

FINANCE, PENSIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

STATEMENT OF BASIC PHILOSOPHY

Counties, as political subdivisions of the sovereign states have a right and a responsibility to raise the necessary revenues to finance critical basic public services of a wide variety, many of which are federally mandated.

TENTH AMENDMENT

NACo affirms the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as the operational force governing and balancing the respective powers of the states and local governments and federal government.

PARTNERSHIP AND THE NEED FOR STRONG COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Counties are more than just local branches of the state or federal government. As representatives of the local government that reaches all the people, county officials pledge themselves to strengthen and improve county government. The federal government should recognize the inalienable right of state and local governments to participate in the decision-making process of a federal system. It should further recognize that because local government is the closest to the citizenry it is often best equipped to deliver services and administer programs. Strong county government is an essential component and partner in the effective operation of national-state-local government activities.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL IMMUNITY FROM TAXATION

It has been long established, under the Constitutional doctrine of intergovernmental immunity that the federal government and state governments, and their political subdivisions, may not by taxation interfere with the legitimate functions of another. Furthermore, the Constitution, by requiring that the federal government guarantee a republican form of government to the states, requires that state and local governments should have the power to finance their legitimate functions free from federal interference. NACo insists that the federal tax system should acknowledge the direct and indirect linkages between federal and local tax systems. The federal government should not tax county governments or their respective functions, just as local governments cannot tax the federal government. Nor can federal tax policies be allowed to dictate states' revenue sources.

ASSESSMENT AND TAX ADMINISTRATION

A. GASB Activities Related to Performance Measurement: NACo opposes issuance by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) of any standard or any other official guidance, such as a statement of recommended practice, on performance measurement for the following reasons:

- Accounting is not synonymous with accountability;
- Decisions about performance measurements depend on the specific goals, objectives and strategies pursued by a local government and inherently not simply an accounting decision but a part of the policy and budget process;
- Even a voluntary action by GASB, an authoritative standard-setting body, will be perceived as mandatory; and
- Standards will discourage, rather than foster, innovation in performance measurement.

B. Tax Exemption for Municipal Bonds: NACo supports the right of counties to issue governmental debt for essential public services by marketing bonds to investors with interest on such bonds remaining totally exempt from federal taxation. Just as federal debt is exempt from local taxes, county governments vigorously oppose any action in the context of tax reform or deficit reduction that would directly or indirectly tax, under the federal income tax, interest on state or local government municipal bonds, or would place these bonds in an inferior competitive position with federal debt instruments and corporate securities. NACo asserts that tax-exempt bonds are a critical tool for budgeting and financing of long-range investments in the infrastructure and facilities necessary to meet public demand for government services. NACo opposes restrictions that would

drive up the cost of issuing tax-exempt bonds. NACo endorses simplifications that would ease existing burdensome restrictions on tax-exempt financing.

NACo supports the use of direct subsidy bonds (e.g. Build America Bonds and Recovery Zone Bonds) as additional financing options for county governments but not as a replacement for traditional tax-exempt municipal bonds.

C. Public Purpose: Counties should have the right to determine the public purposes to be financed by their bonds. The tax-exempt nature of tax-exempt bonds should be safeguarded when they meet a public purpose that benefits the community as a whole, not merely as individuals, regardless of ownership. Ownership or the employing power of those who operate a facility should not be the criteria by which public purpose is defined. However, eligibility for tax-exempt bonds should rest on a test of public purpose, defined in the following manner. A public purpose should be met:

- When a general purpose state or local government's general revenues have been used to finance a purpose or service over an historic period prior to issuance of a bond for a project determined to be necessary to the provision of such a purpose or service, or
- When local governments carry out a public service as directed by a federal mandate, e.g., jail overcrowding, clean air or water, or
- Where a bond issue is proposed by the local government and meets state and/or local requirements for bond approval. This process should not be used to override Congress' acts that certain facilities should not be eligible for tax-exempt financing.

D. Delinquent Tax Bonds: Counties should be allowed to issue tax exempt bonds to cover the cost of uncollected and delinquent real property tax bills.

