



The Iowa County

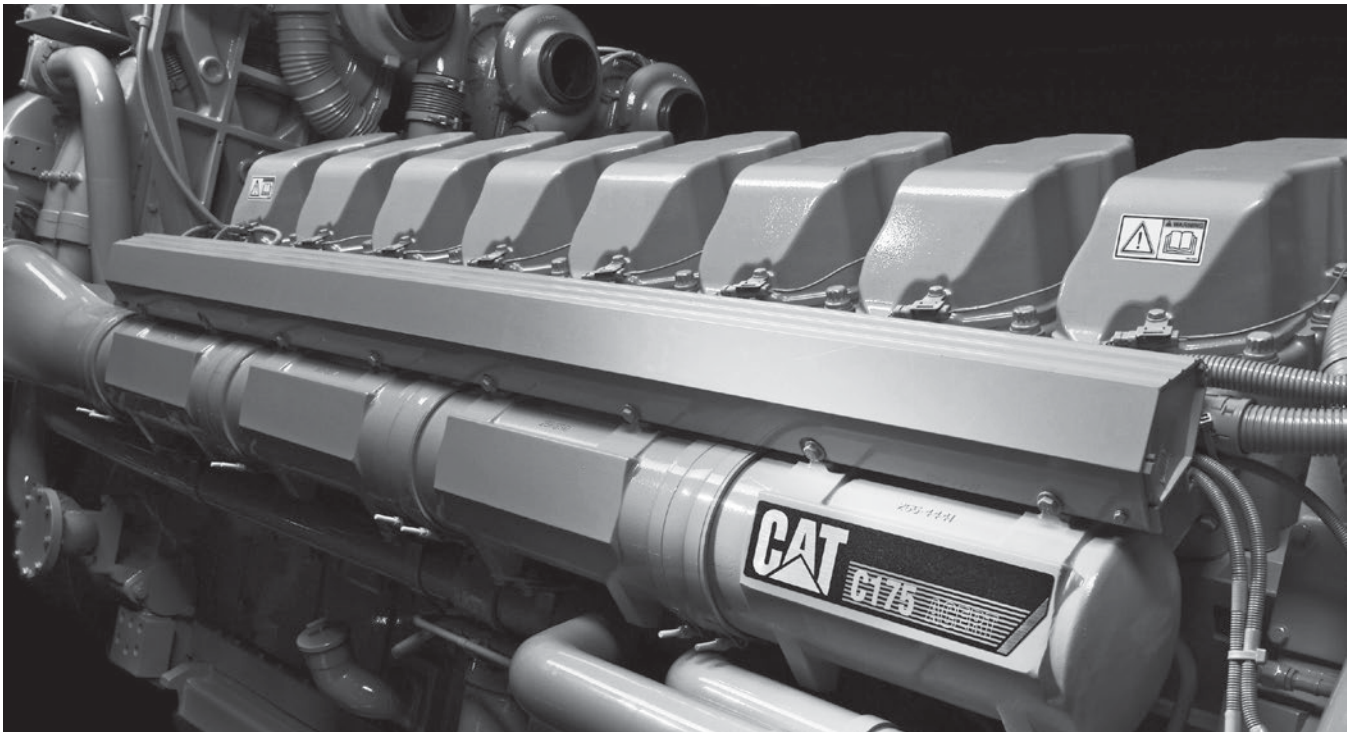
Iowa State Association of Counties

February 2014

Exploring Debt Service Levies

Blue Zones Project





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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.

Exploring Debt Service Levies

By: **John Danos**

Dorsey & Whitney, LLP
in Des Moines, Iowa



It is budget season, and for local governments like counties, cities and school districts with general obligation debt outstanding, or soon to be outstanding, this means that decisions must be made about levying property taxes to pay principal and interest on the debt. Each of these local governments has a distinct Iowa Code provision related to the debt service tax levy and the fund into which the taxes collected are deposited: for counties the provision is in Section 331.430; for cities, the provision is in Section 384.4; and for school districts the provision is in Section 298.10. In addition, Chapter 76 of the Code of Iowa contains rules related to the debt service tax levy that apply to all three of these local governments.

Under Chapter 76, before issuing general obligation debt, local governments must first approve a resolution (the “Levy Authorizing Resolution”) providing for a debt service tax levy in amounts sufficient to repay the proposed debt within the timeframe prescribed by law. Once adopted, the Levy Authorizing Resolution must be placed on file with the county auditor or auditors of the counties within which the local government is situated. Once the Levy Authorizing Resolution is filed, it becomes a duty of the respective county auditor(s) to annually enter the debt service tax levy for collection from the taxable property within the local government’s taxing jurisdiction in amounts sufficient to pay the debt, as detailed in the Resolution. Because the rules can be complex and the situations faced by local governments are so diverse, there are often questions asked related to the debt service tax levy.

One question which arises relates to when debt service taxes must be levied? The levying of the tax must begin in the fiscal year immediately following the filing of the Levy Authorizing Resolution, but only if the Resolution is filed timely. The deadline for filing Levy Authorizing Resolutions for cities and counties is March 31 of the calendar year in which the tax levy would be initiated. The corresponding filing deadline for school districts is April 30 of the calendar year in which the tax would be initiated. If the deadline is missed, then the tax would not be levied until the fiscal year beginning in the next succeeding calendar year, and in some circumstances this could negatively impact the terms of the pending debt.

Another question that arises is what steps must a local government take prior to filing a Levy Authorizing Resolution? The local government must go through the procedural process that is prescribed by its respective general obligation borrowing statutes before having the authority to adopt the Resolution. Depending on the local government, the proposed borrowing

amount and the purpose(s) for the borrowing may require successfully navigating a public hearing, a referendum or a reverse referendum petition process. In any event, until the authorizing process is completed, the local government does not have authority to adopt and file the Levy Authorizing Resolution.

Another question that comes up is whether the general obligation debt must be sold and its terms finalized prior to the filing of the Levy Authorizing Resolution? In many instances, the local government will have identified a lender and finalized the terms of the debt prior to the adoption of the Resolution. In these cases, the Levy Authorizing Resolution will include a schedule of the principal and interest that will come due annually with respect to the debt issue. In some cases, however, the lender and/or the terms of the debt may not yet be identified when the deadline for filing is approaching. In these instances, local governments will commonly file a Levy Authorizing Resolution containing the estimated principal and interest anticipated to become due when the authorized debt is finalized. This allows the local government to provide for the payment of the anticipated debt even though the process of sale or negotiation may be ongoing. The resolution containing the levy estimates is often referred to as a “pre-levy” resolution. As with all Levy Authorizing Resolutions, a pre-levy resolution is only effective if the general obligation debt has been properly authorized by the local government. By allowing local governments to begin the debt service tax levy sooner, pre-levy resolutions facilitate the structuring of more efficient debt with earlier principal payments and thus less interest expense.

One other question that is frequently asked is whether the debt service tax, once it is properly authorized and documented, must be levied each year? The law allows local governments to apply alternative, lawfully available funds to the repayment of general obligation debt instead of debt service taxes. When this occurs, the annual debt service levy amount for the local government is reduced correspondingly for the upcoming fiscal year. This process is controlled and communicated by the annual budget submission from each local government to its county auditors.

Continues on next page.

Blue Zones Project Gives County “Worksite Designation”

Black Hawk County has been named the first county government in the history of the Blue Zones Project to receive the Blue Zones “worksite designation.” Blue Zones Project is a national organization that encourages lifestyle principles designed to transform American cities and towns into communities where people “live longer, better.”

