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To Gary  
Date 3/5 Time 1:52

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Doris Lesesne / HWP  
of 708 1600

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Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Operator [Signature]

To GARY  
Date March 5/92 Time 12:00

**WHILE YOU WERE OUT**

M. Ms. Lemire  
of Office of Community Services

Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Area Code Number Extension 401-9340

TELEPHONED	<input type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Operator [Signature]

FAX - 456-6218

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

395-456-6661 (Area Code 202)

(Area Code 202)	
Personnel Locator	619-0257
Public Info	401-9215
Publications Info	245-2760
Freedom of Info/Privacy Act Info	472-7453
Facsimile	401-4683

Office of Policy and Evaluation

Associate Administrator Howard Rolston 6th fl AERO	401-9220
Dep Director Janet Hartnett 312F HHH	245-7027
Policy & Legislation Div Dir Madeline Mocko 6th fl AERO	401-9223
Research & Eval Div Dir Paul Bordes 6th fl AERO	401-9220

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(Area Code 202)

★ Assistant Secretary Jo Anne B Barnhart 6th fl AERO	401-9200
Prin Dep Asst Secretary Donna Givens 6th fl AERO	401-2337
Deputy Assistant Secretary for:	
Policy & External Affairs Robert M Wilson 6th fl AERO	401-9200
Program Operations Laurence J Love 6th fl AERO	401-9200
Executive Asst Sonia Rivero 6th fl AERO	401-9200
Executive Secretariat Veronica B Henderson 6th fl AERO	401-9211
Regional Opers Staff Dir Marianne Ruffy 6th fl AERO	401-9261

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Executive Director Byron Metrikin-Gold 2070 MES	245-0877

<b>President's Committee on Mental Retardation</b>	
Executive Director Sambhu Banik 5323 COHEN	619-0634

Office of Financial Management

Director Michael Sturman 309F HHH	245-7246
Dep Director Norman L Thompson 6th fl AERO	401-9238
Audit Resolution & Grant Oversight Div Dir Larry Smith 5th fl AERO	401-9349
Budget & Fin Div Dir Sherwin Montell 6th fl AERO	401-9238
Discretionary Grants Div Dir Joel Anthony 323B HHH	472-3243
Formula, Entitlement & Block Grants Div Dir Charleen M Tompkins 6th fl AERO	401-9228

Office of Information Systems/Child Support Information Systems

Director Naomi B Marr 6th fl AERO	401-9257
Dep Director Larry Guerrero 326F HHH	245-6275
Administrative Systems & Networks Div Dir Samuel O Robbins 4th fl AERO	401-9306
Child Support Info Systems Div Dir Rosalie Ryan (Actg) 4th fl AERO	401-9364
Program Systems Div Dir James Eatmon 303B HHH	245-9281
State Systems Approvals Div Dir Robert Stauffer 4th fl AERO	401-9361

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Dep Director Sylvia Vela 6th fl AERO	401-9260

<b>Aquisition Management Division</b>	
Director (Vacant) 303D HHH	245-2867

<b>Administrative Services Division</b>	
Director William Pack 4th fl AERO	401-9300

<b>Human Resources Division</b>	
Director Sandi Goines 4th fl AERO	401-9377

<b>Management Analysis Division</b>	
Director Francis Lynch 303D HHH	245-2867

<b>Planning Division</b>	
Director Mary Jane Cronin 309F HHH	755-7670

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Dep Director David Siegel 6th fl AERO	401-9215
Intergovernmental Affairs Div Dir (Vacant) 6th fl AERO	401-9215
Public Info Div Dir Susan Long 348F HHH	245-2760
Publication Svcs Div Dir Mary (Katie) Miller (Actg) 348F HHH	245-2760

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Dep Director Allie Matthews 4th fl AERO	401-9370
Assoc Dep Director Robert C Harris 4th fl AERO	401-9370

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<b>Program Operations Division</b>	
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Dep Director Karen S Saunders 5th fl AERO	401-9334

<b>Community Demonstration Programs Division</b>	
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<b>Community Discretionary Programs Division</b>	
Director Eleria Hunter 5th fl AERO	401-9340

<b>Energy Assistance Division</b>	
Director Janet M Fox 5th fl AERO	401-9352

<b>State Assistance Division</b>	
Director Jaqueline Lemire 5th fl AERO	401-9340

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Dep Director Diann Dawson 5th fl AERO	401-9275

<b>AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) Program Division</b>	
Director Mack Storrs 5th fl AERO	401-9289

<b>JOBS [Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (Training)] Program Division</b>	
Director Mary Ann Higgins (Actg) 5th fl AERO	401-9294

<b>Program Evaluation Division</b>	
Director Gary Ashcraft 5th fl AERO	401-9315

<b>Quality Control Division</b>	
Director Sean Hurley 5th fl AERO	401-9296

Nick Cerro

McKENZIE, MARY ANNE 15277

Howard Rolston

Hartnett, Janet 245-7027

GEMMY, MARTIN

401-9220



This Facsimile is from the

# Administration for Children and Families

370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW  
Washington, DC 20447-0001

Date: 3/5/92

This transmission consists of this cover page plus 31 pages.

To: <u>Gary Bershorts</u> <u>White House</u>	From: <u>D Siegel</u> <u>AHE/ACF</u>
Phone: <u>456-7750</u>	Phone: <u>401-9215</u>

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Message: Gary

Some material, esp statistics that may be of value to you -

D Siegel

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CASE IDENTIFICATION

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SECTION I - CASE INFORMATION

CASE NO.	SUB	EFF DATE	Pendings			REASON
			FILE NO.	PN	PT	

SECTION II - ADDRESS INFORMATION

STREET NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ RACIAL \_\_\_\_\_

IN CARE OF, APT # P.O. BOX, ETC. \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION III - PERSON INFORMATION

NAME	SOCI	BIRTH DATE	ALIEN REGISTRATION
FIRST NAME	SUFFIX	MO DAY YR	NUMBER

by Dr. Louis Sullivan



morning news show recently interviewed four former drug addicts to discover how they got off and stayed off drugs.

To the first recovering addict, the host said. "Tell me how you got off drugs."

He replied, "Well, first I found Jesus. Jesus helped me get off drugs."

This threw the host, who hurried on to the next person and asked. "What was it in your life that helped you get off drugs?"

"I started going to church and then I found Jesus," he answered. The host went to the third person and got the same response.

Finally the host turned to the fourth person and said. "Now, I'm sure you've had some kind of religious experience, but what else helped you get off drugs?"

I'm picking on that show, but the truth is that many are guilty of the same error—underestimating the influence and impact of spiritual solutions for the problems facing our Black community.

Today's urban children are caught in a web of broken homes, violent neighborhoods, and inferior schools. Cruel conditions teach children

cruel lessons—that they are less human, that they are unwanted, that they have no value. Kevin E. is a Black 8-year-old foster child who's been shuffled around the child welfare

Today's urban children are caught in a web of broken homes, violent neighborhoods, and inferior schools.

system his entire life. During a visit to a hospital, Kevin crawled into a trash can and asked to be thrown away.

In a climate of callousness, the unnatural and the unthinkable can become commonplace: babies born addicted to crack cocaine, children

gunned down for their sneakers, drug pushers looked to as role models, and family love replaced by gang camaraderie.

Scholars, educators, social workers and politicians all offer "solutions" to this crisis. Some advocate expanding government aid and private aid to urban centers. Others want to help public hospitals overwhelmed by gunshot victims. And others focus on creating jobs for unskilled jobless Black men.

But these "solutions," however worthy, treat only the symptoms of callousness.

If we want to bring healing to our communities and to society at large, we must transform this culture of callousness, which defeats and enslaves, into a culture of character, which uplifts and empowers.

And for several important reasons, I believe it is spiritual solutions, solutions initiated by ministers and community leaders, that can transform the situation from the roots.

First, spiritual solutions focus on character development. Booker T. Washington said, "Character, not circumstances, make a man." Discussions about our children are dominated by the often deplorable circumstances too many of them face. As essential as it is to address

these conditions, I believe our spiritual leaders direct us to focus on an even more critical question—how do we nurture and raise children with character?

Second, it is time to remember what has worked throughout our history as African-Americans, a history of overcoming negative circumstances by the force of our character.

And what worked was tight-knit families and strong neighborhoods, supported by a community of faith.

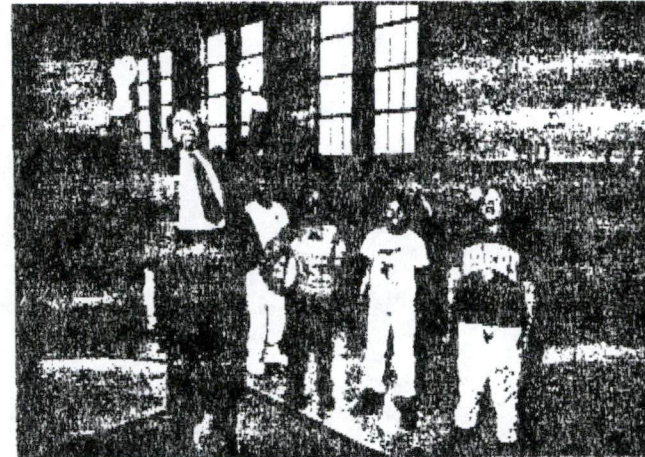
My parents faced very difficult circumstances trying to raise children in the segregated South of the '40s and '50s. But even though our family lacked many material goods, we did not consider ourselves poor. There was a richness which came from the resources of a caring community and two loving parents.

I was not just a child of my father and mother. I was, in effect, a child of the entire neighborhood. When I was out of sight of my folks and thought I could get away with something, Mr. Williams or Mrs. Lewis down the block was sure to step in, point out the error of my ways, and administer corrective therapy.

Looking back, I see that the attention and discipline from my family and neighbors was the basis for a healthy, happy childhood. **Local communities and churches can most effectively nurture these family commitments and build character qualities.**

A recent Health and Human Services study found that Black high-school students are more likely than any other racial group to disapprove—and to disapprove strongly—of drug use. Black high-schoolers are also less likely than their White counterparts to use alcohol, cigarettes, or cocaine. The only variable that seemed to correlate consistently with lower drug use was religious influence—the Black students interviewed were more likely to go to church.

Another study, by Harvard economist Richard Freeman, found that church attendance is the most accurate indicator of which young men stay in school, work, avoid welfare dependency, allocate time wisely and, eventually, enter society's mainstream.



A third reason I believe in spiritual solutions is this: Because of the breakdown of our families, parents today need a helping hand that churches are uniquely positioned to provide.

Caring fellow churchgoers and neighbors can become an extended family for single

*Volunteers and church workers must take to the front lines in the fight to reclaim hope for our children and our communities.*

parents. Parents juggle many competing demands for their time and attention. One parent trying to do the job of two faces an unenviable and daunting task. Ministers, choir directors, youth workers and other church leaders play an essential role in becoming "fathers" and "mothers" and "grandparents."

loving our children and teaching them right and wrong.

One place where this is working is in Memphis, Tennessee. Memphis has one of the highest rates of child poverty in the nation. But church, community, business and city leaders have banded together to form an innovative anti-poverty strategy called "Free the Children." So far the group has created a business association in an economically depressed neighborhood, paired churches in affluent areas with churches in impoverished areas, set up after-school tutoring centers staffed by volunteers, and linked caring adults with at-risk youth in a mentoring program.

Like these neighbors, volunteers and church workers we must take to the front lines in the fight to reclaim hope for our children and our communities.

This may mean long, exhausting hours for little or no pay, often without recognition and appreciation.

