

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86/2

1581 SCOMM 59: JNT. COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY 1988

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
SOUTHEAST IDAHO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, INC.

KNOWN ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENT:

That we, the undersigned, citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Idaho, do hereby associate ourselves together to form a non-profit organization, and in order to form a corporation for the purposes hereinafter stated under the pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 10 of Article 30, Idaho Code, and amendments hereafter made thereto and the laws of the State of Idaho relating to the organizations of corporations wherepecuniary profit is not the object, and we do hereby certify and declare as follows:

ARTICLE I.

NAME

The name of this corporation is Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc.

ARTICLE II.

PLACE OF BUSINESS

The principal place of business and post office address of this corporation shall be Pocatello, Bannock County, Idaho. The corporation may have such other places of business as the directors shall henceafter determine.

ARTICLE III.

DURATION

The duration of the corporation shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE VI.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of this corporation shall be open to any municipal corporations, Boards of County Commissioners, Soil Conservation Districts, school districts and/or the governing bodies of other geo-political subdivisions which comply with the following conditions:

A. Conditions for governmental and non-governmental agency membership.

1. Voting memberships extended to their units which:

- a. Formally enter into an intergovernmental agreement supporting the council or non-governmental resolutions of support.
- b. Comply with requirements concerning financial contributions of its members.

2. Associate non-voting memberships are available to any governmental agency with representation on any of the appointed committees.

B. Withdrawal

A member government may withdraw at any time when the chief executive and governing body signify by letter of intent in writing to the Executive Council 60 days prior to the effective date of withdrawal.

C. Dues

Membership dues, service fees, and other charges as recommended by the Executive Council and approved by the General Assembly to defray expenses shall be assessed against the members.

Membership of this corporation shall be limited to those persons now and hereafter serving as duly appointed, qualified, and acting members of the Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc., who shall remain members of this corporation during their tenure as members and until their successors upon said Incorporation shall have been duly appointed and qualified. Membership in the corporation shall not entitle a person to any interest whatsoever in the assets of the corporation but only to participate in the management of the affairs of

the corporation, in meeting of the members regularly called and held within the period covered by such membership. The members assessment shall be specified in the bylaws of the corporation. Member's rights and interest shall be equal.

ARTICLE VII.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS/EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The number of directors of the corporation hereafter referred to as the Executive Council shall not be less than five (5), nor more than twenty five (25) and shall, as near as possible, be constituted of 2/3 elected officials and 1/3 non-elected officials based upon the total membership composition. At first annual meeting following incorporation a Executive Council will be chosen in accordance with the provisions of the bylaws of the Corporation and the laws of the State of Idaho, in such cases made and provided.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEAL

This corporation shall have a seal of a design as set forth in the bylaws of the corporation.

ARTICLE IX.

The By-Laws of this corporation may be repealed, amended, altered or new By-Laws adopted at any annual meeting, or at any special meeting of the members of the corporation called for that purpose, by a vote representing not less than two-thirds of the members ip. Furthermore, the Executive Council of this corporation shall have the power to repeal, amend, and alter the By-Laws of the corporation, and to adopt new By-Laws, by vote of not less than two-thirds of the members of said Executive Council, provided that the Executive Council shall not make or alter any By-Laws fixing the qualifications, classification, term of office or compensation of the members of such Board.

ARTICLE IV.

PURPOSES

This corporation is not organized for pecuniary profit nor shall it have any power to issue any capital stock, and no part of its earnings shall inure to any member, director or individual. The purposes for which this corporation is formed are as follows: (a) study area and governmental problems and public service needs of mutual interest and concern; (b) coordinate the comprehensive planning efforts of the several members. (c) Coordinate existing public service activities in terms of financial resources, equipment, human resources and human development; (d) formulate recommendations for review and action by members of the Association and to encourage action by the Idaho Legislature, agencies of State and local governments and agencies of the Federal government to implement both plans and coordinated activities of the members severally and individually. (e) Improve the regional economy by striving for adequate employment opportunities prosperous agriculture, wise utilization of natural and human resources and adequate processing, marketing and transportation facilities for the total area. (f) Furnish general and technical aid to member governments and individuals, as they request, to promote and accomplish projects, policies and plans. (g) And to accomplish those purposes and functions as outlined in the bylaws.

ARTICLE V.

BOUNDARIES

The Council may include any municipal corporations which are economically and socially related, any counties which are socially and economically related, soil conservation districts, school districts, and other geo-political units of state government which are economically and socially related. The initial boundaries of the Council shall be coterminous with and include the area encompassed by State Planning Reg. V which includes the counties of Bingham, Bannock, Power, Caribou, Oneida, Franklin and Bear Lake.

ARTICLE X

The names and addresses of the incorporators, each of whom is entitled to one certificate of membership as provided in these Articles, valid until the first annual meeting, regardless of qualifications, are as follows:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>
Gene Edwards	Route 1, Box 188 Malad, Idaho 83252
Sam Reed	Soda Springs, Idaho 83276
LaMar Whyte	Springfield, Idaho 83277
Scott B. McDonald	1438 Monte Vista Pocatello, Idaho 83201
Robert L. Newhart	1371 Willard Pocatello, Idaho 83201

In testimony whereof the following persons acknowledge that they are citizens of the United States of America, over the age of 21 years, and have voluntarily joined together to incorporate this corporation under the laws of the State of Idaho.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1976.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>Gene Edwards</u>	Feb. 26, 1976
<u>Sam Reed</u>	Feb. 26, 1976
<u>LaMar Whyte</u>	Feb. 26, 1976
<u>Scott B. McDonald</u>	Feb. 26, 1976
<u>Robert L. Newhart</u>	Feb. 26, 1976

State of Idaho)

County of Bannock) ^{ss}

On this 26th day of February 1976, before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for said State, personally appeared Gene Edwards, Sam Reed, LaMar Whyte, Scott McDonald and Robert Hewhart, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.



Carol A. Edwards

Notary Public for Idaho
Residing at Pocatello, Idaho

52977

No.

Articles of Incorporation

of
SOUTHEAST IDAHO COUNCIL OF
GOVERNMENTS

Domestic
Perpetual

Place of business Pocatello, Idaho
Existence Perpetual
Capital Stock C10 T30

STATE OF IDAHO
Department of State
Boise, Idaho

Approved, filed and admitted to the
records of articles of Incorporation
of the State of Idaho and certificate
Issued this 3rd

day of March 1976
at 8:51 o'clock A. M.

FEES PAID

Filing	\$ 15.00
Recording	2.40
Cert. Copy	
Certificate	
License Tax	

TOTAL \$17.40

Pete T. Cenarrusa

SECRETARY OF STATE

By
Assistant

Megan Tapp
CORPORATION CLERK

FILED BY Scott B. McDonald
Box 4169
Pocatello, Idaho 83201

AMENDED BYLAWS
OF THE
SOUTHEAST IDAHO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, INC.

ARTICLE I
ELIGIBILITY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF CORPORATION

Sufficient action establishing intent to join said corporation found under and pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 10 of Article 30, Idaho Code, shall be such action as is required by the local laws of the governing body of each member.

A. QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERSHIP

1. The members of the Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc., hereinafter referred to as SICOG, may include the following, with the boundaries as established in the Articles of Incorporation:

- a. Any municipal corporation
- b. Any Board of County Commissioners
- c. Soil and Water Conservation District
- d. Other geo-political entities and the following:

In addition, each Chamber of Commerce organized within any of such counties may apply for membership, and any other service organizations or any other interested groups of any such counties may apply for membership and may, upon approval of such application by the SICOG Board of Directors, become members.

2. Said membership becomes effective immediately upon compliance with the following conditions:

- a. Voting memberships are extended to units or organizations which:
 1. Formally enter into an intergovernmental agreement supporting the Council.
 2. Comply with requirements concerning financial contributions of its members.

3. Associate non-voting memberships are available to any governmental agency with representation on any of the appointed committees.
4. A member may withdraw at any time when the chief executive and governing body signify by letter of intent in writing to the SIOCG Board of Directors 60 days prior to the effective date of withdrawal.
5. Membership dues, service fees, and other charges as approved by the SIOCG Board of Directors to defray expenses, shall be assessed against the members.

B. TERMS AND TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP

1. All members of the corporation shall appoint representatives to serve as members on the SIOCG Board of Directors. The representatives shall serve at the pleasure of the member unit which they represent.
2. Representation shall terminate upon any of the following conditions:
 - a. Death or resignation
 - b. Non re-appointment
 - c. Loss of public office
 - d. Loss of Minority Caucus support

ARTICLE II

A. FUNCTIONS

1. This corporation shall have the following power, responsibilities and functions:
 - a. To make, adopt and extend an overall development plan for the district encompassed by the boundaries as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, hereinafter referred to as the "district", with due regard for the development of the overall economic, social, and physical needs of the district, as well as such other portions of the area of state or interstate as may be affected thereby. To advise and assist its members

- within the district on how to best implement the plan for the overall best interests of each member as related to the total region.
- b. To prepare and execute such programs of research as may be necessary and advisable in carrying out its purposes.
 - c. To prepare and suggest means of implementing plans for economic and population projections, land use, transportation, public facilities through citizen participation.
 - d. To contract with persons or firms or other units or levels of government to carry out the purposes of this organization.
 - e. To coordinate and function with the Regional Clearinghouse for projects related to federal, state and local units of government to assure the maximum efficiency of public investment, minimum duplication and consistency with regional plans.
 - f. To prepare periodic reports as may be required by the bylaws of this corporation or federal or state legislation or regulations pertaining thereto.
 - g. To acquire and hold real and personal property for its use and to incur expenses to carry out its functions.
 - h. To receive gifts, contributions and donations which may be made to it for its use and purposes.
 - i. To publish studies in connection with its work which may be of benefit to its members or other agencies or programs within or outside of the district.
 - j. To prepare and adopt an annual budget and work program to be submitted to the Economic Development Administration, other federal agencies, and the appropriate state agency(ies) and the constituent members thereof.

- k. To hold an annual meeting each October to discuss work plan and budget elements and to elect officers to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE III

A. PURPOSES

1. The Southeast Idaho Council of Governments, Inc., is created for the following purposes: (a) study area and governmental problems and public service needs of mutual interest and concern; (b) coordinate the existing public service activities in terms of financial resources, equipment, human resources and human development; (c) formulate recommendation for review and action by members of the Council and to encourage action by the Idaho Legislature, agencies of state and local governments and agencies of the Federal government to implement both plans and coordinate activities of the members separately and individually; (d) improve the regional economy by striving for adequate employment opportunities, prosperous agriculture, wise utilization of natural and human resources and adequate processing, marketing and transportation facilities for the total area; (e) furnish general and technical aid to member governments and individuals, as they request, to promote and accomplish projects, policies and plans; (f) and to accomplish those purposes and functions as outlined in the bylaws; (g) to do all things necessary, convenient or incidental to its purposes; (h) this district shall not supersede or replace any of the existing public or political jurisdictions or bodies.

ARTICLE IV

A. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

1. The organizational structure of SICOG shall consist of a Board of Directors, Committees, and Executive Director and Staff.

2. The Board of Directors shall be the general governing body for SIOG.
 - a. The responsibilities of the Board of Directors are to:
 - (1) Adopt areawide goals, priorities, and objectives.
 - (2) Adopt an annual budget and plan of work.
 - (3) Promote consistent land use planning through a review of existing plans or contracting, as necessary and within budgetary limitations, for additional planning.
 - (4) Resolve membership questions.
 - (5) Initiate or assist the coordination with existing public activities or future services by establishing interlocal agreements between government jurisdictions on matters of a regional nature, or when two or more jurisdictions are involved.
 - (6) Propose, initiate, or approve any study, plan, policy, discussion or other SIOG policy matters.
3. The internal administration, procedures, practices and programming of SIOG and any other duties and responsibilities as may be delegated by the corporation, shall be vested in the Board of Directors which shall be composed of: One (1) Commissioner from each member county, appointed by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners; One (1) representative of each incorporated municipality, except that the City of Pocatello shall have two voting representatives on the Board of Directors; One (1) representative of all of the Soil Conservation Districts within the Council, appointed by the Director of Division Five of the Idaho Association of Soil Conservation Districts; One (1) representative-at-large will be chosen where practical to represent, but not limited to, the following interests: Agriculture, Business, Labor and Education.

4. The Board of Directors so appointed shall collectively appoint by resolution, with the exception of minority representation, non-elected officials from throughout the district representing appropriate special interest groups.
5. Minority representation on the Board of Directors shall be comprised of one (1) representative from the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Council, one (1) representative of the Idaho Migrant Council and one (1) representative chosen by a caucus of minority organizations. The caucus of minority organizations shall take place in October of each year, prior to the SIOOG Annual Meeting.
6. The original members of the Board of Directors shall have been elected by the initial membership of record as established in the Articles of Incorporation.
7. Subsequent to the original Board of Directors, all members of the Board of Directors shall be appointed by their respective member entities. Appointments shall be in writing and presented to the Executive Director at the annual meeting of the corporate membership or within thirty days thereafter.
8. The presiding officers of the Board of Directors shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, and a Secretary/Treasurer. The presiding officers of the Board shall be elected at the annual meeting in October. The presiding officers of the Board shall be representative of general purpose local governments.
9. The Board of Directors shall meet at least monthly, but special meetings may be convened or the regular monthly meeting cancelled at the discretion of the President.
10. A quorum shall consist of those present at a properly called meeting.

11. Voting on routine matters by the Board of Directors shall require a simple majority of the quorum. Budgetary matters shall require two-thirds majority of the quorum.
12. The duties of the Board of Directors are to:
 - a. Serve as the financial control body and receive and expend funds, and set the annual budget and fee schedule;
 - b. Appoint, remove and fix salary of the Executive Director deemed necessary to serve the purposes of the Board;
 - c. Determine arrangements under which planning services of the Board would be made available to member governments or resource committees and provide the same;
 - d. Promote the area through recommendations for proposals advantageous to the area and consistent with SIOCG's overall planning activities, priorities and goals;
 - e. Provide the opportunity for Federal and State representatives to serve as resource personnel in matters of importance to any organizational level of SIOCG;
 - f. Seek grants-in-aid and contributions to SIOCG;
 - g. Appoint ad hoc committees as needed;
 - h. Handle all matters pertaining to membership and withdrawal of membership;
 - i. Actively seek designation as the Regional Clearinghouse for the area; and
 - j. Any other matters of area interest.

13. COMMITTEES

- a. The Board of Directors of SIOCG may form Committees as considered appropriate for their needs. These may include, but are not limited to, the following:

Land Utilization and Water Conservation
Agriculture and Forestry
Recreation, Tourism and Wildlife
Industry and Transportation

Community Services and Human Resources
Private Industry Council
Economic Development
Area Agency on Aging
Personnel, Budget and Bylaws

- b. All groups or individuals interested in participating on Committees may request the opportunity to serve on such Committees from the Board and the President.
- c. Duties of Committees:
 - (1) Elect a Chairperson from their membership who will serve as a link to the Board of Directors.
 - (2) Meet as often as necessary to propose, review and study project measures and planning activities as assigned.
 - (3) Seek the assistance of State and Federal Representatives or other resource personnel to assist as technical advisors.
 - (4) Recommend policy and priorities to the Board of Directors.
 - (5) Assist in the development and implementation of the Annual Plan of Work.

ARTICLE V

AGENCY ASSISTANCE

- A. SICOG may request and accept technical, advisory or other assistance from Federal, State and City or county agencies.
- B. Those agencies designated representatives will be the official spokesman for their agencies and can participate as advisors at every level of SICOG.

--ARTICLE VI

A. ALLOCATIONS OF COSTS

- 1. Counties and cities holding membership in SICOG, Inc. shall contribute to the expenses of SICOG pursuant to the budgetary laws set forth in the Idaho

Code, applicable resolutions and/or ordinances of municipal corporations or Boards of County Commissioners and rules and regulations of SIOG, provided, however, that services and facilities may be provided by such participating agencies in lieu of assessment. Annual assessments from units of governments shall be made on a per capita basis, provided, however, that the per capita assessment shall not exceed twenty cents (20¢) unless the voting rights on the Board of Directors are changed to a one-to-one vote basis. Each city is responsible for its resident population and each county is responsible for residents in its unincorporated area. In order that proposed budget(s) may be implemented, member units shall pay annual dues as provided in these bylaws.

2. Failure to pay such sum by any member within ninety days of receiving notice from the corporation of its being due, shall be grounds for revocation of membership of the delinquent member in the corporation.

3. The dues for each member of the corporation shall be established annually by the Board of Directors. Such dues need not necessarily be equal, but the Directors shall take into consideration all factors which effect the amount thereof, to the end that each member shall pay its fair, but not disproportionate share of the annual operating budget of the corporation.

4. In the event of withdrawal by a member from the corporation, said members shall not be entitled to a return of any dues or portion thereof, heretofore paid; in the event of admission of a new member during fiscal year, said new member shall pay a prorata share of the annual dues required for the balance of the fiscal year yet remaining.

5. The failure of any member to pay the dues as set by the Board of Directors within ninety (90) days of the due date, thereof, shall be grounds for the revocation of membership of such member. Such membership can only be reinstated upon payment of delinquent and current dues.

ARTICLE VII

A. CONTRACTS AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

1. SICOOG may contract generally and enter into any contract or reasonable agreement with the Federal government, the state, and any municipal corporation and/or any other governmental agency for the purpose of district planning and/or conducting studies of district problems of mutual concern, and/or to do things considered essential to accomplish the purposes of SICOOG, and may receive grants and gifts in furtherance of such programs and/or efforts.

ARTICLE VIII

A. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CONSULTANTS

1. The Board of Directors may employ and discharge an Executive Director.
2. The Executive Director is authorized to carry out the business of SICOOG, including the selecting of any consultants as deemed convenient to carry out the purposes and functions of SICOOG.
3. The Executive Director is charged to execute the business of SICOOG within the guidelines as set forth in the Personnel Manual and Affirmative Action Plan.

ARTICLE IX

A. AMENDMENTS

1. The Bylaws may be amended by two-thirds of those members of the Board of Directors present at a regular or special meeting.
2. The proposed amendment(s) shall be submitted to each Board member two weeks prior to a regular or special meeting.
3. The Articles of Incorporation may be amended as provided by the laws of the State of Idaho.