CATEGORIES OF TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

Tax-exempt bonds fall into three major categories:

- **Governmental Bonds:** Governmental bonds should meet at least one of the above three public purpose tests and their ultimate credit should be pledged from the general revenues of the local government that is the issuer of the bond.
- **Partnership/Private Activity Bonds:** Tax-exempt bonds that fall into this category are treated differently from governmental bonds in that they are subject to state-by-state volume limitations based on the population of the state. Partnership bonds are issued on behalf of a governmental body for public purposes that meet one or more of the above three tests. However, they differ from governmental bonds because they have no claim on the general tax revenues and are largely financed through the revenues generated by the project itself. Furthermore, the bond proceeds benefit a larger percentage of the private sector than the proceeds of governmental bonds. Examples of projects that may generally fall into this category are moderate to low income single family housing and small scale highly targeted economic development.
- **Special Exceptions:** Special exceptions should be made for multifamily housing, solid waste facilities, renewable energy improvements, energy efficiency, water conservation and efficiency projects, and they should not be subject to volume caps.

501(c)(3) NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION BONDS

These are bonds that are issued by authorities created by a government on behalf of organizations that qualify for tax-exempt status under the federal tax code and Internal Revenue Service regulations. They are tax-exempt because they are deemed to perform a charitable service and help government to address the burdens of public service in a progressive manner. Therefore, these organizations should be eligible to use tax-exempt bonds as a capital financing tool as long as they meet certain public service requirements. These bonds are subject to the following restrictions and requirements that distinguish them from purely governmental bonds:

- **Non-Profit Hospitals:** Section 501(c)(3) non-profit hospitals should be required to meet appropriate Medicaid/charity care tests in return for the benefit received from using tax-exempt bonds. As long as they provide an appropriate percentage of their services to the uninsured or underinsured their bonds should not be subject to penalties or to the volume cap for all other 501(c)(3) institutions currently authorized under the Tax Reform Act of 1986.
- **Non-Profit Long-Term Care Facilities:** Section 501(c)(3) non-profit long-term care facilities for the elderly, disabled, or terminally ill patient (e.g., AIDS), should continue to be subject to the current volume cap unless, on a case by case basis, they meet appropriate Medicaid/charity care tests.

EXEMPTION FROM THE ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX

Interest earned on tax-exempt bonds should be exempt from the federal Alternative Minimum Tax (AMT). This exclusion should also apply to ‘excess’ corporate book income, to the extent that it includes interest earned on tax-exempt bonds.

REFUNDING

NACo opposes restrictions on counties’ ability to refinance their bonds at lower interest rates, which can save taxpayers millions of dollars.

ACCESS TO THE TAX-EXEMPT MARKET

When considering any legislation which would have an impact on the municipal bond market, Congress should ensure that access of state and local governments to the existing tax-exempt market should not be impaired. NACo supports legislative and regulatory efforts to assist state and local governments in accessing the municipal bond market during times of crises.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION BY MUNICIPAL BOND ISSUERS

NACo recognizes the need for full disclosure of all relevant information concerning a county’s financial condition to potential investors, citizens, and other parties interested in municipal bonds. NACo opposes federally imposed standards for county financial accounting and reporting and supports those principles put forth by the GASB.

NACo supports disclosure guidelines developed by the Government Finance Officers Association and the GASB in cooperation with public interest groups and urges county governments to adhere to these guidelines.

ARBITRAGE RATES

NACo opposes requirements that non-abusive arbitrage earnings from investments of bond proceeds in higher yielding securities be rebated to the United States Treasury. The federal government should amend the U.S. tax code to provide simpler and more flexible criteria to determine whether arbitrage has been earned in using tax-exempt bond proceeds.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TAX-EXEMPT BOND STATUTES

NACo urges Congress to simplify current tax-exempt bond statutes and that the legislation includes provisions to:

- Raise the small-issuer arbitrage rebate;
- Establish an arbitrage rebate safe harbor with a three-year spend out for construction projects;
- Raise the small-issuer bank interest deduction exception; and
- Repeal the five percent unrelated or disproportionate use rule.

MANDATED INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITY BONDS

NACo urges Congress to create a new category of bonds called Mandated Infrastructure Facility Bonds to assist states, counties, and cities in financing federal infrastructure mandates. The bonds would not be subject to arbitrage requirements, state-wide volume caps or limitations on advance refunding.

CREDIT ASSISTANCE

Any credit assistance program should be automatically applicable to all legitimate state and local borrowing and should not be subject to elaborate administrative procedures.