A culture of character—in which parents invest time and attention in their children; in which children growing up without a father in the home have "fathers" in the neighborhood; in which neighbors make their neighborhood a safe haven for children—comes at a high price. However, we can't afford the alternatives. Individuals who see family, work and faith as central to our being—not as lifestyle options—are our best hope. ◀

*Dr. Louis Sullivan is  
U.S. Secretary of Health & Human Services.*



**Table 8. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years, by Marital Status and Selected Characteristics of Parent: March 1980**

(Numbers in thousands. Characteristics are shown for householder or reference person in married-couple situations. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	Total, living with one or both parents	Living with both parents	Living with mother only				Living with father only						
			Total	Marital status of mother				Total	Marital status of father				
				Divorced	Married, spouse absent	Widowed	Never married		Divorced	Married, spouse absent	Widowed	Never married	
<b>ALL RACES</b>													
Children under 18 years	82 370	46 508	13 874	5 118	3 418	875	4 388	1 000	1 004	351	150	458	
Number of siblings in household:													
None	12 007	7 483	2 783	1 389	821	225	1 556	781	397	107	29	228	
One	25 227	19 830	4 993	2 100	1 279	995	1 219	792	404	132	52	143	
Two	16 495	12 130	2 585	1 105	619	170	593	327	127	49	43	105	
Three	6 827	4 822	1 209	292	418	118	381	108	36	15	5	12	
Four	3 222	1 835	649	175	134	25	213	88	15	5	5	-	
Five or more	1 081	1 184	338	87	144	84	103	23	24	-	8	-	
Mean number of siblings	1.65	1.50	1.34	1.21	1.59	1.59	1.36	1.00	.66	1.24	1.53	.50	
Age of parent:													
15 to 19 years	818	68	419	11	17	-	381	10	-	-	-	18	
20 to 24 years	3 014	1 187	1 879	157	304	8	1 167	150	29	10	-	111	
25 to 29 years	8 485	5 899	2 833	718	708	87	1 192	256	85	62	-	189	
30 to 34 years	14 328	10 413	3 557	1 453	874	162	958	358	188	57	14	98	
35 to 39 years	15 780	12 608	2 711	1 384	710	183	428	459	272	97	34	46	
40 to 44 years	11 230	8 230	1 815	874	416	174	181	383	223	73	25	34	
45 to 49 years	5 458	4 522	739	345	191	140	81	178	84	20	38	15	
50 to 54 years	2 138	1 728	333	133	77	66	21	108	74	25	6	6	
55 to 59 years	848	710	103	14	12	8	10	32	28	1	5	2	
60 to 64 years	250	303	87	2	-	23	3	18	3	8	8	2	
65 years and over	259	184	24	10	6	4	-	35	10	10	10	-	
Education of parent:													
Elementary: 5 to 8 years	4 718	2 202	1 224	208	434	188	424	311	107	38	19	49	
High school: 1 to 3 years	7 549	4 236	3 023	727	657	180	1 462	316	119	59	10	128	
College: 4 years	23 837	15 591	9 035	2 399	1 824	377	1 742	811	339	138	59	215	
College: 1 to 3 years	12 331	9 428	5 547	1 191	540	178	618	368	301	60	34	60	
4 years	7 582	5 781	3 577	361	171	62	73	174	104	54	14	33	
5 or more years	6 344	5 833	358	236	60	31	35	189	73	22	17	14	
Percent high school graduates	60.3	63.8	65.4	61.7	67.5	66.4	67.0	73.8	77.5	72.2	62.7	63.8	
Employment status of parent:													
In the labor force	52 714	42 210	9 776	3 898	2 121	482	2 194	1 728	682	294	117	433	
Employed	49 775	40 591	7 846	3 630	1 857	476	1 839	1 525	511	222	107	385	
Both parents employed	25 069	21 089	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	
Full time	45 015	36 484	9 106	3 111	1 389	222	1 264	1 446	783	247	98	325	
Part time	3 750	2 100	1 640	519	468	185	400	180	48	15	8	46	
Unemployed	2 939	1 648	1 132	396	264	22	310	161	71	32	9	49	
Not in the labor force	8 576	3 298	5 085	1 182	1 295	476	2 172	238	104	51	32	48	
Presence of adults other than parent:													
Other relatives present only	11 126	7 007	3 860	1 043	890	347	1 320	328	223	85	58	148	
Nonrelatives present only	2 633	485	1 256	782	218	82	558	623	293	80	12	259	
Other relatives and nonrelatives present	823	188	281	97	47	35	88	77	39	-	-	38	
No adults other than parent	48 058	38 825	5 459	3 202	2 278	641	2 449	704	448	195	70	80	
Family income:													
Under \$2,500	1 931	276	699	243	348	65	354	80	18	16	1	22	
\$2,500 to \$4,999	2 284	341	1 042	435	421	40	643	101	60	3	1	47	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	2 441	640	1 725	328	206	97	738	78	23	7	16	16	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	2 234	788	1 285	222	327	77	438	121	48	21	8	38	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 628	1 270	1 204	507	393	66	519	192	49	11	9	23	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	2 094	1 205	912	345	222	69	316	116	56	39	0	13	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	6 122	3 287	1 624	719	342	148	386	305	86	28	19	67	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 658	3 010	1 108	514	348	116	221	319	124	37	7	51	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 197	4 094	1 829	367	211	83	154	225	130	40	15	38	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9 798	3 429	1 630	549	184	84	196	310	181	57	31	71	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7 701	7 006	484	238	86	40	117	200	118	34	29	20	
\$100,000 and over	18 534	15 640	730	287	170	60	292	284	141	31	24	69	
Mean income	36 826	45 838	17 278	18 019	18 082	30 310	14 433	29 942	31 442	29 808	38 681	27 001	
Median income	22 551	30 076	12 005	15 792	10 815	19 804	6 337	25 017	25 063	23 230	32 517	20 407	
Percent below poverty level	19.0	9.7	48.6	39.2	55.5	37.5	64.1	20.8	17.4	25.4	14.2	28.9	
Percent below 125 percent of poverty level	24.1	14.1	67.5	45.3	61.8	40.6	70.4	25.5	22.3	33.8	18.2	32.9	
Owned	39 448	29 884	4 544	3 055	1 009	519	380	1 050	667	184	114	176	
Rented	22 822	12 624	9 330	3 063	2 407	496	3 408	942	407	187	96	313	
Public housing	9 632	864	2 082	719	805	108	1 162	89	28	19	7	32	
Private housing	19 284	11 760	6 648	2 343	1 741	388	2 246	849	372	158	20	281	

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years, by Marital Status and Selected Characteristics of Parent: March 1990—Con.**

(Numbers in thousands. Characteristics are shown for householder or reference person in married-couple situations. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	Total living with one or both parents	Living with both parents	Living with mother only					Living with father only						
			Marital status of mother					Marital status of father						
			Total	Divorced	Married, spouse absent	Widowed	Never married	Total	Divorced	Married, spouse absent	Widowed	Never married		
<b>WHITE</b>														
Children under 18 years	50 482	40 883	9 321	4 010	2 110	874	1 827	1 849	837	246	100	367		
Number of siblings in household:														
None	9 899	8 551	2 535	1 145	442	164	764	813	526	62	22	170		
One	21 285	17 401	3 264	1 892	826	290	138	591	247	97	41	105		
Two	12 539	10 807	1 710	953	521	200	241	273	107	47	32	66		
Three	4 818	3 893	516	214	175	51	76	41	22	9	4	5		
Four	1 486	1 264	194	74	74	28	21	8	—	—	—	—		
Five or more	1 037	911	102	18	32	44	10	24	5	—	—	—		
Mean number of siblings	1.40	1.47	1.14	1.11	1.36	1.43	.81	.91	.63	.69	1.19	.80		
Age of parent:														
15 to 19 years	301	71	216	10	17	—	186	14	—	—	—	—	14	29
20 to 24 years	2 032	1 041	871	169	228	7	468	120	21	10	—	—	—	128
25 to 29 years	5 484	4 738	1 800	578	457	57	418	245	75	39	—	—	—	68
30 to 34 years	11 578	8 283	2 037	1 191	661	198	238	278	157	46	6	—	—	25
35 to 39 years	13 170	11 127	1 721	1 054	457	125	106	822	227	48	22	—	—	—
40 to 44 years	9 537	6 194	1 107	712	223	108	86	292	181	54	28	—	—	—
45 to 49 years	4 488	3 323	539	326	130	58	28	125	70	28	22	—	—	—
50 to 54 years	1 716	1 429	185	82	43	25	12	59	35	10	6	—	—	—
55 to 59 years	682	573	23	14	10	37	7	21	15	1	2	—	—	—
60 to 64 years	343	322	11	—	—	6	2	11	2	3	4	—	—	—
65 years and over	192	125	45	7	1	32	4	23	10	4	10	—	—	—
Education of parent:														
Elementary: 0 to 8 years	3 782	2 800	617	150	318	84	255	165	66	20	13	46		
High school: 1 to 3 years	5 211	3 487	1 498	349	359	59	458	222	69	39	5	62		
4 years	19 213	14 829	3 638	1 900	322	273	873	625	339	95	35	158		
College: 1 to 3 years	9 992	6 154	1 583	322	318	137	190	275	186	41	20	46		
4 years	6 644	6 012	422	291	122	46	32	140	85	34	5	13		
5 or more years	5 521	5 221	266	199	41	34	22	115	69	17	17	12		
Percent high school graduates	52.2	64.5	73.2	62.6	66.5	71.3	63.3	74.8	79.0	75.9	77.6	62.7		
Employment status of parent:														
In the labor force	44 284	37 305	5 539	3 175	1 303	344	757	1 376	739	225	74	241		
Employed	42 295	35 663	5 050	3 205	1 183	307	652	1 262	684	206	65	307		
Both parents employed	22 459	22 459	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)		
Full time	30 237	34 100	3 992	2 476	830	237	459	1 165	644	194	59	298		
Part time	9 059	1 653	1 026	429	323	129	177	97	40	13	5	39		
Unemployed	2 019	1 255	549	270	152	6	121	114	52	19	9	34		
Not in the labor force	6 370	2 502	2 721	859	606	309	770	147	87	17	26	19		
Presence of adults other than parent:														
Other relatives present only	8 022	8 660	1 663	742	550	214	478	369	170	74	41	104		
Nonrelatives present only	2 032	403	1 116	655	144	44	372	450	229	43	7	200		
Other relatives and nonrelatives present	389	158	157	75	34	6	43	77	35	—	—	38		
No adults other than parent	40 039	34 374	6 062	2 535	1 388	410	735	603	358	128	61	26		
Family income:														
Under \$3,000	917	219	594	178	242	80	115	34	11	9	1	19		
\$3,000 to \$4,999	1 164	293	648	317	340	85	251	88	39	3	—	19		
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1 429	525	601	295	42	233	42	224	24	5	6	13		
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1 878	647	632	409	207	49	167	96	40	23	6	29		
\$10,000 to \$12,499	1 767	684	780	385	156	87	182	73	32	9	1	32		
\$12,500 to \$14,999	1 571	698	683	222	141	85	25	69	45	28	7	0		
\$15,000 to \$19,999	3 828	2 080	1 044	575	240	54	155	134	57	15	10	51		
\$20,000 to \$24,999	3 981	3 051	764	439	139	105	82	195	103	21	7	26		
\$25,000 to \$29,999	4 258	3 534	543	285	165	59	49	156	118	35	7	25		
\$30,000 to \$39,999	6 456	7 481	715	443	117	69	83	250	132	44	50	64		
\$40,000 to \$49,999	5 759	6 239	363	194	79	34	38	105	114	23	17	13		
\$50,000 and over	14 585	13 031	459	312	120	46	121	236	128	29	19	61		
Mean income	41 409	40 471	19 834	30 200	19 767	21 017	17 285	32 039	33 261	26 877	37 508	26 185		
Median income	35 998	30 632	14 028	16 334	11 297	16 478	9 815	26 489	27 588	25 798	31 658	21 698		
Percent below poverty level	14.5	6.7	42.3	24.4	21.7	32.6	37.2	17.1	15.1	18.1	14.9	21.5		
Percent below 125 percent of poverty level	19.3	12.6	50.7	42.9	55.4	41.0	64.5	22.3	16.9	30.1	17.2	26.6		
Tenure:														
Owned	34 853	30 483	3 304	1 718	753	414	419	694	510	125	85	134		
Rented	16 910	10 108	5 016	2 292	1 357	299	1 106	685	327	110	15	253		
Public housing	1 942	845	1 093	349	251	65	85	28	10	5	1	18		
Private housing	14 167	9 263	3 924	1 943	1 076	203	832	650	317	105	14	212		

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 8. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years, by Marital Status and Selected Characteristics of Parent: March 1990—Con.**

(Numbers in thousands. Characteristics are shown for householder or reference person in married-couple situations. For meaning of symbols, see text)