ARTICLE X

A. VACANCIES IN OFFICE

1. Vacancies in office due to death, resignation, non re-election, removal, disqualification or otherwise, shall be filled for the unexpired term of the office vacated as follows:

- a. If the vacancy is in the office of Board of Directors appointed as provided in Article IV, Section A.3. hereof, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the governing bodies of the participating members involved.
- b. If the vacancy is in the office of Board of Directors appointed under the provision of Article IV, Section A.5. hereof, the successor shall be appointed by the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Council, Idaho Migrant Council or minority caucus, as appropriate.

ARTICLE XI

A. INDEMNIFICATION

1. The corporation shall indemnify each of its officers, directors and employees, whether or not then in office (and his or her executors, administrator and heirs) against all reasonable expenses actually and necessarily incurred by him or her, including but not limited to judgments, attorney's fees and court costs, in connection with the defense of any litigation or administrative proceeding to which he or she may have been made a party because he or she is or was a director, officer or employee of the corporation, provided, however, he or she shall have no right to reimbursement in relation to matters in which he or she has been adjudged liable to the corporation for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his or her duty as director, officer or employee by reason of willful misconduct, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of the duties of his or her office of employment.

Members:

Senators
JOYCE COHEN, Co-Chair
BILL BRADBURY
JIM HILL
KEN JERNSTEDT
JOHN KITZHABER
President of the Senate
GLENN OTTO
EUGENE TIMMS

JOSEPH CORTRIGHT
Executive Officer

MICHELLE WONG
Senior Legislative Assistant



**JOINT
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON TRADE
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Room 132, State Capitol
SALEM, OREGON 97310
(503) 378-8811

Members:

Representatives
WAYNE FAWBUSH, Co-Chair
BERNIE AGRONS
STAN BUNN
LARRY CAMPBELL
MARGARET CARTER
RON EACHUS
VERA KATZ
Speaker of the House
BILL MARKHAM

JULIA COOLEY
Committee Manager

June 27, 1987

1987 MAJOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

The 1987 Legislature's economic development package lays the foundation for the "Oregon Comeback" directed by Governor Goldschmidt. A combination of balanced regional strategies oriented to local needs and statewide strategies directed at particular industries and opportunities form the basis for the state's economic development efforts. The following legislation is the heart of the program:

HB 3011: The Oregon Comeback Act: Signed by the Governor in May, HB 3011 establishes the framework for developing regional economic development strategies. Each region of the state is slated to have an locally-designed, state-approved economic strategy by 1989. Some \$25 million in lottery funds are designated to implement regional strategies.

SB 964: Funding for Statewide Strategies: \$60.9 million in lottery proceeds will be used during 1987-89 for economic development. A key element of the Comeback will be the development of statewide strategies to develop important sectors of the Oregon economy, including agriculture, tourism and other basic industries. SB 964 provides funding for new and continued initiatives with statewide significance.

SB 113: Special Public Works Fund: Provides an additional \$7.2 million in lottery funds to continue the program established in 1985 to fund roads, sewers, water lines and other public works needed to support specific economic development projects. The Economic Development Department will make grants and loans to municipalities and counties.

HB 3010 and SB 5502: Economic Development Department Budget & Reorganization: These bills strengthen the Economic Development Department, consolidating in one place Oregon's economic development, job training and community development programs. HB 3010 also sets a new state policy for economic development, emphasizing small business growth and job retention. SB 5502 increases the general fund budget for the Economic Development Department from \$9.5 million in 1985-87 to \$13.1 million in 1987-89.

SB 281 and SB 280: New Initiatives to Provide Capital For Business Investment: These bills create two new programs to meet the capital needs of expanding Oregon Businesses. SB 281 creates a privately owned and financed Oregon Capital Corporation to provide up \$50 million in equity capital. SB 280 creates new loan guarantee program in the Oregon Business Development Fund to guarantee small loans to undercapitalized businesses.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR THE OREGON COMEBACK: SUMMARY OF 1987 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

1987 has been a pivotal year for the Oregon economy. The state's total wage and salary employment has again reached 1,060,000 jobs--the historic pre-recession peak recorded in 1978. The unemployment rate has fallen below the national average for the first time in the decade and now stands at only 5.5%. But troubling signs of economic malaise remain. Oregon's per capita income, which was above the national average in 1978, is now more than \$1200 below the national average. In large measure, Oregon's economic recovery has replaced the high wage jobs lost to recession, with lower paying jobs.

The continuing problems posed by deep-seated changes in the economy are a significant challenge to state leaders. Governor Neil Goldschmidt proposed his "Oregon Comeback" plan to assure that state economic development efforts address the needs of every part of the state. The 1987 Legislature took major strides to implement a statewide program to deal with these problems.

A key step in writing economic development legislation in the 1987 Legislature was the further refinement of the economic development criteria first adopted in 1985. The Legislature rewrote the state's economic development policy to incorporate five principal criteria:

- Develop the state's human resources to provide career opportunities and long term economic security for the state's citizens, especially the economically distressed and disadvantaged.
- Promote sectors of the economy that compete in national and international markets.
- Emphasize efforts to aid small communities and rural areas suffering from economic dislocation.
- Provide family wage jobs for Oregonians.
- Concentrate on activities that harness Oregon's economic comparative advantages.

The Legislature declared, for the first time, that Oregon's economic development strategy should focus the state's development and promotion efforts on Oregon's small businesses and on existing industries.

The 1987 Legislature enacted a package of Legislation dealing with every major aspect of economic development, from public works and education to small business and capital development. While the allocation of nearly \$61 million in expected lottery revenues was a focus of considerable attention, other programs addressed the role of ports, private sector financial institutions and job training. The following pages more fully describe the accomplishments of the 1987 Legislature in shaping economic development policies which lay the foundation on which the Oregon Comeback will be built.

DEVELOP REGIONAL STRATEGIES: HB 3011

The differences in the economic health of Oregon's varied regions have created the perception in past years that state economic development efforts have not met the needs of all Oregonians. Governor Goldschmidt's call for an Oregon Comeback is based on the need to develop a regional strategy for each region of the state, to assure fairness to all Oregonians and Oregon communities, and to assure that resources for economic development are focused on the most important priorities.

HB 3011--"The Oregon Comeback Act"--establishes the framework for the regional strategy program.

Local Decision-makers choose the Regional Strategy

The process of formulating regional strategies begins with Oregon's thirty-six counties, which singly or together will form economic regions. Each county commission must hold public hearings to invite comments on suggested regional strategies. Proposed strategies--and regional groupings of counties--must also be decided in a public hearing process.

A regional strategy will consist of a clear statement of economic objectives, an identification of a chosen industry or industries around which the strategy is based, and a "short list" of actions to implement the strategy.

State Resources will support the Regional Strategies

Regional strategies will be submitted to the Economic Development Department for its review and approval. The Department will work to assure that local strategies are effectively linked with one another, with state economic development efforts and with the private sector.

The Governor will have final authority to approve each regional strategy and to designate the amount of state resources that will be committed to each strategy. A total of \$25 million will be available in 1987-89 to pay for regional strategy projects. Under the HB 3011's "no seconds" clause, no region can get financing for a second regional strategy until each region has received funding for its first strategy.

Efforts to Implement Strategies are Already Underway

Several regions have already formed and are developing regional economic development strategies.

In Central Oregon, Deschutes, Jefferson and Crook Counties have joined to form a region that will focus on tourism development.

A second strategy has emerged for the Portland Metropolitan area centered around the Portland Convention Center. Some \$7.5 million of the \$25 million available this biennium for regional strategies is earmarked for convention center construction costs.

Lane County is developing its strategy around the proposed Riverfront Science Park in Eugene. Here state assistance is sought to provide transportation improvements needed to develop new industrial property near the University of Oregon.

STATEWIDE STRATEGIES FOR KEY SECTORS: SB 964

Complementing efforts to support each region are efforts to support industries and economic activity on a statewide basis. The Legislature added the following strategies to the Governor's proposal for regional strategies:

Attract More Tourists to Oregon through Greater Marketing Efforts

Tourism is, by many accounts, Oregon's third largest industry. Yet the Governor's initial budget called for no real increase in tourism promotion activities. A key legislative initiative in SB 964 was to add \$2,000,000 in lottery funding for additional statewide efforts to promote tourism marketing. This level of funding will enable the economic development Department to undertake a greatly expanded level of advertising including regional television advertising. Looking to the future, SB 996 creates an Oregon Olympics Commission to coordinate efforts to woo the 1998 Winter Olympics to Oregon.

Expand Promotional Efforts for Oregon Agricultural Products

Some \$250,000 in lottery funds is earmarked for additional agricultural marketing efforts. Recent efforts to bolster sales through special promotional efforts including the Delta mission to Japan, a special marketing campaign with Bloomingdale's in New York and through cooperative advertising in adjacent states have indicated the promise of such promotion efforts for increasing sales of agriculture products.

Create an Oregon Trade and Marketing Center

In cooperation with the federal government and private sector, the State will expend \$1.5 million to establish an Oregon Trade and Marketing Center in downtown Portland. The Center will include offices for state and federal agencies involved in international trade, and will include exhibit, meeting and specialized international trade spaces.

Provide a Strategic Reserve for Emerging Opportunities

Some \$2,250,000 in lottery funds will be set-aside in a special "Strategic Reserve" to be used by the Governor to meet unanticipated economic development opportunities that emerge during the biennium. The Economic Development Department is required to develop strategies to guide the expenditure of this money that will address the problems of the state's basic industries.

Continue and Expand the Stabilization & Conversion Fund

SB 950 continues the operation of the Stabilization and Conversion Fund which assists communities and workers affected by business closures. The Fund conducts feasibility studies, offers management assistance and can provide limited capital financing. The Stabilization Fund will receive an additional \$500,000 in lottery funds during the 1987-89 biennium.

Support Economically Important Community Events and Activities

A final statewide strategy is continuing support for a wide variety of community-based activities that stimulate local economies. Some \$250,000 is reserved for promotional and marketing activities to support downtown retail activities. County fairs throughout the state will receive \$400,000 to make capital improvements. Both programs continue funding begun in 1985.

MEETING VITAL PUBLIC WORKS NEEDS: SB 113

A 1984 study by the Oregon Executive Department showed that by 1989, Oregon communities will face a shortfall of more than \$700 million in revenues to fund identified needs for roads, sewers, water lines and other public works. Many of these projects are needed to allow the development of industrially and commercially zoned lands.

Expand the Existing Special Public Works Fund

In 1985, the Legislature established the Special Public Works Fund to meet the most pressing infrastructure needs with potential impacts on economic development. In the coming biennium the fund will receive \$7.2 million from the proceeds of the state lottery. Monies in the fund will be used to make grants or loans to cities, counties and ports to fund projects related to specific economic development opportunities.

Closely Link Public Works Grants to Economic Development

Administration of the Special Public Works Fund, previously split between two agencies, will be consolidated in the Economic Development Department. All moneys in the Special Public Works Fund will be used for "site-specific" projects--grants and loans to pay the costs of infrastructure for new and expanding industry. SB 113 deleted the requirement that a major portion of public works funds be distributed through an annual competition. Instead, applications for grants and loans may be made at any time, whenever development opportunities arise.

Provide Innovative Financial Solutions to Public Works Costs

SB 113 establishes a variety of new mechanisms to enable cities and counties to fund needed infrastructure. One-half of the money in the fund can be used for loans and the other half for grants. The Economic Development Department is required to retain the value of the fund over time, so that it can fund present as well as future public works needs.

The Economic Development Department is authorized to issue bonds to raise money for eligible public works projects, and to provide financial assistance to municipalities through simple loans, deferred repayment loans, debt service subsidies and other assistance. SB 113 also authorizes cities and counties also to borrow from the Special Public Works Fund without issuing bonds.

Fair Regional Distribution Required

SB 113 continues the requirement, established in 1985, that monies in the special public works fund be distributed fairly between urban and rural areas of the State. Not less than 33% of the money in the fund can be used in urban areas and not less than 33% can be used in rural areas. The remaining 34% is distributed at the discretion of the Economic Development Department.

FILL GAPS IN OREGON'S CAPITAL MARKET: SB 280, SB 281, SB 282

Oregon's economic development has been hindered in many instances by the lack of equity capital for expanding Oregon businesses. A capital market study commissioned by the Legislature in 1984 showed that Oregon's small businesses, especially those outside the state's urban areas, and in traditional industries, have had considerable difficulty in obtaining capital. The 1987 Legislature enacted new initiatives to close the capital gap while making improvements to existing programs.

Continue the Oregon Resource & Technology Corporation

Established by the 1985 Legislature, the Oregon Resource & Technology Development Corporation serves as the state's venture capital arm, making investments in new and innovative technologies, products and processes. The Corporation will receive an additional \$3 million in lottery funding during the 1987-89 biennium, bringing its total capitalization to \$8.5 million.

In addition, SB 282 makes a number of technical changes to the original legislation that established the Oregon Resource & Technology Development Corporation.

Create a New Privately Funded \$50 Million Oregon Capital Corporation

Closing the capital gap confronting Oregon businesses depends largely on establishing a partnership with the private sector to provide new forms of equity capital. SB 281 would allow the creation of a privately-owned and operated Oregon Capital Corporation to make equity and subordinated debt investments in growing Oregon businesses.

The state will provide \$10 million in tax credits to investors in the corporation. In return, the corporation would be required to meet certain objectives for investing in Oregon businesses. If the corporation failed to meet any of the objectives, its owners would forfeit their tax credits.

Add Loan Guarantees to the Oregon Business Development Fund

Oregon now provides loans to the state's small businesses through the Oregon Business Development Fund, established in 1983. SB 280 modifies the Oregon Business Development Fund by adding authority for the Economic Development Department to provide partial loan guarantees for private loans to qualified Oregon businesses.

Some \$3 million will be made available to the Oregon Business Development Fund in the coming biennium: \$2 million for additional direct loans, and \$1 million for the establishment of a loan guarantee program.

Moneys in the Oregon Business Development Fund are targeted for small businesses and women and minority entrepreneurs. At least 25% of the fund's loan money must go to loans of less than \$50,000, and 15% of the loans and loan guarantees must go to women- and minority-owned businesses.

IMPROVE PROGRAMS TO AID SMALL BUSINESSES: HB 3010, HB 3364, SB 957

Place a New Emphasis on Small Business

HB 3010 rewrites Oregon's statutory economic development policy to place greater emphasis on the development of existing Oregon businesses including the creation, expansion and retention of small businesses. HB 3010 declares that it is the economic strategy of the state "to focus its development and promotion efforts on small businesses and on existing industries."

Continue the Innovative Oregon Marketplace Program

The Legislature provided an additional \$750,000 to continue the Oregon Marketplace program begun in 1985. SB 957 requires the Economic Development Department to contract for the statewide operation of a Marketplace program through the 1987-89 biennium. The Marketplace matches potential suppliers of Oregon goods and services with firms that now purchase those items out of state.

Aid Minority and Women Businesses

HB 3364 greatly strengthens Oregon's commitment to minority and women businesses, creating an advocate for minority and women business in the Governor's Office, clarifying the procedures for certification of minority and women contractors, and increasing the penalties for fraudulently seeking such certification.

Integrate Small Business Development Centers into Economic Development Effort

Oregon's Small Business Development Center Network will officially become part of the state's economic development efforts in 1987. Through its 22 offices--located mostly at community colleges--SBDC's provide training, management assistance and counseling to small business-owners and would-be entrepreneurs. The Small Business Development Centers will receive \$950,000 in general fund support for the 1987-89 biennium, over and above the substantial federal and local funds contributed to their operation.

Establish a Small Business Advocate

SB 5502, the budget for the Economic Development Department, provides for the new position of Small Business Advocate. The Advocate will assume existing statutory responsibilities for providing regulatory assistance and one-stop permits for all businesses. The Advocate will assure that all state agencies respond to the problems of small business.

Bolster Efforts to Aid and Retain Distressed Businesses

The Economic Development Department will implement new business retention strategies to aid economically-distressed but potentially viable businesses. For the first time, the department has hired a productivity specialist to work with existing businesses to enhance labor productivity. The Stabilization and Conversion Fund is expanded by SB 950 to finance advisory services to help retain businesses. Using the resources of the Department, other state agencies, and other economic development groups, the Department will provide a variety of tailored services--management advice, market analysis and financial planning.

STRENGTHEN THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT: SB 5502

Provide Additional Resources for the Department

The Economic Development Department's General Fund budget will increase almost 43 percent, a reflection of its greater responsibilities and an increasing state commitment to economic development. Spending will total some \$13,100,000, an increase of \$3,900,000 over 1985-87 spending levels.

The Legislature has divided the Department's budget into two one-year segments. Funding for the second year will be based on policies and programs developed during the 1987-88 fiscal year, and must be approved by the Legislative Emergency Board.

Consolidate Community Development Programs

Oregon's two key programs for meeting community public works needs will be moved from the Executive Department to the Economic Development Department by HB 3010. First, the federally-funded community development block grant program for non-metropolitan cities and counties will provide \$13.6 million for housing programs, community development and economic development activities. Second, administration of the Special Public Works Fund--formerly split between the Executive and Economic Development Departments--will be consolidated in Economic development. These programs will be fully integrated with the Department's other similar programs to provide the widest range of services to meet community development needs.

Merge Job Training and Economic Development Programs

Administration of the state's major job training program--the \$78 million federally-funded "Job Training Partnership Act"--is also being shifted to the Economic Development Department. Frequently, opportunities to promote the economy and to retrain displaced or disadvantaged workers go hand-in-hand. Consolidated state administration of these programs in a single agency enhances the ability of economic development programs to benefit those who are most in need of assistance and makes job training programs effective economic development tools.

Respond to Specific Development Opportunities

The Legislature provided special funding for the Economic Development Department for special opportunities. HB 3289 provided \$1.1 million for state efforts to encourage the federal government to build the \$4.5 billion "superconducting supercollider" in Oregon. HB 2250 appropriated \$135,000 to the Economic Development Department for a supplemental spring and summer tourism advertising campaign to bolster the state's tourism industry.

Assist Worker-owned Enterprises

SB 701 directs the Economic Development Department to play a lead role for the state in providing information and technical assistance to workers seeking to form cooperatives or to purchase the firms they work for. SB 701 also assures that worker-owned businesses have access to state programs to aid small businesses.

