June 2007
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ISAC’s Mission:
To promote effective and responsible county government for the people of Iowa.

ISAC’s Vision:
To be the principal, authoritative source of representation, information and services for and about county government in Iowa.
Capitol Comments
Legislative Wrap - Up

By: John Easter
ISAC Director of Intergovernmental Affairs

There are many ways to measure the success of a legislative session. One way is to evaluate the results on issues identified as top legislative priorities of a given organization. For ISAC, the four top priorities for the 2007 session were property tax reform, adequate funding for mental health services, the sex offender residency law and 28E publication requirements. Here is a recap of what happened on these issues.

Property Tax Reform

For the last few years, ISAC and the Iowa League of Cities (ILC) have jointly proposed property tax reform measures to help bring equity, simplicity and predictability to the system for taxpayers and local governments. This year the joint proposal was in two parts. The first was a “rollback corridor” for residential property in which residential property could not drop below 43 percent or rise above 50 percent of taxable value. The effect would be to separate the residential property class from the agricultural class, thus slowing the growing disparity of the tax burden on the commercial and industrial classes.

The second part of the plan was to place a property tax limitation on cities and counties based on a dollar limit. The limit would be tied to the government price inflation index. New growth would be added to the limit. Levy rate limits would be eliminated. Any additional revenue needed by a local government would be subject to a reverse referendum.

The legislature considered several proposals to slow the growth of the tax burden on commercial property. A bill that passed the Senate shifted apartments from commercial to residential over a seven year period. A house plan would have created a commercial property tax credit for certain businesses and reduced the commercial rollback to one percent.

Because there was a lack of agreement over which direction to go, the General Assembly created a study committee to conduct a comprehensive review of property taxation in Iowa. The committee will be comprised of legislative members and nonvoting members representing certain interest groups (including counties) and state departments. The committee is authorized to contract with one or more tax consultants or experts familiar with the Iowa property tax system. The study committee is to meet during the 2007 and 2008 legislative interims and submit a final report to the General Assembly on or before January 5, 2009.

Adequate Funding for Mental Health Services

In recent years, allocations of state mental health dollars for growth in the system have not kept up with inflation and counties have been forced to reduce reserves and raise levies when possible. Now, most counties have exhausted those resources. ISAC proposed that the state make up its shortfalls by appropriating $23 million ($18M adjusted for inflation), in addition to the normal allowed growth increase. ISAC further proposed changing the dollar cap in the county mental health fund to a levy limit so new valuation growth could be captured.

Some progress was made on this priority. In the Human Services Budget Bill (HF 909), the legislature appropriated $12 million in new mental health funds. HF 909 also contained a provision to authorize a temporary exception to allow a county to transfer monies from other funds to the county’s MH/MR/DD services fund for FY 2007-2008.

See “Mental Health Developmental Disorders” by Linda Hinton on page 5.

Sex Offender Residency Law

The Iowa Sex Offender Residency Law generally says that a person convicted of a sex offense against a minor “shall not reside within 2,000 feet of an elementary or secondary school or a child care facility.” There are several reasons why this policy should be replaced with a system that better protects the public. There is no evidence that residency restrictions enhance public safety. Residency restrictions have caused unintended consequences by driving offenders underground, making it harder to track their movements.

ISAC joined with county attorneys, sheriffs, and various citizen groups to seek replacement of the 2000-foot residency restriction with safe zones. Safe zones would prohibit sex offenders from entering areas near schools and daycares. The plan contains other provisions such as targeted public education, requiring treatment before release, risk assessments and real time monitoring of the most serious offenders.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved SF 455 to achieve these objectives. A similar measure was pending in...
the House of Representatives. Public opinion polls show strong public support for the current 2000-foot law. Accordingly, lawmakers were unable to gather the votes necessary to enact the legislation. This is a politically charged issue and will require broad bipartisan support to pass. A comprehensive public education campaign will be necessary before legislators will have the political courage to change this law.

28E Publication Requirements

In the final hours of the 2006 legislative session, SF 2410 was passed. That legislation required every 28E entity to publish its board minutes in a general circulation newspaper. In response to various unintended consequences caused by SF 2410, ISAC joined with other groups to correct those issues.

Passage of HF 808 helped solve some of those issues. The bill eliminates the requirement of an administrator exercising an agreement be subject to open meetings and public records requirements. It also strikes certain publication requirements for such administrators.

For 28E entities with budgets over $100,000, the legislation requires notices and meeting information to be published within twenty days of adjournment. Finally, HF 808 requires entities with budgets under $100,000 to file meeting records in an electronic format with the county recorder in the largest county served by the entity. The recorder is required to make those records available to the public.

Some progress was made but there’s always more work to do.

This was a year of significant changes at the statehouse. This session featured a new governor and a new party in the majority in both the house and the senate. For the first time since the mid-1960’s both the executive branch and the two houses of the legislature were controlled by the Democrats.

In this new environment, two things happened during the 2007 legislative session that were out-of-the-ordinary in the area of county-managed MH/DD service delivery system.

County MH/DD funding issues got a fair hearing. We did not get everything we wanted, but we were treated like a partner by the legislature and the Governor in trying to resolve the funding crisis. We are still working to get both the executive branch and the legislative branch to include county representation when our issues are discussed; however the problem was less pervasive than it had been in past sessions. In addition, the legislature made a significant step toward addressing the funding crunch by appropriating an additional $12M to the counties for MH/DD services. Legislators also made a commitment to consider a supplemental next January if the $12M proves not enough for counties to avoid service cuts. This is the first time that supplemental appropriations have been considered to fund the county-managed system.

The second significant difference was that the county-managed MH/DD service system received more press this year than ever before. There were articles in newspapers across the state outlining the tough choices that counties were facing in light of the lack of adequate growth in the system. Outside of an early side issue regarding the perceived disparity among the counties in terms of services provided, the bulk of the discussion both in the press and at the legislature was focused on the need to provide adequate additional funding.

The legislature set up a “Mental Health Services System Improvement” process that will commence in June with workgroups focused on the following areas: alternative distribution formulas; community mental health center plan; core mental health services; mental health and core service agency standards and accreditation; co-occurring disorders; and evidence based practices. For county representatives who have been working on changes in the system since at least 1992, this feels a little like reinventing the wheel. Legislators continue to seek answers to resolving the issues presented by our service delivery system that do not require additional funding. Many plans have been developed over the past two decades and they all had one thing in common – they required significant state resources to implement.
Positive Behavior Supports and Case Management Philosophies Have a Lot In Common.