Subject	Total, living with one or both parents	Living with both parents	Living with mother only				Living with father only					
			Total	Marital status of mother			Total	Marital status of father				
				Divorced	Married, spouse absent	Widowed		Never married	Divorced	Married, spouse absent	Widowed	Never married
<b>BLACK</b>												
Children under 18 years	9 286	3 781	5 132	608	1 168	243	2 723	253	192	85	36	101
Number of siblings in household:												
None	1 647	373	1 149	218	187	64	722	126	50	12	7	49
One	2 988	1 294	1 571	356	282	62	801	100	41	27	2	30
Two	2 304	1 061	1 177	307	204	41	939	96	14	-	7	15
Three	1 168	446	655	63	620	66	306	66	14	31	4	7
Four	683	222	336	30	30	2	182	30	7	16	8	-
Five or more	408	156	244	41	60	21	82	6	-	-	6	-
Mean number of siblings	1.56	1.71	1.55	1.53	1.94	1.64	1.39	1.33	1.06	2.11	(B)	.60
Age of parent:												
18 to 19 years	197	10	178	-	-	-	176	3	-	-	-	3
20 to 24 years	905	109	772	23	39	-	676	24	6	-	-	16
25 to 29 years	1 710	695	1 079	106	204	10	768	40	6	13	-	18
30 to 34 years	2 284	788	1 429	334	379	24	853	67	23	11	6	23
35 to 39 years	1 696	1 007	902	292	291	43	293	66	33	25	8	17
40 to 44 years	1 091	670	498	140	163	66	61	68	23	14	6	11
45 to 49 years	828	392	169	62	60	29	24	34	10	3	6	7
50 to 54 years	656	162	60	20	32	19	8	16	6	7	6	3
55 to 59 years	117	74	34	-	1	29	6	9	6	-	-	2
60 to 64 years	67	7	13	-	-	14	1	7	-	5	2	-
65 years and over	48	16	18	3	4	12	-	11	-	6	6	-
Education of parent:												
Elementary: 0 to 6 years	889	234	299	50	60	31	145	30	18	18	1	2
High school: 1 to 3 years	2 073	803	1 447	160	250	63	661	74	23	18	-	29
4 years	4 009	1 600	2 248	486	543	58	1 140	161	49	37	23	63
College: 1 to 3 years	1 320	543	612	329	327	39	429	39	32	12	9	11
4 years	484	319	154	65	44	4	40	11	-	-	-	6
5 or more years	310	321	78	32	12	-	32	3	3	-	-	6
Percent high school graduates	71.9	79.2	66.9	60.7	70.6	69.1	66.6	66.1	67.9	67.9	(B)	63.4
Employment status of parent:												
In the labor force	6 356	3 107	2 682	769	780	111	1 402	267	115	49	27	76
Employed	5 511	2 408	2 421	656	651	65	1 018	224	97	36	27	64
Both parents employed	2 696	2 095	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Part time	4 802	2 793	1 997	572	514	76	304	207	82	34	26	56
Full time	610	139	454	66	137	33	211	17	6	2	1	9
Unemployed	844	241	561	81	109	14	387	42	18	13	-	11
Not in the labor force	2 684	684	2 150	276	406	192	1 296	61	10	33	7	28
Presence of adults other than parent:												
Other relatives present only	2 389	789	1 486	373	266	60	637	100	30	14	16	30
Nonrelatives present only	651	48	300	103	67	6	213	117	62	16	-	48
Other relatives and nonrelatives present	67	2	84	14	11	20	40	-	-	-	-	-
No adults other than parent	6 246	2 605	3 179	696	601	120	1 056	199	40	64	18	23
Family income:												
Under \$2,500	488	36	407	61	69	26	236	21	6	6	-	6
\$2,500 to \$4,999	1 960	63	662	114	173	12	662	49	17	-	1	27
\$5,000 to \$7,499	650	77	763	96	168	45	462	20	-	17	-	2
\$7,500 to \$9,999	578	73	463	104	108	22	348	20	4	6	-	9
\$10,000 to \$12,499	703	169	468	127	151	38	164	18	9	1	-	2
\$12,500 to \$14,999	456	160	301	62	77	9	182	26	10	10	1	3
\$15,000 to \$17,499	1 030	482	609	124	67	60	262	68	39	11	3	16
\$17,500 to \$19,999	729	381	389	67	104	11	136	39	10	13	-	11
\$20,000 to \$22,499	649	362	268	63	62	10	102	20	10	4	6	7
\$22,500 to \$24,999	603	671	279	67	84	20	105	24	16	7	4	7
\$25,000 to \$29,999	668	527	129	42	19	7	66	18	2	4	3	6
\$30,000 and over	1 014	769	195	46	43	8	102	20	11	-	6	4
Mean income	23 121	33 080	14 608	18 629	14 848	14 026	12 690	20 457	22 119	16 226	(B)	17 218
Median income	17 021	21 657	6 593	13 340	10 408	11 216	7 411	16 946	17 096	14 585	(B)	14 480
Percent below poverty level	42.7	16.1	61.1	49.2	59.2	64.1	67.6	37.4	28.9	43.8	(B)	48.4
Percent below 125 percent of poverty level	43.8	24.9	38.0	64.2	67.9	67.4	73.4	43.7	40.1	48.8	(B)	50.0
Tenure:												
Owned	3 833	2 091	1 142	293	343	68	621	160	76	20	23	32
Rented	6 833	1 691	9 660	663	623	156	2 817	302	67	65	11	69
Public housing	1 814	233	1 329	249	257	36	824	48	10	11	6	11
Private housing	5 019	1 458	2 431	414	366	119	1 993	154	38	53	6	58

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 6. Living Arrangements of Children Under 18 Years, by Marital Status and Selected Characteristics of Parent: March 1990—Con.**

(Numbers in thousands. Characteristics are shown for householder or reference person in married-couple situations. For missing of symbols, see text)

Subject	Total living with one or both parents	Living with both parents	Living with mother only					Living with father only				
			Total	Divorced	Marital status of mother			Total	Divorced	Marital status of father		
					Married, spouse absent	Widowed	Never married			Married, spouse absent	Widowed	Never married
<b>HISPANICS</b>												
Children under 18 years	6 849	4 769	1 943	612	606	132	605	211	52	40	10	63
Number of siblings in household:												
None	1 049	573	457	60	59	21	297	69	19	11	2	35
One	2 206	1 513	614	202	218	33	191	60	28	15	2	33
Two	1 883	1 200	514	185	188	33	199	46	14	6	4	27
Three	1 032	796	381	65	129	23	79	19	6	6	1	11
Four	430	361	154	15	37	6	21	6	1	1	1	6
Five or more	311	247	84	6	20	2	6	1	1	1	1	6
Mean number of siblings	1.79	1.31	1.57	1.40	1.34	2.23	1.38	1.14	(B)	(B)	(B)	1.06
Age of parent:												
18 to 19 years	103	27	71	1	2	-	69	6	-	-	-	6
20 to 24 years	491	246	217	28	65	7	133	25	6	1	2	28
25 to 29 years	1 215	775	399	61	137	7	172	43	6	3	3	36
30 to 34 years	1 531	1 076	324	158	213	29	183	35	11	8	8	16
35 to 39 years	1 550	1 169	348	119	128	44	53	43	25	6	6	9
40 to 44 years	383	249	205	67	78	22	18	32	8	15	1	4
45 to 49 years	544	421	116	22	47	17	24	7	3	3	2	1
50 to 54 years	229	171	43	10	13	5	4	15	3	4	2	-
55 to 59 years	117	99	15	1	7	1	1	3	1	2	1	-
60 to 64 years	49	45	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	28	22	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Education of parent:												
Elementary: 0 to 6 years	2 303	1 712	597	93	234	97	202	67	18	16	1	21
High school: 1 to 3 years	1 302	781	494	189	154	24	188	48	12	7	1	36
4 years	1 989	1 327	673	213	182	38	149	62	20	6	2	35
College: 1 to 2 years	887	615	230	65	61	20	54	22	10	5	1	14
3 years	256	214	35	13	15	5	4	6	1	1	-	2
4 years	184	150	16	6	2	-	10	4	1	1	-	2
5 or more years	47.2	45.4	43.6	63.6	40.7	41.9	23.4	51.1	(B)	(B)	(B)	51.6
Percent high school graduated												
Employment status of parent:												
In the labor force	5 314	4 148	978	326	290	63	246	191	66	37	6	68
Employed	4 884	3 583	932	291	269	48	184	165	55	32	3	77
Both parents employed	1 942	1 942	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Full time	4 369	3 504	607	242	205	37	120	108	33	21	4	76
Part time	515	270	49	49	32	11	78	10	3	1	4	11
Unemployed	431	264	143	36	61	9	62	23	3	4	2	9
Not in the labor force	1 540	564	269	166	237	63	355	18	4	3	2	27
Presence of adults other than parent:												
Other relatives present only	1 340	1 158	611	156	189	60	186	71	19	20	6	46
Nonrelatives present only	374	114	163	28	25	6	22	78	25	7	-	18
Other relatives and nonrelatives present	171	79	62	14	38	7	28	30	11	-	-	16
No adults other than parent	4 587	3 428	1 069	274	430	73	394	32	9	12	5	6
Family income:												
Under \$2,500	243	70	176	38	62	9	70	2	-	-	1	3
\$2,500 to \$4,999	331	46	273	41	118	9	118	10	2	2	-	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	408	149	253	67	118	6	63	12	3	1	4	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	501	219	283	79	101	1	71	22	3	6	-	6
\$15,000 to \$19,999	802	308	494	53	45	21	53	13	2	6	-	6
\$20,000 to \$24,999	414	220	197	15	36	26	30	17	10	6	-	2
\$25,000 to \$29,999	661	304	357	61	68	29	44	20	8	2	-	18
\$30,000 to \$34,999	742	455	287	29	35	9	36	8	2	3	-	4
\$35,000 to \$39,999	537	445	89	28	20	6	22	25	7	3	-	13
\$40,000 to \$44,999	846	723	60	38	24	6	22	13	13	11	1	6
\$45,000 to \$49,999	606	523	63	22	23	2	14	6	6	2	3	6
\$50,000 and over	790	384	71	16	24	9	87	35	14	2	3	18
Mean income	26 766	30 102	14 705	16 738	18 971	17 009	13 292	23 293	(B)	(B)	(B)	28 554
Median income	20 358	24 843	9 780	11 901	8 796	14 354	8 493	16 060	(B)	(B)	(B)	10 236
Percent below poverty level	35.9	25.4	62.5	30.1	25.6	25.3	25.3	27.9	(B)	(B)	(B)	27.0
Percent below 1/3 percent of poverty level	45.7	36.1	70.5	29.9	25.0	23.7	23.2	24.5	(B)	(B)	(B)	35.0
Tenure:												
Owned	2 899	2 153	422	160	129	47	66	78	31	16	6	20
Rented	4 234	2 869	1 522	362	540	68	233	133	21	22	2	79
Public housing	884	163	579	100	123	23	125	12	2	5	1	4
Private housing	3 670	2 407	1 148	262	428	45	208	121	19	17	1	74

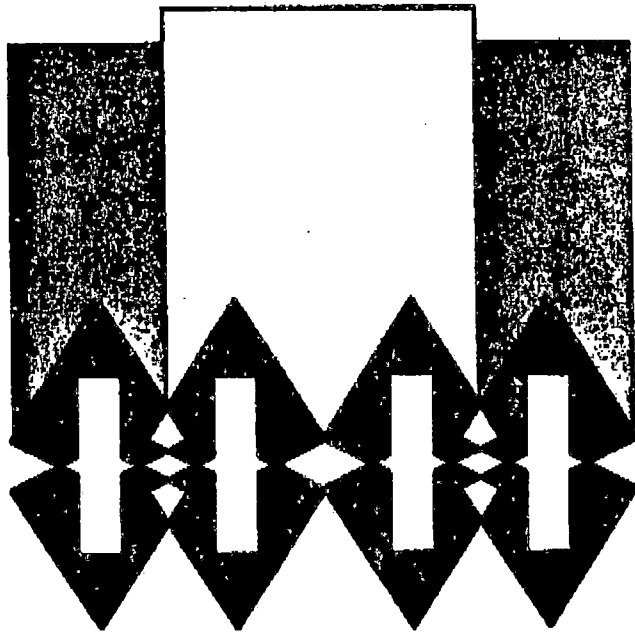
See footnote at end of table.

**CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS  
Population Characteristics**

Series P-20, No. 450  
Issued May 1991

**Marital Status and  
Living Arrangements:  
March 1990**

by  
Arlene F. Saluter



**U.S. Department of Commerce**  
**Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary**  
**Economics and Statistics**  
**Administration**  
**Michael R. Darby,**  
**Under Secretary for Economic Affairs**  
**and Administrator**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director**

### Poverty Among Female-Headed Families

During the 1970's, poverty among female-headed families declined less sharply than among other types of families.

- Between 1969 and 1979, the percentage of female-headed families below the poverty level dropped by 7 percent, from 32.7% to 30.4%.
- Over the same period, the percentage of all other families below the poverty level declined by 20 percent, from 6.9% to 5.5%.

Since 1979, poverty among female-headed households has risen slightly less sharply than among other types of families.

- From 1979 to 1989, the percentage of female-headed families below the poverty level increased by 6 percent, from 30.4% to 32.2%.
- During the same period, the increase in the percentage of all other families below the poverty level was 7 percent, from 5.5% to 5.9%.

Female-headed families make up a larger share of the poor than they did 10 years ago.

- In 1979, female-headed families accounted for 48 percent of all poor families in the U.S.
- By 1989, the number of female-headed families had risen to about 52 percent of all families.

### Persons Below Poverty Level

Official poverty levels count only cash income.

- Only about 30 percent of federal means-tested assistance is cash.
- Census data show that over half of all poor families receive federal non-cash benefits.
- The Census bureau estimates that the number of persons classified as poor in 1989 would have been reduced by about 19 percent if these government benefits were included in the determination of poverty.

The percent of all persons below poverty

- held relatively steady at 11 to 12 percent during the 1970's;
- rose to 15.2% in 1983, and fell back to 12.8% in 1989.

The percent of children under age 18 below poverty

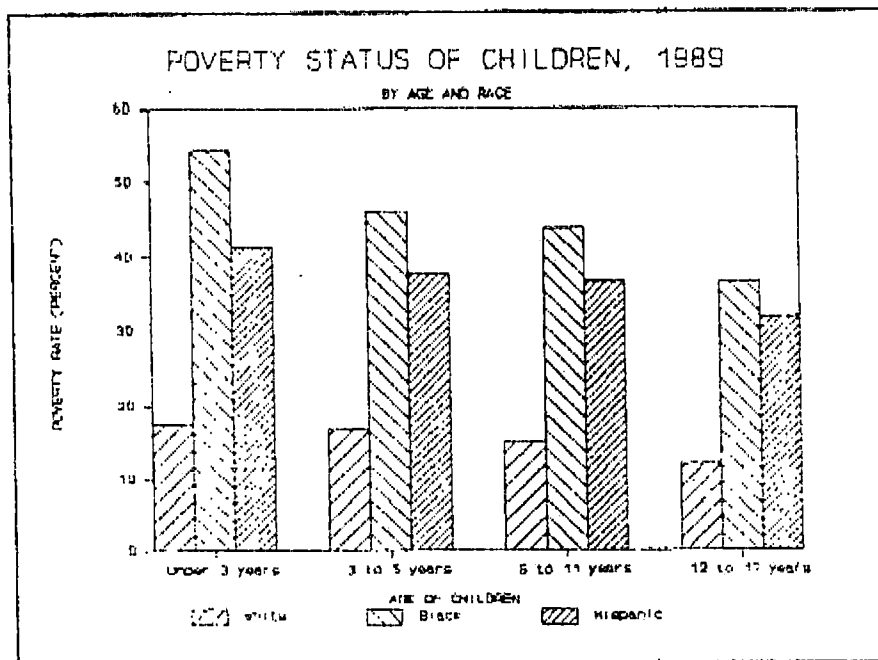
- remained about 15 to 16 percent during the 1970's;
- rose to 22.3% in 1983, and fell back to 19.6% in 1989.