A diverse scope of work performed by employees at multiple locations and limited financial resources were unique challenges that Black Hawk County overcame in order to implement a



comprehensive wellness initiative. The Courthouse, the offsite health, conservation and sheriff’s departments, and Country View, the county’s care facility, completed actions to improve well-being through adding bicycle racks, healthy vending options, and walking-route and stairwell signage. A monthly wellness newsletter provides education on chronic disease prevention, active living, and healthy eating, and links employees to additional wellness resources and community events.

In March of 2013, the Board of Supervisors passed a comprehensive employee wellness policy that describes the role Black Hawk County shall assume in creating, promoting and

By: John Miller

Black Hawk County Supervisor



maintaining a supportive environment and social context for employees to make healthier personal lifestyle choices. It also establishes and sustains an employee-led wellness committee to communicate and oversee wellness program activities.

The county’s recently-launched wellness initiative entitled “Live Well” was created based on Blue Zones evidence-based strategies for well-being improvement, gathered from areas around the world where people live the longest. This initiative has been well received by the majority of employees and has had overwhelming support from all departments. County employees recently participated in the Blue Zones Project “Walking Moai” challenge. (*Moai* is an Okinawan term for a group of mutually committed friends.) Over a 10 week period, seven teams tracked a combined 7,010 minutes of physical activity. The winning team earns bragging rights and gets to keep the “Golden Shoe” biweekly traveling trophy.

“Employees are the most valued assets that we have as a county, so it is important to safeguard those assets by providing the tools that enable employees and their families to lead healthy lifestyles,” explained Frank Magsamen, Black Hawk County Supervisor. “The Board of Supervisors is fully supportive of all efforts to maintain a healthy work force.”

Anyone seeking more information may contact Audra Heine- man, Human Resource Generalist, at ahaineman@co.black-hawk.ia.us.

feature - debt services levies

Continued from page 4.

As additional questions arise with respect to the authorizing and levying of the debt service tax in particular situations, it is important to seek professional advice. County auditors, the Iowa Department of Management, bankers and advisors specializing in government finance and bond counsel are all valuable resources to local governments in this arena.

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or continued by reading this article. Members of the Dorsey & Whitney LLP group issuing this communication will be pleased to provide further information regarding the matters discussed therein.

John Danos is a public finance attorney in the Des Moines Office of Dorsey & Whitney LLP. This article was written with contributions from the public finance attorneys of Dorsey & Whitney, LLP in Des Moines, Iowa. The public finance team of Dorsey & Whitney LLP in Des Moines can be reached at 515.283.1000.

ISAC Goal Setting Facilitation Program - Round 2

Introduction

The ISAC Board of Directors has again approved funding for a program to assist counties that are interested in conducting a goal-setting session. The goal setting process will assist county leaders in developing a future focus, setting strategic directions, and determining priorities for their county. It will provide an opportunity for elected officials and key staff to work together in an informal setting to discuss issues and opportunities facing their county and to develop consensus on strategies that deal with these issues. Eight counties completed goal-setting sessions in 2013, and we are now accepting applications for 2014.

Program Details

ISAC has worked with the Institute of Public Affairs (IPA) at the University of Iowa to establish a goal-setting facilitation program that will be available to counties. The one day (four to five hours in length) goal-setting process involves the following:

1. Providing pre-session questionnaires to the session participants to help identify issues and themes and to organize discussion at the sessions.
2. Discussing and identifying longer-range (five- to 10-year) vision statements for the county.
3. Reviewing recent county accomplishments.
4. Identifying issues/concerns/trends/opportunities that may affect future county programs, policies, finances or operations.
5. Identifying the county's on-going commitments/obligations.
6. Reviewing potential new initiatives/programs/projects for consideration for the upcoming period.
7. Providing a method for selection of priorities to be implemented within the planning period.
8. Discussing strategies for implementation of the selected priorities.
9. Identifying initiatives for enhancing organizational effectiveness, performance, and teamwork.
10. IPA will provide the county a final written report summarizing the results of the session.

Program Application and Funding

IPA has proposed a cost structure for its services. ISAC will pay 50% of the total cost (base fee plus expenses) for these services for counties selected by the ISAC Board to participate in the pilot program. The Board has allocated a maximum of \$8,000 for these expenses during 2014. The goal setting facilitations for the second round of selections must be completed by

October 15, 2014. Counties interested in applying will be asked to complete a simple application expressing their interest and to adopt a resolution agreeing to expend their share of the cost. The application period for the second round will be from February 1, 2014 to March 4, 2014. The ISAC Board will select grantees by March 18, 2014.

IPA Facilitation Cost

The base fee for the goal setting session as described would be based on the population of the county per below, plus reimbursement of direct costs (such as mileage, meals, and lodging if required) related to this project.

County Population Size:

Under 10,000:	\$1,000
Between 10,000 – 20,000	\$1,250
Between 20,001 – 40,000	\$1,500
Between 40,001 – 60,000	\$1,700
Between 60,001 – 80,000	\$2,000
Between 80,001 – 100,000	\$2,200
Between 100,001 – 300,000	\$2,400
Over 300,000	\$2,750

If additional sessions are requested, the fee for such session(s) will be 50% of the base fee, plus reimbursement of direct costs. ISAC will not fund any portion of the cost of additional sessions.

How to Apply – Required Information

A county may apply to be considered by submitting a letter signed by all members of the board of supervisors expressing interest accompanied by the following items:

1. County name
2. Primary contact person – phone number and email address
3. Description of interest – 100 words or less
4. Letter of support and participation interest by auditor, treasurer, recorder, sheriff and attorney
5. Listing of other key department heads that you will invite and encourage to attend
6. Agreement to share the written report with ISAC

The letter and additional information should be submitted no later than Tuesday, March 4, 2014:

William R. Peterson
Executive Director
Iowa State Association of Counties
5500 Westown Parkway, Suite 190
West Des Moines, Iowa 50266

Electronic submissions may be sent to bpeterson@iowacounties.org.

New HIPAA Sample Policies

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) was first enacted in 1996, but changes and additions to the law combined with changes to county programs that deal with protected health information (PHI) means HIPAA policies are still something county officials and employees need to be updating and checking for current compliance.

The recent HIPAA law changes started in 2009, when the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act included the Health Information Technology for Economic Clinical Health Act (HITECH Act). The HITECH Act impacted HIPAA covered entities and required revisions to the HIPAA regulations. On January 25, 2013, these new HIPAA regulations were published and made changes or additions to rules on breach notification, the marketing and sale of PHI, right to access of electronic copies of PHI, additional restrictions on disclosures, updates to the requirements for Notice of Privacy Practices, and changes to the applicability of HIPAA rules to business associates of covered entities.

In addition to these HIPAA-regulation changes at the federal level, state law changes meant the restructure and regionalization of county mental health and disability service (MHDS) programs. While certainly not the only county department that deals with HIPAA and PHI, county MHDS programs are often the county department that deals with HIPAA and PHI most frequently. As a result of regionalization, county MHDS programs are transitioning to 28E entities. By being a separate legal entity from the county, MHDS regions will be considered separate covered entities for purposes of HIPAA. This means that MHDS regions and counties will each need their own HIPAA policies and procedures. These policies may look very similar, but counties will have to consider what remaining county departments are still subject to HIPAA and how those departments function and operate within the HIPAA policies. The regions will have to consider how to merge various HIPAA practices of the counties in their region into one set of policies and procedures that work with their particular regional structure and will also need to assign persons to serve as HIPAA compliance officers for the region.