In March I attended the 4th International Conference on Positive Behavior Support in Boston. The Expanding World of PBS: Science, Values, and Vision, was hosted by the Association for Positive Behavior Support (APBS). APBS’s mission is to help individuals improve their quality of life and reduce problem behaviors by advancing the development and use of positive behavior support. This association is made up of professionals, family members, trainers, consumers, researchers, and administrators. The majority of those attending the conference were educators and family members. I attended several good breakout and poster sessions.

Positive Behavior Supports (PBS) can be applied to all individuals that have problem behaviors whether they are children or adults. These could be people that don’t necessarily have a disability. In order to increase the quality of a person’s life by reducing the problem behavior, PBS focuses on all the person’s environments and the behavior displayed, taking into account the person’s rights and looking at how the systems where the behaviors are occurring can change. In addition to making changes in the environment, PBS also supports people through teaching them new skills to adapt and react differently in their environments. Albert Duchnowski, Ph.D. at the Research and Training Center for Children’s Mental Health at the University of South Florida, presented on “PBS, School Based Mental Health and the Public Health Model”. He believes that Positive Behavior Supports is gaining more attention due to the increased focus on the mental health needs of children, and the increased need for collaboration between schools, mental health, child welfare, and juvenile justice systems.

What struck me were the many philosophical similarities between the Case Management Model and Positive Behavior Support (PBS), including the collaborative team process. Whether it is Personal Futures Planning, Planning Alternative Tomorrows with Hope (PATH), Making Action Plans (MAP) or Essential Lifestyle Planning, person-centered planning is embraced by PBS and case management, as a means to successful team collaboration. In addition, both models value the strength-based perspective, focusing on the skills and resources that people have, rather than on their deficits. Likewise, PBS and the Case Management Model support the inclusion of people and their family in order to developing a successful plan. As Don Kincaid and Glen Dunlap state in Positive Behavioral Interventions & Supports Newsletter, “Person-centered planning seeks to include and involve individuals in the decisions that impact their lives. Such an approach is built on a profound respect for the knowledge, commitment, and skills of all those individuals. This respect results in a commitment to listen to differing views, to building consensus, and to include each member of the team in the positive behavior support process.”

Like the Case Management Model, Positive Behavior Support bases the intervention (comprehensive plan) on an assessment. The PBS Functional Assessment identifies the person’s behavior and what function the behavior has for the person, either in gaining something he wants, or avoiding something he doesn’t want. The assessment focuses on the antecedents, or triggers to the behavior in different environments and the consequences of the behavior. The comprehensive plan focuses on teaching skills to replace the behavior, removing the triggering events, changing the environment, reducing natural rewards for the problem behaviors and increasing rewards for appropriate behaviors. The ultimate purpose of the plan is to increase quality of life as a result of reducing the problem behavior of the person so that he can increase choices and participate more fully in community life.

Although the PBS functional assessment and comprehensive intervention focuses on behavioral issues only, the application of client-centered, strength-based approach and inclusion of the person served, utilizing a collaborative team approach, parallels with case management values. Utilizing Positive Behavioral Supports for persons receiving targeted case management services who have problem behaviors can be useful in developing crisis intervention plans and goals that increase skills to replace maladaptive behaviors. For more information on Positive Behavior Support, go to www.apbs.org, the Center on Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports (www.pbis.org and the Journal of Positive Behavior – http://education.ucsb.edu/autism/jpbi.html).
Prisoner Medical Care

Iowa Code §356.5 states that jails shall “furnish” medical care to prisoners. Some Iowa sheriffs understand this as the need for the sheriff to physically bring the prisoner to a doctor, at which point their responsibility ends. This position maintains that if not in jail, the county would have no obligation to cover their treatment.

These county sheriffs should be ashamed for trying to save taxpayers money in this way. However, the law ties their hands. The controlling US Supreme Court case is Revere v. Massachusetts General Hospital, 463 U.S. 239 (1983), which declares that a government fulfills its constitutional obligation by seeing that a prisoner is taken promptly to a hospital that provides the treatment necessary for his injury, and as long as the governmental entity ensures that the medical care needed is in fact provided, the Constitution does not dictate how the cost of that care should be allocated as between the government, patient or hospital. The opinion then says, “Of course, if the governmental entity can obtain the medical care needed for a detainee only by paying for it, then it must pay. There are, however, other means by which the entity could meet its obligation” Continuing with two options, the prisoner shall be forced to pay if he has money and the sheriff shall convince the hospital to eat the bill if not. The Revere case, though decided 24 years ago, remains the controlling law on this constitutional issue.

I can appreciate the position that “we will get them to the hospital, but what happens after that is not our responsibility,” but this Revere case says that if there is no other option, the county must pay. It seems to me that the two positions coincide with each other.

Publishing Summaries

Should county auditors be forced to publish the full text of an ordinance? Saving payers’ tax money, is publishing a summary and continuing to have a copy of the full ordinance available at their office enough? This issue is a continuous struggle amongst auditors. Conflicting statutes are causing this debate.

Iowa Code §331.302(7) states that an ordinance becomes effective “when a summary of the ordinance” is published.

Iowa Code §331.302(8) states that the auditor “shall promptly record each measure (and) publish a summary of all ordinances…”

Lastly, Iowa Code §349.16, entitled “What published,” states that there shall be published in each official newspaper “the proceedings of the board of supervisors…”

Meeting Notices

The Open Meetings Law requires that a meeting notice be posted “at least 24 hours” in advance to the meeting time, but what if the meeting is going to begin at 9 a.m. Monday morning? There is no reported court case or Attorney General’s opinion that answers this question. There is a provision in chapter 4 of the Iowa Code that generally says that you exclude Saturdays and Sundays when counting days. That is obviously not directly applicable, since the statute says “24 hours.” It is, however, persuasive evidence that when deciding if the 24-hour notice has been given, those days are excluded.

If a 9 am Monday meeting is called, how can the meeting be posted while remaining within the law? Unless the courthouse is accessible to the public on Saturday and Sunday, neither of these days are acceptable for posting your Monday meeting. If there is no public access, the hours are not permissible.