The percent of persons in female-headed families below the poverty level

- declined from 38 to 35 percent during the 1970's;
- increased to 40.6% in 1982, and fell back to 35.9% in 1989.

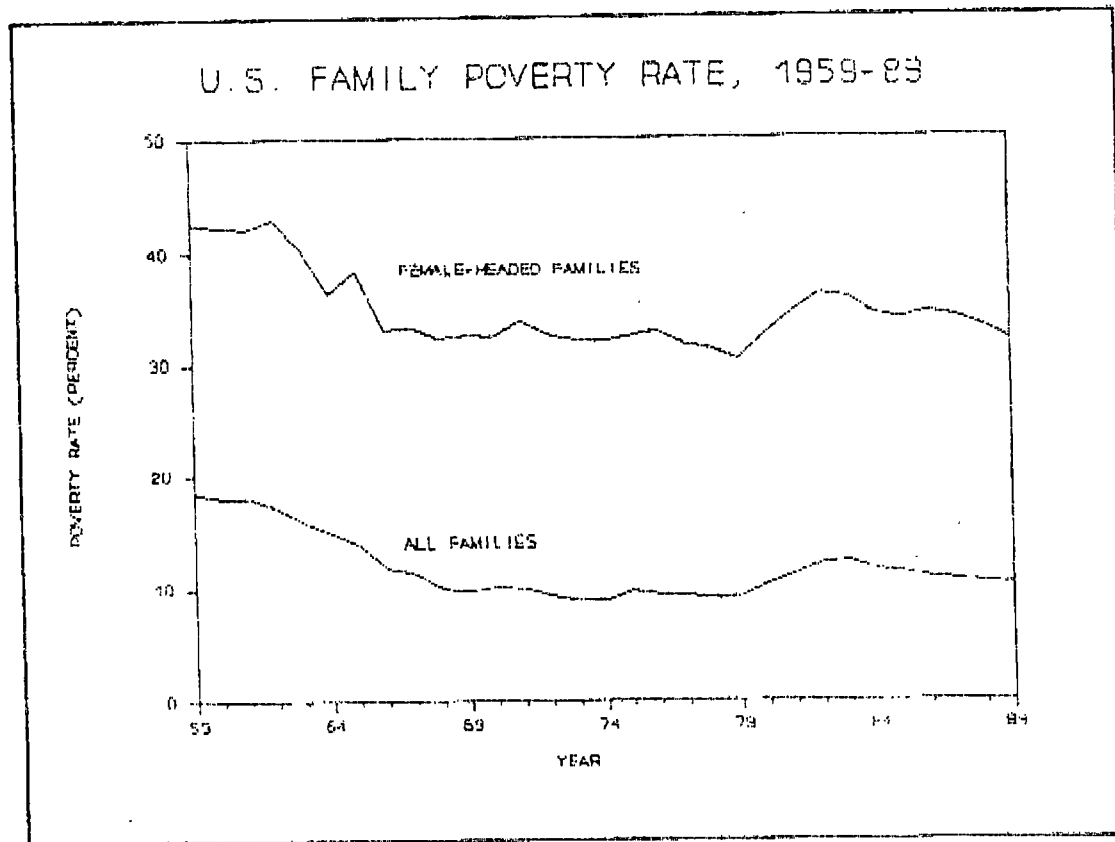
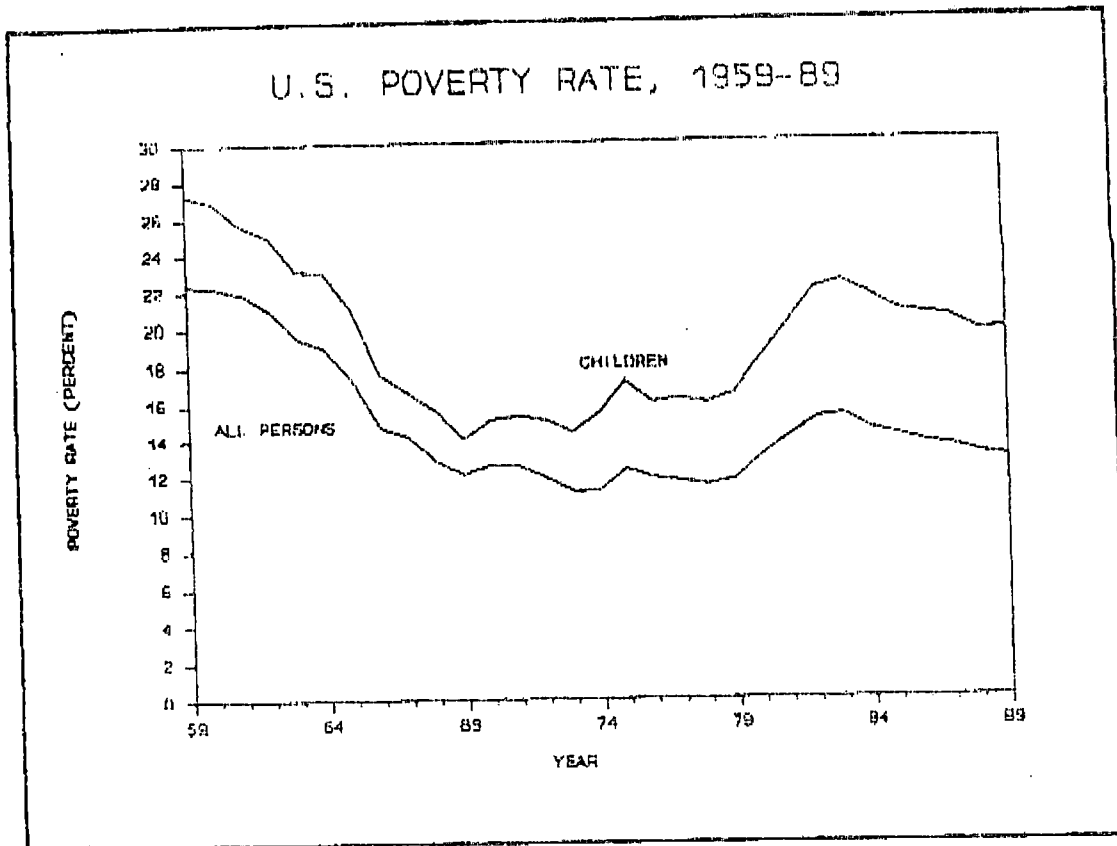
Poverty Status of Children by Age, 1989

	Number Poor (Thousands)	Poverty Rate (Percent)
Total, under 18 years	12,590	19.6
Under 3 years	2,671	23.5
3 to 5 years	2,400	21.6
6 to 11 years	4,304	19.8
12 to 17 years	3,214	16.1
White, under 18 years	7,599	14.8
Under 3 years	1,604	17.6
3 to 5 years	1,486	16.7
6 to 11 years	2,617	15.0
12 to 17 years	1,892	11.9
Black, under 18 years	4,375	43.7
Under 3 years	941	54.3
3 to 5 years	798	46.0
6 to 11 years	1,481	43.8
12 to 17 years	1,155	36.5
Hispanic, under 18 years	2,603	36.2
Under 3 years	582	41.3
3 to 5 years	474	37.6
6 to 11 years	868	36.5
12 to 17 years	679	31.8



Poverty Rates of Selected Groups, 1959-89

YEAR	PERSONS		CHILDREN		FAMILIES		FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES	
	NUMBER POOR	POVERTY RATE	NUMBER POOR	POVERTY RATE	NUMBER POOR	POVERTY RATE	NUMBER POOR	POVERTY RATE
1959	39,490	22.4	17,552	27.3	8,320	18.5	1,916	42.6
1960	39,851	22.2	17,634	26.9	8,243	18.1	1,955	42.4
1961	39,628	21.9	16,909	25.6	8,391	18.1	1,954	42.1
1962	38,625	21.0	16,963	25.0	8,077	17.2	2,034	42.9
1963	36,436	19.5	16,005	23.1	7,554	15.9	1,972	40.4
1964	36,055	19.0	16,051	23.0	7,160	15.0	1,822	36.4
1965	33,185	17.3	14,676	21.0	6,721	13.9	1,916	38.4
1966	28,510	14.7	12,389	17.6	5,784	11.8	1,721	33.1
1967	27,769	14.2	11,656	16.6	5,667	11.4	1,774	33.3
1968	25,389	12.8	10,954	15.6	5,047	10.0	1,755	32.3
1969	24,147	12.1	9,691	14.0	5,008	9.7	1,827	32.7
1970	25,420	12.6	10,440	15.1	5,260	10.1	1,952	32.5
1971	25,559	12.5	10,551	15.3	5,303	10.0	2,100	33.9
1972	24,460	11.9	10,284	15.1	5,075	9.3	2,158	32.7
1973	22,973	11.1	9,642	14.4	4,828	8.8	2,193	32.2
1974	23,370	11.2	10,156	15.4	4,922	8.8	2,324	32.1
1975	25,877	12.3	11,104	17.1	5,450	9.7	2,430	32.5
1976	24,975	11.8	10,273	16.0	5,311	9.4	2,543	33.0
1977	24,720	11.6	10,288	15.2	5,311	9.3	2,610	31.7
1978	24,497	11.4	9,931	15.9	5,280	9.1	2,654	31.4
1979	26,072	11.7	10,377	16.4	5,461	9.2	2,645	30.4
1980	29,272	13.0	11,543	18.3	6,217	10.3	2,972	32.7
1981	31,822	14.0	12,505	20.0	6,851	11.2	3,252	34.6
1982	34,398	15.0	13,647	21.9	7,512	12.2	4,334	36.3
1983	35,303	15.2	13,911	22.3	7,647	12.3	3,564	36.0
1984	33,700	14.4	13,420	21.5	7,277	11.6	3,498	34.5
1985	33,064	14.0	13,010	20.7	7,223	11.4	3,474	34.0
1986	32,370	13.6	12,876	20.5	7,023	10.9	3,613	34.6
1987	32,221	13.4	12,843	20.3	7,005	10.7	3,654	34.2
1988	31,745	13.0	12,455	19.5	6,874	10.4	3,642	33.4
1989	31,534	12.8	12,590	19.6	6,784	10.3	3,504	32.2



Birth Rates for Unmarried Women

Year	<u>Age 15-44</u>			<u>Age 15-19</u>		
	Total	White	Black	Total	White	Black
<u>Estimated:</u>						
1970	26.4	13.9	95.5	22.4	10.9	96.9
1971	25.5	12.5	96.1	22.3	10.3	98.6
1972	24.8	11.9	91.6	22.8	10.4	98.2
1973	24.3	11.8	88.6	22.7	10.6	94.9
1974	23.9	11.7	85.5	23.0	11.0	93.8
1975	24.5	12.4	84.2	23.9	12.0	93.5
1976	24.3	12.6	81.6	23.7	12.3	89.7
1977	25.6	13.5	82.6	25.1	13.4	90.9
1978	25.7	13.7	81.1	24.9	13.6	87.9
1979	27.2	14.9	83.0	26.4	14.6	91.0
1980	28.4	16.2	83.2	27.5	15.9	90.3
<u>Reported and/or inferred</u>						
1980	29.4	17.6	82.9	27.6	16.2	89.2
1981	29.6	18.2	81.4	28.2	17.1	86.8
1982	30.0	18.8	79.6	28.9	17.7	87.0
1983	30.4	19.3	77.7	29.7	18.5	86.4
1984	31.0	20.1	76.8	30.2	19.0	87.1
1985	32.8	21.8	78.8	31.6	20.5	88.8
1986	34.3	23.2	80.9	32.6	21.5	89.9
1987	36.1	24.6	84.7	34.1	22.8	92.6
1988	38.6	26.6	88.9	36.8	24.8	98.3

Note: Rates are live births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women in specified group, estimated as of July 1.