STRENGTHEN THE ROLE OF EDUCATION: SB 964

Education plays a critical role in Oregon's economic development efforts. Both by providing a modern, well-trained labor force, and researching new ideas and technologies, the state's educational system contributes to economic expansion. Recognizing this, the Legislature has invested considerable resources in educational improvement, especially in higher education.

Complete Higher Education Capital Construction

Funding of \$11,300,000 is authorized for the 1987-89 biennium to provide for the completion of the four new buildings begun at Portland State University, the University of Oregon, Oregon Institute of Technology and Oregon State University last biennium. These buildings will house educational and research facilities for programs with industrial and commercial applications.

Create Ed-Net: the Statewide Two-Way Educational Television Network

In HB 3167, the Legislature approved some \$250,000 in funding for planning studies for a two-way educational network to enable the state's educational resources to be more accessible to citizens throughout the state. Ed-Net, as the project is called, will produce detailed specifications and implementation recommendations for a state-of-the-art two-way audio-visual communications systems linking campuses and workplaces throughout Oregon.

Complete Community College Capital Construction

Additional funding is also provided for community college capital construction projects planned beginning the 1985-87 biennium. Some \$650,000 in capital funds will go for a health care training facility and Rogue Community College and an Adult Education Center at Umpqua Community College.

Equip Centers of Excellence

A third program continued from the 1985-87 biennium is the "Centers of Excellence" programs at the state's major research universities. In 1987-89, \$1,500,000 will be available to pay for additional facility improvements to Centers of Excellence in molecular biology, electrical engineering, laser optics and other fields.

Improve Agricultural Experiment Stations

Research into improving Oregon crops plays a critical role maintaining the competitiveness of farmers. SB 964 appropriates \$450,000 to complete construction of a potato research facility near Redmond, and for related agricultural research.

Expand Technical Education in Portland Metropolitan Area

SB 964 provides some \$300,000 to remodel a vacant elementary school in Clackamas County, which will serve as a Portland-area campus for technical training courses offered by the Oregon Institute of Technology. Local governments will match the state contribution with over \$800,000 to buy and remodel the existing building.

LINK JOB TRAINING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: SB 604

Training new workers and retraining for existing workers, especially those affected by economic dislocations, is an important element in improving the state's economy. Traditionally, however, Oregon's various job training programs have not been fully integrated with one another or with economic development efforts. The 1987 Legislature passed two bills, SB 604 and HB 3010, which articulate job training policy and improve the links between job training and economic development.

Establish a State Job Training Policy

SB 604 sets forth a job training policy to develop the state's human resources; to help economically disadvantaged citizens attain self-sufficiency, to coordinate programs to assure effective delivery of training services; to promote local initiative and innovation to better meet local needs; to enhance work force productivity and competitiveness; and include job training as one of Oregon's economic development goals.

Create a State Employment and Training Policy Board

SB 604 bolsters the state's capacity to coordinate various job training efforts. Over \$300 million federal and state funds is committed to Oregon's employment and training programs involving six major players: the Job Training Partnership Administration, the Employment Division, the Adult and Family Services Division, the Bureau of Labor and Industries, Division of Vocational Education and Community Colleges and Department of Workers Compensation. There is a lack of coordination among major players, which makes assessment of program effectiveness more difficult.

SB 604 creates a 13-member State Employment and Training Policy Board to coordinate and oversee these programs, to identify and rank training needs, to minimize inefficient use of resources, and to assess program effectiveness.

Shift Job Training Partnership Act Funds to the Economic Development Department

HB 3010 reorganizes the state's economic efforts, moving the Job Training Partnership Administration (JTPA) to the Economic Development Department. The federal government provides funding to job training of young workers, disadvantaged and dislocated workers. These funds are distributed by the state to locally-based Private Industry Councils that make final funding and administrative decisions. The state's JTPA programs will receive \$78 million from the federal government for the next biennium.

Create a Targeted Training Fund

To supplement federally funded training efforts, SB 525 establishes a Targeted Training Fund, which will receive \$750,000 in lottery funds for the 1987-89 biennium. Under this program the Economic Development Department will make grants to community colleges to develop quick-response training for new and existing industries. The program also requires matching fund from client industry in sharing the training costs.

REALIZE THE POTENTIAL OF OREGON'S PORTS: HB 2612, SB 962

The state's twenty-three ports have undergone severe economic hardship in recent years. State-sponsored port and transportation studies completed in 1986 concluded that Oregon ports face serious financial difficulties and may require a higher level of port planning, coordination and management. These studies also called for a stronger state commitment and a more active state port policy.

The 1987 Legislature took several steps to assist the state's port districts to deal with these problems, and to better utilize existing port development resources. HB 2612 establishes a nine-member Oregon Port Planning and Development Advisory Committee to advise the Economic Development Commission on ports issues, and SB 962 authorizes the International Port of Coos Bay to become a state port and gives the Port greater bonding authority.

Redefine State Ports Policy

Recognizing the vital role of the ports in the state's economy, a state ports policy is established to direct the state's resources to coordinate among state agencies to facilitate ports planning and development, to promote the ports' long-term economic self-sufficiency, to encourage cost-effective and prudent investment and to enhance the ports management capability.

HB 2612 establishes the nine-member Oregon Ports Planning and Development Advisory Committee to coordinate ports development activities, to advise and make specific recommendations to the Economic Development Commission on port issues and to oversee ports studies.

Expand the Capabilities of Oregon Ports

Two bills expanded and clarified the ability of ports to take on a variety of economic development tasks. HB 2609--the Homeport Hospitality Act--extends certain privileges of Oregon residency to armed forces personnel temporarily stationed in Oregon. HB 2610 widens Port powers to stimulate tourism by authorizing Oregon ports to construct and operate recreational facilities.

Fund Needed Port Marketing and Planning Activities

The 1987 Legislature funded several ports activities out of the liquid portion of the Oregon Port Revolving Fund. HB 2612 includes \$210,000 for two professional staff for the Ports Division, \$250,000 for Port Emergency Assistance Fund, 1.5% of the asset of the fund annually not exceeding \$250,000 for the next biennium for the Port Planning and Marketing fund. The Port Revolving Loan fund will also finance further studies of Columbia River port development opportunities and means of improving port management.

Expand the State Role in the Oregon International Port of Coos Bay

If approved by the electors of the port district, SB 962 authorizes the Governor to appoint a seven-member Oregon International Port of Coos Bay Commission. Two of its members will serve one four-year term and may come from outside the Port. The Port would be authorized to issue up to \$500,000 annually in general obligation bonds without further voter approval up to a maximum of \$1.5 million outstanding at any one time. The Port would also be authorized to annex areas within Coos County and within the watershed of the Coos River.

IMPROVE THE STATE'S ENTERPRISE ZONE PROGRAM: SB 545

Oregon's economic recovery has not reached every corner of the state; many communities remain mired in the problems of economic restructuring. Enterprise zones, established in 1985, provide special state incentives for development of these areas. Since 1985, the Governor has designated twenty zones around the state, eighteen in rural areas and two in urban areas.

The program is designed to help improve the economy in depressed areas in the state, particularly to help create jobs in those areas. Qualified businesses in the zone investing in certain properties are allowed to receive partial property tax exemption for a period of not more than five years.

SB 545 expands the definition of qualified property, and expands the eligibility for enterprise zone tax exemptions to large investments that retain jobs in enterprise zones.

Create Additional Incentives for Enterprise Zone Investment

The original enterprise zone legislation, passed in 1985, allows a partial property tax exemption on the value of new construction and any new equipment affixed to the newly constructed property. SB 545 broadens this exemption to include renovation of existing property, personal and leased property and increases in land value from site preparation. The requirement that firms obtain 50% or more of its gross receipts from zone activities is deleted.

Extend the Exemption to Investments to Retain Jobs

Current law requires firms to expand employment levels at least 10% in order to qualify for enterprise zone tax exemptions. SB 545 would extend the tax exemption to any investment in an enterprise zone that exceeded \$25 million, provided that it met certain standards for job retention. State standards for job retention are set in SB 545; cities or counties sponsoring enterprise zones can set different job retention standards at their option. This provision will create additional incentives for very large investments needed to assure the modernization and continued competitiveness of existing businesses located in enterprise zones.

Clarifications of Administrative Provisions for Enterprise Zones

In rural enterprise zones, only primarily non-retail businesses may qualify for tax exemptions. In urban enterprise zones, retail businesses may qualify for the exemption. The 1985 statute creating enterprise zones did not define "retail" business, leaving this important feature ambiguous. SB 545 defines retail businesses as those that sell merchandise or services to the general public for personal or household consumption.

**ALLOCATION OF LOTTERY REVENUES
1987-89 Biennium**

The proceeds of the Oregon Lottery, established by the voters in 1984, are constitutionally dedicated to economic development and job creation. Each biennium, the Legislature provides for the allocation of the net proceeds of the lottery among a variety of economic development programs. For the 1987-89 biennium, the estimated \$60,955,000 in lottery revenues will be allocated as follows:

I. Regional Strategies	
Regional Strategies Fund	\$17,500,000
Convention Center Fund	7,500,000
II. Statewide Strategies	
Tourism Marketing	2,000,000
Resource & Technology Corporation	3,000,000
Oregon Marketplace	750,000
Agribusiness Marketing	250,000
Targeted Training	755,000
Strategic Reserve Fund	2,250,000
Stabilization & Conversion Fund Replacement	500,000
Oregon Institute of Technology	300,000
Oregon Trade and Marketing Center	1,500,000
Downtown Development Association	250,000
County Fairs	400,000
III. Public Works	
Special Public Works Fund	7,200,000
IV. Business Lending	
Oregon Business Development Fund	2,000,000
Loan Guarantee Program	1,000,000
V. Education	
Higher Education Capital Construction	11,200,000
Community College Capital Construction	650,000
Other Programs	1,950,000
TOTAL	60,955,000

Enrolled
Senate Bill 964

Sponsored by COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (at the request of
Committee on Regional Convention, Trade and Spectator Facilities)

CHAPTER

AN ACT

Relating to lottery funds; creating new provisions; amending ORS 284.430 and section 1, chapter 829, Oregon Laws 1985; appropriating money; limiting expenditures; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. (1) There is allocated to the Regional Strategies Fund from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund, the amount identified in section 43 of this Act.

(2) Amounts available under subsection (1) of this section shall not be used for ongoing or continuing operating expenses, debt retirement or to meet any state agency expenses.

SECTION 2. There is allocated to the Special Public Works Fund from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 28 of this Act.

SECTION 3. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 36 of this Act for county fairs.

SECTION 4. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 29 of this Act for the Oregon Institute of Technology.

SECTION 5. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 32 of this Act for tourism marketing.

SECTION 6. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 33 of this Act for the Oregon Resource and Technology Development Corporation.

SECTION 7. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 34 of this Act for the Oregon Marketplace, chapter _____, Oregon Laws 1987 (Enrolled Senate Bill 957).

SECTION 8. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 35 of this Act for agricultural opportunities.

SECTION 9. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 37 of this Act for targeted training, chapter _____, Oregon Laws 1987 (Enrolled Senate Bill 525).

SECTION 10. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 38 of this Act for the Economic Development Department for the Strategic Reserve Fund.

SECTION 11. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 39 of this Act to the Economic Stabilization and Conversion Fund.

SECTION 12. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 40 of this Act for the Oregon Business Development Fund.

SECTION 13. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 30 of this Act for the Trade Center project.

SECTION 14. There is allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund the amount identified in section 31 of this Act for the Oregon Downtown Development Association.

SECTION 15. There is allocated from funds available in the Executive Department Economic Development Fund to the Department of Higher Education the following sums for the following purposes:

- (1) Higher Education Capital
Construction Fund \$ 11,200,000
- (2) Agricultural Experiment Station \$ 450,000
- (3) Centers of Excellence Equipment \$ 1,500,000

SECTION 16. There is allocated from funds available in the Executive Department Economic Development Fund to the Department of Education \$650,000 for community college construction.

SECTION 17. ORS 284.430 and section 1, chapter 829, Oregon Laws 1985, are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 461.

SECTION 18. (1) The transfer to the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, is projected at \$60,955,000, which represents 34 percent of expected lottery ticket sales. To maintain accountability, the Oregon State Lottery Commission shall report quarterly the status of its revenues and transfers made to the Executive Department Economic Development Fund to the appropriate legislative review agency.

(2) Revenues earned for economic development which have not been transferred in the 1987-1988 fiscal year shall not exceed \$3.8 million. This limit shall be reduced continuously without interruption in subsequent years by \$380,000 per year until reduced to zero. Revenues earned for economic development which have not been transferred shall be \$3 million or less on June 30, 1989.

SECTION 19. The Executive Department shall, by rule, establish a uniform allocation schedule of revenues based on the estimate contained in subsection (1) of section 18 of this Act that allocates all balances in the Executive Department Economic Development Fund each quarter and is adjusted to incorporate the payments to higher education in accordance with section 7, chapter 828, Oregon Laws 1985, and to the Oregon Convention Center beginning July 1, 1988, as provided in subsection (2) of section 23 of this Act.

SECTION 20. The Executive Department is directed to establish, by rule, an allotment process to reduce each allocation in the event of a revenue shortfall, provided:

(1) That reductions in each allocation shall be made in proportion to the shortfall in quarterly revenues.

(2) Prior quarter allocation shortages shall be funded from succeeding quarter revenues.

SECTION 21. (1) Revenues in excess of the amounts needed to fund the quarterly allocation shall be carried forward to succeeding quarters provided that such amounts in excess of \$2 million shall be transferred:

(a) Seventy-five percent to Special Public Works Fund.

(b) Twenty-five percent to Strategic Reserve Fund.

(2) Funds available under subsection (1) of this section shall not be used to meet any state agency expenses unless approved by the Emergency Board.

SECTION 22. The Executive Department is authorized to approve the short-term movement of balances between the following categories to meet short-term cash flow requirements, provided that all transfers are returned by January 1, 1989:

(1) Regional Strategies Fund.

(2) Special Public Works Fund.

(3) Strategic Reserve Fund.

SECTION 23. (1) There is created an Oregon Convention Center Account in the Regional Strategies Fund, to consist of all moneys credited thereto, including moneys from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund. The account is continuously appropriated to the Economic Development Department. Moneys in the account shall be paid to the Metropolitan Service District for the purposes of paying the expenses of the construction of the Oregon Convention Center.

(2) Commencing July 1, 1988, an amount equal to \$15 million shall be allocated from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund to the Oregon Convention Center Account in quarterly instalments of \$1,875,000, subject to subsection (4) of this section, and allowing for changes in lottery revenues.

(3) Moneys in the account shall be paid quarterly when practicable to the Metropolitan Service District for the purpose of paying the expenses of the construction of the Oregon Convention Center.

(4) The Metropolitan Service District shall hold such funds prior to their expenditure in an interest bearing account, and shall seek the highest return on investment consistent with prudent risk and its need for the funds. The district shall quarterly certify the amount of interest earnings on any unexpended funds, and the amount of any such interest earnings shall be subtracted from the amount to be paid to the Oregon Convention Center Account in the quarter following the quarter in which the interest was earned. The amount of the interest earnings shall also be subtracted from the total amount to be transferred to the district under this Act.

SECTION 24. (1) There is created a Regional Strategies Fund to consist of all moneys credited thereto, including moneys from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund, and all interest earned on the Regional Strategies Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to the Economic Development Department to be used for grants to implement chapter 115, Oregon Laws 1987 (Enrolled House Bill 3011), and this Act.

(2) The fund shall not be used to pay administrative expenses of the department, to retire any debt or to reimburse any person or municipality for expenditures made or expenses incurred prior to the adoption of a regional strategy.

SECTION 25. (1) There is created a Strategic Reserve Fund to consist of all moneys credited thereto, including moneys from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund, and all interest earned on the Strategic Reserve Fund. The fund is continuously appropriated to the Economic Development Department to be used to implement the state-wide strategies under chapter 115, Oregon Laws 1987 (Enrolled House Bill 3011).

(2) The fund shall not be used to pay administrative expenses of the department, to retire any debt or to reimburse any person or agency for expenditures made or expenses incurred prior to the adoption of the state-wide strategy as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) After September 1, 1987, no money shall be disbursed from the Strategic Reserve Fund until the department adopts and submits to the Legislative Assembly a strategy for expenditure of such funds. The department is directed in the preparation of such a strategy or strategies to place particular emphasis on developing cost-effective, long-term policies to assist the creation, expansion and preservation of Oregon's principal traded sector industries, including but not limited to agriculture, forest products, electronics and other diversified manufacturing.

SECTION 26. ORS 284.430 is amended to read:

284.430. Any economic development program financed with proceeds from the state lottery authorized by section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution and **ORS chapter 461** shall have displayed conspicuously on the site or as part of the program information specifying that the program is being financed by the state lottery.

SECTION 27. Section 1, chapter 829, Oregon Laws 1985, is amended to read:

Sec. 1. (1) *[During the period beginning on the effective date of this Act and ending on July 1, 1987,]* All agencies, persons and organizations expending moneys for the net proceeds of the lottery authorized by section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution for the public purpose described in section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution shall report to the Joint Legislative Committee on Trade and Economic Development on the economic development consequences of those expenditures. Such reports shall be submitted in accordance with an annual schedule and in a form prescribed by the committee, and shall include at a minimum information on the following:

- (a) An accounting of the amounts expended from the lottery proceeds;
- (b) An estimate of the amounts of public and private funds expended in concert with lottery funds to achieve the public purpose described in section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution;

(c) An estimate of the number of jobs produced by the total expenditure of funds for the public purpose described in section 4, Article XV of the Oregon Constitution; and

(d) Such other information as the committee may require.

(2) The reports required by subsection (1) of this section shall be submitted to the [Sixty-fourth] Legislative Assembly.

SECTION 28. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$7.2 million is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for purposes of section 2 of this Act.

SECTION 29. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$300,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for the payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Oregon Institute of Technology.

SECTION 30. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$1.5 million is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for the payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Trade Center project. However, the proposal shall be submitted to the Emergency Board for approval before committing or expending any funds.

SECTION 31. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$250,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for the payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Oregon Downtown Development Association.

SECTION 32. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$2 million is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for tourism marketing.

SECTION 33. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$3 million is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Oregon Resource and Technology Development Corporation from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Oregon Resource and Technology Development Corporation.

SECTION 34. (1) In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$750,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Oregon Marketplace.