Because Saturday and Sunday are not valid hours, Friday remains the nearest option. However, if the courthouse closes at 5 pm on Friday evening and does not reopen until Monday morning an hour before your meeting, the required notice cannot be legally given after 9 am on Friday morning. While operating in this manner, your actions are not subject to challenge and you will have one less thing to worry about.

Parting Ponderable

“Life is not measured by the number of breaths we take, but by the moments that take our breath away.”

-Author Unknown
Over the summer months of 2007 our elected and appointed county officials will be asked to participate in the Counties of Iowa e-Government Readiness Assessment Survey. This survey will be conducted online with an option to complete a paper version.

**What is e-Government and why is it important?** E-government is the use of information and communication technology (ICT) within county government to optimize its internal and external functions. It provides county government, the citizen and business with a set of tools that can change the way in which interactions take place, services are delivered and knowledge is used. In the long run, e-government development can shape how policy is developed and applied, citizens’ participation in government and how good governance goals are met.

**At the end of the day, does e-government create value and is it meaningful?** Types of e-government applications that seek to add value to government operations and relations with the public include:

- **Access to public information** (studies and research)
- **Access to information about government activities and their impact** (budgets and performance measures)
- **Enhanced e-Government services** (registration, licensing, ownership titles, ID-cards and e-registries)
- **Transactions with government** (fees and fines, e-taxation, payment of dues and e-procurement)
- **Connectivity with the government for dialogue, participation and decision-making** (citizens’ networks empowered to voice opinion and online town halls)
- **Networked government** (integrated county services)

It has been estimated that the failure rate of e-government projects is between 60-80%. This very statistic points to the need for better approaches to e-government development. Better practices take advantage of lessons learned and reflect local realities and priorities.

To these ends, the objectives, infrastructure, legislation and regulatory environment, organizational and back-office reengineering, and human resources must be understood. These factors should be considered together to form an approach to e-government development that is living, sustainable and meaningful.

**Why measure e-government readiness?** In most cases, it is suggested that a program for a sustainable e-government development begins with a vision, a strategy and an action plan. An e-government readiness assessment has been identified as an important tool to initiate e-government programs and applications in a manner that improves the chances of success.

An e-government readiness assessment is meant to serve as an advisory tool and aims at:

- Raising awareness of motivations and capacities that must be in place in order to assure a reasonable chance for success in the e-government development process;
- Describing the environment in which e-government development will occur and confirming the viability of application of e-government approaches;
- Pinpointing the “weak links” in this environment for corrective action;
- Advising against the use of e-government approaches, in some cases, in a given area, as its given level or in a given organizational part of it;
- Forming a broad or state-wide, county e-government strategy and action plan development;
- Providing a tracking and evaluation tool;

**What we are measuring?** The Counties of Iowa e-Government Readiness Assessment Survey is based on lessons learned from e-government development in the real world. The approach of this survey focuses on four underlying concerns:

1. Compelling reasons for the county government to develop and install e-government;
2. Compelling reasons for the public to utilize e-government;
3. Ability of county government to begin/continue and sustain e-government; and
4. Ability of the public to begin/continue to use e-government.

The survey seeks to stress the value of ensuring that e-government development is more closely aligned with good governance goals and citizen needs. Additionally, the survey attempts to have county governments think about e-government development over the long term and to ensure its viability.

**How are we conducting the surveys?** Because of the length and depth of the survey, will be distributed in phases. The initial survey will be presented in June. The Iowa County e-Government Readiness Assessment will be addressed to the individual county elected and appointed officials. How the survey is completed will be left to the individual counties to decide. The intent is to have at least one response from each county. The ideal goal would be to have a response from each county department.

Some counties may prefer to provide a collective response to the survey. Since the survey requests demographic information that may require some research, it might be advisable to des-
The results of the survey will be used by the County Technology Clearinghouse to construct an e-government strategy and underlying action plans. Every participant completing the survey will receive a copy of a report that will contain a state-wide county overview of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, as well as recommendations on strategy and possible next steps.

The study of the data will only yield a snapshot of readiness. It is intended that this survey be performed periodically so that trends are identified and effects of policies or actions are measured.

If you have any questions about the survey or have not received an invitation to participate by July 1st, please contact Robin Harlow at 515-244-7181 or email rharlow@iowacounties.org.

Protecting Portable Devices

By: Tammy Norman
ISAC Technology Services Coordinator

Q: I have read that we need to be cautious on the information that is stored on laptops and PDAs because they could be easily stolen. Do you have any tips on how to handle this security risk?

A: I found this excellent article online regarding securing portable devices. The article was written by William F. Pelgrin, chairperson of the Multi-State Information Sharing & Analysis Center (MS-ISAC).

Steps to take before you leave the office

· Password-protect your portable device - Make sure that you have to enter a strong password to log in to your device. If possible use a “power-on” password. This prevents someone from booting up your laptop with a different Operating System on a CD, floppy disk, or flash drive.

· Have your laptop configured to boot from the hard drive first - By forcing your laptop to boot from the hard drive first, it prevents someone from rebooting your laptop from another drive e.g. floppy drive, CD, flash drive.

· Install and maintain firewall and anti-virus software - Protect portable devices from unauthorized access and malicious code the same way you protect your computer when at work. Install antivirus and firewall software and keep them updated.

· Be sure all critical information is backed up - Portable devices should not be the only place important information is stored.

· Remove information that is not needed - Don’t carry around sensitive and personal information on your laptop or other portable device that is not necessary to you or your work.

· Store your portable devices securely - When not in use, store portable devices out of sight and, whenever possible, in a locked drawer or file cabinet.

· Record identifying information and mark your equipment - Record the make, model and serial number of the equipment in a separate location so that if your portable device is stolen the information will be available to the authorities. Label your portable device with an asset tag or other identifying label.

Website Note: Have a question regarding new technology and would like it addressed in this column? Contact me at 515-244-7181 ext. 315 or via e-mail at tnorman@iowacounties.org. Until next month, keep clicking!
My doctor and I have visited about cholesterol. After several blood screenings that showed high cholesterol, she recommended medication. Initially, I didn’t really want to be dependent on meds so I didn’t use it as prescribed. When I went back in for a maintenance check she could tell just what I had done.

As I get older, my thoughts are turning to having a healthy retirement. For that matter, a healthy present would be a great idea! Playing with my grandchildren is a higher priority now and I want to continue to be able to do this and many other things for years to come.