Children Living with Never-Married Mother  
(percent of all children)

	'70	'80	'85	'87	'88
Total	.8	2.8	5.6	6.3	6.8
Black	4.4	12.8	24.8	26.3	28.2

## Education

HS Dropouts Age 14-24  
(percent of population)

	'70	'80	'85	'89
Total	12.2	12.0	10.6	10.9
White	10.8	11.3	10.3	10.8
Black	22.2	16.0	12.6	12.4

Employment Status of HS Graduates and Dropouts  
(percent employed)

	'80	'85	'86	'87	'88
Graduates	12.5	12.7	11.5	10.2	9.2
Dropouts	25.3	25.9	24.3	20.5	19.1

Children Ever On AFDC

On numerous occasions recently, Senator Moynihan has cited estimates of the percentage of children receiving AFDC at some time before reaching age 18. These estimates were developed using the PSID by researchers at the University of Michigan. For children born during the period 1967-69, the estimates are:

- All children: 22.1 percent
- Black children: 72.3 percent
- White children: 15.7 percent

The same researchers also looked at the percentages of children born in different years receiving welfare before age 7, which suggest that a larger percentage of children in later birth cohorts will receive welfare at some point during their childhood:

<u>Birth Year</u>	<u>Percent Receiving Welfare</u>		
	<u>All Children</u>	<u>Black</u>	<u>Nonblack</u>
1967-69	16.3	52.4	11.3
1970-72	22.1	60.9	15.3
1973-75	21.8	59.7	16.9
1976-78	22.6	60.9	15.4
1979-80	22.6	58.8	16.4

Families Below Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity: 1973-1990

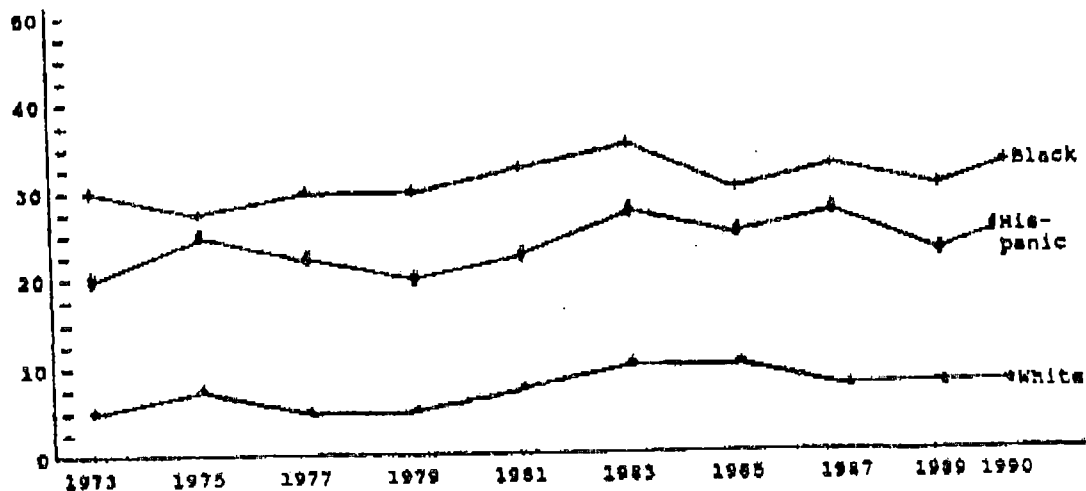
Year	Percent Below Poverty Level		
	White	Black	Hispanic
1973	6.6	28.1	19.8
1975	7.7	27.1	25.1
1977	7.0	28.2	21.4
1979	6.8	27.6	19.7
1981	8.8	30.8	24.0
1983	9.7	32.3	25.9
1985	9.1	28.7	25.5
1987	8.2	29.9	25.8
1989	7.8	27.8	23.4
1990	8.1	29.3	25.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1991 (111th edition) Washington, D.C., 1991

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 175, Poverty in the United States: 1990, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1991

**MINORITY FAMILIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO LIVE IN POVERTY THAN ARE WHITE FAMILIES**

Percent of families  
below poverty level

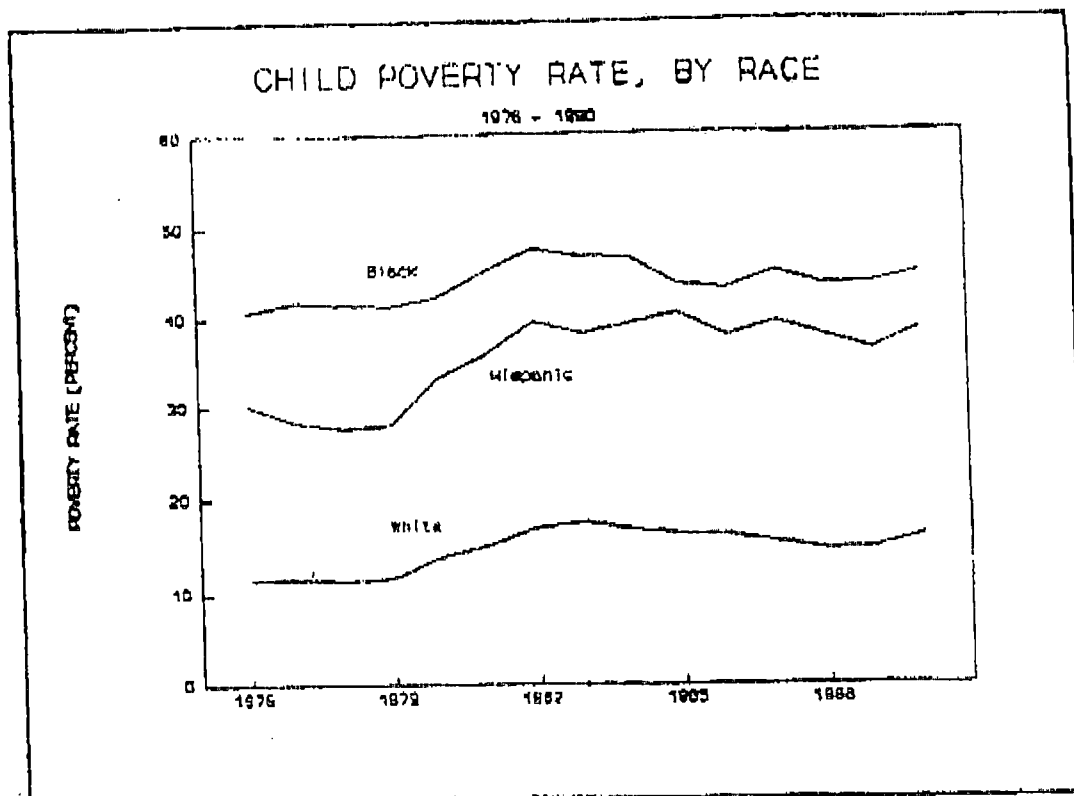


- o Minority families are more likely to live in poverty than are white families, with Black families more likely to be below the poverty level than white or Hispanic families.
- o Since 1973, the percent of Black families living below the poverty level has been approximately 10 percentage points greater than the percent of white families in poverty.
- o Since 1973, the percent of Black families living below the poverty level has been consistently greater than the percent of Hispanic families living in poverty.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1991 (111th edition) Washington, D.C., 1991

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 175, Poverty in the United States: 1990, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1991

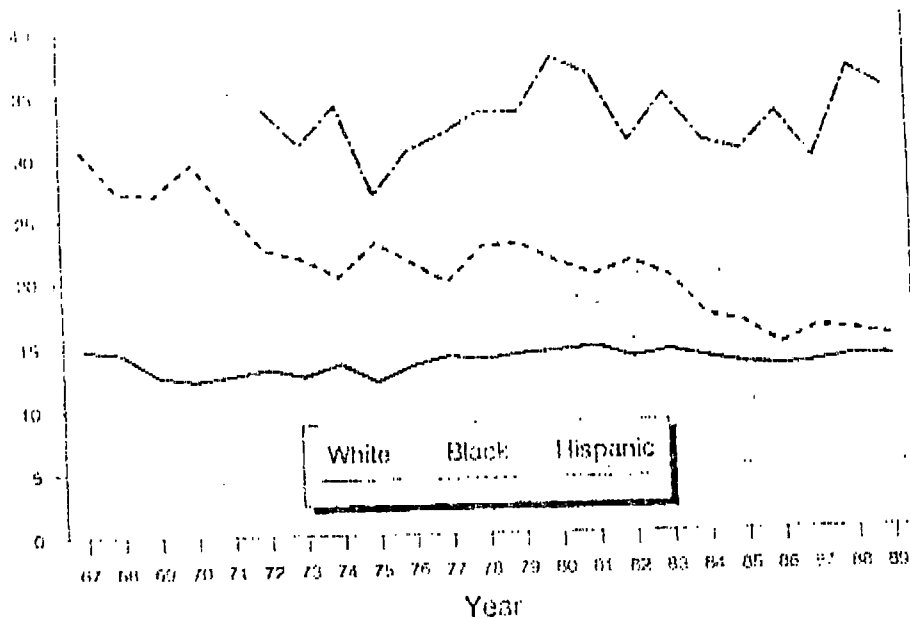
THE POVERTY RATES OF MINORITY CHILDREN ARE SUBSTANTIALLY HIGHER THAN THOSE OF WHITE CHILDREN



- o In 1990, Black children were nearly three times as likely as white children to be poor. Hispanic children were nearly two-and-a-half times as likely as white children to be poor.
- o The poverty rate gap between white and minority children has widened over the past decade. The poverty rate for white children rose two percentage points from 1980 to 1990, while the rate for black and Hispanic children rose 2.5 and 5.2 percentage points, respectively.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 175, Poverty in the United States: 1990, Washington, D.C., 1991.

## Percent of High School Dropouts Among Males 16 to 24 Years Old by Race/Ethnicity



Source: Digest of Educational Statistics 1990, Table 97.

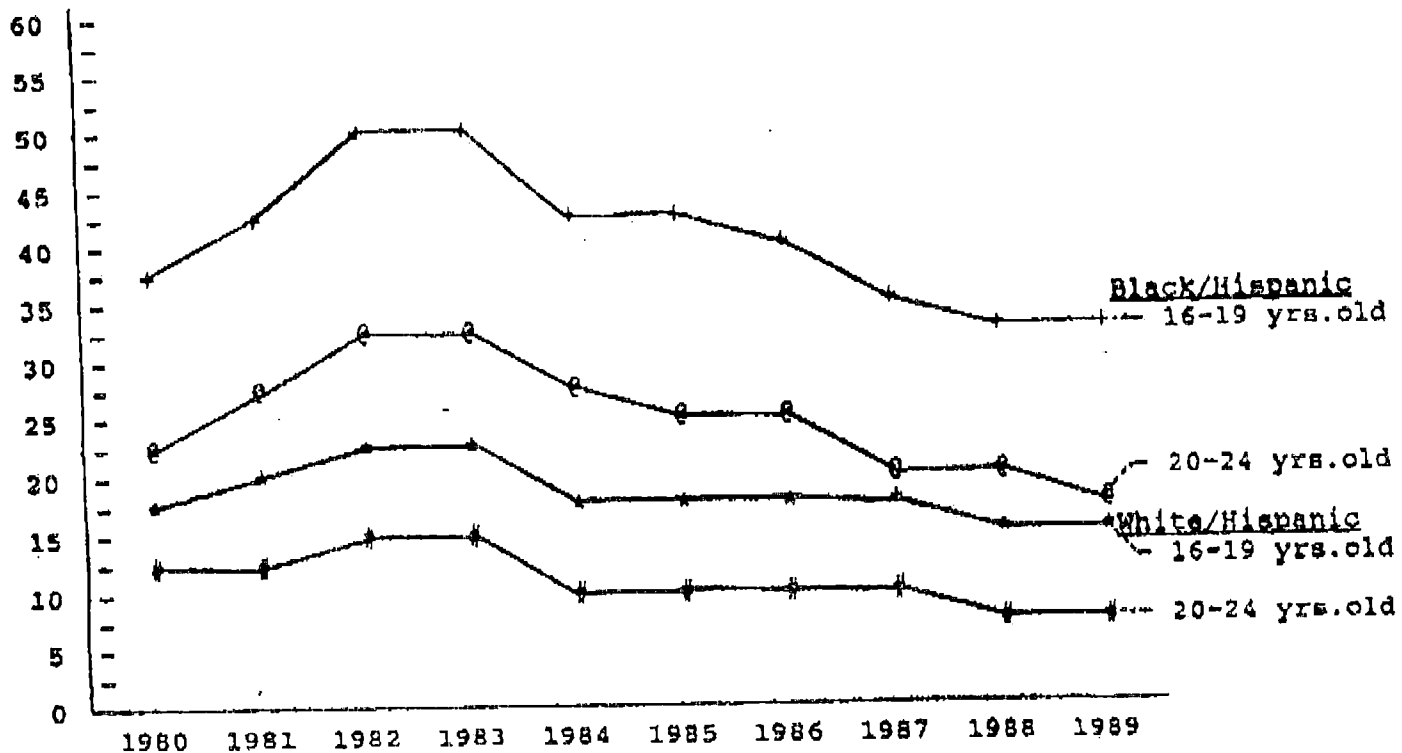
The High School dropout rate for white males 16 to 24 years old has been relatively stable from 1967 to 1989.

The high school dropout rate for black males aged 16 to 24 has been declining over time.

The high school dropout rate for Hispanic males 16 to 24 years old has been volatile over the period 1972 to 1989.

DURING THE 1980s, THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR YOUNG MINORITY MALES WERE HIGHER THAN THOSE FOR YOUNG WHITE MALES.

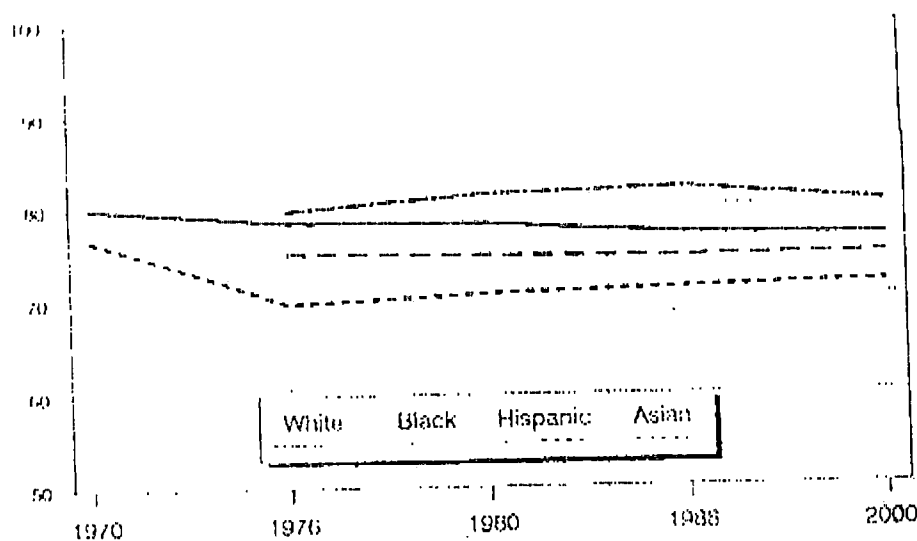
Unemployment rates of  
16-24-year-old men



- o Throughout the 1980s, the unemployment rate for young minority males remained twice as high as that for white males.
- o For adolescents throughout the 1980s, the unemployment rate for minority males was more than twice as high as that for white males.