(2) The contractor selected by the Economic Development Department pursuant to chapter _____, Oregon Laws 1987 (Enrolled Senate Bill 957), shall report to the Economic Development Department on the expenditure of all funds provided in this Act, including a description of activities conducted with such funds, in such financial detail as the department, by rule, shall prescribe.

(3) The contractor selected by the Economic Development Department pursuant to chapter _____, Oregon Laws 1987 (Enrolled Senate Bill 957), shall implement the Oregon Marketplace on a state-wide basis.

SECTION 35. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$250,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for agricultural opportunities.

SECTION 36. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$400,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for county fairs.

SECTION 37. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$755,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for targeted training under chapter _____, Oregon Laws 1987 (Enrolled Senate Bill 525).

SECTION 38. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$2,250,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Strategic Reserve Fund.

SECTION 39. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$500,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Economic Stabilization and Conversion Fund.

SECTION 40. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$3 million is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Oregon Business Development Fund.

SECTION 41. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$1,500,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Higher Education from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Department of Higher Education for purposes of section 15 of this Act.

SECTION 42. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$650,000 is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Department of Education from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Department of Education for purposes of section 16 of this Act.

SECTION 43. In addition to and notwithstanding any other law, the amount of \$25 million is established for the biennium beginning July 1, 1987, as the maximum limit for payment of expenses by the Economic Development Department from funds received from the Executive Department Economic Development Fund for the Regional Strategies Fund implementing regional strategies, of which \$7.5 million is to be available under section 23 of this Act.

SECTION 44. Prior to expending any moneys under sections 32, 35 and 38 of this Act, the Economic Development Department must find that the expenditure of funds complies with the standards listed in ORS 184.025 (1) and (3) to (5).

SECTION 45. The allocation of the Executive Department Economic Development Fund made by this Act shall supersede, replace and is in lieu of any prior authorization of any allocation of such funds.

SECTION 46. This Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Act takes effect July 1, 1987.

Passed by Senate June 18, 1987

.....
Secretary of Senate

.....
President of Senate

Passed by House June 22, 1987

.....
Speaker of House

Received by Governor:

.....M., 1987

Approved:

.....M., 1987

.....
Governor

Filed by Office of Secretary of State:

.....M., 1987

.....
Secretary of State

Enrolled
House Bill 3011

Sponsored by COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER

AN ACT

Relating to the Oregon Comeback; and declaring an emergency.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. This Act shall be known as the Regional Economic Development Act.

SECTION 2. As used in this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Department" means the Economic Development Department.

(2) "Region" means a county or groups of counties that join together to develop and implement an economic strategy.

(3) "Regional strategy" is an economic development plan to build or enlarge a principal economic activity selected by the region and its citizens.

SECTION 3. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds that regional strategies are key to the state's economic revitalization and that to be effective regional strategies must have the coordinated support of available resources.

(2) The Legislative Assembly declares that the purpose of this Act is

(a) To encourage the development of strategies that address the economic problems of each region of the state;

(b) To effectively utilize available resources through a regional strategies program; and

(c) To coordinate private and public resources to support economic development.

SECTION 4. (1) Not later than 60 days after the effective date of this Act, by rule, the department shall adopt standards for regional economic development strategies.

(2) The standards shall provide that the strategies are approved in accordance with criteria reflecting the economic benefits to the state. Each strategy must at a minimum set forth in measurable terms the extent to which the strategy will:

(a) Build or enlarge economically viable industries, with reasonable long-term growth prospects, including opportunities for innovative new industries;

(b) Result in a net benefit to the state in the long term and not require continuing state subsidies;

(c) Utilize existing public and private assets, including infrastructure, human resources and plant and equipment;

(d) Improve the conditions of the economically disadvantaged and increase the number of family wage jobs;

(e) Harness Oregon's comparative advantage with emphasis on the growth and development of existing, in-state businesses, especially small businesses;

(f) Direct assistance primarily to strategies that assist businesses selling goods and services in markets for which national or international competition exists;

(g) Result in the economic revitalization of small cities and underdeveloped urban and rural areas; and

(h) Assure that public investments to implement a strategy are matched, to the maximum extent possible, by the contribution of private financial and other resources.

(3) The department shall expedite and facilitate the definition of regions, based on historical, cultural and economic links among counties by recommending potential groupings of counties to form regions.

SECTION 5. Regional economic development strategies shall serve as a basis for state financial assistance to projects to aid a regional economy. Each county or group of counties that form a region shall submit a regional strategy which at a minimum shall include the following elements:

(1) An identification of the principal industry or economic activity that the region is seeking to stimulate with its regional strategy;

(2) An analysis of the unique or significant resources that provide the foundation for the strategy;

(3) An evaluation of alternative resources and alternative strategies for the region;

(4) An analysis of barriers to development of the selected economic activity in the region and an identification of the means to overcome those barriers;

(5) A list of actions to implement the regional strategy, including actions by:

(a) Local governments;

(b) The private sector;

(c) State government; and

(d) Federal Government;

(6) A prioritized list of activities to be undertaken or funded by the state from lottery proceeds and other sources;

(7) A plan for involvement of disadvantaged and minority groups in the regional strategies and an identification of job training and employment practices to benefit the economically disadvantaged including but not limited to, affirmative action goals; and

(8) A description of the number and types of jobs created, investments made and other measurable indications of economic progress as set forth in section 4 of this Act.

SECTION 6. (1) The governing body of each county of this state shall be responsible for the submission of a regional strategy as provided in section 5 of this Act. The governing body of a county may, by ordinance, delegate its responsibility under this section to another body. Wherever possible, the governing bodies of counties shall work to form multicounty regional strategies.

(2) Individually or in concert with the governing bodies of other counties, the governing body of each county shall solicit public comment and involvement in the development of ideas and suggestions for regional strategies. Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, after giving appropriate notice, each county governing body shall at least once hold a public hearing to receive suggestions.

(3) Individually or in concert with the governing bodies of other counties and after giving appropriate public notice not less than two weeks prior, the governing body of each county or the body designated to prepare the regional strategy shall hold a public hearing in each county in the region prior to a vote to recommend to the Governor the regional strategy described in section 5 of this Act.

SECTION 7. (1) After considering the recommendations submitted under section 6 of this Act, the Governor may designate a region and adopt a proposed regional strategy or return the strategy to the affected counties for modification.

(2) The department shall coordinate adopted regional strategies with existing state and local economic development efforts to support a state strategy for economic development.

(3) The department shall discourage competition among regions for existing Oregon businesses and economic activity.

SECTION 8. (1) In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the department shall work to assure that all counties are included in a region with an adopted strategy and that each regional strategy is considered for implementation not later than July 1, 1989.

(2) A region shall not be entitled to funding under this Act in excess of the amount specified in the regional strategy adopted by the Governor prior to the time that each other region of the state has received initial funding for the priority activities within its approved strategy.

SECTION 9. The department shall consult with the Legislative Committee on Trade and Economic Development on the designation of regions, the adoption of regional strategies, the expenditure of funds on behalf of such strategies and the accomplishments of such strategies.

SECTION 10. This Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this Act takes effect on its passage.

Passed by House April 22, 1987

.....
Chief Clerk of House

.....
Speaker of House

Passed by Senate May 1, 1987

.....
President of Senate

Received by Governor:

.....M., 1987

Approved:

.....M., 1987

.....
Governor

Filed by Office of Secretary of State:

.....M., 1987

.....
Secretary of State

Members:

Senators

JOYCE COHEN, Co-Chair
WALTER BROWN, Vice-Chair
WILLIAM FRYE, Alternate
KEN JERNSTEDT
JOHN KITZHABER,
President of the Senate
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JOSEPH CORTRIGHT
Executive Officer
WAYNE EMBREE
Senior Legislative Assistant



JOINT
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON TRADE
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Room 132, State Capitol
SALEM, OREGON 97310-1347
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Members:

Representatives

JIM HILL, Co-Chair
BILL MARKHAM, Vice-Chair
BERNIE AGRONS, Alternate
LARRY CAMPBELL
MARGARET CARTER
DELNA JONES
VERA KATZ,
Speaker of the House
MAX RIJKEN
SALLY PAULBITSKI
Committee Assistant

December 11, 1984

RECOMMENDED CRITERIA FOR LOTTERY FUNDING

Oregon's lottery, approved by the voters on November 6, will provide about \$25 million to \$40 million annually for economic development.

Based on its analysis of the economic problems of the State, the Joint Legislative Committee on Trade and Economic Development has adopted the following nine general criteria which it recommends the 1985 Legislature consider in its allocation of lottery funds for economic development:

Substantive Criteria

o The Declining Number of Quality of Jobs for Oregonians

The problem of the declining number of family wage jobs in Oregon identified in a report prepared for the Committee is a problem the Legislature should address in setting priorities for the use of lottery funds.

o Problems of Distressed and Dying Communities

Oregon's economic recovery has been very uneven. Many one-industry towns throughout the state face serious economic distress, which the state's current economic development policies have done little to address. Nearly all of the recently announced plant investments have gone into metropolitan areas, for example.

o The Chronic Lack of Development in Rural Areas

Not all of the state's rural communities face economic extinction, but their economic futures rest on different assets than the state's metropolitan areas. These areas will need different policies, and a special emphasis if their economic development efforts are to succeed.

o The Impairment and Underuse of Higher Education

Oregon's system of higher education plays a vital role in securing the state's economic future, but, due to severe budget problems, has been severely cut. Restoring the quality of educational programs at the

state's major colleges and universities, and emphasizing those with large potential contributions to the state's economy should be an important part of any economic development strategy.

o The Vital Role of Small Business

In Oregon, as nationally, small businesses are the largest producers of new jobs. While programs to aid larger businesses are often more visible and more easily administered, emphasizing small business development and entrepreneurship can pay large dividends for the state's economy. In particular, programs should recognize the special potential for promoting economic equality that results from stimulating the growth of women- and minority-owned businesses.

o Oregon's Comparative Advantages

Wherever possible, the State should spend its resources in economic development on projects that either develop or exploit Oregon's economic comparative advantages over other states as a place to do business. Programs should seek to build on Oregon's advantages by increasing the value-added in Oregon, for example, by further processing of agricultural and timber products. In the long run, Oregon's best prospects for permanent, high quality jobs rest in industries that utilize Oregon's unique human and natural resources.

o Traded Industries

Wherever possible, the State should allocate its resources to the development of so-called "traded" sectors of the economy: Oregon businesses that compete in national and international markets. As economist Adam Smith noted more than 200 years ago, it is these industries that create wealth and are the economic base of our communities. As it has done it legislatively-authorized bond loan programs, Oregon should give highest priority to those economic development efforts which stimulate businesses selling goods and services chiefly outside Oregon.

Georgia's Area Planning
and Development
Commissions

Georgia's
Economic
Development
Districts

The Vital Link

GEORGIA'S APDCS: THE VITAL LINK

- A local city official needs to obtain an updated map of his area but he does not have a drafting department. He needs a professional cartographer he can depend on.
- Community leaders are concerned about growth activity in their area and they see that this growth is tied to the surrounding cities and counties. They need a qualified planner to help coordinate a realistic approach to work out problems while recognizing potential opportunities.
- A developer is interested in pursuing land development opportunities. He needs accurate statistical data to help him determine if the project is feasible.

In these types of situations, local officials and local citizens depend on an Area Planning and Development Commission (APDC), an organization created on behalf of local governments within a designated region.

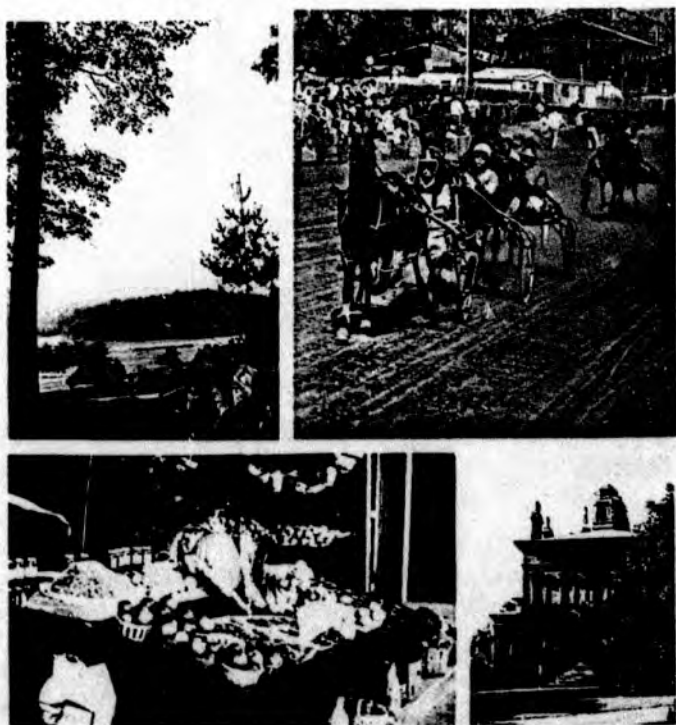
Local governments rely heavily on their APDCs to assist them in carrying out activities that will benefit their units of government. Local officials and community leaders work closely with the professional APDC staff to receive maximum possible service from federal and state agencies. In this way, APDCs provide a vital link between local, state, and federal governments and agencies by pooling unlimited skills into eighteen central offices that serve cities and counties throughout Georgia.



LOCAL INITIATIVE PROMPTED APDC DEVELOPMENT

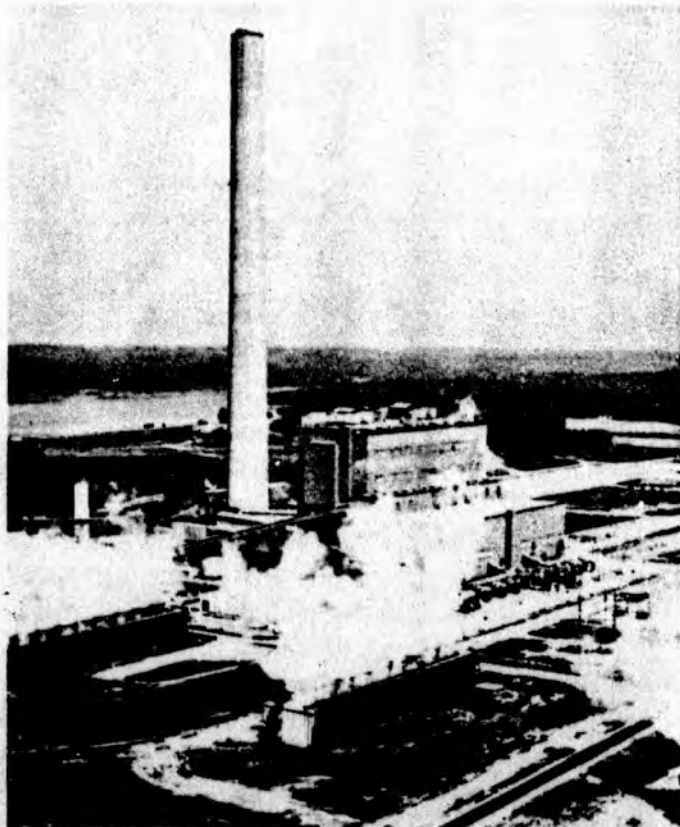
In the mid-1950s, several River Development Associations were formed to develop a particular river. Because of the success these developers experienced and the large number of units of government involved, leaders at the state level were encouraged to provide the unique opportunity of joining local governments in Georgia together for the purpose of solving regional problems.

The State Legislature amended the Georgia General Planning Enabling Act of 1957 to allow for two or more cities and/or counties to join together for the purpose of planning. After the act was passed, the first APDC was formed in 1961. Today there are eighteen APDCs operating under Georgia Code 50-8-30, which provides for the legislative base of APDCs. Each APDC serves a two-fold purpose—to strengthen the efficiency of local government and to help its respective region develop in response to area needs and available resources.



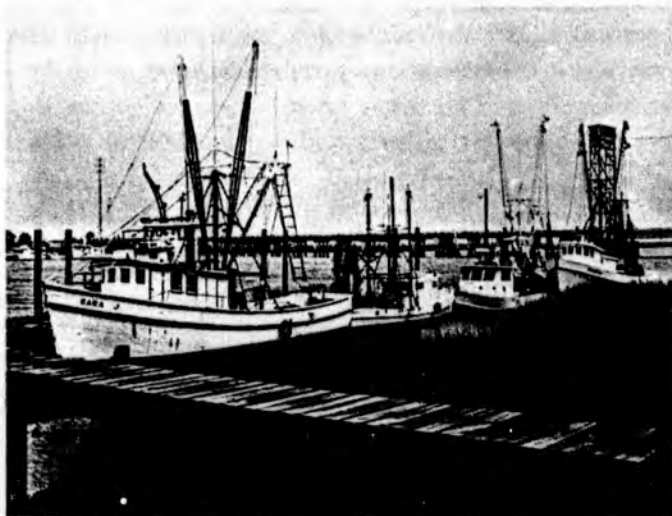
MEMBER COMMUNITIES MAKE APDC POLICIES

Each APDC is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by its designated cities and counties to make up its membership. These leaders, two-thirds of whom are elected officials, meet on a regular basis to set policies and work programs. These policies guide the APDC staff in carrying out its program responsibilities. The Board of Directors identify local and regional problems and rely on the APDC staff to see that the projects and activities are recognized and completed on a timely basis. These programs use the professional talents of the staff in various areas of regional planning, economic development, transportation, land use, recreation, historic preservation, health and human resources, civil, sanitary, or traffic engineering, as well as landscape architecture, statistics, and public administration.



APDCS TAKE A REGIONAL VIEW

Although APDCs work closely with city and county officials, they also promote progress of their entire area by alerting city and county officials to ways in which they can pool resources and use them to achieve common goals. In this way, city and county leaders work together to develop a regional perspective. By bringing together similar problems and working through their APDC, local officials are more apt to identify and define specific answers to these problems while contributing to an areawide perspective in a significant way. APDCs help local people search out answers to local and regional problems, find alternatives, and assist them in carrying out effective actions.