EQUALIZATION IN FEDERAL GRANTS

The distribution of federal grants should reflect relative inequalities among recipient governments in program needs and in the fiscal capabilities to meet these needs with the following:

- **Appropriateness and Feasibility:** Appropriate agencies of the federal government should be required to examine those grant programs that distribute funds directly to local governments or support local projects, in order to assess the extent to which variations in local fiscal capabilities should be recognized in their distribution and appraise the feasibility of administering effective and equitable equalization provisions in such grants;
- **Periodic Review of Need Indices:** The departments and agencies responsible for administering federal grant programs should be required to review periodically the adequacy of the need indices employed in the respective grant programs and the appropriateness of their equalization provisions;
- **Recognizing Disparities:** States should be required to recognize disparities in fiscal needs and resources among local governments in the redistribution of federal grant funds; and
- **Serving Incorporated Areas:** All federal grant programs should include equitable criteria that recognize that county governments serve all citizens within their boundaries, including areas within incorporated municipalities. The distribution of federal assistance funds should be based on total county population when determining prime sponsorship or entitlement.

BLOCK GRANTS

NACo urges Congress and the Administration to consider the following principles in developing block grant legislation:

- Emphasis should be on reducing expenses and not on shifting costs from the federal government to local taxpayers;
- Federal block grant legislation should be developed in close consultation with county officials;
- States should be required to jointly plan, review, accept, and publish comments from county officials on all expenditures of federal funds;
- Federal block grant funds for health, social services, employment, community and economic development, and criminal justice should be allocated to general purpose local governments where existing service delivery systems are in place;
- Reasonable transition time should be allowed to move from categorical to block grants and counties should be given sufficient time to adjust their own laws, budgets and administrative procedures to comply with changes in federal policy;
- Local flexibility should be permitted to address identifiable needs within the context of meeting broad national objectives;
- Block grant proposals should require political accountability for the expenditure of public funds at the county level;
- Accountability for the use of funds should be demonstrated through outcome measurements;

- State administration costs should be capped to what is reasonable and justifiable on the basis of current administrative costs; and
- If a federal mandate is eliminated or waived for a state it should be eliminated for local governments.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULE CONTRACTS

Access to General Services Administration schedule contracts provides volume pricing and reduces unnecessary duplication of effort by multiple federal, state and local government contract managers to make public sector procurement more cost-effective. NACo supports total access for local governments to GSA schedule contracts, including access to “green” schedules.

CONSULTATION IN FEDERAL DECISION-MAKING

The federal government should encourage early and meaningful involvement of elected public officials and their representative organizations in all aspects of national decision-making. The federal government should discern the difference between the partnership role of public elected officials and their representative groups and the advisory role of public interest groups representing non-elected officials.

RECOGNITION OF FISCAL IMPACTS

The national government should protect the integrity of its state and local government partners by establishing an expanded fiscal impact policy. This policy should inform state and local governments of all anticipated regulatory and fiscal impacts of proposed policies on state and local budgets.

MANDATE FUNDING

The federal government should fund local government for all costs associated with complying with mandates.

PREEMPTION

Preemption of local authority is a growing concern of the nation’s counties. Federal efforts to dictate implementation of traditional county responsibilities and functions undermine the concept of federalism and are contrary to the constitutional framework underlying federal/state/local relations. Therefore, NACo opposes any effort by the federal and state governments, or international agreement, to preempt local authorities. Federal preemption of local authority should not be initiated unless there is an overriding national issue and the fiscal impact on local government of such action has been evaluated closely.

Additionally, NACo opposes any federal legislative or regulatory initiatives that would preempt state and local taxing authority.

DEDUCTIBILITY OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

The federal tax code should retain the deductibility of all state and local taxes, particularly the property tax, and it should reinstate the deductibility of sales taxes. NACo opposes any requirements that place the burden of responsibility on counties to determine and specify on real property tax bills the deductibility of those taxes and also opposes any requirement to report to the Internal Revenue Service the amount of taxes paid by each taxpayer.

SALES AND USE TAXES

NACo encourages efforts to reduce the complexity of state and local sales and use tax laws and urges Congress to pass legislation codifying the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement. NACo also supports granting counties with the authority to enforce the collection of already existing sales and use taxes from remote sellers. These efforts, however, should not be used by the federal government as a means to undermine county government taxing authority and revenue streams.

QUASI-GOVERNMENT INSTRUMENTALITIES

The federal government should not deprive counties of their effective power to tax through creation of quasi-governmental instrumentalities that are exempted from state and local taxes.

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT DECISIONS

NACo opposes federal legislation that intrudes into state and local government valuation and assessment decisions.

AD VALOREM TAXES

NACo opposes federal legislation that attempts to usurp state jurisdiction over ad valorem taxes.

