for the New American City; and

14. BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that The United States Conference of Mayors calls on its Council for Investment in the New
American City to develop a national financial literacy campaign to encourage mayors to launch local initiatives to promote financial literacy within their communities, thereby empowering citizens to become individual investors and stakeholders in America’s cities through home ownership and start up businesses.

Projected Cost: Unknown
Resolution No: 59

Submitted By:

The Honorable Anthony Williams
Mayor of the District of Columbia

The Honorable Michael A. Guido
Mayor of Dearborn

The Honorable Shirley Franklin
Mayor of Atlanta

The Honorable Shirley Dean
Mayor of Berkeley

The Honorable James A. Garner
Mayor of Hempstead

URGING SUPPORT FOR FULL VOTING RIGHTS, AND LEGISLATIVE AND BUDGET AUTONOMY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1. WHEREAS, the United States Conference of Mayors recognizes the constitutional right of all citizens to have full representation in the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate; and

2. WHEREAS, the District of Columbia has almost 600,000 residents who continue to lack voting representation in the United States Congress while continuing to shoulder the full burdens and responsibilities of fully enfranchised citizens; and

3. WHEREAS, the disenfranchisement of the citizens of the Nation’s Capitol is contrary to the spirit of liberty and democracy for all, and in violation of the values on which the United States was founded; and

4. WHEREAS, the citizens of the District of Columbia pay federal and local taxes, abide by the federal laws, serve in the military, but do not have a voting member of the United States Congress to represent their interests; and

5. WHEREAS, the District of Columbia elects a delegate to serve in the House of Representatives, the delegate does
not have voting powers on the House floor, therefore the District residents have no real representation; and

6. **WHEREAS**, the Home Rule Act of 1973 recognizes self-government of the District of Columbia residents, separate from the federal government, its buildings and lands; and

7. **WHEREAS**, congressional mandate deprives the District of Columbia of full self-governance through Congressional oversight over its local budget and legislation; and

8. **WHEREAS**, the “control period” under the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility & Management Assistance Authority officially ended on September 30, 2001 giving financial control back to the District of Columbia’s elected government leadership; and

9. **WHEREAS**, the District of Columbia has met and exceeded the financial targets set by Congress by achieving five consecutive balanced budgets, marinating the financial reserve requirements and earning an investment grade bond rating on Wall Street,

10. **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that The U. S. Conference of Mayors recognizes and fully supports full voting representation and budget and legislative autonomy for the District of Columbia.

Projected Cost: Unknown