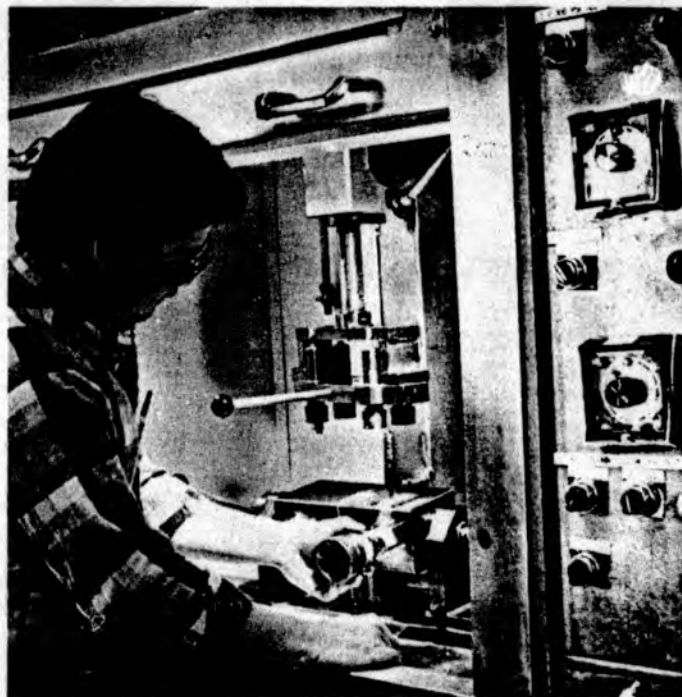


To provide a regional perspective, most APDCs classify their programs under three general headings: **DEVELOPMENT**—signifying commercial, industrial, and economic improvements and progress; **GOVERNMENTAL MANAGEMENT**—areas ranging from personnel development to financial management; and **PLANNING**—including human resources, land use, and specialized programs and planning studies.

A list of specific kinds of activities implemented by the APDC network follows. Many of the programs vary from APDC to APDC because each commission develops its own programs based on local needs.

APDC ACTIVITIES

Intergovernmental Consultation Process (formerly A-95 Review)—a means to prevent agencies from duplicating their funding efforts. The local APDC identifies a project to be consistent with local and areawide plans.



Budget/Financial Administration—assistance in budget preparation or preparation of personnel system.

Community and Rural Development—identification and utilization of available resources that would increase public and private partnership to allow communities to increase their job base through shopping centers, commercial warehouses, and industrial development.

Criminal Justice—assistance in procedures and management.

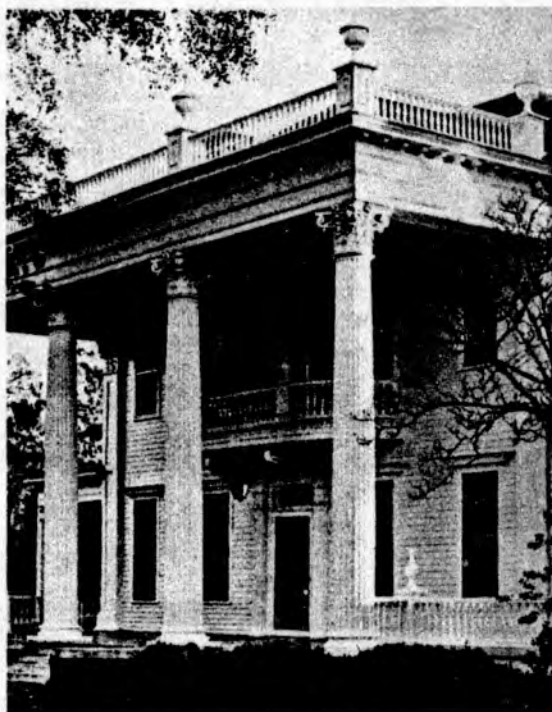
Data Processing—information and services to aid in handling large amounts of statistics; consultation on computer purchasing, utilization.

Demographic/Statistics—current facts, figures, and estimates about the future growth in a specific area.

Disaster Preparation—assistance in emergency disaster and storm planning.

Downtown and Economic Development—industrial development assistance; information, data, consultation for community planning and industrial prospects and building community consensus.

Grant Application Writing—research and preparation of applications for various grants available on federal and state levels; administration of grants received.



Historic Preservation—technical assistance in preparation of National Register of Historic Places nominations, local education, organization, and planning efforts; surveys of historic resources; information on state and national historic preservation programs.

Housing—information on housing conditions, market analysis, programs, and financing.

Information—information clearinghouse services in community development, economic development, and related fields; copies of state laws.

Job Training—information on and administration of training programs for economically disadvantaged persons and dislocated workers.

Land-Use Planning—assistance in land-use planning procedures and techniques; preparation of local or regional land-use plans.



Litter Reduction—information on litter control, landfill space, recycling, and resource recovery.



Loan Packaging—through private, non-profit corporations, APDCs package loans for private business people who use state and federal loan programs.

Management—technical and research assistance in general management problems, personnel, and fiscal management.

Maps—cartographic information, maps, aerial photography, satellite data, and geologic information.

Natural Resources—consultation on natural resources development, management, and protection services.

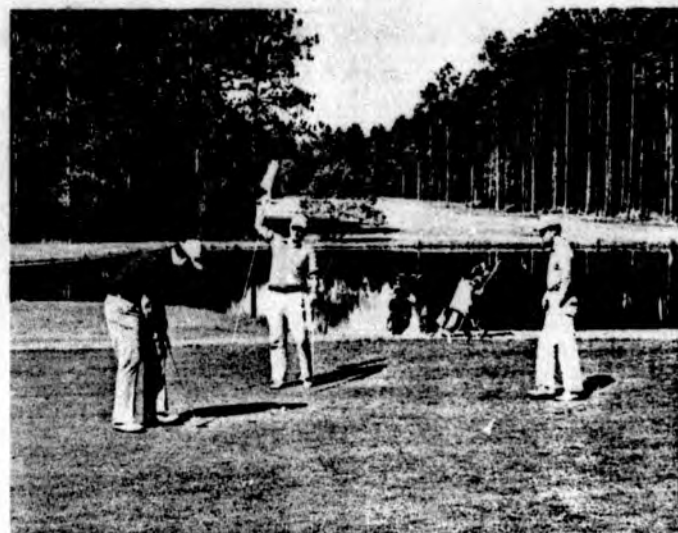
Ordinances—preparation of model code of ordinances; preparation/codification of ordinances.

Personnel—assistance in developing personnel policies and procedures; job descriptions; affirmative action plans; pay plans; wage surveys.

Records Management—training and assistance in record-retention schedules, forms, and file management.

Recreation Planning—assistance in preliminary plans for parks; recreation surveys; grant requests.

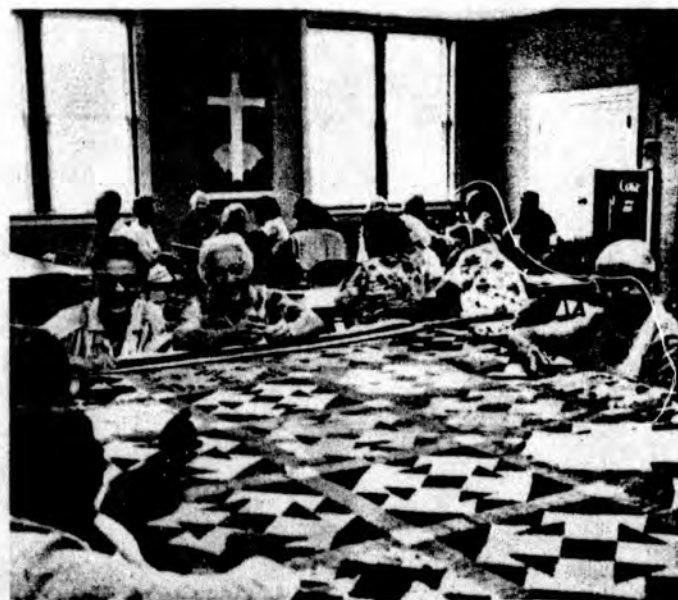
Research—basic research information and data on topics such as rural development, planning, public finance, urban problems, vital statistics; library of information relevant to concerns of local government officials.



Ridesharing—coordination in developing van/car-pools; park-and-ride lots.

Administration of Services to Elderly—administration of services which include nutrition sites, home-delivered meals, nursing home ombudsmen, and community care.

Sewerage and Solid Waste—consultation on management of sewer systems; collection and disposal technical assistance; preparation of solid waste plans.



Subdivision Regulations—model regulations; preparation of local regulations.

Tourism—tourist promotional information; preparation of brochures; coordination of events.



Transportation Planning—assistance in preparation of transportation studies and programs.

Water Systems—advice on managing and improving water systems.

Zoning—guidance in developing zoning ordinances; preparation of ordinances; zoning administration.



MEMBER CITIES AND COUNTIES FINANCE APDC BUDGET

APDCs in Georgia were organized at a time when there were no state or federal funds available to support their operation. Therefore, cities and counties levied per capita assessments for this purpose. These assessments have continued and now range from 25 cents to \$1.00. Several APDCs have implemented a unique assessment structure that places a greater fee on a county whose local officials use more of the APDC services than local officials of another county. This way assessments are greater for those local governments who request more APDC services. Additional financial resources are provided through various state and federal agencies.

APDCS LINK WITH OTHER AGENCIES

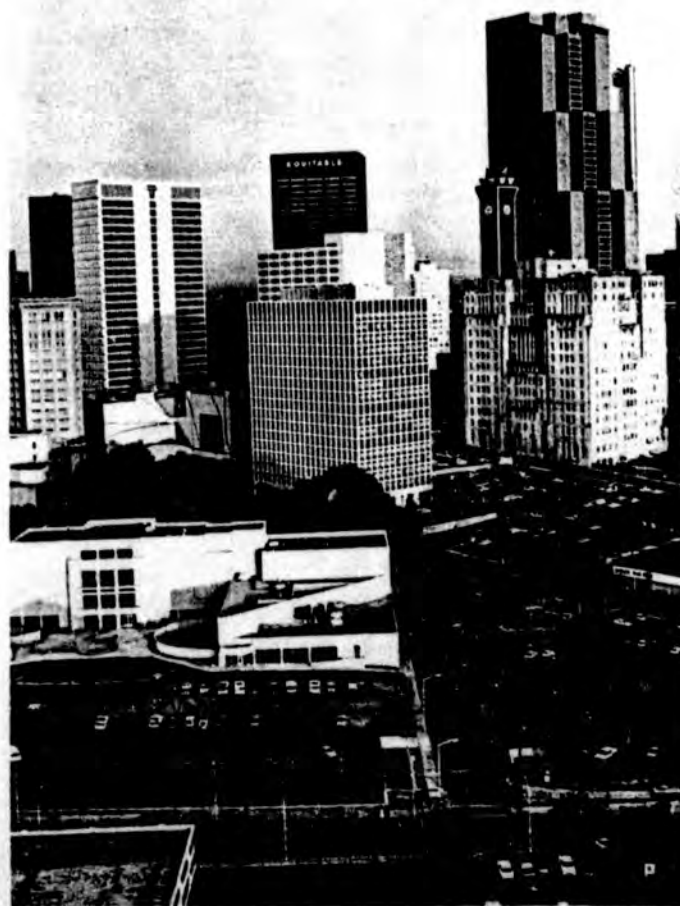
APDCs in Georgia are a vital link in the total Georgia intergovernmental system. This intergovernmental system contributes to the effective and efficient management of state and federal activities by banding small numbers of governments together through an APDC to work on and solve regional problems they might have. Because of this cooperation and joint working efforts among local governments, these local entities receive benefits that they would not receive otherwise.

The Department of Community Affairs serves as the state agency charged with promoting the orderly development of community services and coordinated state, areawide, and local development plans. DCA contracts with APDCs to offer continuing education and training to APDC staff and maintains a skilled professional and technical staff of community development planners and resource personnel.

This entire coordinated approach would not be possible without the University System and city/county government associations in Georgia. The Association County Commissioners of Georgia and the Georgia Municipal Association, which are both advocates for local government, provide leadership and political support for local leaders throughout the state.

APDCS STAND READY TO RESPOND

The APDCs were created by local governments for the purpose of providing a ready-action unit to respond at any time to any subject of immediate concern to a particular unit of government. As opportunities and planning problems increase for city and county governments and as more responsibility is shifted from the federal government to state and local governments, the APDC link will remain vital to these units of government. APDCs are designed to meet local and regional needs effectively and efficiently now and in the future.



**AREA PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONS**
MAY, 1979



GEORGIA'S AREA PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONS

Altamaha Ga. Southern APDC
P.O. Box 328
Baxley, GA 31513
(912) 367-3648

Atlanta Regional Commission
Suite 1801
100 Edgewood Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30335
(404) 656-7700
GIST 221-7700

Central Savannah River APDC
P.O. Box 2800
Augusta, GA 30904-0800
(404) 737-1823
GIST 337-1823

Chattahoochee-Flint APDC
P.O. Box 2308
Newnan, GA 30264
(404) 253-8521
GIST 221-6114 or 6131

Coastal APDC
P.O. Drawer 1917
Brunswick, GA 31521
(912) 264-7363
GIST 365-7363

Coosa Valley APDC
P.O. Drawer H
Jackson Hill Dr.
Rome, GA 30161
(404) 295-6485
GIST 231-6485

Georgia Mountains APDC
P.O. Box 1720
Gainesville, GA 30503
(404) 536-3431
GIST 261-5480

Heart of Georgia APDC
501 Oak St.
Eastman, GA 31023-1198
(912) 374-4771
GIST 327-6403

Lower Chattahoochee APDC
P.O. Box 1908
Columbus, GA 31994
(404) 324-4221
GIST 259-7468

McIntosh Trail APDC
P.O. Drawer A
Barnesville, GA 30204
(404) 358-3647

Middle Flint APDC
P.O. Box 6
Ellaville, GA 31806
(912) 928-1204/937-2561
GIST 345-1204

Middle Georgia APDC
600 Grand Building
Macon, GA 31201
(912) 744-6160
GIST 321-6160

North Georgia APDC
503 W. Waugh St.
Dalton, GA 30720
(404) 272-2300
GIST 234-2300

Northeast Georgia APDC
305 Research Drive
Athens, GA 30610
(404) 548-3141
GIST 241-5900

Oconee APDC
P.O. Box 707
Milledgeville, GA 31061
(912) 453-5327
GIST 324-5327

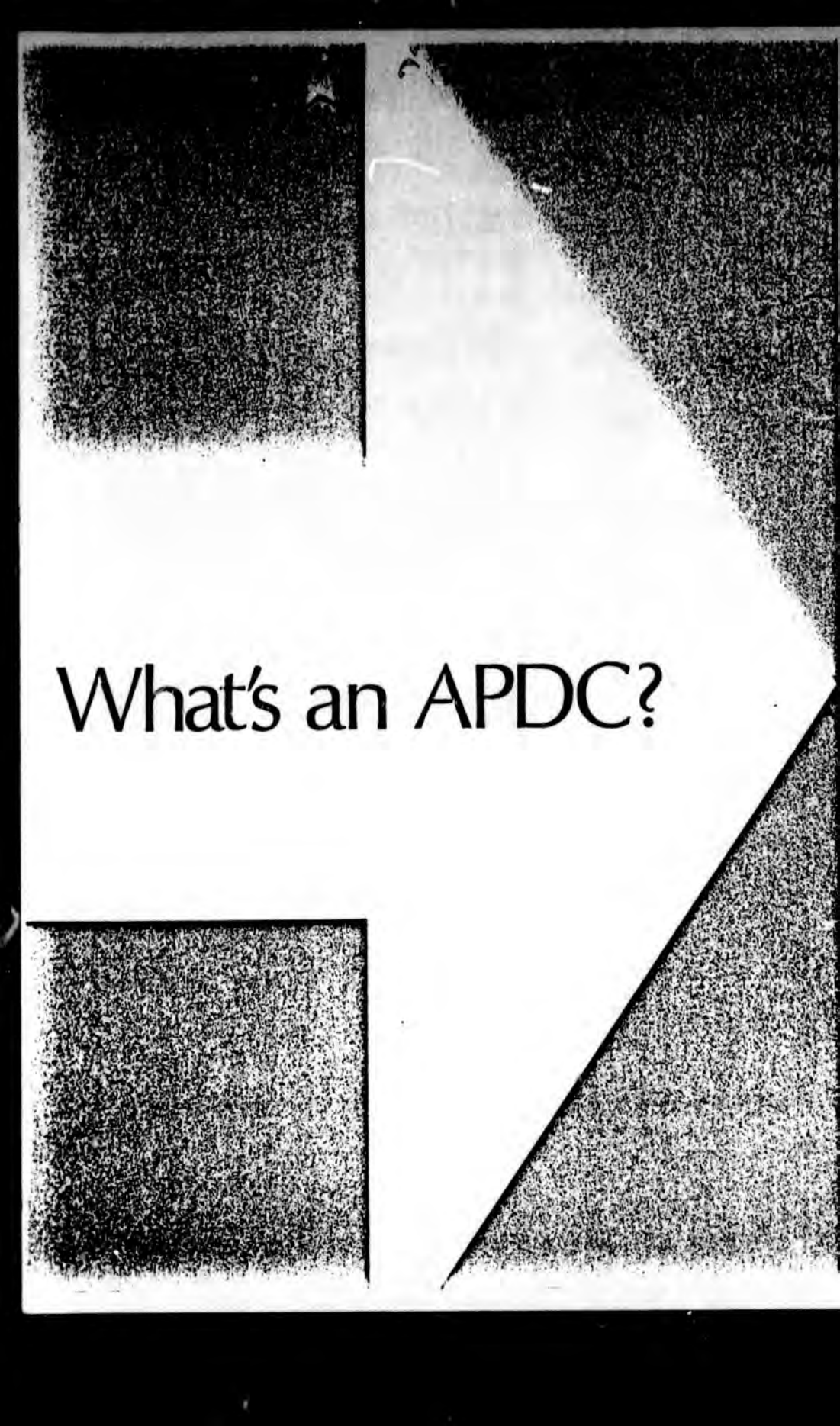
South Georgia APDC
P.O. Box 1223
Valdosta, GA 31601
(912) 333-5277
GIST 349-5281 or 349-5277

Southeast Georgia APDC
P.O. Box 2049
Waycross, GA 31501
(912) 285-6097
GIST 368-6097

Southwest Georgia APDC
P.O. Box 346
Camilla, GA 31730
(912) 336-5616
GIST 341-4315

Economic Development
Districts
in Georgia

This booklet
is about
Georgia's APDCs
What they are
and why



What's an APDC?

AN APDC IS AN AREA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

In brief, its business is to come up with ways of helping member counties and cities to make the most of their resources—human, economic, and natural—so that people in the area can live a better life. All but 4 of Georgia's 159 counties are members of one of the state's 19 APDCs.