REFORM OF PROPERTY TAXES

The property tax should be regarded as a necessary part of an overall tax system because it raises a substantial amount of money and is, in fact, the largest single source of local tax revenue. However, property tax revenues are no longer sufficient to support all functions of local government, and the property tax is no longer the best measure of a person's ability to pay. Counties should have the ability to employ additional means of financing county government. NACo recommends the following policies to relieve and reform the property tax:

- **Maintenance of Federal and State Funding:** Federal and state financing of public assistance and income-maintenance programs should be maintained by federal and state governments.
- **Reimbursement:** Legislation should be enacted by the federal government or the states to reimburse counties for any loss in property tax revenues caused by legislation or by administrative action which reduces or exempts property from taxation, such as the holding of lands in trust for the benefit of Native Americans.

INTERCEPT OF FEDERAL TAX REFUNDS

NACo supports federal legislation to permit the offset of federal tax refunds for state and local tax debts and outstanding court-ordered obligations in criminal and juvenile justice proceedings.

FEDERAL TAX REFORM

NACo supports tax reform and simplification, and encourages Congress and the Administration to make it a priority.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

- A. Social Security and Medicare:** NACo believes that participation in Social Security and Medicare should be optional for state and local public sector workers and should be based on the efficacy and soundness of state or local public employee retirement systems. Efforts to fund and improve Social Security and Medicare should not rely on the mandatory participation of state and local workers.

Further, NACo believes that there should be no federal restrictions on the maintenance or initiation of separate or supplementary retirement, health or disability systems.

- B. Pension and Retirement Benefits:** NACo believes that all counties should provide all county employees with adequate pension and retirement benefits that are governed by county elected officials and that are exempt from tax and regulatory burdens. County pension plans should be required to fully disclose all plan information.

NACo also believes that counties should implement strong fiduciary standards, prudent investment practices, sound funding procedures, and equitable vesting requirements. NACo supports the continuation of deferred compensation (457) plans for county employees. County employees should be able to utilize these plans to adequately provide for their own retirements.

NACo supports full portability of retirement benefits between all types of retirement plans and opposes any policy that would eliminate or limit the special features of state and local governmental retirement plans.

NACo supports pension reforms that would:

- Simplify county compliance with Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- Increase IRA limits and catch-up contributions to public sector plans;
- Allow for tax-free withdrawals for charitable purposes;
- Continue employer-sponsored 457 deferred compensation plans for county employees and increase benefit and contribution limits;
- Simplify rollover procedures between all types of plans; and
- Permit the purchase of service credits in governmental defined benefit plans.

C. Workers' Compensation: Workers' Compensation laws must remain the prerogative of individual state legislatures.

D. Employee Assistance Programs: NACo supports employee assistance programs that are designed to reduce absences from work and increase worker productivity. Employee assistance programs may address, but should not be limited to, alcohol and drug abuse, financial hardship, divorce, dysfunctional family relationships, and dysfunctional employees.

E. Family and Medical Leave: NACo strongly supports family and medical leave programs that permit county employees to attend to family and medical matters without the threat of the loss of one's job or the loss of benefits or seniority. NACo also supports leave programs for county and other elected officials so that they may attend to their elected official duties without fear of termination, deductions from existing leave accounts, poor performance ratings or loss of other benefits.

COUNTY AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The policy of NACo is to support government-to-government relations that recognize the role and unique interests of tribes, states, counties, and other local governments to protect all members of their communities and to provide governmental services and infrastructure beneficial to all – Indian and non-Indian alike.

NACo recognizes and respects the tribal right of self-governance to provide for tribal members and to preserve traditional tribal culture and heritage. In similar fashion, NACo recognizes and promotes self-governance by counties to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of all members of their communities. To that end, NACo supports active participation by counties on issues and activities that have an impact on counties.

NACo supports the reaching of enforceable agreements between tribes and local governments concerning the mitigation of impacts of gaming or other development. NACo opposes any federal limitation on the ability of tribes, states, counties and other local governments to reach mutually acceptable and enforceable agreements or on the ability of these governments to fulfill the purposes for which they have self-governance.

Nothing in federal law should interfere with the provision of public health, safety, welfare, or environmental services by local government. It is the policy of NACo to support legislation and regulation that preserves – and does not impair – the ability of counties to provide these services to the community.

LANDS IN TRUST

NACo supports the improvement of the process by which lands are considered to be taken into trust, including revision of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, to require:

- adequate advance notice of applications,

- actual meaningful consultation (including providing counties 120 days to respond to applications and requiring the Department of the Interior/Bureau of Indian Affairs to respond within 90 days, in writing, to such comments explaining the rationale for acceptance or rejection of those comments), and
- to the extent constitutionally permissible, the consent of the affected counties.