In light of all these changes, the ISAC Board of Directors determined it was an appropriate time for ISAC to prepare updated sample HIPAA policies and procedures to assist the counties and regions in their on-going HIPAA compliance. The ISAC Board retained Alissa Smith, an attorney with the Dorsey & Whitney law firm in Des Moines, to prepare these policies. At the same time, the ISAC Board retained Ms. Smith to prepare updated HIPAA policies and procedures for the departments of ISAC that are covered entities under HIPAA – the ISAC Group Health Program and the staff that work on the ETC/CSN program. The board initially re-

By: Kristi Harshbarger

ISAC General Counsel



viewed these policies at its December 2013 board meeting and approved the policies at its January 2014 board meeting.

The new sample HIPAA policies and procedures are now available on ISAC's website. The sample was started from the current HIPAA policies used by Franklin County. Russell Wood, the community services coordinator in Franklin County, had initially started with the original sample policies distributed by ISAC when HIPAA was first enacted, and had taken great care since then to keep them current. In addition, policies similar to Franklin County's policies are used by several other counties, so this should allow many counties and regions to be familiar with the format and use of these sample policies.

Sample policies are just that – samples – something to use as a reference and to get you started in maintaining your HIPAA compliance. If you understand and are comfortable with your current policies and do not wish to adopt the sample policies as a whole, we also have a memo on our website that highlights the 2013 regulation changes and directs you to the specific sample policies on these topics. You could use the memo and those particular policies as a starting point to update your county's current set of HIPAA policies and procedures. Great care needs to be exercised to review and tailor HIPAA policies and procedures to your own county or region's structure and processes, regardless of whether you are updating your current policies or adopting the new sample policies. Also, the policies can only be effective in compliance if the staff that deals with PHI and HIPAA have a basic understanding of the policies and have knowledgeable compliance officers to which they can direct questions.

ISAC understands that HIPAA compliance is an important task for counties and regions, and we want to help you in this process. In addition to the sample policies and memo on our website, Alissa Smith, the attorney that prepared the new sample policies, will be speaking at ISAC's Spring School of Instruction on Thursday, March 13, 2014 from 9:00 am - 10:15 am. This presentation will be a general presentation on select federal and state health privacy laws that are applicable to counties and regions. I would encourage anyone that deals with PHI and HIPAA as a part of their job to attend this presentation. We will have an additional training, perhaps as a webinar, sometime following the Spring School that will be more specific on the sample HIPAA policies and will be best suited for county and MHDS region HIPAA compliance officers. Finally, I would welcome comments or ideas on how ISAC can assist counties and MHDS regions with HIPAA compliance in the future – please feel free to contact me at kharshbarger@iowacounties.org or 515.369.7014.

ISAC Top Priorities

As the Iowa Legislature gaveled in on January 13, here is a look at ISAC's top priorities for the 2014 legislative session.

Road Funding

With counties continuing to struggle to adequately maintain secondary roads and bridges, road funding will once again be a top priority for the 2014 legislative session. The cost of building, maintaining, and repairing roads continues to climb, while the user fee per gallon of gasoline has not been increased since 1989. In addition to inflationary increases in materials and labor, road maintenance issues have been exacerbated by harsh winters, flooding, and the increasing size of equipment and loads. Due to the shortfall in infrastructure funding, counties have had to delay the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges, and some counties are bonding to meet their most critical needs. Delaying repairs or closing roads and bridges affects economic development, agriculture, and the normal travel of individuals. Bonding shifts infrastructure costs from a user fee system to a property tax burden, and fails to capture revenue from out-of-state vehicles affecting Iowa's roads. For these reasons, ISAC supports a phased-in 10-cent per gallon increase in the motor fuel tax. Admittedly this is not a long-term solution for our aging infrastructure, but it would generate an estimated \$230 million that could be used to address the most critically needed repairs.

Beyond the increase in the fuel tax, several other areas have been identified that would be advantageous to maintaining and improving the secondary road system. ISAC supports legislation that would enable the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT) to provide primary highway funds to counties in lieu of federal funds. This concept was among the ideas proposed by IDOT in Director Trombino's recommendations for addressing the infrastructure funding shortfall. ISAC also supports enabling legislation that would allow the development of public-private partnerships aimed at economic development. A couple examples of this would include incentive programs that encourage businesses to locate in areas where adequate infrastructure already exists and development agreements to leverage private dollars with public funds for work in areas where site specific transportation improvements are needed. Lastly, ISAC favors the \$225 million cap to the TIME-21 fund that focuses on the priorities set by the TIME-21 study. This cap must be maintained and revenues in excess of \$225 million should be distributed through the Road Use Tax Fund formula.

By: Jamie Cashman

ISAC Government Relations
Manager



Mental Health and Disability Services

Making sure counties have enough resources and tools to meet the challenges brought on by the regionalization of mental health and disability services redesign will again be a top priority for ISAC. It is uncertain at this time whether the state has adequately funded the regions to meet existing service demands, let alone funding for services to additional populations envisioned by design. To address these challenges, ISAC recommends eliminating the 80% reversion to the state of the potential savings to the county/regional system from the Healthy and Well Iowa program, and investing those savings back into the regions. Additionally, the Iowa Code should be amended to vest all employment responsibilities of the judicial mental health advocates with the state or alternatively the regions.

Another important responsibility the state should assume is to clarify that the cost of evaluation and restoration of competence to stand trial is a state funding responsibility. Ensuring county home rule in the new regional system is essential and therefore the requirement that region budgets be approved by the DHS Director should be eliminated. Finally, sufficient funding should be provided in FY 2014 and FY 2015 to ensure that the counties, and then the regions, have the necessary resources to provide core services.

User Fees

Property tax reform passed in 2013 will take an estimated \$761.9 million out of county property tax revenues over the next 10 years. There are a number of services that counties provide to the public that are subsidized by property taxes because the fees charged to the customers are not adequate to pay for the service. Many of these fees have not been raised in years. ISAC will be pursuing several user fee increases to provide additional support for the services provided by county government. Examples of fees that are controlled by the state and that need adjustment include driver's license fees, parking fine and court debt collection fees, real estate transfer fees, marriage license fees, and sheriff's civil fees.

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CCMS Training Review

In 2013, the American Psychiatric Association published the 5th Edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). Bruce Buchanan, Clinical Director at Compass Clinical Associates, discussed changes in the DSM-5 with case managers and service providers, and their implications at a CCMS training held in October 2013. The DSM-5 provides a common language for mental health professionals to diagnose and classify mental illnesses. It also is useful in coding and billing for services and research. Since 1999, professionals of the mental health community began meeting to discuss changes in the DSM-5, with over a thousand members involved in the revisions and work groups.

Bruce gave an overview of the major changes in the DSM-5 including the arrangement of the chapters, new diagnostic classes, no longer using the multi-axial classifications and NOS categories, and adding new dimensional scales. The manual is arranged to reflect the developmental lifespan, so those diagnosis appearing in childhood are addressed first and those appearing in adulthood are identified later. New diagnostic classes in the DSM-5 are obsessive-compulsive and related disorders, and trauma- and stressor related disorders. There were also changes made in the neurodevelopmental disorders, dropping the term dementia, as well as schizophrenia subtypes under the schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders.

The most noted category changes under neurodevelopmental disorders is the autism spectrum disorder, which replaces the DSM-IV-TR autism disorder, Aspergers disorder, and pervasive developmental disorder, not otherwise specified (NOS). Clinicians now use specifiers to describe the severity and variety of symptoms, giving a clearer picture of the individual diagnosed. In addition, mental retardation has been renamed to intellectual developmental disorder.

Fifteen new diagnosis were added to the DSM-5, most noted being hoarding disorder, and excoriation (skin-picking) disorder in the obsessive compulsive and related disorders category. Binge eating disorder has been added as a diagnosis to the category of feeding and eating disorders. In the substance use and other addictive disorders category, abuse and dependence has merged into a single use disorder, a gambling disorder has been added as a non-substance related disorder, and caffeine withdrawal and cannabis withdrawal were also included.