APDC POLICY IS MADE BY MEMBER COMMUNITIES.

Each APDC is guided by a board of directors which meets monthly to make decisions about the direction and speed, the spirit and substance of that commission's work.

Made up of local leaders, the board consists of at least one representative from each member county and one from the cities within that county. They are often elected officials or someone appointed by them.

The board employs and directs a staff. It is usually made up of an executive director, and others with professional training in city or regional planning, economic development, transportation, and law enforcement. Some APDCs also employ recreation or health planners, sanitary or traffic engineers, landscape architects, or public administrators.

LOCAL DIMES AND QUARTERS ARE THE BACKBONE OF APDC BUDGETS.

APDCs exist because of the 10-25¢ per capita contribution of member counties and cities, matched by state and federal funds for planning. But APDCs can multiply 100 times and more the value of these planning dollars by helping their communities get state and federal money to carry out plans made with APDC assistance.

▶ APDCs TAKE A REGIONAL VIEW OF LOCAL PROBLEMS.

Although much of their work has been with counties and cities, APDCs have kept a regional perspective.

Local planning has meant answering calls for help from communities—help with land and buildings, homes and businesses, streets and traffic, budgets and government. It's the APDC's job to help local people search out answers, find directions, name alternatives, or lay a blueprint which they can act on.

But no matter how local the problem, APDCs offer community decision-makers a big view of what's going on in the area—how their own problems tie in with what's happening up and down the river, up and down the road.

▶ APDCs WORK TOWARD THE PROGRESS OF THEIR WHOLE AREA.

They alert counties and cities to ways in which they can share burdens and expenses, pool scarce resources and funds, work together toward common goals.

APDCs continually count people, jobs, houses, factories, public services, and other essentials in the area. They interpret and present the facts to local leaders so that they can size up their own needs in light of the region-wide picture.

And APDCs are the rallying point for regional action—the meeting ground for those with ideas for cooperative projects. They also provide technical assistance to get cooperative plans off the ground.

▶ APDCs GREW OUT OF LOCAL PROBLEMS, LOCAL INITIATIVE.

In the late forties, there was tremendous upheaval in Georgia's factories and farms, cities and countrysides. It created changes everywhere: bursts of growth in a few counties, slow decline in others, and a new breed of problems for all local governments.

By the early fifties, pressures mounted. Local leaders began to look beyond county lines and city limits for help. They had already worked together staging fairs and developing rivers. Why not join forces on other problems?

A handful of local planning commissions were already in operation. It seemed logical to go from city and county planning to city-county planning, and from there to multi-county planning.

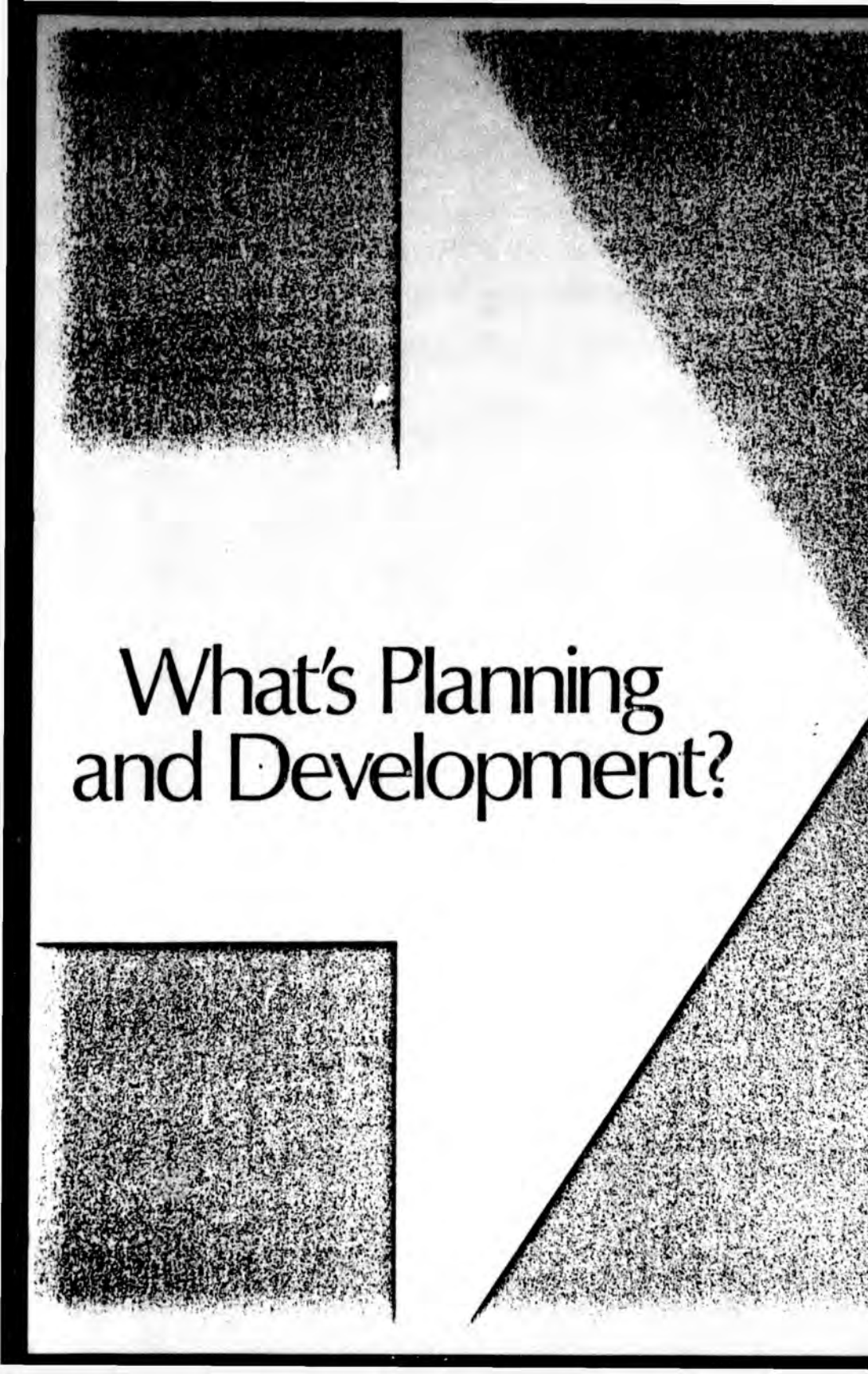
This was the course which local leaders followed. In 1960, the state legislature gave legal status to area-wide planning.

▶ APDCs ARE CREATURES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Whether they're helping to solve a problem or take advantage of an opportunity, they're doing it because local leaders **asked** them to do it.

Their only power is the power of persuasion. They give advice, not orders. They can recommend, but they can't insist. They can make plans, but they can't make laws. In short, **their work needs the consent and support of member cities and counties.**

In addition, APDCs work with state and federal, public and private agencies, helping to coordinate the efforts of all those who are working toward the progress of their area.

An abstract graphic featuring a diagonal line that divides the page into two main sections. In the top-left and bottom-left corners, there are squares filled with a dense, grainy texture. The diagonal line itself is also textured, creating a sense of depth and movement across the page.

What's Planning and Development?

**TO APDCs, PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
MEANS:**

- COLLECTING USEFUL FACTS
- PROMOTING TEAMWORK
- HELPING GET THINGS DONE TODAY
- KEEPING AN EYE ON TOMORROW
- SETTING THE STAGE FOR PROGRESS

ALL 19 APDCs HAVE A LOT IN COMMON

IN THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT THEY DO
AND THE WAY THEY GET IT DONE.

BUT EACH IS DIFFERENT.

EACH ADAPTS TO THE GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY,
AND SPIRIT OF ITS AREA.

EACH APDC HAS PRODUCED

IMAGINATIVE, TAILOR-MADE APPROACHES
TO THE NEEDS OF ITS CITIES AND COUNTIES.

AN EAST GEORGIA APDC DESIGNED AND LAUNCHED A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN GOVERNMENTAL EFFICIENCY. Eight of its counties are sharing a central computer system to figure taxes and make out tax bills. This unique APDC project has saved time and money: what was once a month's work is now done more accurately in one hour.

APDCs HAVE HELPED TRANSFORM THE NATURAL BEAUTY OF THEIR AREAS INTO RECREATION AND TOURIST ATTRACTIONS. They have designed and promoted a canoe trail, a bicycle trail, historical tours, and hunting and fishing preserves. They have also opened the door to federal grants for community parks, park buildings, and equipment.

AN APDC PROPOSED AND HELPED ESTABLISH A FOUR-COUNTY INDUSTRIAL PARK CORPORATION. APDC planning and coordination made this private, non-profit park eligible for federal assistance to help bring in water, sewer, and natural gas, as well as a railroad spur. Residents of four counties are on the park's board of directors. The park is located in the corner of one county, only 15 minutes from the other three.

AN APDC HELPED ORGANIZE A SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT CORPORATION IN ITS MOUNTAIN COUNTIES. The corporation provides local businessmen badly needed high-risk capital through long-term, low-interest loans. It supplements the services of conventional lending agencies in the 11 counties.

APDCs BACKED UP LOCAL EFFORTS TO FORM REGIONAL HOUSING CORPORATIONS. These non-profit organizations will acquire funds and sites in order to produce, rent and sell houses for low or middle income families. Local developers and local banks will have first priority in the program. APDCs provided facts, plans, and initiative.

APDCs HAVE PLANNED EXPRESSWAYS AND RAPID TRANSIT FOR BIG CITIES. The Atlanta expressway system and transit authority came as a result of area-wide planning in the forties and fifties. Planning done in the sixties is now giving people in the Atlanta area a system of regional parks, and solutions to metropolitan sewer problems.

A CENTRAL GEORGIA APDC GAVE A BIG BOOST TO THE SAGGING ECONOMY OF A SMALL RURAL TOWN. APDC staff worked with the townspeople to obtain a 350-job industry and a 50-bed nursing home. Planning made the town eligible for grants and loans which helped pay for the new factory and a \$667,000 sewer system.

APDC COMMUNITIES HAVE CASHED IN ON NEW FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT MUCH SOONER THAN OTHERS. They were organized for action—the special planning needed to make them eligible for such benefits as patrol cars, radio equipment, better jails, police information centers, and higher salaries for law enforcement personnel.

APDCs HAVE HELPED REVITALIZE DOWNTOWN BUSINESS DISTRICTS. They have deployed staff specialists and brought in outside experts in civic design. Small town merchants and shoppers have profited from retail trade studies, parking improvements, and suggestions for sprucing up shabby storefronts, unattractive streets.

TAILOR-MADE INDEED WAS THE ANSWER TO ONE APDC TO A CALL FROM A COMMUNITY WHICH WANTED TO BRING INDUSTRY TO AN ISLAND. Thanks to the planning and consultation of the APDC, a 17-mile railroad was built from the mainland to the island with multi-million dollar assistance from state and federal sources.

**THE PAY-OFF FROM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
IS NOT ALWAYS DRAMATIC.**

▶ BUT IT'S CONSISTENT.

**▶ MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR RAILROADS ARE RARE.
BUT USEFUL, CONCRETE BENEFITS ARE ROUTINE.**

FOR EXAMPLE . . .

▶ APDCs PROVIDE FACTS.

They do research to monitor the health and growth of their area. APDCs analyze facts and figures periodically to keep current on what's happening and why.

If their research turns up potential trouble, they alert local leaders and help work out ways of averting a problem. If their studies find an opportunity for growth, they help communities take advantage of it.

But good news or bad, the facts APDCs provide are designed to be used to make realistic plans.

For example, some of the data is stored in the Georgia Department of Industry and Trade's data bank, where it is available to out-of-state businessmen looking for the best location for a plant or branch office. All the data from APDC studies is made available to people in and out of the area via maps, publications, and conferences.

▶ APDCs PROVIDE PEOPLE POWER.

They help their communities find expert help or to train their own specialists. They make available the skills of their own staff members trained in planning, economic development, research, and law enforcement.

Often they add to their staffs experts in recreation, sanitary or traffic engineering, landscape architecture, health planning, public administration, or other specialties needed by member counties. They also call on faculty members of colleges, and specialists in other public and private organizations, in and out of the area.

APDCs help communities upgrade their own people power. They organize workshops and refresher courses to keep elected officials and public employees up to date. And many APDCs have fostered some form of manpower training to equip semi-skilled breadwinners in their areas for better jobs, higher incomes.

APDCs PROVIDE PLANNING POWER.

They help member towns and counties make plans—make basic decisions about the priorities and direction of community life.

Local citizens feel the power of planning in workaday improvements such as zoning ordinances and wiser public expenditures. But planning has an even more dramatic impact when it makes communities eligible for special opportunities.

For example, communities with comprehensive plans can get federal funds for housing, urban renewal, and water or sewer systems, among others. More specialized plans make communities eligible for assistance in such categories as health, law enforcement, or recreation.

Localities in commission areas have a big head start when new federal or state programs are enacted. APDCs can direct local officials to the program that will best meet their needs. With much of their planning and research already in hand, communities can count on APDC help to acquire program dollars and benefits with a minimum of delay.

- 1947 Atlanta Metropolitan Planning Commission organized as Georgia's and the nation's first metropolitan (2-county) planning commission by special act of General Assembly. Commission expanded to 5-county Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission in 1960.
- 1957 Georgia Planning Act passed by General Assembly permitting local organization of any city, county or city-county planning commission.
- 1960 Georgia Planning Act amended to permit local organization of area planning commissions by any combination of counties and cities.
- 1960 Eleven counties in the Coosa Valley organize first formal APDC.
- 1967 State Planning and Programming Bureau created in the office of the governor by the General Assembly. The act established the Governor's Advisory Committee as a liaison between APDCs and the Bureau. Committee composed of one member from each APDC board of directors.
- 1970 Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs replaces SPPB by act of General Assembly. Act defines broad permissive and mandatory responsibilities of APDCs and relationship to Bureau. APDCs required to:
 - prepare area biennial development programs;
 - prepare 6-year schedules of area capital improvement programs and priorities;
 - forecast area needs and resources;
 - review and comment on local government applications to state, federal, quasi-governmental or private agencies for loans and project grants.

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AREA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONS



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*The Northeast Georgia Area
Planning And Development Commission*

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONAL POLICIES



A statement by its Board of Directors

July 16, 1987

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■ What is the Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission?

NEGAPDC is a voluntary, legally constituted association of cities and counties within the ten-county Northeast Georgia area (Barrow, Clarke, Elbert, Greene, Jackson, Madison, Morgan, Oconee, Oglethorpe, and Walton Counties), established in 1962 to assist local governments in planning for common needs, cooperating for mutual benefit, and coordinating sound areawide development.

■ What is its purpose?

NEGAPDC is an organization of, by, and for local governments. Its purpose is to strengthen the individual and collective power of local governments by recognizing areawide opportunities and matters of mutual concern, helping local governments resolve both local and areawide problems through joint decisions, and to develop means to assist local governments in the implementation of those decisions.

■ How was it established?

The local governments of Northeast Georgia, assisted by chambers of commerce and other civic groups, created NEGAPDC under authority provided by the Planning Enabling Act of 1957. Georgia Act 1066, as amended, passed by the General Assembly in 1970, established the proprietary interests of the state in the organization and function of area planning and development commissions. The foregoing legislation, now revised and incorporated in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (Sections 50-8-30 through 50-8-45), established the fact that these organizations are controlled by, and exist to serve, the local governments of their respective regions. The concept of local control has been reemphasized by NEGAPDC bylaws adopted by participating member governments.

■ How is it governed?

The structure of NEGAPDC is as follows: To meet current state and federal requirements pertinent to policy board composition, the bylaws of the commission were changed, effective January 1, 1979, to increase membership on the board of directors from 28 to 33 members who serve two-year terms of office and are eligible for reappointment. Two-thirds of the board of directors (22) are elected officials from units of general purpose local government; one-third of the board membership (11) are private citizens. To meet additional federal guidelines relative to representation of minorities, at least 8 members of the board, who may be either elected officials or private citizens, are minority residents in Northeast Georgia. Finally, any number of associate directors may be elected by the board to serve one-year terms of office without voting privileges.

To meet the foregoing requirements, the revised bylaws of the commission state that each of the 10 county commissions in Northeast Georgia shall appoint one commissioner to the NEGAPDC board. The city governments in each of the 10 counties agree among themselves on a mayor or city council member to represent their collective interests on the board. Two additional elected officials from Northeast Georgia are selected by the board to serve as members-at-large.

Nominations for minority representation are made collectively by organizations representing low income and minority groups in the area with confirmation of each member being made by county commissioners in the nominee's home county.

After satisfying city, county, and minority representational requirements outlined above, additional directors needed to establish board membership of 33 persons are selected from Northeast Georgia at large by board members who base such selections on demonstrated interest in regional planning and development matters. These nominations are submitted to county commissioners in each nominee's home county for confirmation.

The board makes all fiscal, budgetary, and program policy decisions, determines the program of work, and appoints an executive director to carry out specific programs in line with the objectives of the board. The executive director is authorized to hire a professional staff to assist him in carrying out the program of work. The capabilities of the staff vary with work program requirements, but normally include competence in: land use, water resources, wastewater, recreation, historic preservation, solid waste, energy, transportation, job training, economic development assistance, aging program development and governmental management technical assistance.

The board and staff are augmented by 6 standing volunteer advisory committees and 1 special advisor who are appointed by the commission chairman. The committees (Aging, Development, Natural and Historic Resources, Personnel & Finance, Planning, and Water Resources along with a special advisor in the area of Governmental Management) provide active involvement of approximately one hundred area citizens, local officials, and resource people who meet, at regular intervals, in the commission headquarters, to work with the staff on the entire range of work program activities addressed by the NEGAPDC. Committee chairmen make regular reports to the board at monthly meetings. Generally, policy positions taken by the board are premised on advisory committee research and recommendations.

The officers of the board consist of a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary-treasurer. An executive committee composed of the chairman, vice-chairman, and 6 members of the board of directors is elected annually by the board to undertake such duties and assume such powers as the board may see fit to delegate. The personnel/finance committee recommends and guides implementation of board decisions regarding fiscal and personnel matters, advises on the investment and care of the funds of the commission, and guides the preparation of monthly, quarterly, and annual financial reports to the board. The nominating committee and the bylaws review committees are ad hoc groups composed of board members who are appointed by the chairman annually to meet special needs of the commission.