NACo opposes administrative action or a legislative “quick fix” to overturn the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of *Carcieri v. Salazar*, 555 U.S., 129 S. Ct. 1058 (2009), which held that the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (DOI) lacks authority to take land into trust for tribes that were not “under federal jurisdiction” upon enactment of the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) in 1934. NACo calls on Congress to address any *Carcieri* issues as part of a comprehensive examination and congressionally enacted reform of the fee land into trust process. *This reform is necessary as the current federal fee to trust process as exercised under the IRA and as used under the “restored lands” exception to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) is contrary to the original legislative intent; is without clear and enforceable standards; does not take into account county interests; and, at times, interferes with county ability to provide essential services to the community.* NACo supports legislative changes to the trust process that also include full compensation to counties for lost tax revenue resulting from taking lands into federal jurisdiction.

GAMING

NACo supports the revision of the IGRA to require consultation with and mitigation of identified impacts on affected local governments and the implementation of accountability procedures.

ELECTIONS

Counties have traditionally administered and financed elections in the United States, an arrangement that acknowledges the differences in size and requirements of various jurisdictions. NACo opposes legislation that imposes specific and impractical requirements regarding equipment, procedures, and personnel responsibilities under the guise of federal election reform when said regulations directly impact the conduct of state and local elections. NACo additionally opposes unfunded mandates and insufficient deadlines with regard to federal election reform. Counties administer the nation’s elections and should be included in any meaningful reform of our election process. NACo further asserts that counties should not be held liable for state failures to comply with election requirements imposed by the federal government.

TOOLS FOR MINORITY LANGUAGE OUTREACH UNDER THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT

NACo expresses concern that the federal government does not provide the essential resources needed for voters who require assistance to participate in our democracy. Many counties lack essential tools required to comply with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act and serve the needs of voters who are limited English-proficient.

NACo encourages full funding for the Census Bureau and additional funding for the Department of Justice and/or the Census Bureau to notify affected jurisdictions upon publication in the Federal Register of any coverage determination under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act. Such notice should specify the basis for the coverage determination and should include a data supplement for use in targeting outreach required under Section 203. This supplement should disaggregate the demographic data used to determine coverage by census tract or other smallest level appropriate.

DISCOUNTED POSTAGE RATE

NACo supports the establishment of a discounted Presort First-Class postage rate, similar to that enjoyed by federal agencies such as the Internal Revenue Service, for specified local government mailings mandated by federal or state law, such as voter registrations, election ballot mailings, property tax statements, summonses, and jury duty pay.

REPEAL OF THE REAL ID ACT

NACo urges repeal of the Real ID Act of 2005. It places an unfair burden on the motoring public, threatens privacy, and leaves citizens vulnerable to identity theft. The Act fails to accomplish its mission of improving security. NACo urges the federal government to ensure that Homeland Security should start at home by allowing driver's license renewal services to remain at home.

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

NACo supports nationwide implementation of the American Community Survey to improve the utility of census data and permit more frequent releases of data to demonstrate emerging local and regional trends. In particular, NACo recognizes the importance of the American Community Survey to identifying and serving veterans across the country.

FINANCE, PENSIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS RESOLUTIONS

Resolution in the Matter of Full Funding of the 2002 Help America Vote Act

Issue: States and localities have used or obligated funds appropriated by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) to implement the requirements of the law and to improve the administration of elections. However, fulfilling the original intent of HAVA and fully funding the law is necessary to ensure states and local governments have the financial resources they need to sustain the improvements they made since 2002.

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges Congress to fully fund the requirements payments of the Help America Vote Act. These funds are allocated to states to continuously upgrade voting systems, register voters in statewide voter registration databases, provide provisional voting options, improve voter accessibility and implement other improvements to the administration of elections.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

Resolution Regarding the Designation of Election Systems as Critical Infrastructure

Issue: On January 6, 2017, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security designated election systems as critical infrastructure, a designation that prioritizes systems used to manage elections for ongoing assistance with cybersecurity from the federal government.