Heart disease and stroke are caused by atherosclerosis which is a blocking in the coronary arteries (blood vessels that supply blood and oxygen to the heart muscle). Heart attacks are something that both men and women should be concerned with. Heart disease is still the leading cause of illness and death in the United States, with stroke as the third leading cause.

A curious thing about heart disease and stroke is that they can be developing in your body for years and you can’t really feel it. Often there aren’t any warning signs. All that plaque is building up but you won’t even know it.

There are things you can do to help prevent these diseases. You can get a regular checkup to make sure your blood pressure and cholesterol are within normal limits. You can eat healthy so that your body will function properly, and get exercise to help strengthen your heart. If all this doesn’t help, you can take medications that will greatly decrease your risk.

These things don’t really seem all that bad, do they? You can still have an occasional sweet treat and go out to eat. You might have to make some better choices, but is that so bad really? You don’t even have to follow a crazy diet plan to make yourself better – just eat sensibly. Eat more fruits and vegetables and less sugar. Eat lean meats instead of that bratwurst.

You can also take a walk with a friend or spouse and give your body the bit of exercise that it needs. Do something fun – go dancing, biking or swimming! Make it a priority in your life. It might even save your life.

You can get cholesterol information from www.nhlbi.nih.gov or the American Heart Association at www.americanheart.org.

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This month’s *By the Numbers* looks at tax sales, the primary method by which counties collect delinquent taxes. Iowa law requires county treasurers to hold a tax sale every year on the third Monday in June (or a different date for good cause). The sale works generally like this: Bidders “buy” taxes on delinquent parcels by paying the full amount due to the county treasurer, who apportions the taxes to the various taxing authorities. The bidder receives a lien on the parcel upon which taxes are owed. Then the owner of the parcel must pay back the bidder the amount of taxes owed, plus interest at 2% per month, to release the lien. If the owner doesn’t pay, eventually the bidder can gain title to the property. The threat of losing your property, and the significant interest rate act as rather strong incentives for owners to pay their delinquent taxes. ISAC asked a handful of county treasurers for some data on tax sales in their counties, and here’s what we found.

Polk County obviously has the biggest tax sale in the state. In 2006 over 700 bidders registered to bid on 4,317 delinquent parcels (including real estate and mobile homes) at Polk County’s tax sale. The sale brought in over $5.3 million of delinquent tax revenue. And it also woke some people up: Almost 30% of the parcels were “redeemed” (meaning the owner paid off the taxes due plus interest) within a month after the sale. By March 2007 almost 70% of parcels sold at the 2006 tax sale had been redeemed, and 85% of parcels sold in 2005 had been redeemed. Early redemption rates are even higher in other counties. A full 47% of the parcels sold at Marshall County’s 2006 tax sale were redeemed within a month.

Not all parcels get redeemed though. In Polk County between 2% and 3% of parcels sold at tax sale eventually have a tax deed issued. That means that they have still not been redeemed after at least two years and the bidder has gained title to the property. Other parcels don’t even get sold at tax sale. Carroll County had 34 of its 79 delinquent parcels remain unsold in 2006. In Cerro Gordo County 15 of 355 parcels went unsold – all of them were mobile homes.

The average tax due on delinquent parcels in the counties we sampled ranged from $473 in Wapello County to $1,444 in Story County. But it can, of course, be much higher. A recent article in the *Iowa City Press-Citizen* identified two properties in Johnson County that owed delinquent taxes of more than $100,000 each!

Thanks to the county treasurers and their staffs in Polk, Marshall, Cerro Gordo, Carroll, Wapello and Story Counties for responding to our request for information.
Self-governance

As a creature of legislation the County Real Estate Electronic Government Advisory Committee (CREEGAC) had an obligation to meet legislative requirements for a specific, focused purpose. However, it also had the independence to grow and evolve, and with the intelligent, experienced and dedicated individuals appointed by the various entities, it was only natural for that to occur. One of the first tenets the committee adopted was that as the legal custodians with an intimate knowledge of county real estate data, we could ultimately develop a better system by acting on our own initiative as opposed to having the legislature dictate that system. As a result, committee members desired to prove to themselves and to legislators that, despite differences in backgrounds and interests, they could work together, and they could self-govern.

Open and inclusive process

From the beginning meetings were conducted in an open and public manner, and any who attended were provided an opportunity to ask questions, make comments and give presentations. Communications of meetings, agendas and reports were provided to all persons who requested to be included. This open and inclusive process led to:
+ better understanding of other’s projects;
+ increased trust between committee members;
+ willingness to focus on common interests and goals;
+ development of and dedication to a common vision;
+ consideration of a wide array of technology and ideas;
+ commitment to choose the best and most suitable technology and ideas; and
+ increased credibility with other county officials and legislators.

Goal-oriented meetings

Committee meetings were kept on task without excessive structuring. Meetings typically began at 10:00 a.m. to allow travel to the meetings, but only one meeting lasted to the official ending time of 3:00 p.m. Encouraging a full and thorough discussion while at the same time keeping meetings as short as possible demonstrated a respect for people’s time, which in turn sustained their level of commitment to the project. More than once a scheduled meeting was cancelled because of lack of substantive agenda items.

Consensus-building

The committee worked to build consensus on issues, which required a greater commitment of time and energy, but also resulted in few split votes. In fact, in many cases the minutes of the meetings record a declaration that a consensus had been reached and that no vote had been taken on a particular issue.

Vendor neutrality & independence

First, concerns about loyalty from individual offices and affiliates to software vendors guided the committee to an early policy of vendor neutrality. Second, the committee desired to secure project funding independent of legislative appropriation. These two dynamics ultimately led to two successful grants from the IOWAccess Advisory Board - $25,000 for the design phase and $146,000 for the development and implementation phase. The committee also tied to those grants the use of capable and experienced project managers and software technicians from the Iowa Department of Administrative Services – Information Technology Enterprise (DAS-ITE) for that design and development.

Adaptability

The committee demonstrated the ability to adapt through evolving stages. Although it quickly met its only legal obligation, that to develop a plan to integrate the four affiliates’ websites (auditors, assessors, treasurers and recorders), the committee then decided on its own initiative to implement that plan. When specific needs subsequently arose, the committee appointed a project team and then an affiliate coordinator to work with DAS-ITE. When it determined that a new, permanent entity would need to be created to manage the web portal, the committee developed an inter-affiliate agreement and then conducted a series of presentations to educate county officials about the project. Showing a willingness to adapt through each stage of evolution of the project, the committee was able to respond to each new situation it faced.