By: Jackie Olson Leech

ISAC Case Management Specialist



Under depressive disorder, disruptive mood dysregulation disorder was a newly added diagnosis to address the increase in childhood bipolar disorders misdiagnosis over the past 20 years. This disorder would be indicated for children with extreme behavioral dyscontrol that is ongoing, rather than episodic in nature. This may decrease the use of antipsychotic medication that is mis-prescribed. Bereavement was excluded from major depressive episode, so it could now be considered diagnosed depression. The rationale for this is that some individuals that experience major loss can lead to depression, or exacerbate depression that has already been experienced by the individual. Despite the controversy, the positive impact is that those experiencing bereavement will be able to receive treatment that is covered by insurance.

The multi-axial classifications will no longer be addressed in the DSM-5, as this system has long been criticized for separating intellectual disabilities and personality disorders (Axis II) from the remainder of disorders (Axis I). Axis III and Axis IV addressing Medical conditions and Psychosocial and Environmental problems were seldom used by practitioners, and Axis V (Global Assessment of Functioning) was subjective, and sometimes misused by insurance companies to deny claims. In addition the NOS categories are no longer incorporated in diagnosis in the DSM-5.

There are several criticisms regarding the changes made in the DSM-5. Some of these, as Bruce alluded to, include a lack of transparency and little attempt to obtain input from the American Psychiatric Association members or the public. There were complaints that the process was rushed and the authors had conflicts of interest which swayed their decision making. Despite a wide range of reactions from clinicians, Bruce believes that there are positive changes made in the DSM-5, including a manual that is easier to use by clinicians, and provides a clearer picture of the impact the disorder has on the individual.

CCMS was fortunate to have Michael Walling, leading national trainer on Social Security Benefits, present at our CCMS

Continues on next page.

capitol comments

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Rural Improvement Zones

The topic of Rural Improvement Zones (RIZ) was added to the top priorities by a motion from the floor of the ISAC General Session at the 2013 Fall School. Iowa Code Chapter 357H provides for the establishment of RIZs as a way to encourage private lake development in counties with population of 20,000 or less. Unfortunately current law is unnecessarily broad and allows almost any area to be considered a lake development and almost any purpose to be considered an improvement. Furthermore, RIZ districts can be established with little input from the elected officials within a county and unless designated by the district they have no sunset date. These districts and the projects they undertake can have a significant financial impact on county budgets with little opportunity for recourse by local elected officials.

ISAC supports legislation that requires county approval before any RIZ project is approved, requires a fiscal impact statement be prepared by the entity requesting approval, and allows the county to consider tax impacts and cost-benefit analyses in making its determination. Additionally, ISAC supports legislation that would limit all RIZs to a certain number of years, that requires that the base valuation be re-established to the current level at the time of a renewal of the district, and that prohibits tax abatements within a RIZ district. Finally, ISAC favors legislation that clearly defines "lake" for the purposes of Chapter 357H of the Iowa Code.

ccms

Continued from page 9.

Advanced Case Management training in November 2013. Michael provided an overview of the evolution of Title II programs, in which a person who is disabled is drawing benefits based on their own work history, the parent who is an insured worker, or a deceased spouse or former deceased spouse. He also provided the background of the Title XVI program, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) for individuals who are financially needy over the age of 65, the financially needy who are blind, or the financially needy who are disabled.

Michael is passionate in presenting his message that all people need to have a purpose and that they can work for pay while they continue to receive benefits, if they want to and are able. They do not have to settle for a life of poverty, which is what it is to live on SSI and in most cases Social Security Disability Benefits. Michael trains others so they can share facts with recipients in order for them to make an informed decision to pursue paid work to increase the quality of their lives.

After attending Michael's training, it is apparent how complicated both programs are, and how important it is for case managers to have a basic understanding to guide clients they serve to resources that will assist them in monitoring and reporting their wages so they can assure benefits continue until the client is able to secure employment and benefits to support themselves without Title II or Title XIV benefits.

about the cover

The cover photo is the second place winner of the 4th Keep Iowa Beautiful (KIB) Photography Contest which is aimed at raising awareness of Iowa's natural and environmental beauty. KIB wants to learn what resonates with Iowans based on the photographs they share through this semi-annual photography contest. First place went to Leo Alan Schwertley from Modale for his photo "Red Sumac" taken in the Loess Hills in western Iowa. The featured photo, entitled "Snowy Iowa Field" taken in Buena Vista County, was take by Andrea Frantz from Storm Lake. Go to the KIB website for more contest details including the next deadline of December 31, 2014: www.keeptowabeautiful.com.



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By: *Andrea Jansen*

ISAC Program Support
Coordinator



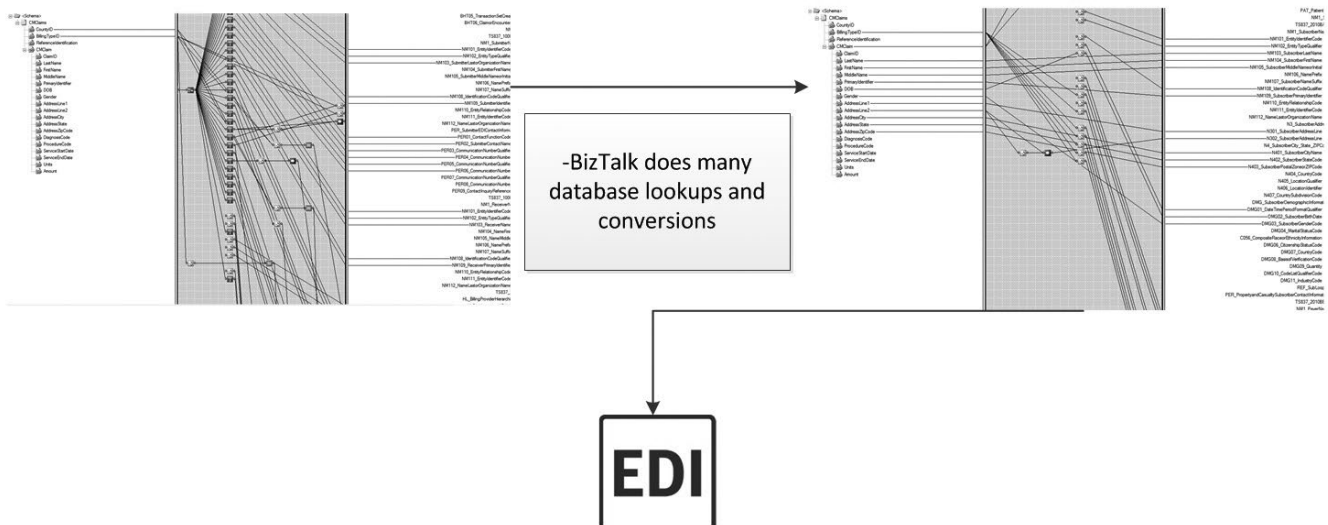
The Electronic Transaction Clearinghouse (ETC) was started in 2003 as a response to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996. ETC is designed for entities to have a mechanism to send and receive invoices/claims from providers while remaining HIPAA compliant. In FY 2010, ETC combined with the Community Service Network (CSN) to improve services to the counties. All 99 counties have access to this feature so please send in a support ticket or email to csnsupport@iowacounties.org if you have any questions at all on ETC!

Currently, the main process of ETC is operated by Microsoft's BizTalk Server, but we also use two other in-house written applications and scripts. These are written and maintained by ISAC IT staff.