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) reiterates that counties administer the nation's elections. While states have a federally mandated role in administering statewide voter registration lists, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) should work directly with county officials in all efforts to support the security of polling places, storage facilities, voting equipment, vote tabulation, voter registration and pollworker databases and other systems that are administered at the county level. County officials have experience working with DHS to protect other subsectors of the nation's critical infrastructure and should be included in the establishment of an Election Infrastructure Subsector Coordinating Council. NACo also requests DHS work with the U.S. Election Assistance Commission to improve information sharing with local officials about alleged hacking attempts and to inform election officials of any federal grant opportunities or other resources available to strengthen the security of county-managed election systems.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

Resolution Supporting the U.S. Election Assistance Commission

Issue: H.R. 634 has been proposed to terminate the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, which provides assistance to state and local jurisdictions with the administration of federal election laws and programs. The legislation would transfer certain functions of the Election Assistance Commission (EAC) to the Federal Election Commission (FEC).

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) opposes the termination of the U.S. Election Assistance Commission. NACo recognizes the importance of rigorous testing of voting equipment and appreciates the efficiencies and cost savings of voluntary federal certification. NACo appreciates the important role that the EAC plays in coordinating collaborative efforts among local, state and federal government officials in addressing issues from the accessibility of polling places to the cybersecurity of voting equipment and voter registration databases.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

Resolution to Oppose the ACA's 40 Percent Excise Tax on High-Cost and Employer-Provided Health Benefits

Issue: Resolution to Oppose the ACA's 40 percent Excise Tax on High-Cost and Employer-Provided Health Benefits

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) opposes the taxation of health insurance benefits to county employees through the application of the ACA excise tax on health insurance benefits for county employees, the capping of the tax exclusion for employer-based defined contributions made by counties and any new taxes which would apply to the health benefits that counties provide to their employees.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

Resolution on the Marketplace Fairness Act and Remote Transactions Parity Act

Issue: Remote Sales Tax Legislation

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) encourages and supports efforts to permit the collection of sales and use taxes from remote sellers and endorses remote sales tax legislation like the Marketplace Fairness Act or Remote Transactions Parity Act to provide states with the ability to enforce their existing state and local sales and use tax laws.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

Resolution to Preserve Municipal Investment Options and Access to Capital for Public Infrastructure and Economic Development

Issue: State and local governments rely on access to robust capital markets to finance the construction and maintenance of schools, roads, public transportation systems, affordable housing, airports and other important infrastructure projects. Money market funds facilitate that access by investing in short-term municipal debt that is normally held to maturity. That access has been put at risk by a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rule that requires prime and tax-exempt money market funds offered to institutional investors to no longer use amortized cost accounting to operate on a stable net asset value (NAV) basis. Instead, beginning October 14, 2016, such funds would be required to use a floating NAV. Bipartisan and bicameral legislation has been introduced in Congress to

permit money market funds that invest in the short-term debt of commercial entities and state and local governments to continue to use amortized cost accounting for valuing fund assets. The legislation would preserve money market funds as a source of liquidity and capital for the public infrastructure needs of our citizens.

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges Congress to enact S. 1117/H.R. 2319, the Consumer Financial Choice and Capital Markets Protection Act. The legislation will preserve communities' access to capital and promote economic development by expressly permitting any money market fund with the choice to operate on a stable net asset value (NAV) basis if it adheres to certain requirements and restrictions. The legislation would not have any impact on the other changes to the regulation of money market funds that were adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in 2010 and 2014.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

Resolution Supporting U.S. Census Bureau's Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Program

Issue: Supporting U.S. Census Bureau Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Program

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) supports the U.S. Census Bureau's Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Program and encourages county governments to participate in the 2020 LUCA program to ensure all addresses in their communities appear in the Census Bureau's Master Address File. A complete and accurate address list will ensure that every household can be enumerated during the 2020 Census.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

Resolution to Support Reauthorization of the Volunteer Responder Incentive Protection Act

Issue: Tax protections of incentives for volunteer firefighters and emergency medical services (EMS) personnel expired in 2010 and must be reauthorized.

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) urges Congress to reauthorize the Volunteer Responder Incentive Protection Act (VRIPA), which would waive federal income taxes on nominal recruitment and retention incentives provided by local jurisdictions to volunteer firefighters and EMS personnel.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

Resolution on the Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act

Issue: A bill that may restrict or disallow Department of Justice from giving settlements funds from federal cases to states, counties, parishes and boroughs that are impacted from the lawsuits.

Adopted Policy: The National Association of Counties (NACo) opposes regulatory actions or bills, such as the Stop Settlement Slush Funds Act (H.R. 732), that would disallow funds derived from court settlements from being distributed to states, counties, parishes and boroughs, including those for injuries related to the environment.

Adopted | July 24, 2017