Source: U.S. Department of Education, Youth Indicators 1991: Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth Washington, D.C., April 1991

**Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates of Men  
by Race/Ethnicity for Selected Years,  
1970 - 1988 (actual) and 2000 (projected)**



SOURCE: *A Changing Nation - Its Changing Labor Force, Research Report*  
National Commission for Employment Policy, p.55, Table A 1

Asian and Hispanic men appear to have had consistently high and stable rates of civilian labor force participation.

The lowest rate of civilian labor force participation is for black men (71% in 1988).

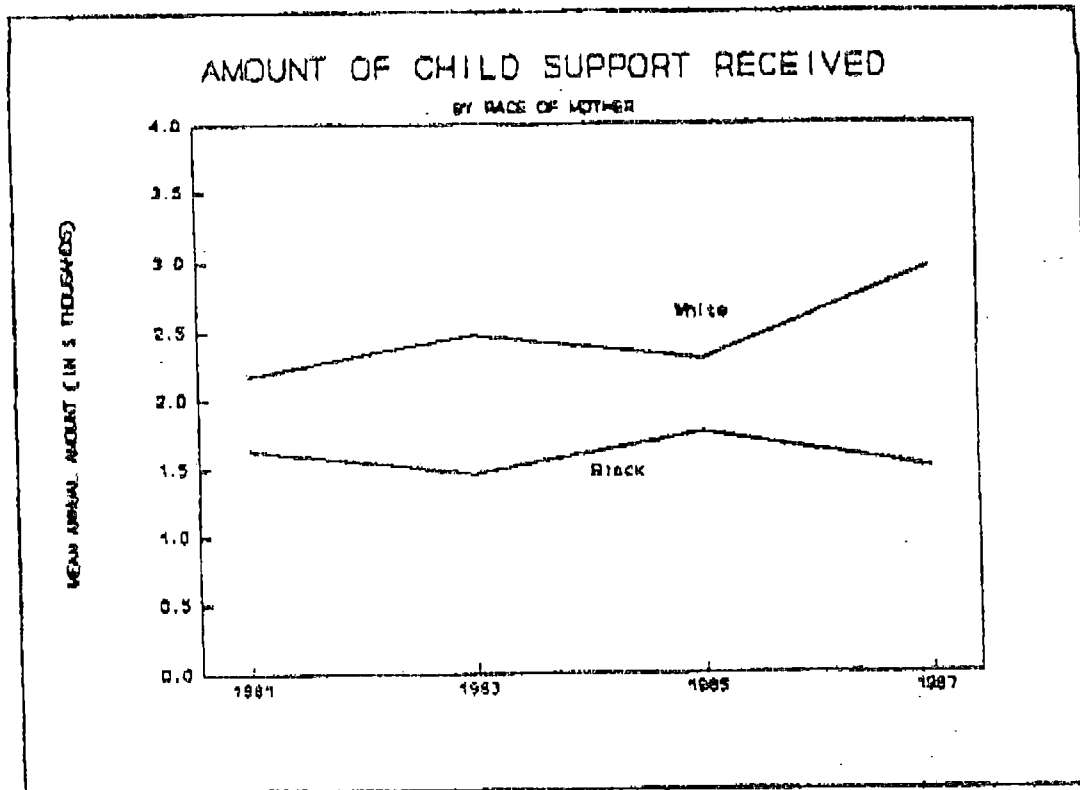
Hispanic men have the highest rate of civilian labor force participation (82% in 1988).

The proportions of black and white men who are in the labor force have been declining over time.

The decline of white men in the labor force is associated with the decreasing proportion of older workers who are in the labor force.

For black men, the decline has been associated with the decreasing participation of both older and younger workers.

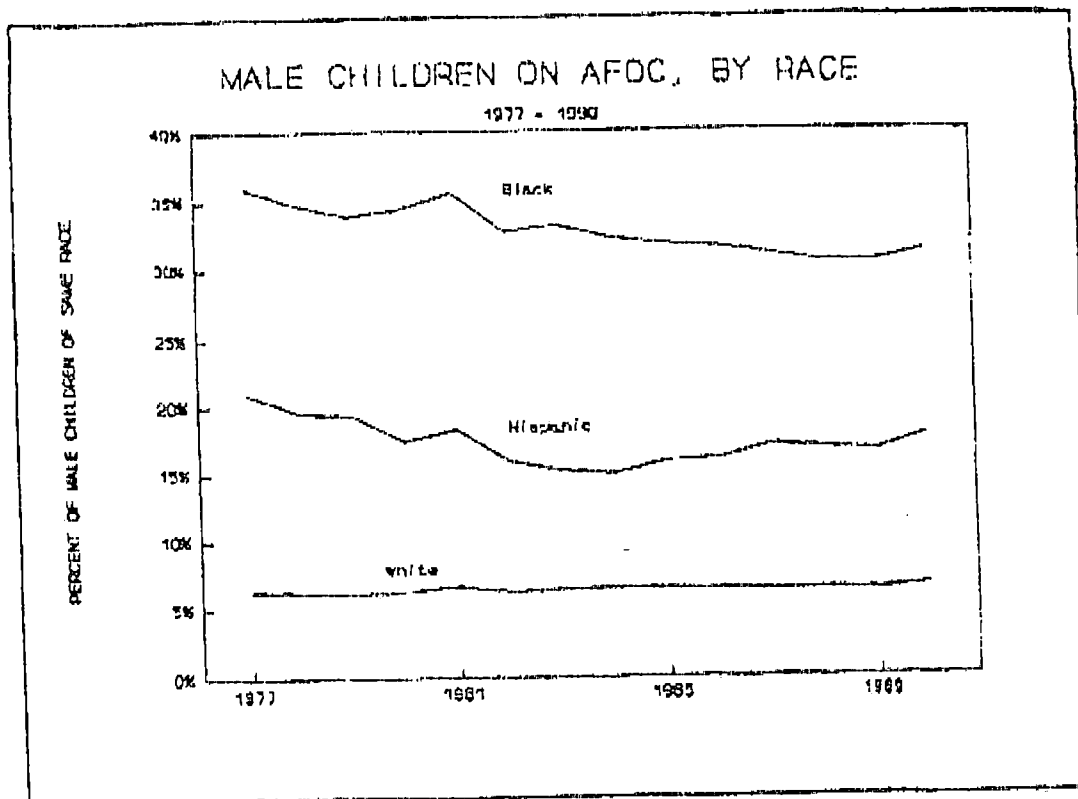
**BLACK WOMEN RECEIVE SUBSTANTIALLY LESS CHILD SUPPORT THAN WHITE WOMEN**



- o Black women with children of absent fathers are about half as likely as white women to have child support orders in place (36% vs. 69%, in 1987).
- o Black women who receive child support payments receive only about half as much on average as white women (\$1,503 vs. \$2,950, in 1987).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, Nos. 148 and 167, Child Support and Alimony, Washington, D.C., 1986 and 1990.

### SUBSTANTIAL NUMBERS OF MINORITY MALE CHILDREN RECEIVE AFDC

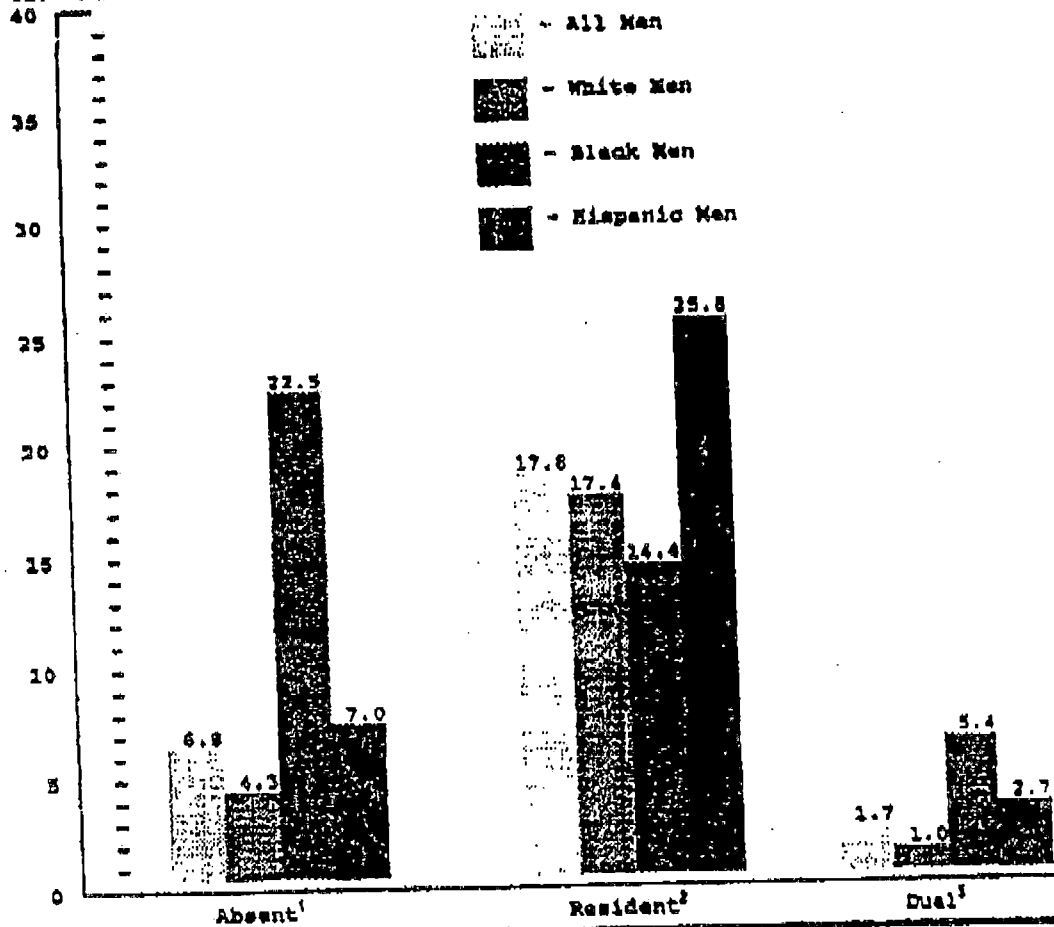


- o About one-third of black male children and about one-fifth of Hispanic male children receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), compared with about one in fifteen white male children.
- o Minority males comprise over 30 percent of all children receiving AFDC.
- o Of those born during the period 1967-69, about 72 percent of black children received some AFDC before their eighteenth birthday, compared with about 16 percent of non-black children.

Source: Unpublished tabulations from AFDC recipient characteristics data and from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.

**MINORITY MEN IN THEIR EARLY TWENTIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE FATHERS THAN ARE WHITE MEN**

Percent of 22-25 year old men who are fathers: 1984



<sup>1</sup> Non-custodial father

<sup>2</sup> Father living with child(ren)

<sup>3</sup> Father living with child(ren) who also has child(ren) from whom he is absent

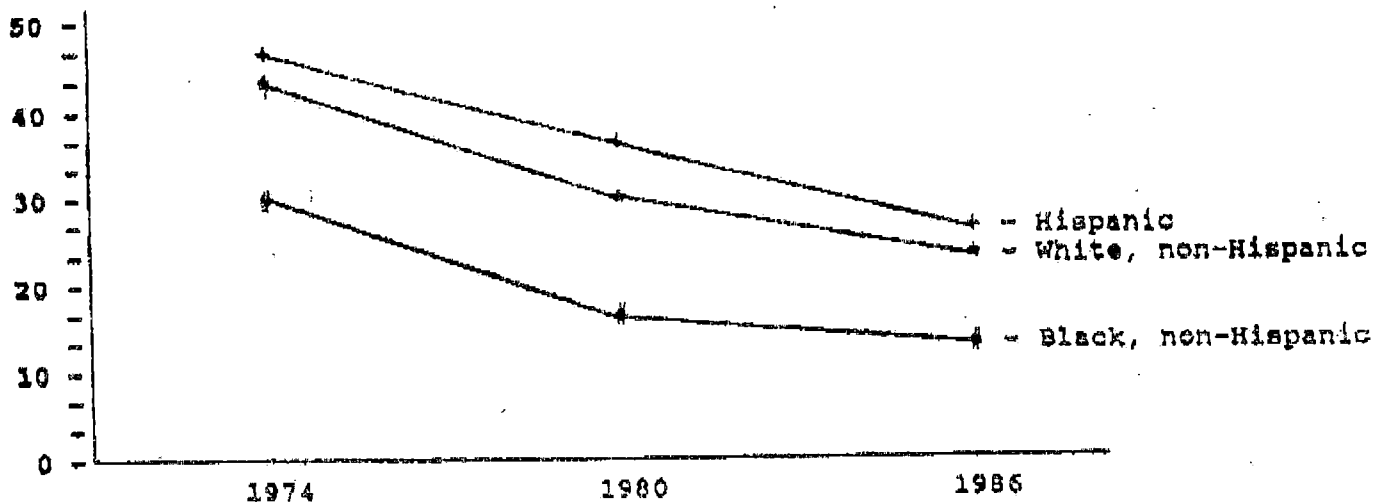
NOTE: Data is self-reported and therefore likely to represent under-reported figures among men.

- o In 1984, the proportion of Black males between 22-25-years-old who were fathers was almost 20 percentage points higher than for white males and 7 percentage points higher than for Hispanic males.
- o In 1984, Black males in their early twenties were over five times more likely to be absent fathers than white males and over three times more likely than Hispanic males.