■ What is the policy position?

Through the years of its existence, NEGAPDC has worked to strengthen areawide cooperation and coordination. Members of the board feel that all past and current activities of NEGAPDC have been in keeping with the intentions of local governments within the area and guidelines established in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (Sections 50-8-30 through 50-8-45). At the same time, questions occasionally arise concerning the current and future role of the NEGAPDC in dealing with local and areawide issues. The NEGAPDC board of directors responds to the major recurring issues as follows:

■ Although NEGAPDC seeks implementation of its plans, the planning documents it prepares never commit a unit of general purpose local government to a specific course of action.

Inasmuch as professional planning in a regional agency involves significant expense that is shared by all member governments, it is obvious that no plans should be prepared unless there is a reasonable possibility of implementation.

Areawide planning documents, often the result of federal or state initiatives for some specific purpose, are never prepared by the staff unless there is agreement by local officials and the NEGAPDC board of directors that such documents will benefit the area overall. Documents of this kind tend to influence the allocation of state and federal resources, particularly when capital improvements are addressed. Local planning documents, on the other hand, are normally prepared at the request of public officials who seek solutions to problems that only affect their jurisdictions.

While well conceived planning documents, requested by public officials, should be implemented if the expense of their preparation is to be justified, the NEGAPDC board of directors submit that documents prepared by the commission staff never *commit* a local government to a specific course of action. Implementation authority must remain with local officials; the NEGAPDC board would not have it otherwise.

■ NEGAPDC does not seek to expand its role in review and comment.

NEGAPDC is designated as an areawide project notification and review clearinghouse under federal Executive Order 12372. This federal directive provides for review and comment on applications through the state clearinghouse for a number of federal grants affecting the Northeast Georgia area. This process provides input from local government officials to the state and federal agencies which must make the funding decision. Furthermore, it provides an appropriate mechanism to monitor major regional development, avoids duplication of effort among public agencies, and encourages the effective implementation of areawide plans. The board endorses the current review and comment process which includes staff review, consultation with appropriate advisory committees, and concurrence of local officials. The review and comment process does not include an authorization for veto power over local projects by NEGAPDC.

■ NEGAPDC supports selection of the board of directors by its local member governments.

As a voluntary organization, responsible to local government, it is appropriate that directors be appointed by member governments. Any system of direct election by the general public would tend to undermine NEGAPDC's direct accounting to local government and would be a step toward regional government.

- **NEGAPDC recognizes the chambers of commerce and related groups, functioning in the several counties and communities of Northeast Georgia, as the first line industrial development organizations of the geographic areas they represent.**

NEGAPDC will not act as a "lead agency" in economic development unless specifically requested to do so, in specific cases, by a local unit of government. As a matter of policy, the NEGAPDC will prepare economic profiles, economic forecasts, tourism, retail trade, and other studies as necessary to reinforce the industrial and economic activities of local chambers of commerce and development organizations in the ten-county Northeast Georgia area.

- **NEGAPDC opposes having taxing authority.**

State enabling legislation and NEGAPDC policy specifically prohibit taxing authority. The NEGAPDC does not need, nor does it seek, authority to levy taxes in any form, directly or indirectly. The local governments of Northeast Georgia support the work program of NEGAPDC through voluntary local dues and fees supplemented by financial support from state and federal programs. During the years that NEGAPDC has been in operation, no board member, staff member, or representative has ever suggested that this commission be authorized to levy taxes. The board emphatically endorses existing intergovernmental mechanisms for financing local and areawide planning activities.

- **NEGAPDC opposes a regional government for the Northeast Georgia area.**

One of the fundamental reasons for the existence of NEGAPDC is that of seeking solutions to local and areawide problems through cooperative activities of member governments. Such activities do not interfere with, or in any way diminish, the rights, authority, autonomy, or identity that local units of government enjoy under the laws of the State of Georgia. Cooperation of local units of government with, or without, the assistance of NEGAPDC, does not imply the formation of a regional government. Regional government, whether defined as the involuntary unification of local governments (a new layer of government), or the involuntary transfer of functions and operational authority to a supergovernmental structure, is the direct opposite of the NEGAPDC approach. NEGAPDC, as a creature of, by, and for local government, is clearly a desirable alternative to, rather than a step toward, regional government.

- **NEGAPDC does not seek any regulatory powers.**

Neither state enabling legislation nor the bylaws of NEGAPDC provide a basis for the exercise of any regulatory powers. The board supports the exercise of regulatory power by state and local governments as authorized by state law.

- **NEGAPDC does not intend to be an operating agency delivering services to the general public.**

The Official Code of Georgia Annotated authorizes NEGAPDC to enter into arrangements with local, state, federal, and private organizations for the management, administration, or operation of human service programs. While APDCs are not permitted to engage in direct delivery of goods and services to individual consumers, they may enter into contracts with other authorized entities, including units of local government, for the delivery of such goods and services.

In the area of direct delivery of *governmental services*, the Code authorizes APDCs to provide technical assistance to local governments, but is clear on the point that law enforcement, fire protection, operation of solid waste systems and the like are primary functions of local officials.

In view of the foregoing, and in keeping with the policies of this commission dating back to its organization in 1962, the board of directors of NEGAPDC has never authorized the commission staff to operate or manage any program or project in competition, or in conflict, with a local government. When called upon by local officials, NEGAPDC does provide contractual services, technical assistance, and advice — to member governments — within staff and fiscal capabilities.

■ **NEGAPDC should continue to be a voluntary association of local governments.**

NEGAPDC is based on the willing cooperation of local governments, working together voluntarily to identify areawide opportunities and to resolve mutual problems. While local officials in some parts of the nation have suggested that regional policy-making is more effective when membership in their regional organization is mandatory, the NEGAPDC board strongly prefers voluntary membership, allowing any local government to join, refrain from joining, or to withdraw from NEGAPDC at will. The record of achievement of this APDC is attributed solely to the willingness of member governments to work together without coercion or control.

All local governments in the Northeast Georgia area, as well as state and federal officials, are encouraged to support the continued operation of the NEGAPDC as the most cost-effective and responsive means to obtain competent technical assistance needed for both community level and areawide problem solving. NEGAPDC is an extension of, and a supplement to, the local governments of the region who work together for a healthy and prosperous Northeast Georgia.

■ **NEGAPDC affords opportunity for redress for area citizens who claim discriminatory action on part of NEGAPDC.**

Individual, public, and private organizations and institutions which participate in NEGAPDC programs as recipients, contractors, or in any other respect, who claim discriminatory action on the part of NEGAPDC, its board of directors, staff, consultants, or contractors, may communicate the facts surrounding the alleged discrimination to: Executive Director, Northeast Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, 305 Research Drive, Athens, Georgia 30610. The executive director will pass information received to the NEGAPDC chairman who will arrange for an appropriate hearing on each complaint. Complainants will be offered opportunity at the hearing to be represented by counsel of their own choice (at their own expense), the right of cross-examination, and will be provided with a summary record of the proceedings along with a recorded decision including findings of facts and a statement of reasons for the decision.

■ **The NEGAPDC board of directors has adopted a code of ethics.**

NEGAPDC board of directors has adopted, as part of its bylaws, Section 45-10-3 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated which provides a code of ethics for members of boards, commissions, and authorities created by general statutes. The code section requires these board members to:

(1) Uphold the Constitution, laws, and regulations of the United States, the State of Georgia, and all governments therein and never be a party to their evasion;

(2) Never discriminate by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether or not for remuneration;

(3) Not engage in any business with the government, either directly or indirectly, which is inconsistent with the conscientious performance of his governmental duties;

(4) Never use any information coming to him confidentially in the performance of governmental duties as a means for making private profit;

(5) Expose corruption wherever discovered;

(6) Never solicit, accept, or agree to accept gifts, loans, gratuities, discounts, favors, hospitality, or services from any person, association, or corporation under circumstances from which it could reasonably be inferred that a major purpose of the donor is to influence the performance of the member's official duties;

(7) Never accept any economic opportunity under circumstances where the member knows or should know that there is a substantial possibility that the opportunity is being afforded the member with intent to influence the member's conduct in the performance of the member's official duties;

(8) Never engage in other conduct which is unbecoming to a member or which constitutes a breach of public trust; and

(9) Never take any official action with regard to any matter under circumstances in which the member knows or should know that the member has a direct or indirect monetary interest in the subject matter of such matter or in the outcome of such official action.

BACKGROUND

The NEGAPDC board of directors adopted its first policy statement on regionalism on June 28, 1976. The original statement was readopted, without change, on August 18, 1977. Readopted with minor modifications on September 21, 1978 as NEGADPC Organization and Operational Policies, the statement included language needed to comply with 1978 enactments of the Georgia General Assembly, which amended Georgia Act 1066. Minor editorial changes were made in the statements adopted by the board of directors on July 17, 1980, June 18, 1981, June 17, 1982, and July 21, 1983. When readopting the statement on July 19, 1984, the board of directors added a new section offering opportunity of redress for area citizens who claim discriminatory action by NEGAPDC, its board of directors, staff, consultants, or contractors and adopted the state code of ethics. No changes were made to the statement, which was readopted by the board of directors on July 18, 1985. Only the listing of advisory committees was changed in the statement readopted by the board of directors on July 17, 1986. Minor editorial changes were made in the statement readopted by the board on July 16, 1987.



Choyce A. Johnson, Chairman

1986

Annual report

Northeast Georgia
Area Planning &
Development
Commission



The Path of Progress:

Changing perspectives
as resources diminish

A word about NEGAPDC



Every year the board of directors of this commission review their Organization and Operational Policies, make necessary changes and publish the statement in brochure form. It is mailed to mayors and city councils and to county commissioners throughout the Northeast Georgia area to remind these officials that their regional commission is continuing to assist them in planning for common needs, to cooperate for mutual benefit, and to coordinate area development. In other words, the board is certifying that this APDC remains on course, doing the sort of things its founders had in mind when they organized it in the first place.

Completing its 24th year of operation, NEGAPDC does administer several important regional programs through contracts with state agencies, but it is, first and foremost, a planning and development organization that is a rallying point for regional action. It's home-owned, home-operated, and it responds to the needs of the local governments who validate it. It is, as stated in earlier annual reports, "an annex to every city hall and courthouse in Northeast Georgia that local officials can turn to when there are insufficient resources to get a job done."

The University of Georgia's Institute of Community and Area Development published a booklet in 1971 in conjunction with APDC executive directors that was written by Dottie Sparer of Athens. One section of the publication laid out the framework of these regional organizations when she said: "APDCs are creatures of local government. Whether they're helping to solve a problem or take advantage of an opportunity, they're doing it because local leaders asked them to do it. Their only power is the power of persuasion. They give advice, not order. They can recommend, but they can't insist. They can make plans, but they can't make

laws. In short, their work needs the consent and support of member cities and counties."

Like the local governmental entities it serves, NEGAPDC, in tune with the times, is attempting to improve its products and its output as federal and state resources are being substantially reduced. As this report goes to press, it can be reported, however, that our commission is in sound financial condition, adequately staffed, and capably managed by a dedicated Board of Directors. We expect to be around as an even more effective regional organization to celebrate a quarter century of service next year!

Message from the chairman

When I retired and hung my U.S. Air Force uniform in the closet several years ago, I stepped into the political arena with the naive idea that I knew what those turkeys were talking about when they referred to "running" for public office.

I found out all too soon that the running really begins when you win an office and get on with the job at hand. This year, for example, as I attempted to chair this important Area Planning and Development Commission, act as mayor of my hometown, participate in community organizations, support the Georgia Municipal Association and run for a seat in the Georgia General Assembly, I have trotted off about seventeen pounds.

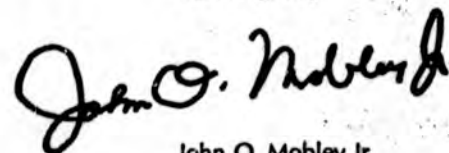
I confess, however, that I have loved every minute of it because my peregrinations (*look in dictionary later*) have placed me in frequent contact with valued friends and neighbors across this region of the state.

Above all, I have enjoyed the privilege of serving as your chairman for the past two years, working with a board of directors that includes some of the most dedicated and capable men and women in Georgia. With their encouragement, the momentum of a talented and dedicated staff, and the cooperation and assistance of the federal and state agencies that support our work program, we have continued to enhance the reputation of a regional planning and development organization that serves the ten counties and 47 cities and towns of this region with a high degree of effectiveness.

Notwithstanding the erosion of federal support for our commission, we have chalked up some real success stories this year. The achievements noted in the pages that follow speak for themselves. The highlight of the year for the board, of course, was the completion of our new headquarters annex. I can report, with pride, that this handsome facility was free of debt as we moved our Job Training Division into it in May.

As I leave the governing body of this exemplary organization at the end of December and pass the gavel to my friend and associate, Commissioner Choyce Johnson, I want you to know that I will be close at hand as a member of your legislative delegation working to bring Georgia's Area Planning and Development Commissions to their maximum potential as helpers to local governments.

Best Regards,



John O. Mobley Jr.



P.S. Clint Lane is truly a dear friend despite my comments through the years concerning his U.S. Navy background.

Planning & Development

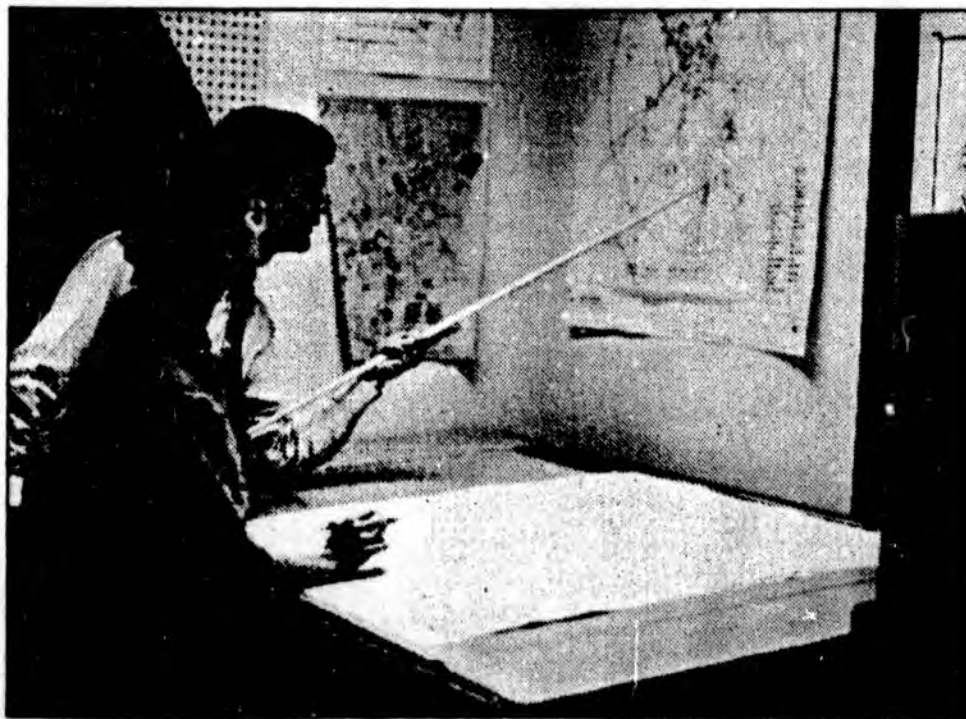
As the population increases and development continues, the need for ongoing coordinated physical, economic and fiscal planning grows simultaneously.

The planning and development division of NEGAPDC is well-suited to assist Northeast Georgia and its local governments in preparing for the realities of growth. The goal of this division is to provide planning and growth-management services to the region, while at the same time striving to maintain the natural beauty and character of the region.

The staff, with invaluable guidance from the advisory committees, works to produce projects and programs that will help member governments not only in long-range planning, but in handling day-to-day operations.

The 1986 work program attests to the professional spirit and quality of work that people have come to expect from the NEGAPDC staff.

The commission crosses city and county boundaries to meet whatever needs exist — whether it's helping Statham get its first computer or preparing a landscape design for the Monroe Primary School.



During the past year, members of the planning and development staff, under a contract with the state Department of Community Affairs, prepared an analysis of population growth in the 10 area counties.

Passage of the 1985 Zoning Procedures Law and increasing pressures of population growth kept our staff busy revising and creating land-use ordinances. Planners prepared a packet of information to help local governments understand and comply with the new law.

The staff helped revise land-use ordinances for Winterville, Greensboro, Greene County, Jefferson, Madison, Bogart and Good Hope. A new ordinance was prepared for Pendergrass, and others were begun for Hoschton, Russell and Bostwick.

New or revised zoning maps were prepared for Greene County, Greensboro, Statham, Bethlehem, Winterville, Jefferson, Bogart and Monroe.

Planners also helped prepare applications to improve recreational facilities in Athens, Barrow County, Oconee County, Bostwick and Comer. Overall recreation plans were completed for Elbert County, Hoschton and Bostwick.

A large part of the planning and development division's effort is devoted to helping counties develop plans for landfills and solid waste management. In 1986, we prepared landfill modification plans for Greene County, Jackson County and Elberton, and completed new plans for Oconee and Walton counties.