Stable, efficient project model

The affiliate-based model for the web portal developed by CREEGAC respects the independence of each county affiliate and the intimate business knowledge each has of the real estate data over which it has custody. It efficiently uses the existing and soon-to-be-developed resources of each affiliate project to integrate data from those websites without duplicating or rebuilding those resources. Finally, it is fundamentally sound and stable because each affiliate member is treated fairly and equally.
TO: Case Management Directors/Case Managers
RE: Fundamentals of Case Management
WHEN: June 20, 21 & 22, 2007
TIME:
- Registration: 8:00 – 8:30
- Fundamentals Presentation:
  - June 20: 8:30 – 4:30
  - June 21: 8:00 – 4:30
  - June 22: 8:00 – 12:00
WHERE: Hilton Garden Inn, 8600 Northpark Drive, Johnston, Iowa 50131
(From I-80, take the NW 86th St. exit #129 and go north. The Hilton is on the west side of the road.)
COST: $80.00
CEUs: CCMS has reviewed the continuing education criteria established by the Iowa Board of Social Work Examiners. This training qualifies for 16.5 hours of CEUs. You will receive a certificate of attendance to submit to the Board to obtain CEUs. This training has been approved for 2.12 Nursing CEUs.

STAFF PRESENTERS: Deb Westvold, LISW; Daniel Vonnahme LBSW; Deb Eckerman LBSW; Linda Kemp LBSW; Jackie Olson Leech, LBSW
GUEST PRESENTERS: Sherry Stowe, HCBS Specialist, DHS; JoAnn Kazor, LBSW, Program Manager, DHS
TARGET AUDIENCE: County Case Managers, Case Management Supervisors, Case Management Administrative Staff

TRAINING GOALS: To provide recently hired Targeted Medicaid County Case Management staff the foundation knowledge and operating principles necessary for their positions. Opportunities include increasing knowledge and development of skills that will assist with assessing and planning for the overall care needs of each individual receiving mental health and treatment services monitored through the Medicaid Targeted Case Management Program. May also be used as refresher training for experienced case managers and supervisors at their discretion.

BEHAVIORAL/LEARNING OBJECTIVES: Participants will learn comprehensive assessment techniques for all life area domains to support each individual receiving the care they need. Participants will learn to develop treatment and rehabilitation goals in conjunction with the interdisciplinary team process based on assessment results. Participants will learn communication techniques relevant to working with other health care professionals and family members to support self-sufficiency and least restrictive environment. Participants will gain a working knowledge of procedures and policies for ethical Targeted Case Management practice.

NOTE: Space will be limited to a maximum of 30. Because we have limited space, we will not be able to accommodate on-site registrations. We will accept registration on a first come basis. We offer this training four times during the year and are willing to schedule an additional training if needed.

As a member of CCMS, you are invited to attend this three-day training session, which will cover the fundamentals of targeted case management or “orientation training.” During the three days we will provide you with an overview of the service delivery system, the principles of strengths based case management, “how to” fill out the forms, assessment, and of course, ICP development.
This session we have invited guest speakers to address HCBS Waiver issues and ISIS. If you are a new case manager or just wanting more information about principles, forms, and process, you should attend this session. Casual dress is recommended.

If you have a disability requiring special meeting accommodations or have special dietary needs, call Jerri Noboa at (515)244-7181

**To Login to the CCMS Website at**  [http://ccms.iowacounties.org](http://ccms.iowacounties.org)

If you are new to the system, click on “New User” and fill out the appropriate information. Please fill it out fully as the information is used elsewhere in the website.

To register for a meeting:

**TO LOOK FOR UPCOMING MEETINGS:** Go to “Events Calendar” and click on “CCMS Meetings”. Listed there will be the CCMS meetings that are coming up. Detail information is below. You can also browse through the upcoming months by using the arrows at the top of the calendar.

You can bring up the meeting notice by clicking on the blue underlined word.

**TO REGISTER FOR A MEETING:** Click on “Events Calendar” to “Register for a CCMS Meeting”. This will show a list of meetings for which you can register.

After locating the meeting you are interested in, click on “Register”. An invoice will then pop up. Copy this screen for use in making payment. You can also save this invoice for future reference.

That’s it. You are now registered.

If you have any difficulties, please call Sandy Longfellow at (515) 244-7181 or email at slongfellow@iowacounties.org
ISAC brief

Microsoft Lawsuit Benefits Iowa

Iowa consumers, businesses and government entities that bought Microsoft software, or a computer on which it was installed, can claim benefits under a class action settlement with a face value of $179,950,000.

A settlement has been reached in an antitrust class action lawsuit against Microsoft about certain Microsoft software (Windows, MS-DOS, Office, Excel, Word, Works Suite or Home Essentials 97 or 98 products) acquired by consumers, businesses and Iowa state and local government entities for use in Iowa. Under the terms of the settlement, Microsoft will provide up to $179,950,000 in cash payments to consumers and in vouchers to volume licensees and/or Iowa state or local governmental entities that can be used towards the purchase of computers, peripheral computer hardware, and software.

The settlement applies to consumers or businesses that obtained certain Microsoft software between May 18, 1994 and June 30, 2006, for use in Iowa, and not for resale. The settlement also applies to Iowa state and local governments that obtained certain Microsoft software between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2006, for use in Iowa, and not for resale. If you or your business is covered by the settlement, you can get more information, send in a claim form to get cash payments or vouchers, request exclusion or object to the settlement. The Court-ordered notice and other documents at this website explain the settlement and the benefits it provides. The deadline for mailing your claim is December 14, 2007.

Please visit www.iowamicrosoftcase.com for more information.

AmCad

AmCad is a full service technology service and solutions provider for local government agencies. Founded in 1986, AmCad was formed to partner with government in the development and implementation of “automating” technologies—specifically in the automation of public records. For nearly 20 years, AmCad’s continued success has enabled the steady, controlled expansion of our customer base and our solution suite—while continuing to provide state-of-the-art, award-winning solutions. AmCad provides best-of-class integrated solutions for land records management, vital records management, court records management and county-wide imaging solutions for local government.

AmCad is extremely familiar with the complexities of working with local government agencies. Our company illustrates our dedication to the management of public records and the systems and solutions that facilitate the smooth transition to new technology to increase workflow, staff efficiency, and improve constituent service. We understand your business—government is our business.