As the picture illustrates, there are many different lookups, comparisons, and searches when these processes are run. Because of this, ETC has the ability to convert files to different formats depending both on the county and provider needs. We have the ability to accept many EDI file formats such as 837P's, 837I's, HCFA 1500's, and other file types that use the HIPAA 4010 or the HIPAA 5010 Standard.

One of the major features of the ETC process is security. We use several security checks to allow or deny authentication. This includes: Username and Password, IP Address, and Public/Private Encryption Keys all while using the Secure File Transfer Protocol which is also an encrypted procedure.

How to get started? Typically, we will need to talk with the provider directly (after they have consulted with the county) about billing electronically to begin the process. A couple things to think about before contacting us: is your provider able to produce 837's? If not, that is OK! Like mentioned above, we can work with just about any type of data format, but it is good to know what that format is specifically. Are they using another clearinghouse(s) for claims processing? This is important because sometimes they have rules and stipulations that can be difficult to work around so extra time can be needed to set up these providers.



meetings

Spring School Details

It's hard to believe that registration for the 2014 ISAC Spring School of Instruction has already opened, and we are well into conference planning. This two-day conference will take place on March 13-14 at the Des Moines Marriott Downtown. Please remember that you must pre-register for the Spring School on the ISAC website before making your hotel reservation through the online housing system. Please take note that the 2014 County Day at the Capitol will be held in conjunction with spring school on Wednesday, March 12, and to modify your hotel accommodations if needed based on your travel arrangements. Besides the Des Moines Marriott Downtown (conference hotel), hotel room blocks are available at the Renaissance Des Moines Savery Hotel, Holiday Inn Downtown and Embassy Suites Des Moines Downtown.

All conference activities and affiliate meetings will take place in one location again this year, the Des Moines Marriott Downtown. You can find all of the information that you need to prepare for the spring school at the conference website, <http://www.iowacounties.org/meetings-and-events/spring-school-of-instruction/>. From conference registration information to affiliate agendas to maps of downtown Des Moines, the website is updated on a regular basis with new and important conference details.

Please pre-register for the Spring School! This greatly helps the ISAC staff to plan accordingly for conference meals and materials, ultimately saving your county money! The last day to pre-register will be at 4:30 pm on Friday, February 28. After that date, all registrations must take place on-site in Des Moines, and you will be charged the at-the-door registration fee. Please note that your name badge is required for all conference events.

ISAC Educational Seminars

ISAC is offering the following three educational seminars from 9:00 am - 10:15 am on Thursday, March 13. The titles, description, and speakers are listed below.

Discussion of Select Federal and State Health Privacy Laws

This session will provide a summary of select federal and state health privacy laws that are applicable to governmental entities in Iowa, such as counties and mental health and disability services regions, as well as 28E entities like the Electronic Transactions Clearinghouse and County Case Management Services. Speaker: Alissa Smith, Partner, Dorsey & Whitney LLP

By: Stacy Horner

ISAC Meeting/Event Administrator



Connecting Your Community for Growth and Well-Being

It's no secret that the Internet has changed the way we live – and how a community accesses, adopts and uses broadband can be an important factor in long-term economic growth and overall well-being for its citizens. In this seminar, attendees will learn about Iowa's broadband landscape and will be provided an overview of Connected, Connect Iowa's community broadband certification program. Learn how your county can participate in Connected to identify broadband issues and opportunities, and to create a customized broadband plan for the future! Speaker: Amy Kuhlers, State Program Manager, Connect Iowa

Calculating Your Income During Retirement

You are less than a year away from retirement. Have you calculated what you need in retirement, on a monthly basis? Oh no! Let's see if I can help. This session will address various tools and topics retirees should be aware of and that can be used in calculating their monthly income needed in retirement. Speaker: Burt Burrows, Program Director, Nationwide Retirement Solutions

Conference Dietary Needs

Registration to the Spring School includes refreshments both mornings, an ice cream social and reception on Thursday, March 13, and lunch on Friday, March 14. Please make plans to take advantage of these opportunities as it's a great opportunity to network with exhibitors and other affiliate members. If you have any special dietary needs for the ISAC Networking Lunch on Friday, March 14 (vegetarian, vegan, gluten-free, etc.), please email shorner@iowacounties.org by 4:30 pm on Friday, February 28, 2014. Please note that the conference dates are during Lent. In order for ISAC to guarantee a non-meat box lunch for the ISAC Networking Lunch on Friday, March 14 you must request it prior to February 28. After this date, we cannot guarantee meeting any special dietary needs. If you have communicated your dietary needs to ISAC, you will receive a special meal ticket with your conference registration packet. All conference attendees are required to wear their name badge to all conference events. It will serve as your conference meal and admission ticket.

Continues on next page.

Welcome, Fred

Hello! My name is Fred Greene, and I am the new Data/Information Technology Specialist as of January 6, 2014.

I was born in Lakewood, New Jersey; however, I am originally from Milwaukee, Wisconsin and currently reside in West Des Moines. Prior to ISAC, I was employed at Principal Financial Group working as a part of the Technical Support staff.

My hobbies include anything sports related, spending time with my wife of six years and three kids (1,2,5). Best way to start a conversation with me is to talk about sports. I pride myself on being very approachable and working under the open door philosophy.

By: Fred Greene

ISAC Data/Information
Technology Specialist



I want to say in advance “Thank you!” for giving me the opportunity to serve you all. I am very excited for this new opportunity and look forward to the many challenges learning CSN will present. I am elated to be a part of this family. I hope to get to know as many of you as possible.

Feel free to contact me anytime at 515.244.7181, and I would be happy to chat.



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meetings

Continued from page 12.

Conference Attire

Conference attire on Thursday is business dress. Please remember that meeting room temperatures do not feel the same for everyone. You may want to bring a sweater or jacket should the meeting room temperature be too cool for you. Please feel free to dress casually for Friday’s events.

Please don’t hesitate to contact ISAC at 515.244.7181 or shorner@iowacounties.org if you have any questions about the upcoming Spring School. We look forward to seeing you in March and safe travels to Des Moines!

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NACo Disaster Resiliency Forum: A Local Perspective

In December, I had the opportunity to attend the opening forum of NACo's Disaster Resilience series which was kicked-off in Cedar Rapids. Accompanying me to this event was our County Auditor, Marilyn Jo Drake; Finance Officer, Rebecca Belt; Planning and Zoning Director, Kay Mocha; and Supervisor, Melvyn Houser from the Pottawattamie County Board of Supervisors.

County emergency management agencies, in general, have continually promoted expanded engagement with our elected officials and key stakeholders to create a higher level of buy-in regarding disaster preparedness and support for our programs. With the wide range of issues pulling the attention of our officials, this has often proved to be a difficult task. Forums such as the one presented by NACo are a great opportunity but also a risk. Convincing your officials who are pulled many different directions to commit to travel and time can be a "game-ender" if the event turns out to be a bust.

This event, thankfully, was far from a bust. There were several topics discussed throughout the forum ranging from technology advantages, social considerations during disaster recovery, risk assessments in economic development planning and disaster response and recovery lessons learned from events around the country.

Throughout the event a few key points echoed various speakers from different states, disciplines, backgrounds and disaster events. These reoccurring themes were very exciting to hear as a local emergency manager because it is exactly what Iowa emergency managers across the state have been striving to communicate and will hopefully become a priority focus around our great state. These critical concepts include relationship building, planning and communication.

Relationship Building: To be successful in responding to the needs of our citizens we must have good relationships at the tactical, strategic and policy levels across multiple disciplines from both the government and private sectors. This is the foundation that the other two key concepts are built to create the best outcome possible. The disaster site or emergency operations center briefing is not when we should be exchanging business cards. I am reminded of Benjamin Franklin's quote from the Revolutionary War, "We must hang together, or assuredly we shall all hang separately."