Source: Robert Lerman, "Who are the Young Absent Fathers" *Youth and Society*, Vol. 18, No. 1, September 1986.

**MARRIAGE RATES FOR ALL YOUNG MEN HAVE DECLINED, ESPECIALLY FOR BLACK MEN**

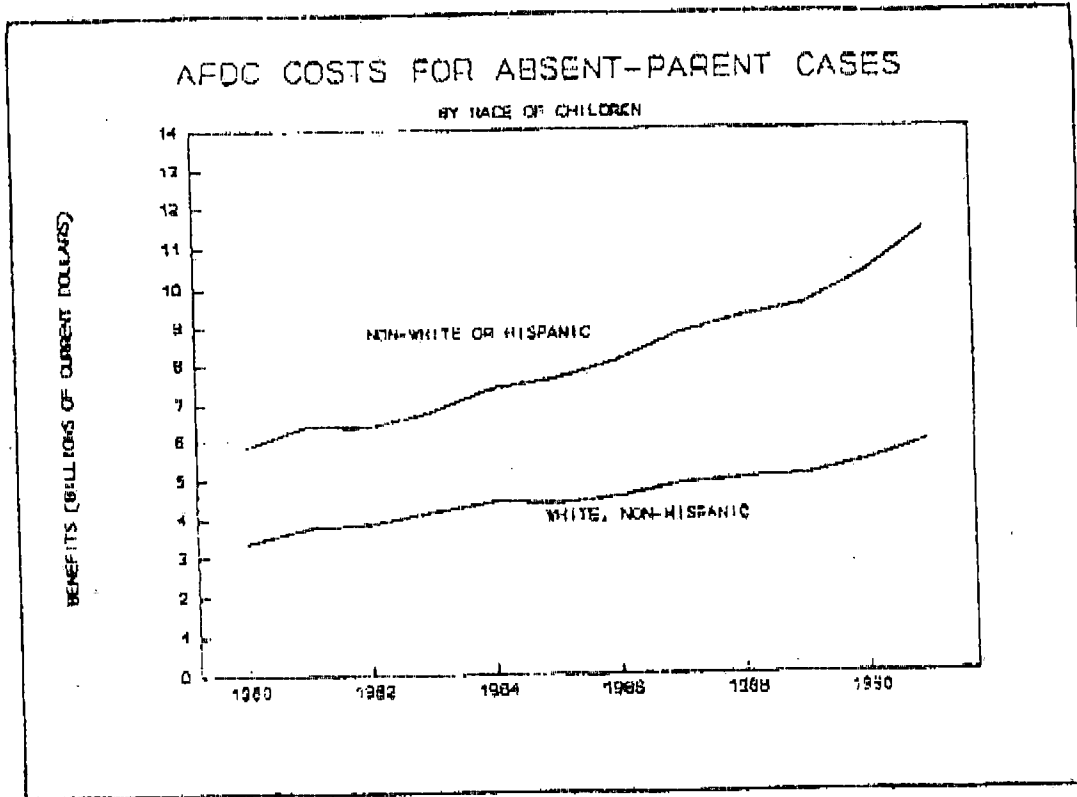
Marriage rates of 20-24  
year-old males



- o The marriage rates for all males in their early twenties decreased between 1974 and 1986.
- o The marriage rate for Black males aged 20 to 24 decreased by almost two-thirds between 1974 and 1986.
- o Marriage rates for Hispanic males in their early twenties were higher than those for Black or white males of the same age between 1974 and 1986.

Source: The William T. Grant Foundation Commission on Work, Family and Citizenship, The Forgotten Half: Pathways to Success for America's Youth and Young Families Washington, D.C., November 1988

A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF AFDC BENEFITS GO TO MINORITY FAMILIES ELIGIBLE BECAUSE THE CHILDREN'S FATHER IS ABSENT FROM THE HOME



- o Over 55 percent of AFDC recipient children are non-whites or Hispanics who are eligible because of an absent parent, generally a non-white male.
- o Minority families with absent parents cost American taxpayers over \$11 billion in AFDC benefits in fiscal year 1991.

Source: Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, Overview of Entitlement Programs (1991 Green Book), Washington, D.C., 1991.

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## Trends in cause of death rankings for Black males

Cause and rank for total population 1989	Cause and rank for Black males				
	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985
1 Heart disease	1	1	1	1	1
2 Malignancies	2	2	2	2	2
3 Cerebrovascular diseases	6	6	4	4	4
4 Accidents	3	3	3	3	3
5 COPD	9	8	8	8	8
6 Pneumonia/Infl	7	7	6	6	6
7 Diabetes	10	10	11	10	10
8 Suicide	13	14	14	13	13
9 Liver disease	11	11	10	9	9
10 Homicide/legal Int.	4	4	6	5	5
15 Perinatal conditions	8	7	7	7	7
11 HIV Infection	6	6	9	--	--

SOURCE: CDC, NCHS, NVSS, 1985-89

Deaths from Diseases of the heart\*\*, Malignancies\*\*\*, and Accidents\*\*\*\* were the first, second, and third leading causes of death, respectively, for Black males each year from 1985 to 1989. Deaths from Diseases of the heart\*\* and Malignancies\*\*\* ranked first and second for the total population in 1989, while deaths from Accidents\*\*\*\* ranked fourth.

Deaths from HIV infection\* moved from the 9th leading cause of death for Black males in 1987 to the 6th leading cause in 1988 and 1989. For the total population, deaths from this cause ranked 11th in 1989.

Deaths from Homicide\*\*\*\*\* ranked as the fifth leading cause of death for Black males in 1985, 1986 and 1987. In 1988 deaths from this cause moved up in rank to fourth, exchanging places with deaths from Cerebrovascular diseases\*\*\*\*\*. Deaths from Homicide\*\*\*\*\* remained the fourth leading cause of death in 1989. For the total population deaths from this cause ranked 10th in 1989.

Deaths from Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period\*\*\*\*\* represented the 7th leading cause of death for Black males from 1985 to 1988; in 1987 deaths from this cause ranked 8th. For the total population, deaths from this cause ranked 15th in 1989.

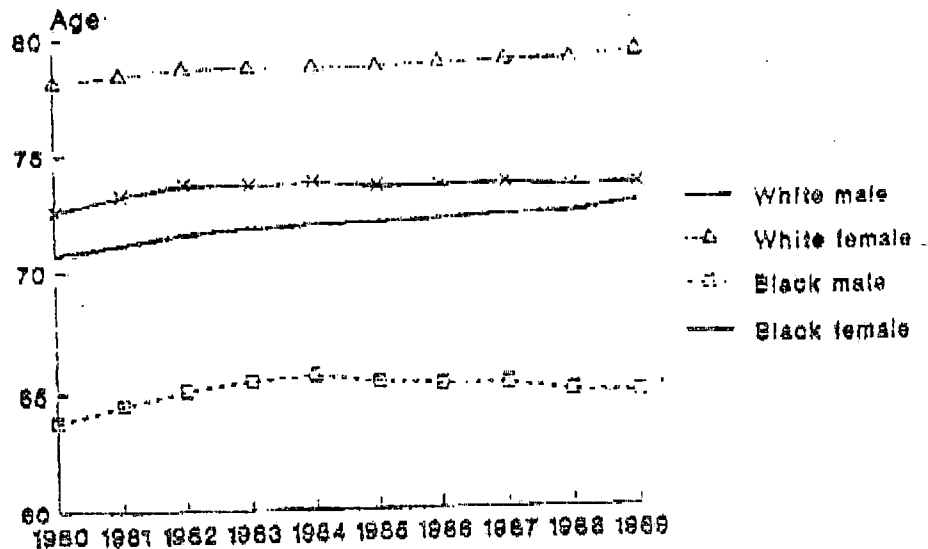
\*Human immunodeficiency virus infection (\*042-\*044). Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced a category for classifying and coding Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The asterisk before the category numbers indicates that these codes are not part of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9).

\*\*Diseases of the heart (390-398, 402, 404-429)

\*\*\*Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and hemopoietic tissues (140-208)

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## Life expectancy at birth by race and sex: 1980-1989



SOURCE: CDC, NCHS, NVSS, 1989

•Among the four race-sex groups, Black males had the lowest life expectancy at birth throughout the decade of the eighties--continuing a trend charted before 1970. In 1989, life expectancy at birth for Black males was 64.8 years.

•Although life expectancy increased steadily in the 1970's and early 1980's for all four race-sex groups, and continued for White males and females, life expectancy has fluctuated for Black females since 1982 and has declined for Black males every year from 1984 to 1989, except 1987, when it did not change.

•In 1989, life expectancy for Black males was 1 year higher than it was in 1980 (64.8 years compared to 63.8 years), while life expectancy for White males was 2 years higher in 1989 than in 1980 (72.7 years compared to 70.7 years).

•Although historically Black males have had a lower life expectancy at birth than White males, the difference between the life expectancy at birth of Black and White males was wider in 1989 than in 1980. Deaths from HIV infection\* and Homicides and legal intervention\*\* among Black males are the chief contributors to this widened margin.

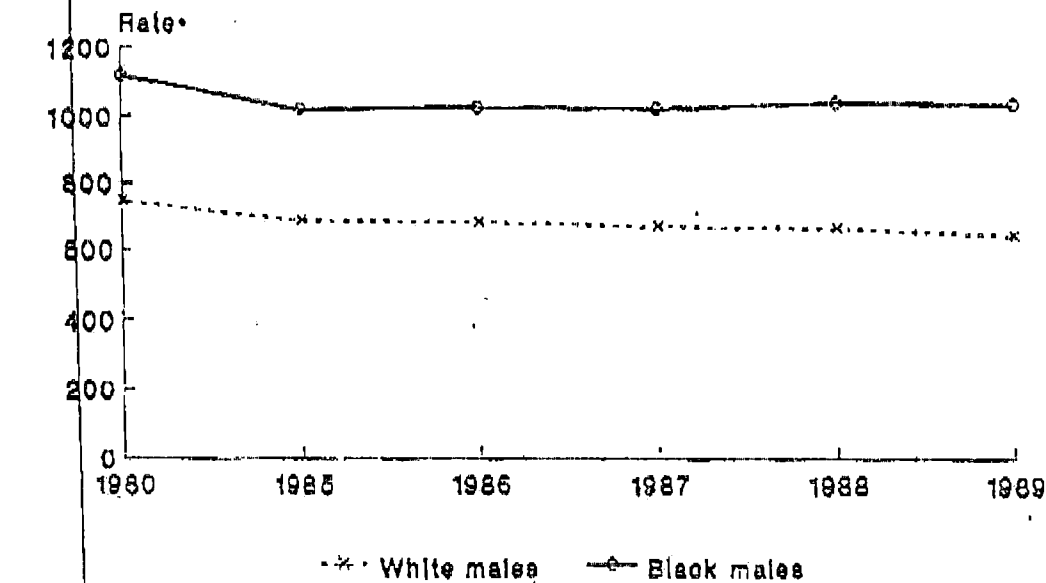
\*Human immunodeficiency virus Infection (\*042-\*044) Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced a category for classifying and coding Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The asterisk before the category numbers indicates that these codes are not part of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9).

\*\* Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)

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### Age-adjusted death rates\* for black and white males: 1980 and 1985-1989



\*per 100,000 population

SOURCE: CDC, NCHS, NVSS, 1989

\*From 1985 to 1989, the age-adjusted death rate from all causes has fluctuated for Black males, while showing a steady decrease for White males.

\*Despite the decrease between 1988 and 1989, age-adjusted death rates for Black males were higher in 1989 than in 1985. In 1985 the age-adjusted death rate from all causes for Black males was 1024.0 per 100,000; in 1989, the rate was 1032.1 per 100,000.

\*In 1989 the margin between the age-adjusted death rates for Black males and White males was the same as in 1980--1.49. However, the margin between the rates for Black males and White males was greater in 1989 than in 1985. In 1989 the age-adjusted death rate for Black males was 1.60 as high as the rate for White males. Deaths from Homicide\*\* and from HIV infection\* among Black males are the chief contributors to the widening margin between the death rates of Black and White males.

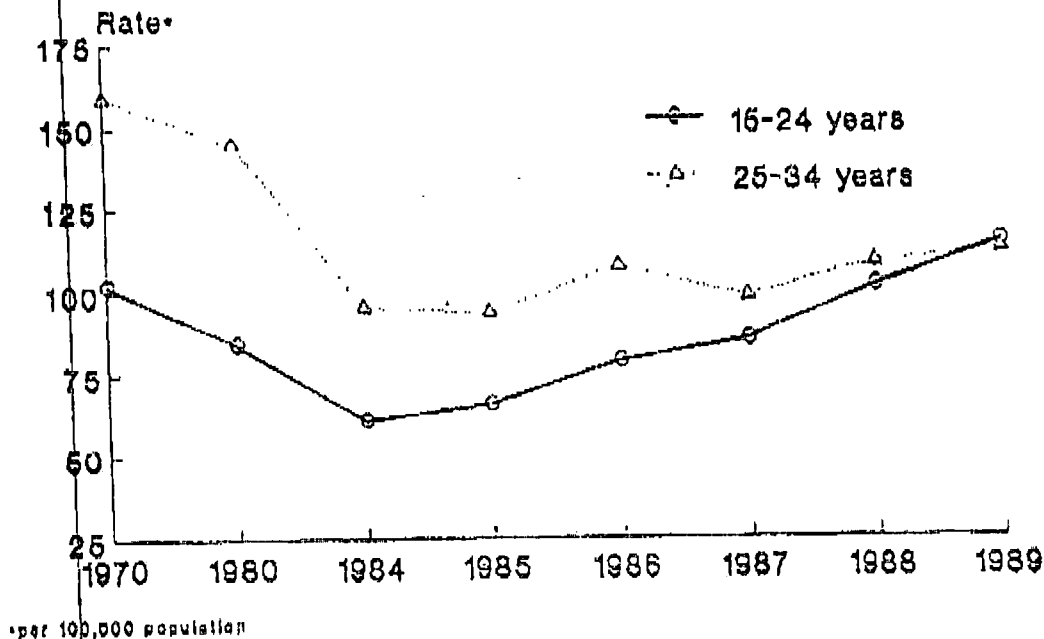
\*Human immunodeficiency virus infection (\*042-\*044). Beginning with data for 1987, NCHS introduced a category for classifying and coding Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The asterisk before the category numbers indicates that these codes are not part of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9).