In January 2006, AmCad celebrated the grand opening of our new Technology Center in Rock Island, Illinois. The new facility rounds out AmCad’s service offering to our public records customers. AmCad is one of the only companies in the public records industry offering a full breath of services—utilizing no subcontractors. The AmCad Technology Center is a 50,000 square foot facility providing a full suite of services including a Certified Kodak Processing Lab to ANSI standard long term storage and fire lock vaults. Some of AmCad’s full suite of services includes the following: Media Conversion (Film, Fiche, Paper, Maps/Plats, Aperture Cards), Archival Microfilm Creation, Development and Duplication, Vault and Long Term Storage, Indexing and Keying Services, Redaction Services, Disaster Backup and Recovery Services, Web Hosting Services, Co-Location Services and eCommerce Services.

The entire service offering above is provided onshore in our secure facility. The AmCad Technology Center is part of an active military base—the Rock Island Arsenal. This unique location provides added security for our customers’ precious records and data.

AmCad’s core suite of products fully automates every aspect of the daily and long-term operations of public records officials. AmCad brings a unique solution suite to all aspects of local government agencies.

In short, AmCad’s corporate philosophy is to partner with government to provide services, solutions and technology that will facilitate their business process by improving staff efficiency and workflow, while still providing premier constituent and customer service. Our goal is your success and customer support and responsiveness is a key value of AmCad.

associate member highlights

Register Today!!!
2007 District Workshops

June 6 - District 2 (Forest City)
June 7 - District 6 (Dubuque)
June 15 - District 3 (Storm Lake)
June 20 - District 4 (Council Bluffs)
June 21 - District 1 (Des Moines)
June 22 - District 5 (Ottumwa)

Register online at
www.iowacounties.org

$35 pre-registration, $40 at the door
Questions? Call Jerri Noboa at 515.244.7181
counties in the spotlight

Allamakee County Prescription Drug Discount Card Now Available for Use

Recently, the Allamakee County Prescription Drug Discount Card was introduced through advertisements local newspapers in the county. Sponsored by Allamakee County and the National Association of Counties (NACo), this drug discount card program could potentially help every citizen of Allamakee County at some point in time, particularly those who now have no prescription drug insurance coverage.

According to NACo figures, residents of the 670 counties participating in the program have saved over $26 million on prescription drugs in less than two years. Actual savings range from 13 to 34 percent per prescription, with the average savings slightly over 21 percent.

Primarily designed for use by those who have no prescription drug insurance coverage, the cards can also be used by those who have insurance when they have a prescription that their insurance company will not cover. The cards cannot be used on prescriptions that are covered by an insurance program.

In an era when red tape seems to be normal, there is none with this program. There is no paperwork to fill out. Enrollment in the program is free. Indeed, one need only to stop in at one of the four distribution points in the county, and pick up a card. There is no registration required. Individual names are not taken, and no names are necessary on the card itself. The cards have no expiration date.

The discount cards provide both individual and family coverage. There are no limits on how much they can be used. There are no age limits, and there are no income limitations. Discounts are applied at the cash register at participating pharmacies. There is no paperwork required there either. Both Hartig Drug and Pamida pharmacies in Allamakee County participate in the program. A national network of 57,000 retail pharmacies will honor the cards.

Allamakee County and NACo receive no revenue from the card program. Additionally, there is no cost to the county, county taxpayers or consumers, and there is no need for any additional administrative follow-up once a card is issued.

County to Provide Parcel for Animal Shelter

Winneshiek County supervisors have agreed to donate a parcel of property next to the county farm for a proposed animal shelter. The Board met with representatives of People for Animal Welfare (PAW) Monday. Darrell Henning, chair of PAW’s land-acquisition committee, said county property on County A-52 south of the county shop and garage would be the most desirable location for a shelter. He said several potential sites had been looked at, including land in the new Decorah Business Park, but the parcel near the shop appeared to be best suited for an animal shelter because of available space and its high visibility.

A not-for-profit 501 (c) 3 organization, PAW is seeking a lot of adequate size for a building, exercise area for shelter animals and a parking lot. PAW also is interested in a site large enough to expand as need grows, and where a dog park and a pet cemetery could be built in association with the shelter.

The consensus of the Board Monday was to maintain possession of the county-owned land surrounding the shop. “I don’t think we’re interested in giving up that property,” Board Chairman Dean Darling commented. But the Board was agreeable to donating a 100-by-200-foot lot north of Wellington Place care facility off A6W. It is surrounded by private property. If the two- to-three acre private parcel would be donated to PAW, combined with the donated county property, Henning commented it would make a “nice site.” Additional land from the county farm might also be available for a dog park, he said.

In previous meeting with supervisors about the shelter project, Henning was instructed to inquire about land in the Decorah Business Park. Henning told the Board Monday he had discussed the project with Winneshiek County Development Inc. (WCDI) Director Randy Uhl.

“Like you, he was in favor of the project and thought the animal shelter is a good and needed thing for the area. He said he would be willing to go to his Board with regard to possible acquisition of one of their lots in the very northwest corner of their property,” Henning said. “It’s not a sure thing by any means. That’s valuable property too and they (WCDI) are looking to sell it and also looking for economic development. That’s their purpose. I think we can show them an animal shelter is economic development, but it’s for them to decide,” Henning explained.

Taken from Decorah Journal, Decorah , IA
NACo Leads Campaign for Renewed Rural Development

Senator Agriculture committee Chairman Tom Harkin has strongly endorsed the Campaign for a Renewed Rural Development, a new NACo-led coalition of 27 national organizations urging Congress to include a strong rural development title in the 2007 Farm Bill.

NACo President Colleen Landkamer kicked off the campaign recently at a Capitol Hill news conference, pledging to support lawmakers in crafting “a bold and vibrant commitment to rural America.” The Farm Bill is up for re-authorization this year, and the campaign wants to ensure the legislation includes funding for development of rural communities in areas such as broadband deployment and entrepreneurial programs.

Harkin and Sen. Hillary Clinton (D-NY) joined a diverse group of national organizations representing rural and urban interest in launching the effort April 25.

―Your cause is my cause,‖ declared Harkin, (D-Iowa). “You have my pledge that I intend to do everything in my power as ‘Ag’ chairman to get a new farm bill with the strongest possible boost to rural development.”