Planning: Whether considering mitigation, operations, continuity or recovery plans, officials must heed the lessons

By: Doug Reed

Pottawattamie County Director of
Emergency Management



learned from across the country. Plans are worth nothing without the involvement from all critical stakeholders, which include first responders (fire, police, medical, etc.), strategic level officials (emergency managers, support agencies, agency executives, etc.), policy level officials (elected leaders) and NGO's (non-governmental organizations). An important factor in planning is the aggressive and adequate testing and revision of plans so they are known by responders and officials as well as being easily implemented and relevant to the ever changing economical and socio-political landscape within our communities.

Communication: A primary reason for response failures is inadequate command and control, of which, communications is paramount. Disaster after disaster, communications (information management) is identified as a shortfall. By adequately forging the appropriate relationships and addressing information sharing in planning efforts, we can overcome agency and jurisdictional walls that hinder the free flow of information that is essential to successful response and recovery operations. Without this trust in our information management, information within the response and distribution to the public will be fragmented, not timely and inaccurate, causing confusion and mistrust. This, without explanation, is not a position we can be in during response or recovery operations.

Building "Resilient Communities" is a multi-faceted endeavor that covers emergency response, social and economic impacts and a myriad of other issues. Without a doubt the challenge of developing more resilient communities is great. However, if we first focus on our relationships, plans and communication sharing capabilities we will establish a strong foundation by which we can overcome the challenges facing our communities from the impacts of disaster.

Attending this event was a great motivator for our county delegation and if you have an opportunity to take your own to one of NACo's Disaster Resilience forums it will be time well spent. Regardless, we should all be challenged to develop our own "resilience forums" in our counties to begin building or to build upon our collaborative efforts in disaster response and recovery.

As a county emergency manager I appreciate the value and priority that our NACo and ISAC leadership are placing on disaster preparedness.

NACo Board of Directors Update

Great!! My first NACo board meeting, and I missed it. I was really looking forward to spending time in beautiful downtown Cedar Rapids in December, and I missed it!!!

My wife decided to tag along because she wanted to hear the entertainment at the evening function of the “Resilient Counties Forum” that preceded the board meeting. One of the singers, Janelle Lauer, from Mechanicsville, had sung with a group called “the Liar’s Holographic Radio Theater.” They performed at the Old Creamery Theater in Marion and their shows were aired on PBS several years ago. My wife, LaRue, really liked listening to Janelle and wanted to hear her again. But, as luck would have it, she got this terrific pain in her shoulder and arm. The doctor (a nice boy from Waterloo, married to a gal from Underwood) at St. Luke’s emergency room diagnosed possibly a pinched nerve in her neck. He prescribed some pain killers that didn’t touch the pain, and a sling for her arm. I offered that we should head back home, but she refused wanting not to miss Janelle. It was a terrific performance by the group.

I’m detailing all of this because I want to make a connection (tenuous as it may be) between the Resilient Counties Forum and our little “tragedy.”

Even though we had to leave early, I was able to listen to two panel discussions. The first, moderated by Bill Peterson, was perspectives of county supervisors. The other panel was composed of emergency management directors. Both panels gave their lessons learned from past experiences and Iowans participating were, Linn County Supervisor and NACo President Linda Langston, Black Hawk County Supervisor, Frank Magsamen and Rusty Russell, Madison County EMA Director.

Probably the best advice for supervisors was given by Supervisor Magsamen who said “Know when to shut up and get out of the way.” Everyone involved in an event has their own responsibilities and should not be “stepping on someone else’s toes.” Like Pottawattamie County’s EMA director, Doug Reed says, “Everyone needs to stay in their own lane.” All this comes with good planning and building good relationships. Those involved need to have a team mentality. If you have a good team, then everyone knows what the other’s responsibilities are and can compliment them. Building these relationships takes time and trust and is critical.

Another takeaway was something Linda Langston said about “telling your story.” This accomplishes several things. First, it can show how far you’ve come in your recovery. Noticing

By: Melvyn Houser

Pottawattamie County
Supervisor, ISAC 1st Vice
President NACo Representative



that difference can give a community a sense of accomplishment. It also instills in those that follow, the need for continued planning and mitigation. If it happens once, it will probably happen again. Lastly, I think telling your story has a therapeutic effect. It’s like a stress debriefing. Besides receiving a little sympathy, you realize that you are not the only one suffering. So, when LaRue and I returned home, we told our story, and I think that helped.

As counties, there is a lot we can do to mitigate and plan for disaster, and try to recover the best we can. When we experience devastating events, we do what must be done. There is no way to prevent tornadoes or floods 100% of the time, just as there is no way to prevent pinched nerves or muscle spasms. But there are things we can do to alleviate the pain, even for a little while, at least. Whether it’s neighbor helping neighbor or listening to a great singer. I asked LaRue if it was worth it. She said, “yes.”

Grant Veeder here. Although Melvyn has replaced me as the official Iowa representative to the NACo Board, my tenure on the Board was extended a year by our gracious president, Linda Langston, who gave me one of her 10 at-large appointments. Melvyn may be new on the Board, but he’s an old hand at NACo meetings, and he was networking from the get-go at the Resiliency Forum. However, when we transitioned to the Board meeting Friday afternoon, I scanned the room for him in vain. Thinking that he would at least wait until after his first official Board meeting to start playing hooky, I texted him and learned of LaRue’s painful condition and his inability to attend. I will, therefore, see if I can remember how to write a NACo Board meeting report.

President Langston introduced David Vaudt, who until recently was Iowa’s State Auditor, and is now Chairman of the Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the outfit that keeps coming up with ways to show us that we have less money than we think we have. Mr. Vaudt managed to make GASB sound reasonable and benevolent, and told us “the only ideas that aren’t on the table are the ones you haven’t brought us.” After several reports and a review of the proposed 2014 budget, NACo’s Director of Research, Dr. Emilia Istrate, presented the new County Economic Tracker, an analysis of the annual changes in four economic indicators: Gross domestic product,

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employment, unemployment rates, and home prices. Emilia shared her preliminary findings for 2013, but, as noted on each page of the report, the information was EMBARGOED UNTIL 01/13/2014 12.01 AM. At the time of the February magazine deadline, all I'm prepared to repeat is that "growth continued in 2013, but the recovery is still fragile in some parts of the country." In any case, Emilia's detailed and cogent analysis is an apt demonstration of the prominent place that research has taken under Executive Director Matt Chase's leadership of NACo. A link to the report can be found on ISAC's website.

The Board also considered the recommendations of the NACo Election Review Committee, which was appointed by President Langston after the election in July for second vice president left some candidates feeling ill used. The Board voted to approve five of the committee's 23 recommendations at this time, taking steps that tighten up the credentialing process, that prohibit candidates from campaigning at steering committee meetings or from using NACo digital property, and that add a candidate webinar in February and a candidate forum at the Annual Conference. There were no recommendations for changing the voting process.

On Saturday, the Board held a planning session to further sharpen the focus of the 2014-2015 NACo Strategic Blueprint. As a result of director feedback, "we will be working on new board member orientation ideas, new and expanded approaches for membership outreach and awareness of NACo's products and services, and strategies for making better use of state association and affiliate meetings to engage our board members and staff in telling the NACo story," according to a followup email from Matt. Melvyn, I return the microphone to you.

Melvyn: I would like to say a few words about the hospitality we received in Linn County. Linn County Supervisor, Lu Baron is also President of the Czech Museum. The evening event held at the museum was great and the museum, which was moved intact out of flood's way is really worth seeing. Good work, Lu!