Planners were called on by cities and counties for numerous other projects throughout the year. At the request of our member governments, we:

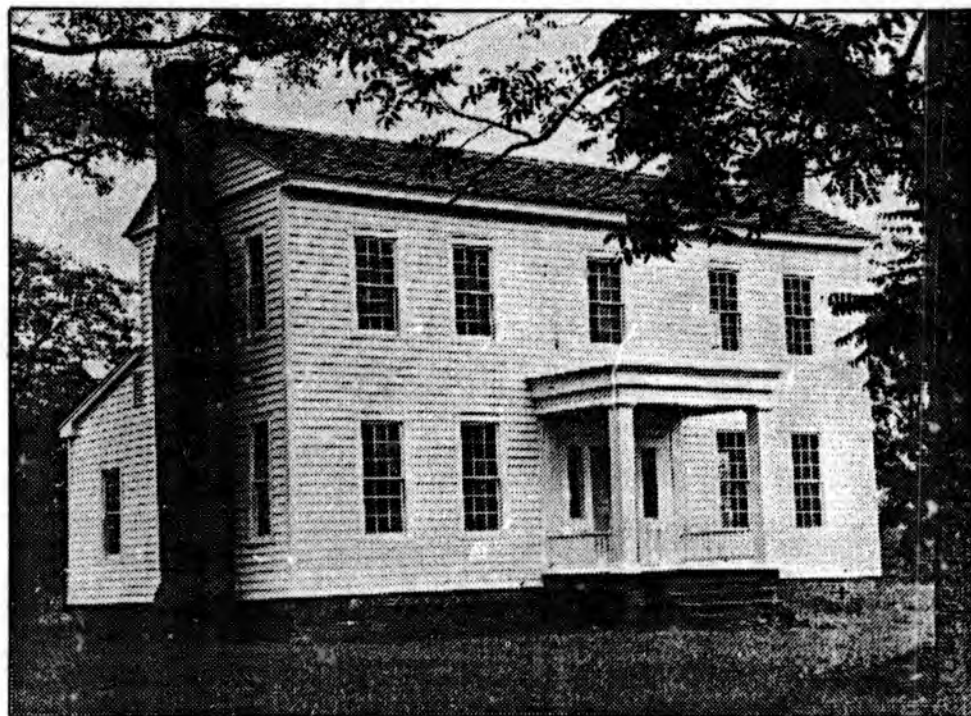
- assisted Statham in purchasing their first computer;
- printed promotional brochures for Winterville and Madison County;
- completed a fire insurance study for Elbert County;
- prepared reduced-scale city maps for use by fire, police and emergency medical departments in Jefferson and Bowman;
- helped Morgan County obtain grant funds for jail renovations and improvements to two volunteer fire departments;
- helped Oglethorpe County obtain grant funds to improve the Philomath fire station; and
- produced a landscape design for the Monroe Primary School.

A new area for NEGAPDC staff members during the past year was personnel management. As their first project, staffers helped Elberton develop a job analysis and pay plan, and revise the city's personnel plan and practices.

Planners are now working to help Elbert County, Social Circle and Winder evaluate the personnel systems they have in place.

Promoting overall economic development in Northeast Georgia is a basic function of the planning and development division, and it's not a responsibility we take lightly.

Last year, planners held an economic development workshop to provide communities with information on revitalizing their downtown areas, and held an areawide conference for development authorities in the 10-county region.



NEGAPDC staff members also:

- helped Colbert obtain \$10,000 for renovations to the city gym;
- prepared economic profiles on Barrow, Elbert, Madison, Morgan, Greene, Jackson and Walton counties;
- prepared applications for a Governor's Emergency Fund loan for water and sewer improvements in Jefferson;
- assisted Union Point, Nicholson and Elbert County with Community Development Block Grant projects, and helped Braselton administer an Urban Development Action Grant.
- helped Morgan County obtain

grants totaling \$9,000 for two fire stations and \$20,000 for jail improvements;

- helped Comer obtain \$7,000 for improvements to Arnold Park;
- assisted the city of Bogart in obtaining \$4,000 for a water line extension;
- selected Madison County for a pilot Economic Development Program, coordinated leadership class and follow-up activities; and
- tracked and reported to the Georgia Department of Transportation major economic and residential development projects that affect highway capacity and traffic patterns.



Transportation

NEGAPDC staff provides administrative and technical assistance to locally managed Rural Public Transportation programs. These transportation systems are in place to serve the elderly and handicapped who would otherwise be unable to attend senior citizen center activities or get to their doctor's appointments, fill prescriptions or pay bills.

Activities during the year included quarterly workshops for operators on such topics as vehicle maintenance and financial management. This was also the year of the first "Roadeo," in which drivers

competed in written quiz, driving and vehicle inspection events — a time of learning and fun.

In addition, the commission has kept abreast of local highway development and offered technical assistance to local governments regarding traffic counts.

Staff planners also prepared proposals and assisted in hiring staff for the Barrow-Oconee-Walton traffic safety study, which is evaluating areas of high accident reports and recommend ways to alleviate problems.

Historic preservation

During the past year, Northeast Georgia citizens and local governments were active in many preservation projects.

The National Register of Historic Places will soon announce new listings in Elbert, Clarke, Greene, and Morgan counties. New historic districts are slated for Athens and Greensboro; historic rural properties in Greene and Elbert counties will include plantation houses and churches.

Winder and Jefferson moved to protect and enhance their historic resources by adopting historic preservation ordinances. Both cities now have active preservation commissions which are implementing the ordinances.

The Investment Tax Credit Program for historic structures continues to be a major economic factor in Northeast Georgia. Tax credit applications for rehabilitation of historic buildings have been given to individuals and companies in every area county. To date, more than \$8 million has been spent in tax credit projects in Northeast Georgia.

A new feature in NEGAPDC's historic preservation service is the Rural Preservation Project. The project is designed to create an appreciation for historic rural properties and foster rural economic development.

Certified Development Company

The Certified Development Company of Northeast Georgia Inc. is a non-profit corporation organized in 1983 through the efforts of the NEGAPDC to further economic development in the 10-county region.

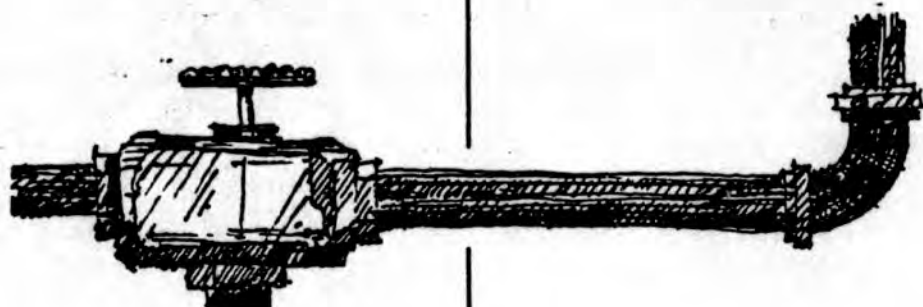
The purpose of the CDC is to assist communities in this region in stimulating the growth and expansion of small businesses. The results of this program can be measured in terms of the creation and retention of jobs, increased tax base, expanded business ownership and improved community services.

The primary function of the CDC is to administer the U.S. Small Business Administration's Section 503 loan program. The 503 loan program provides long-term, fixed asset financing to eligible businesses for the following uses: acquisition of land, land improvements, construction of a new building, purchase, renovation or major addition to an existing building, leasehold improvements, and the purchase of capital machinery and equipment.

A separate board of directors oversees operations of the CDC and the administration of the loan program. Members are drawn from the ranks of elected officials, financial institution officers, and business and community organizations. Officers of the corporation are: Robert Carson, president; Hickory Schepis, vice president; and Archie Patterson, secretary-treasurer.

To date, the CDC has had five loans approved, totalling \$1,166,000 in debentures, leveraging \$1,726,485 in private investment, and creating more than 150 jobs for this region. Firms assisted include: New Elberton Mills in Elberton County; Southeastern Color Lithographers, University Moving and Storage Company and Clarke Cars, Inc. DBA Car Craft in Clarke County; and Home Delivery Food Services, Inc. DBA Fresh Frozen Foods in Jackson County.

The 503 loan program has recently undergone a major change in its method of funding debentures to provide financing for business expansions and start-ups.



The Budget Reconciliation Act, signed into law by the President on April 7, 1986, required the SBA to conduct a pilot program of selling debentures guaranteed by SBA pursuant to Section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act to investors either publically or by private placement. These debentures will be known as 504 debentures to distinguish them from the debentures sold to the Federal Financing Bank, which are known as 503 debentures.

The Act also authorizes 504 debentures to be pooled and certificates evidencing ownership of all or part of a pool to be sold rather than the individual debentures. The certificates will be known as 505 certificates. All loans approved after July 1, 1986 will be 504 loan/debenture authorizations.

Basically the same eligibility standards and regulations that apply to 503 apply to 504 loans. The structure and delivery system for 504 debentures will be essentially the same as 503 debentures with several minor exceptions.

This major change is a positive one for CDCs and for the federal government. The privatization program means that funding levels for the 503/504 loan program will no longer be part of the federal budget and therefore will no longer be subject to a ceiling on the amount of loan security for the programs.

CDC

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*Julie Hill Cheney, manager

*member of executive board

Area Agency on Aging

When NEGAPDC was designated as the Area Agency on Aging in 1974, there were only four senior centers operating in Northeast Georgia. There are now 11 centers, one in every county plus an additional one in Clarke, that serve as focal points for activities for people over 60 years of age.

To support these programs, NEGAPDC is provided with approximately \$140,000 in federal and state money, which is divided among the county programs. Local funds, contributions by participants and fund-raising events account for the additional \$200,000 necessary to operate these centers.

Many things have changed during the past 12 years. Originally the primary emphasis was provision of adequate nutrition, but the centers now offer multifaceted programs targeted toward areawide and local needs. The importance of adequate nutrition is not forgotten, though. Some 157,000 meals were served through the sites in the past 12 months. Other needs of older people are being addressed by the centers' programs.

In-home services require much support from the 559 volunteers who assist center staff with activities that include calling isolated homebound to check on their well-being and to offer reassurance; helping with light chores and errands for someone temporarily incapacitated; and visiting friends who are unable to attend center activities.

Many services offered at the centers target specific needs of older people. Educational programs, health-related activities such as blood pressure checks, and a wide variety of social and recreational activities allow elderly people to maintain control of many aspects of their lives. More than 7,500 services were provided last year to help participants remain independent and healthy.

The Area Agency on Aging contracts for a variety of other programs that strengthen the support network for older area citizens. The Elderly Law Project, for example, provides legal counseling for civil matters such as estate planning, wills, denial of benefits, and other non-criminal legal matters. Community education is a vital element of the legal services contract.

The Community Care Services Program is the newest Aging initiative. After the first full year of operation, the caseload doubled to more than 300 clients who have chosen to remain in the community rather than move to nursing homes or other institutions. Community Care clients are elderly people who are eligible, or would be eligible within 100 days of nursing home admission, for Medicare benefits.

During the past year, Northeast Georgia was able to expand to offer all available Community Care services to clients at risk for institutionalization. These services include: assessment, case management, home-delivered services, homemaker aide services, alternative living, adult day rehabilitation, emergency response and respite care.

Title V of the Older Americans Act allows for an employment program for citizens over 55. The Senior Community Services Employment Program placed 25 people in jobs to receive training and develop skills that can lead to unsubsidized employment.

Clients in nursing homes and personal care homes have a readily available advocate through the long-term ombudsman contract administered by the AAA. The ombudsman received 75 complaints regarding quality of nursing care, food services and living conditions in the 17 nursing homes and 36 licensed personal care homes across the 10-county region.

The AAA staff is working to monitor these contracts while developing plans to better meet needs of older citizens. Monthly in-service training for area staff members, preparation of picture identification cards for senior citizens, editing the monthly newsletter (*Older Voice*), coordinating the Silver-Haired Legislature, planning areawide seminars on topics of concern, such as Alzheimer's Disease, are just a few of the activities going on at NEGAPDC.

All activities are guided by the Areawide Policy Advisory Council on Aging. Members of the council alert staff to needs, resources and changes in the 10-county area. They bring local needs to the attention of others and help incorporate them into an areawide plan that serves as a blueprint for action on behalf of older persons in the area. Involvement of these volunteers sets an example for others to stay active and work toward achieving a higher quality of life for the area's 38,084 people over 60 years of age.

Services provided

COUNTY	No. of participants	Cor
BARROW	533	
CLARKE		
Dudley Park	501	
Magnolia	478	
ELBERT	536	
GREENE	431	
JACKSON	587	
MADISON	510	
MORGAN	399	
OCONEE	257	
OGLETHORPE	296	
WALTON	617	
Total	5,145	

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Martha Johnson	Joseph Zsilka
	Viola Zsilka

rough the Aging program

July 1, 1985 through June 30, 1986

gregate meals	Home-delivered meals	In-home services	Outreach (contacts)	Legal services (contacts)	Ombudsman (contacts)	Transportation (vehicle mileage)
16,782	4,797	3,618	425			25,866
13,880	n/a	4,312	311			18,157
n/a	11,877	11,739	204			13,502
20,852	4,973	6,855	333			50,191
6,197	4,502	3,032	266			33,025
19,571	3,805	7,287	471			56,099
7,074	3,299	3,364	363			36,814
7,158	3,973	5,245	251			41,504
5,177	2,205	3,607	228			33,559
5,925	1,373	5,412	253			30,654
10,580	3,505	7,634	494			30,733
13,196	44,309	62,105	3,599	1,161	717	370,104

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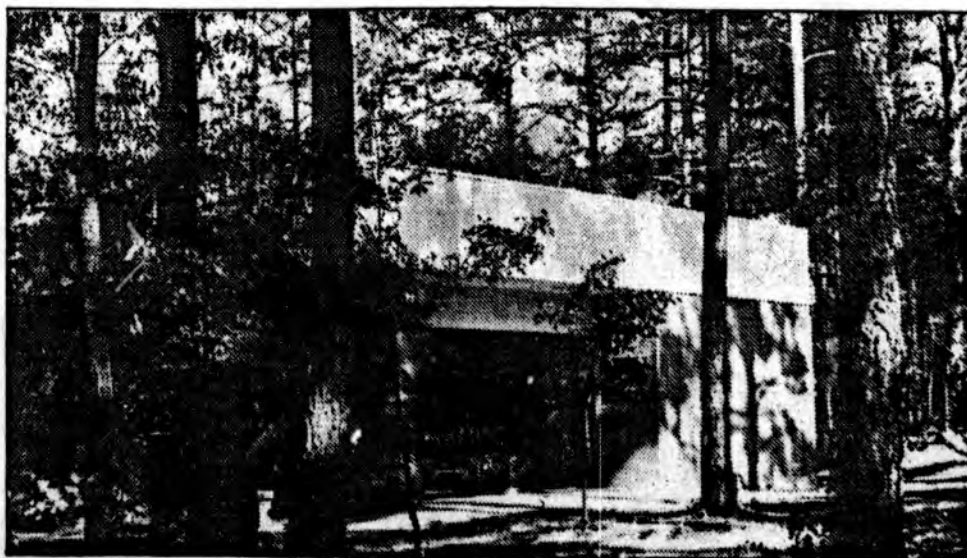
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JTPA veterans program



Editing and design by:
TERESA K. WEAVER

MISSISSIPPI

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

MR. PRESIDENT AND MR. SPEAKER:

We, the undersigned conferees, have had under consideration the amendments to the following entitled BILL:

S. B. No. 2839: Provide State Economic Development Plan.

We, therefore, respectfully submit the following report and recommendation:

1. That the House recede from its Amendment No. 1.

2. That the Senate and House adopt the following amendment:

Amend by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting the following in lieu thereof:

10. SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the "Statewide

11. Economic Development and Planning Act of 1987."

12. SECTION 2. (1) The Legislature finds that the

13. prospective well-being of the people of the State of Mississippi

14. requires that the economic development of the state should be

15. strategically, comprehensively and exhaustively planned and that

16. the plan be reviewed and continuously updated and systematically

17. implemented. The Legislature further finds that the state should

18. foster open communication between government and the private

19. sectors of our economy and that the state should provide a policy,

20. a vision and a framework to encourage an environment conducive to

21. entrepreneurship and rapid development in the State of

22. Mississippi.

23. (2) The Legislature hereby declares that the public policy,

24. of this state requires an overall, comprehensive and coordinated

25. plan for maximum and accelerated economic development of the

26. state. It is the express intent of the Legislature that such plan

27. be developed and maintained with annual revisions as required.

28. SECTION 3. The Mississippi Board of Economic Development

29. is authorized to:

30. (a) Appoint special advisory and/or full-time task

62. continuing and ongoing development efforts envisioned by this act
63. proceed with all deliberate speed and with the full cooperation of
64. all parties involved.

65. In an effort to facilitate continuing and future legislative
66. support for this economic development initiative, the Department
67. of Economic Development and the Research and Development Center
68. shall present status reports on their work, as it relates to the
69. purpose and requirements of this act, to the Joint Legislative,
70. Budget Committee, thereby having an opportunity to interact with
71. legislative leaders and maintain and foster communication and
72. cooperation between all parties. The Director of the Joint
73. Legislative Budget Committee shall coordinate the scheduling of
74. said reports and may specify selected topics for presentation by
75. the Department of Economic Development and the Research and
76. Development Center to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.
77. Such reports shall begin with the month of July 1987; and there
78. shall be a minimum of four (4) reports to the Committee in each
79. fiscal year. The Director of the Joint Legislative Budget
80. Committee may require such reports to be made orally and/or in
81. writing to regular meetings of the Joint Legislative Budget
82. Committee.

83. SECTION 6. (1) The Special Task Force for Economic
84. Development Planning, to consist of not more than twenty (20)
85. members, is hereby created. The task force shall be composed of:
86. (a) Five (5) members from the state's public
87. universities and junior colleges. These members shall be selected
88. by the Board of Economic Development from nominees from the
89. universities and junior colleges.
90. (b) One (1) member representing the private colleges of
91. the state to be selected by the Board of Economic Development from
92. nominees made by the private colleges.

124. assignment from their respective agencies and continue to receive
125. full salary and benefits from their respective agencies. All
126. other persons serving on the special task force will be sponsored
127. by their respective organizations. In unusual circumstances where
128. persons who could make notable contributions to the work of the
129. task force cannot be sponsored as hereinabove provided, the
130. Department of Economic Development will make efforts to assist in
131. gaining sponsorship for such persons. Vacancies on the task force
132. shall be filled by the Board of Economic Development from the
133. agency or organization from which the vacancy occurred.

134. The Executive Director of the Research and Development Center
135. shall organize and coordinate the work of the task force and may
136. designate subgroups of task force members to assigned or selected
137. areas of interest. The Executive Director of the Department of
138. Economic Development may make recommendations regarding the task
139. force and subgroup assignments.

140. SECTION 8. The Governor's Office of General Services
141. shall make available office space for the special task force to
142. include conference room facilities.

143. SECTION 9. The mission and role of the special task
144. force shall be to function as an independent research and
145. analytical group charged with assisting the Board of Economic
146. Development and the Research and Development Council in setting
147. measurable, achievable and significant state economic development
148. goals. The task force shall make recommendations regarding such
149. goals and present findings and detailed recommendations which will
150. enable the state to achieve the stated goals. Recommendations of
151. the task force shall be specific to the extent that actions needed
152. are explicitly set out and supported with in-depth analyses as to
153. the contributions such actions would have on the total development
154. effort. All such recommendations shall be accompanied by specific