Clinton echoes his support, saying, “We’re going to work together and under Tom’s leadership make some real progress when it comes to our rural development needs around the country.” While she is not on the Ag committee, Clinton recently introduced The Rural Investment to Strengthen our Economy Act (Rural RISE Act), whose goals are similar to the desired rural development title’s.

Lankamer, who chairs the campaign, said the coalition wants a rural development title that also fully funds infrastructure improvements—such as water and wastewater programs—community facility development, and entrepreneurship and health care, among other activities and programs.

The campaign includes national organizations that represent state and local elected officials, community and economic development practitioners, health care professionals, educational institutions, energy cooperatives, entrepreneurs, sustainable agriculture, civic leaders and other rural stakeholders.

Among the members are the National League of Cities, the National Association of Development Organizations, the National Rural Health Associations and the Rural Community College Alliance. Campaign participants hope to:

• Leverage the shared commitments of member organizations to support congressional leaders who support a strong rural development title
• Increase awareness of the importance of all sectors to the quality of life in rural America
• Enhance rural America’s competitiveness in a global marketplace and
• Underscore the growing interdependence of rural and urban America, and the common stake each has in assuring that the “remarkable assets” of rural America are fully optimized.

The federal government currently spends two to five times more, on a per capita basis, on community and economic development initiatives in metropolitan areas than rural communities, according to the campaign.

Citing the Southern Rural Development Initiative, campaign officials said in FY03 (latest figures available) non-metropolitan areas received $548 less per capita than metropolitan areas - $7,242 versus $6,694.

“Our organizations are strong advocates for continued federal assistance for our urban communities,” campaign officials said, “yet we also firmly believe that the federal government must provide more robust support for sustained community and economic improvements in our small cities and rural areas.”

Bill Kennedy, chairman of NACo’s Rural Action Caucus (RAC) and a Yellowstone County, Mont. Commissioner, said the recent decline in federal grant funding—with a heavier reliance on loan and loan guarantee programs—has created “significant funding challenges for many rural communities.”
Rep. John Barrow (D-Ga.), who serves on the House Agriculture Committee, was also present and stressed the importance of a strong federal commitment to rural America. “If we don’t invest in educational opportunities, in health care initiatives for rural communities, we’re going to be starving the rural communities that literally grow the farmers that grow our food.”

Agriculture Department Under Secretary Thomas Dorr thanked campaign members “for the attention that you’re bringing to this effort.” He added that the George W. Bush administration “is submitting a very strong rural development title in the farm bill proposal.”

Despite, Dorr’s signal, Harkin said it’ll be a tough row to hoe. “We’re going to have to fight for it. There are a lot of competing interests trying to shape the Farm Bill, and as you know, we’re under some really limited funding conditions.”

By Charles Taylor, senior staff writer NACo
Taken from May County News, NACo

Do you want a voice in creating the national legislative policies of the National Association of Counties? Then consider filling out a NACo nomination form to be appointed to one of their eleven steering committees, (Agriculture and Rural Affairs; Community and Economic Development; Environment, Energy and Land Use; Finance and Intergovernmental Affairs; Health; Human Services and Education; Justice and Public Safety; Labor and Employment; Public Lands; Telecommunications and Technology; and Transportation). The nomination process for membership on NACo policy steering committees is underway. As a NACo steering committee member, you are responsible for debating and creating national policies and priorities affecting counties and serve as NACo’s front line in their grassroots efforts. Committees meet at the NACo legislative and annual conferences and one other time during the year. You will be responsible for your own travel. You may receive a form by calling our office. Please be as thorough as possible in completing the nomination and grassroots forms. NACo will announce your appointment in September 2007. Please visit www.NACO.org for more information on the steering committees, to obtain the forms necessary and to submit your application.
NACo 2008 Presidential Election Project

NACo, in partnership with the state associations of counties, has launched the 2008 Presidential Election Project to reach candidates seeking to become U.S. President in 2008 and get them to focus on county issues.

The goal of the project, which is a non-partisan effort, is for all of the candidates to hear the same message from county officials on key issues. Hearing the same message from county officials will encourage the candidates to focus on these issues as part of their campaigns.

The project is currently concentrating on Iowa and New Hampshire, the states where the first caucus and primary will be held. These states were also chosen because the candidates meet with county officials in their homes, local coffee shops and at county facilities. County officials have one-on-one discussions with the candidates because of the process in these states.

The plan is for the NACo staff to alert county officials about meetings and events when candidates are campaigning in Iowa and New Hampshire. NACo will also encourage county officials to meet with the candidates and host events. NACo has also developed a list of questions on county issues for the candidates. Through the discussion of these questions, county officials will learn where the candidates stand on county issues, and the candidates will have a chance to better understand county government.

The project is endorsed by all of the state associations of counties in the country. NACo is working directly with the Iowa State Association of Counties and the New Hampshire Association of Counties.

NACo Blog Released

For all the latest in presidential election project news, check out the new NACo blog. The blog will highlight county official endorsements, presidential candidate positions and what county officials around the country are saying about the 2008 race.

Please visit www.NACo.org to remain current on the presidential election and other news that affects your county.

Pottawattamie County Attorney

The Pottawattamie County Attorney is accepting applications for the position of Attorney II. Responsible for providing civil legal work including civil litigation, researching and advising county officials on county policies, real estate, contract, employment and other civil legal matters. Applicants must have a minimum of 5 years civil litigation experience and must possess a license to practice law in the State of Iowa. Starting annual salary is $62,460. Pottawattamie County conducts pre-employment drug testing and background checks. Applications may be obtained from and submitted to the Pottawattamie County Board of Supervisor’s Office, 227 South 6th Street, Council Bluffs, IA 51501. Applications may also be obtained online at www.pottcounty.com employment section. Applications will be accepted until position filled.

Johnson County MH/DD Director

The Johnson County Board of Supervisors seeks MH/DD Director to maintain Central Point of Coordination (CPC) process and oversee Medicaid Targeted Case Management (TCM) program, social work, service management, and jail alternatives/mobile crisis programs. Update and administer the services management plan and MH/DD budget. Direct all aspects of staff and management team.

Qualified candidates will have a Master’s degree in a human services related field, 5 years of progressive experience working with consumers with disabilities and 3 years in a management level position. Excellent skills in administration, management, employee/labor relations, finance, and communication required. $65,975 - $70,400 to start, outstanding health insurance/benefits.