It's always fun to reconnect with some of my NACo friends and visit with staff. They are just as wonderful as the ISAC staff. So, barring any "tragedy," I'll be heading to the Legislative Conference in D.C. You all should consider going too. Oh, one more thing. Thanks for the help on this article, Grant.

employment

Justice Coordinating Commission Coordinator

We invite you to exercise your talents and qualifications with the County of Clinton as Clinton County Justice Coordinating Commission Coordinator. This position is responsible for identifying, researching, implementing, coordinating and monitoring the goals and activities of the Clinton County Justice Coordinating Commission and the programs it supervises. Clinton County is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

The complete job description and requirements for this position are available on the Clinton County website www.clintoncounty-ia.gov. When applying for this position, please submit a completed Clinton County job application, resume and cover letter application to:

Lynn Tibbetts, Human Resources Manager
Clinton County Human Resources
1900 N. 3rd Street/P.O. Box 2957
Clinton, IA 52733-2957

Deadline for Application: 4:30 pm on Friday, February 14, 2014

County Engineer

Van Buren County is now seeking qualified applicants for the position of County Engineer. Position requires registration as Professional Engineer in the state of Iowa. Salary negotiable based on qualifications/experience. Anticipated hire date is not later than June 1, 2014. Van Buren County is an EOE.

A full job application is available by emailing: jfinney@vbcoia.org, accessing thru www.vanburencoia.org/engineer, or at the Van Buren County Auditor's office, 406 Dodge Street, Keosauqua, Iowa. Applications and resumes must be submitted by February 10, 2014 to: Van Buren County Board of Supervisor's, %County Auditor, PO Box 475, Keosauqua, Iowa 52565. For additional information, call 319.293.3129 or email: jfinney@vbcoia.org.

Habeas Corpus, Part 5: Ex Parte Milligan

For all the uproar caused by President Lincoln's suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the Supreme Court never officially spoke on the constitutionality of his actions during the Civil War. When Chief Justice Taney rebuked Lincoln in *Ex Parte Merryman* for claiming suspension authority in the opening days of the war, he was giving his opinion as a Maryland circuit court judge. He didn't actually order the release of Merryman, so the case couldn't be appealed to the Supreme Court, which has original jurisdiction in only limited instances. And as noted in the previous Lincoln Letter, the Court ruled in *Ex Parte Vallandigham* that it had no jurisdiction over military courts and thus declined to review Clement Vallandigham's case. However, near the end of the war a case was working its way to Washington that resulted, after Lincoln's death, in a chastisement of Lincoln's policies by one of his best friends.

The case involved Lambdin Milligan, an Indiana lawyer and active Democrat who was a member of the pro-Confederate Sons of Liberty (formerly the Knights of the Golden Circle). He was implicated in a plot to overthrow the state governments of Indiana, Ohio and Michigan by freeing and arming Confederate prisoners of war using weapons stolen from federal arsenals. Milligan had in 1863 successfully defended an Indiana legislator accused of violating Ambrose Burnside's infamous Order #38 in a trial before the same military commission that convicted Clement Vallandigham. Milligan himself was arrested in October of 1864, and his military tribunal sentenced him and two others to hang.

Milligan engaged a new lawyer, prominent Indiana Democrat Joseph McDonald, who was familiar with President Lincoln from practicing law in Illinois. McDonald journeyed to Washington to plead for clemency for Milligan after his January, 1865 sentencing. He found Lincoln in a "singularly cheerful and reminiscent" frame of mind, and was surprised that his interview lasted from early evening until 11:00 pm. Falling back upon his old profession, Lincoln, recalled McDonald, "went over the history of my clients' crime as shown by the papers in the case, and suggested certain errors and imperfections in the record." Lincoln was again exhibiting his carrot-and-stick approach to keeping the country together. He said that the papers would have to be corrected, and that he had hopes that by the time that was accomplished the war would be over, and "we shall none of us want any more killing done." Meanwhile, Lincoln wasn't ready to release Milligan and his accomplices. "I'll keep them in prison awhile to keep them from killing the Government," he told McDonald.

By: **Grant Veeder**

Black Hawk County Auditor
NACo Board of Directors



This little joke lost its humor when John Wilkes Booth killed the government's chief executive four months later. When the corrected papers returned to the White House in May, Lincoln's successor Andrew Johnson was president, and although the war was over, he was in no mood to grant pardons. He said the three Indianans would be executed on May 19. But by now, leaders in both political parties were calling for executive clemency, and Johnson also received a letter calling for a review of the case in federal court from the district court judge in Indiana and the Supreme Court justice who rode the circuit there, Judge David Davis. On May 17, Johnson commuted the sentences to life imprisonment.

David Davis used to be the judge traveling the state of Illinois' Eighth Judicial Circuit, where for three months each spring and three more each fall a traveling court would visit county seats too small or unorganized to support a full legal apparatus. Lincoln was one of many lawyers who got clients by riding the circuit, but he was the only one, other than the state's attorney, who typically stayed on the road the full six months in the Illinois Eighth. He and Judge Davis became close friends, Davis delighting in Lincoln's endless stock of humorous stories and in time trusting Lincoln enough to allow the popular attorney to take his place on the bench during his temporary absences. When Lincoln ran for president in 1860, Davis managed his unlikely victory at the Republican national convention in Chicago. Davis's reward was a Supreme Court appointment in 1862. When Lincoln died of his gunshot wound, his son Robert begged Davis to serve as executor to his father's estate, saying that Davis was the only person he could trust in the position.

Davis and the Indiana district court judge reviewed Milligan's petition for a writ of habeas corpus and felt that the issue needed a definitive ruling by the Supreme Court. They issued a certificate of division, saying they couldn't agree on the matter, which allowed it to be heard in Washington. The case came up in March of 1866, and some of the biggest names of the American bar took part, including future president James Garfield. Milligan's team accepted his guilt; their argument was that the Constitution guaranteed him a trial by a civilian jury. Congress gave Lincoln statutory authority (which he claimed he didn't need) to suspend the habeas writ, in a bill passed in 1863. However, that same law

Continues on next page.

lincoln letters

Continued from page 17.

said that prisoners held under this authority must be indicted by a grand jury or set free. Milligan's attorneys also argued that the Constitution's condition of a threat to public safety was not met, as the Indiana conspiracy was far from the battle lines.

The court ruled 5-4 in *ex Parte Milligan* to set Milligan and his confederates at liberty, and Davis was given the duty of writing the majority opinion. (There was no restriction on a justice hearing a case that he had ruled on at the circuit level, although in later years the practice was for such a justice to recuse himself.) He didn't dispute the president's authority to suspend the privilege of the writ, but he said that the Constitution gave no authority for military courts except in extreme circumstances, when martial law is required "to preserve the safety of the army and society." Otherwise, the civil authority, with its protection against arbitrary measures, and which was operating unimpeded in Indiana, must prevail.

It was well recognized that this was an easier decision to reach now that the war was over. As Davis put it in his opinion, "During the late wicked Rebellion, the temper of the times did not allow that calmness in deliberation and discussion so necessary to a correct conclusion of a purely judicial question." But Davis must have felt a pang over criticizing the measures taken by his longtime friend. Elsewhere he separates Lincoln from those who would abuse presidential power: "Wicked men, ambitious of power, with hatred of liberty and contempt of law, may fill the place once occupied by Washington and Lincoln, and if this right is conceded, and the calamities of war again befall us, the dangers to human liberty are frightful to contemplate." He also wrote a friend, "I am fully satisfied... that Lincoln was opposed to these military commissions, especially in the Northern States, where everything was open

and free." This may have put his mind at ease, but it overlooks Lincoln's own words in his 1862 suspension of the habeas writ, which states that throughout the entire country, those involved in disloyal acts "shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by Courts Martial or Military Commission." Furthermore, Lincoln clearly didn't object to Milligan's imprisonment.

While alive, Lincoln wielded enormous, unprecedented presidential power, justifying it as necessary to save the nation. He endured scathing criticism for his actions. His death quieted his enemies, but one of his friends struck down, as gently as he could, one of his most controversial measures.

Earlier I posed the question, did Lincoln protect the Constitution, or violate it? In the area of the writ of habeas corpus, he did both. His instituting of trial by military commission was found to be unconstitutional, but he took this and other drastic steps to face down a "wicked Rebellion." Sometimes parallels are drawn to present times, when American citizens have been held without trial because of the war on terror. However great the danger of that war, it has not presented the imminent threat to the existence of the nation that Lincoln faced. The Constitution was sacred to him, and he interpreted it as broadly as he could to save it. "It is said," he once wrote, "the devil takes care of his own. Much more should a good spirit – the spirit of the Constitution and the Union, take care of its own. I think it can not do less, and live."

The Civil War had its roots in the constitutionally-sanctioned institution of slavery. Next, we'll look at Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation as a constitutional issue.



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2014 calendar

February 2014

- 4 ISAC Executive Board Meeting (ISAC Office)
- 5 Statewide Supervisors Meeting (Courtyard by Marriott, Ankeny)
- 19-20 ISAC Board of Directors Meeting (ISAC Office)

March 2014

- 1-5 NACo Legislative Conference (Washington Hilton, Washington, D.C.)
- 12 County Day at the Capitol (Des Moines)
- 13-14 ISAC Spring School of Instruction (Des Moines Marriott Downtown)

April 2014

- 1-2 Governor's Conference on Public Health (Ames)
- 8 CCMS Administrators Meeting (Hilton Garden Inn, Johnston)
- 25 ISAC Board of Directors Meeting (ISAC Office)

May 2014

- 14-16 ISCTA Annual May School (Ramada Hotel and Convention Center, Waterloo)

June 2014

- 8-12 ICAA Spring Conference (Okoboji)
- 11-13 ICIT Midyear Conference (West Des Moines Marriott)
- 25 ISAC Board of Directors Meeting (ISAC Office)

July 2014

- 8 CCMS Administrators Meeting (Stoney Creek Inn, Johnston)
- 11-14 NACo County Solutions and Idea Marketplace (New Orleans, LA)

- 29-1 Auditors Annual Conference (Hotel Blackhawk, Davenport)

August 2014

- 12-15 Recorders Annual Summer School (Isle Casino, Bettendorf)
- 21-22 ISAC LPC Retreat (Hilton Garden Inn, Johnston)

September 2014

- 11-12 ISAC Board of Directors Retreat (Humboldt County)
- 28-30 Assessors Annual Conference (Embassy Suites Des Moines Downtown)

October 2014

- 14 CCMS Administrators Meeting (Hilton Garden Inn, Johnston)
- 14-15 IEHA Fall Conference (Best Western, Marshalltown)
- 15-16 CCMS Fundamentals Training (Courtyard by Marriott, Ankeny)
- 16-17 ISAC Board of Directors Meeting (ISAC Office)

November 2014

- 6 CCMS Advanced Case Management Meeting (Stoney Creek Inn, Johnston)
- 12-14 ISAC Fall School of Instruction (Veteran's Memorial Community Choice Credit Union Convention Center, Des Moines)

December 2014

- 3 ISAC Board of Directors Meeting (ISAC Office)
- 9-11 ICEA Annual Conference (Ames)

If you have any questions about the meetings listed above or would like to add an affiliate meeting to the ISAC calendar, please contact Stacy Horner at shorner@iowacounties.org.

2014 ISAC Preferred Vendors

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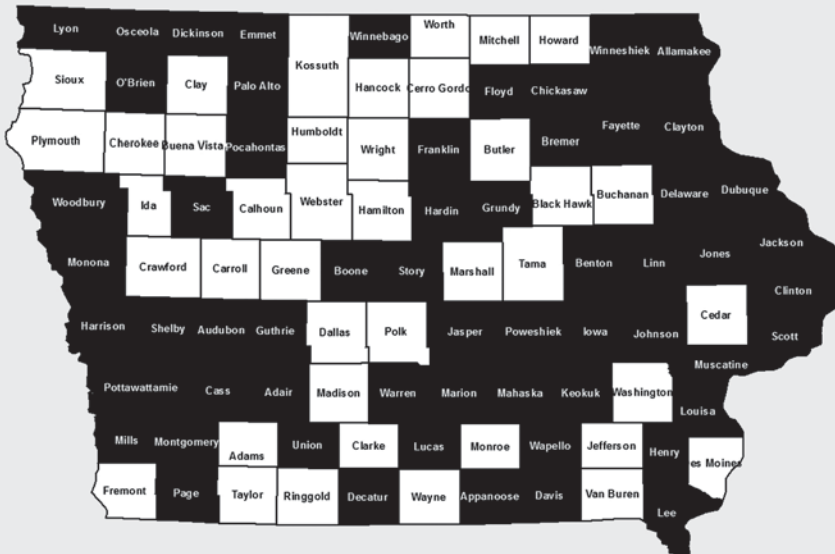
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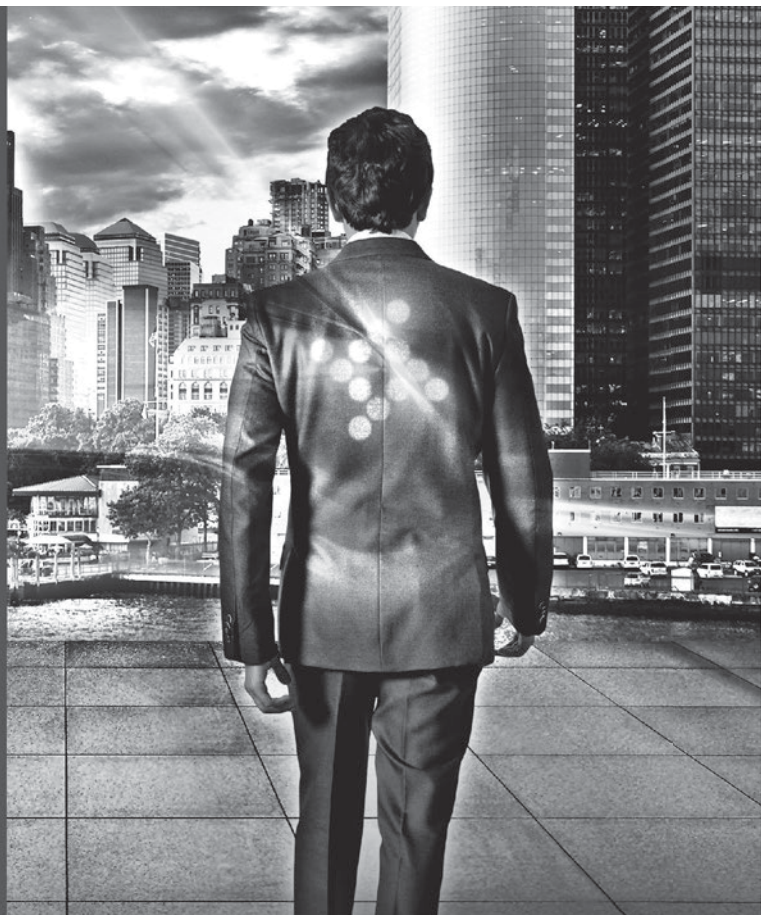
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