Submit application, resume and cover letter by June 4, 2007 to: Johnson County Human Resources, 913 S. Dubuque St., Iowa City, IA 52240. See www.johnson-county.com for details.
Gain and Maintain Trust

Use these strategies to form the foundation of trust that is so critical to your organization’s long-term success.

1. Admit mistakes

When something goes wrong, don’t look for anyone to blame or try to cover up your own miscalculations, misjudgments or mistakes. Take responsibility for any missteps you made, and you not only will build trust but also will inspire others to take a similarly honest approach.

2. Let your enthusiasm show

Occasionally share personal stories that reveal your hopes, fears, plans and past. That will help you connect with co-workers and establish a strong bond of trust. (Taken from Communication Briefings, June)

E-mail Advice From an Online Expert

Former Yahoo executive Tim Sanders offers these expert e-mail etiquette tips:

· Never say “No.” E-mail is for ‘Yes,’ ‘Maybe,’ passing on information or answering a question. If you’re going to say ‘No’ pick up the phone.

· Don’t be a copycat. Thing before you add a name to the “cc” list - especially if that name belongs to your boss. The person you are sending the e-mail to can become rather resentful.

· Calm down first. Never send an e-mail when you’re mad. Touch your fingers to your eyelids. If they’re hot, put the email into the drafts box and revisit it once you’ve calmed down.

· Consider the time. If you’re the boss don’t send company e-mails throughout the night. If your employees see you working late, they will feel they have to as well. (Taken from Communication Briefings, November)

Boost on the Job Engagement

Check in occasionally with employees to gauge their morale. Schedule a coffee or lunch appointment with a valued employee, asking questions such as the following to start a dialogue and uncover hidden opportunities:

· What skills are most important for success in your job?
· What projects or tasks most satisfy you at work?
· When do you feel most engaged at work?
· What are the three to five most important talents you bring to your job?
· What accomplishments over the past year are you most proud of?
· What are you interested in learning more about?
· At work, when are things easiest? When is your job most difficult?

(Taken from Communication Briefings, February)

Stay Cool on the Hot Seat

Answering a reporter’s questions can be a challenging experience. Here are five tips to make the interview successful:

Be prepared: Make sure you know the interview topic in advance. Then you can gather data, frequently asked questions, graphics and websites about the topic.

Anticipate Tough Questions: Before the interview, think of questions you don’t want the reporter to ask - and then make sure you are prepared to give good answers.

Have One Key Message: You don’t know what questions the reporter will ask, so it’s best to focus on repeating a single message, weaving it into each answer you provide.

Remember Your Audience: Use simple language rather than technical terms or company jargon. Don’t use a $10 word when a $1 word works just as well.

Keep it Brief: Limit your answers to an eight-second sound bit - that’s about 20 words.

(Taken from Communication Briefings, February)
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Past issues of The Iowa County can be viewed on ISAC’s website (www.iowacounties.org) under ‘News.’

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The Iowa County

June 2007
The Iowa County
June 2007

Please visit ISAC’s online calendar of events at www.iowacounties.org and click on ‘Upcoming Events’. A listing of all the meetings scheduled thus far in 2007, agendas and meeting notices can be found on ISAC’s website. A majority of ISAC’s meetings offer online registration. If you have any questions about the meetings listed above, please contact Jerri Noboa at (515) 244-7181 or jnoboa@iowacounties.org.

JUNE

6  District 2 Legislative Workshop
   (Waldorf College, Forest City)
6-7  CCMS Supervisors Training
    (Hilton Garden Inn, Des Moines/Urbandale)
6-8  ICIT Annual Conference
    (Riverside Casino & Golf Resort)
7  District 6 Legislative Workshop
    (Grand river Center, Dubuque)
13  ISAC’s Scholarship Golf Fundraiser
    (Jester Park Golf Course, Polk County)
14  CCMS Board of Directors Meeting
    (ISAC Office)
15  District 3 Legislative Workshop
    (Buena Vista University, Storm Lake)
20  District 4 Legislative Workshop
    (Mid America Center, Council Bluffs)
20-22  CCMS Fundamentals
     (Hilton Garden Inn, Des Moines/Urbandale)
21  District 1 Legislative Workshop
    (Holiday Inn Airport, Des Moines)
22  District 5 Legislative Workshop
    (Indian Hills Community College, Ottumwa)

July

6  ISAC Board of Directors
   (ISAC Office)
10  CCMS Administrators
    (Hilton Garden Inn, Urbandale/Johnston)
11-12  ICMA Mid-Year Conference
       (Ames)
13-17  NACo Annual Conference
       (Richmond, VA)
18  CCMS Central Support
    (ISAC Office)
19  CRIS Board of Directors Meeting
    (ISAC Office)
25-27  Auditors Annual Conference
       (Cedar Rapids)

August

2-3  Supervisors Executive Board
    (Humboldt County)
2-3  Barn Raising VI
    (Drake University, Des Moines)
7-9  Recorders Summer Conference
    (Burlington)
8-10  CCMS Annual Conference
     (Sheraton, WDM)
9  CPC/CSC
    (ISAC Office)
15  Environment & Health Steering Committee
    (ISAC Office)
22  ISAC Steering Committee Meeting
    (Holiday Inn Airport, DM)

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John Franklin II, P.E., L.S.
jfranklin@barkerlemar.com

Storm water Management: Sustainable vs. Conventional Solutions
With a two-inch rain this tranquil stream pictured above turns into a raging torrent, flooding residential properties and closing a city street.

Barker Lumar assessed and modeled the encompassing watershed and then applied both conventional and sustainable BMP’s to the model to determine that sustainable design applications were most effective in managing storm water runoff, improving water quality and achieving long-term economic sustainability for the city.

STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS
- Watershed Assessment
- Watershed Modeling
- New Ordinance Development
- Storm water Utility Planning
- Design and Project Execution
- Sustainable vs. Conventional Analysis

The Iowa County
June 2007
It’s true: life was a lot easier back when it was all about parcels and hand-drawn maps. But technology has changed, and so have your needs – you need a provider that understands them both and has been there for you from the very beginning. From our inception in 1927, to our entry in the aerial survey field in 1960, to our first GIS deliveries in 1982, to the release of our cutting-edge, geodatabase-compliant Parcel Builder™ software, Sidwell has been there every step of the way to support the mapping, GIS and land records management needs of local government. And in 2007, we’re 80 years young, and better than ever – let us show you how!