\*\*Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)

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## Homicide rates for black males 15-34: 1970, 1980, and 1984-1989



\*per 100,000 population

SOURCE: CDC, NCHS, NVSS, 1989

•The Homicide\* rate for Black males 15-24 was much higher at the end of the last decade than it was at the beginning. In 1980, the rate was 84.3 per 100,000; in 1989 the rate were 114.8 per 100,000.

•Looking back over the last two decades, Homicide\* rates for Black males in the age categories 15-24 and 25-34 showed a decline from 1970 until about the middle of the eighties. In 1970 the Homicide\* rate for Black males 15-24 was 102.5 per 100,000 and the rate for Black males 25-34 was 158.5 per 100,000. In 1984 the Homicide\* rate for the younger group began a steep rise. A year later, the homicide rate for the older group also began to rise, but less dramatically and less steeply.

•In 1984 the Homicide\* rate for Black males 15-24 was 61.5 per 100,000. Over the next five years, this rate rose steeply--increasing by just over 80 percent to 114.8 per 100,000 in 1989.

•In 1984 the Homicide\* rate for Black males 25-34 was a little over 50 percent higher (1.56) than the Homicide\* rate for Black males 15-24. Since that time the rates for the younger group have risen so dramatically until the rates for the two groups were about the same in 1989--114.8 per 100,000 for Black males 25-34 years of age and 112.6 per 100,00 for Black males 15-24.

\*Homicide and legal intervention (E960-E978)

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# Washington Information Directory

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## 1990-1991

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CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INC.

performance of regional and field offices. (For a list of HUD regional offices, see *Regional Information Sources*, p. 763.)

**Housing and Urban Development Dept.,** Housing and Community Studies, HUD Bldg. 20410; 755-6900. Paul Gatons, director.

Conducts research, program evaluations, and demonstrations for all HUD housing, community development, and fair housing and equal opportunity programs.

**Housing and Urban Development Dept.,** HUD USER, P.O. Box 6091, Rockville, MD 20850; (301) 251-5154. Nina Corin, reference manager. Toll-free, (800) 245-2691.

Research information service and clearinghouse for HUD research reports. Provides information on past and current HUD research; maintains HUD USER ON-LINE, a bibliographic data base accessible to the public.

**Housing and Urban Development Dept.,** Interstate Land Sales Registration, HUD Bldg. 20410; 755-0502. Roger G. Henderson, director.

Administers the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act, which requires land developers who sell undeveloped land through interstate commerce or the mails to disclose required information about the land to the purchaser prior to signing a sales contract and to file information with the federal government.

**Housing and Urban Development Dept.,** Policy Development and Research, HUD Bldg. 20410; 755-5600. John C. Weicher, assistant secretary; C. Duncan MacRae, general deputy assistant secretary.

Evaluates community and economic development programs.

**Housing and Urban Development Dept.,** Program Analysis and Evaluation, HUD Bldg. 20410; 755-1283. Christopher G. Wye, director.

Conducts policy analyses and evaluations of community planning and development programs, including rehabilitation loans and community development block grant, urban development action grant, rental rehabilitation grant, and urban homesteading programs.

**Housing and Urban Development Dept.,** Program Policy Development, HUD Bldg. 20410; 755-6090. Syl Angel, director.

Develops program policies and designs and implements technical assistance plans for state and local governments for use in community planning and development programs. Administers the Indian Community Development Block Grant Program, the New Communities Program, and the Neighborhood Development Demonstration Program, which provides grants to create jobs, expand businesses, develop housing, or deliver necessary services.

**Housing and Urban Development Dept.,** State and Small Cities, HUD Bldg. 20410; 755-6322. Richard J. Kennedy, director.

Gives states grants for distribution to small cities not entitled to community development block grants.

**National Capital Planning Commission,** 1325 G St. N.W. 20576; 724-0174. Reginald W. Griffith, executive director.

Central planning agency for the federal government in the national capital region, which includes the District of Columbia and suburban Maryland and Virginia. Reviews and approves plans for the physical growth and development of the national capital area, using environmental, historical, and land-use criteria.

**Congress:**

**General Accounting Office,** Housing and Community Development, HUD Bldg. 20410; 426-1475. Edward Kratzer, issue area planning director.

Independent, nonpolitical agency in the legislative branch. Audits, analyzes, and evaluates HUD and Small Business Administration community development programs; makes most reports available to the public.

**House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee,** Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization, 2219 RHOB 20515; 226-7515. Mary Rose Oakar, D-Ohio, chairwoman; Earl F. Rieger, staff director.

Jurisdiction over Urban Development Action Grants and enterprise zones.

**House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee,** Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, 2132 RHOB 20515; 225-7054. Henry B. Gonzalez, D-Texas, chairman; Frank T. DeStefano, staff director.

Jurisdiction over all community development legislation; urban planning, design, and research; and urban redevelopment and relocation.

**House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs Committee,** Subcommittee on Policy, Research, and Insurance, 140 HOB Annex #2 (2nd and D Sts. S.W.) 20515; 225-1271. Ben Erdreich, D-Ala., chairman; William Phillips, staff director.

Jurisdiction over federal insurance, including flood insurance.

**House Public Works and Transportation Committee,** Subcommittee on Water Resources, B370A RHOB (mailing address: 2165 RHOB, Washington, DC 20515); 225-0060. Henry J. Nowak, D-N.Y., chairman; Errol L. Tyler, counsel.

Jurisdiction over disaster relief legislation; oversight of U.S. disaster relief programs.

**Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee,** Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, SD-535 20510; 224-6348. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., chairman; W. Don Campbell, staff director.

Jurisdiction over all community development legislation (including Urban Development Action Grants and enterprise zones); federal insurance (including flood disaster insurance); urban planning, design, and research; and urban redevelopment and relocation.

**Senate Environment and Public Works Committee,** Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure, SH-505 20510; 224-3597. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, D-N.Y., chairman; Mike Weiss, counsel.

Jurisdiction over disaster relief legislation; oversight of U.S. disaster relief programs.

**Nongovernmental:**

**Center for Community Change,** 1000 Wisconsin Ave. N.W. 20007; 342-0519. Pablo Eisenberg, president.

Gives technical assistance to community-based organizations serving minorities and the economically disadvantaged. Areas of assistance include community development block grants, housing, economic and resource development, rural development projects, and program planning.

Marion Wright Edelman:  
Children Defense Fund

**Community Information Exchange**, 1029 Vermont Ave. N.W. 20005; 628-2981. Alice Shabecoff, director. → 301-652-5373

Serves community-based nonprofit organizations and other subscribers with interests in revitalizing low-income communities. Provides technical information on community development, case examples, inventory of funding sources, referrals to experts, subject files, publications, and a database.

**Conservation Foundation**, 1250 24th St. N.W. 20037; 293-4800. Michael Mantell, director, land, heritage, and wildlife.

Administers Successful Communities Initiatives, which provides assistance in managing growth; studies and provides assistance on land use and growth in the United States, including community development in revitalized urban areas and historic preservation. Affiliated with World Wildlife Fund.

**Council of State Community Affairs Agencies**, 444 N. Capitol St. N.W. 20001; 393-6435. John M. Sidor, executive director.

Membership: directors and staff of state community affairs agencies. Promotes common interests among the states, including community and economic development, housing, infrastructure, and state and local planning.

**The Housing and Development Law Institute**, 1614 20th St. N.W. 20009; 265-8102. Jane Lang, executive vice president.

Assists public agencies that administer assisted housing and community development programs in addressing common legal concerns and problems; conducts seminars on legal issues and practices in the housing and community development field. (Affiliated with the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.)

**Institute for Local Self-Reliance**, 2425 18th St. N.W. 20009; 232-4108. Neil Seldman, president.

Conducts research and provides educational and technical assistance on waste and resource management and community economic development to cities, industrial plants, state agencies, and local citizens' groups; works to reduce pollution. Library open to the public by appointment.

**National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**, 1025 Vermont Ave. N.W. 20005; 638-2269. Althea T. L. Simmons, director, Washington bureau.

Membership: persons interested in civil rights for all minorities. Works to eliminate discrimination in housing and urban affairs. (Headquarters in Baltimore.)

**National Assn. of Counties**, 440 1st St. N.W. 20001; 393-6226. Haron N. Battle, legislative representative, community development.

Membership: county governments. Monitors legislation and regulations affecting housing and community and economic development. Conducts research and provides information on community development block grants, assisted low-income housing, urban development action grants, and other housing and economic development programs. Analyzes the effects of census data on housing.

**National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials**, 1320 18th St. N.W. 20036; 429-2960. Richard Y. Nelson Jr., executive director.

Membership: housing, community, and urban development practitioners and organizations, and state and local government agencies and personnel. Works with government agencies to improve community development and housing programs; conducts training programs.

**National Assn. of Neighborhoods**, 1651 Fuller St. N.W. 20009; 332-7766. Marla Anderson, executive director.

Federation of neighborhood groups that provides technical assistance to local governments, neighborhood groups, and businesses. Seeks to increase influence of local groups on decisions affecting neighborhoods; sponsors training workshops promoting neighborhood awareness.

**National Assn. of Regional Councils**, 1700 K St. N.W. 20006; 457-0710. Richard C. Hartman, executive director.

Membership: regional councils of local governments. Develops policy proposals on issues with regional impact, such as housing and community development.

**National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise**, 1367 Connecticut Ave. N.W. 20036; 331-1101. Robert L. Woodson Sr., president.

Public policy research and demonstration organization. Interests include economic development, education, family preservation, and crime.

BARRY ZIGAS: 662-1530  
LOW-INCOME HOUSING CO/1

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bership: persons interested in civil rights of all minorities. Works to eliminate discrimination in housing and urban affairs. (Headquarters in Baltimore.)

**National Assn. of Counties**, 440 1st St. N.W. 20006; 393-6226. Haron N. Battle, legislative representative, community development.

Membership: county governments. Monitors legislation and regulations affecting housing and community and economic development. Conducts research and provides information on community development block grants, assisted-income housing, urban development action plans, and other housing and economic development programs. Analyzes the effects of census data on housing.

**National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials**, 1320 18th St. N.W. 20036; 429-6060. Richard Y. Nelson Jr., executive director.

Membership: housing, community, and urban development practitioners and organizations, state and local government agencies and personnel. Works with government agencies to improve community development and housing programs; conducts training programs.

**National Assn. of Neighborhoods**, 1651 Fuller St. N.W. 20009; 332-7766. Marla Anderson, executive director.

Coordination of neighborhood groups that provides technical assistance to local governments, neighborhood groups, and businesses. Seeks to increase influence of local groups on decisions affecting neighborhoods; sponsors training workshops promoting neighborhood awareness.

**National Assn. of Regional Councils**, 1700 K St. N.W. 20006; 457-0710. Richard C. Hartman, executive director.

Membership: regional councils of local governments. Develops policy proposals on issues with regional impact, such as housing and community development.

**National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise**, 1367 Connecticut Ave. N.W. 20036; 331-1103. Robert L. Woodson Sr., president.

Public policy research and demonstration organization. Interests include economic development, education, family preservation, and crime

prevention. Attempts to identify model neighborhood-based economic and social development projects. Gives technical assistance to enterprises undertaking neighborhood development.

**National Community Development Assn.**, 522 21st St. N.W. 20006; 293-7587. John A. Sasso, executive secretary.

Membership: cities and counties involved in local community development. Offers training and technical assistance in community and economic development; conducts seminars.

**National Congress for Community Economic Development**, 1612 K St. N.W. 20006; 659-8411. Robert O. Zdenek, president.

Membership: organizations engaged in revitalizing economically distressed communities. Services include advocacy, fund raising and technical assistance, information and referrals, conferences, and training. Library open to the public.

**National Council of La Raza**, 810 1st St. N.E. 20002; 289-1380. Raul Yzaguirre, president.

Acts as an advocate in assisting Hispanic community-based groups to obtain funds, develop and build low-income housing and community facilities, and develop and finance community economic development projects; conducts research and provides policy analysis on the housing status and needs of Hispanics; monitors legislation regarding fair housing and government funding for low-income housing.

**National League of Cities**, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. 20004; 626-3000. John Joyner, acting executive director.

Membership: cities and state municipal leagues. Aids city leaders in developing programs; investigates needs of local governments in implementing federal community development programs.

**National Neighborhood Coalition**, 810 1st St. N.E. 20002; 289-1551. Bud Kanitz, executive director.

Membership: national and regional organizations that have neighborhood-based affiliates, provide technical assistance to neighborhood groups, or conduct research on issues affecting neighborhoods. Monitors national programs and policies that affect inner-city neighborhoods; conducts monthly information forums.

**Partners for Livable Places**, 1429 21st St. N.W. 20036; 887-5990. Robert H. McNulty, president.

Promotes working partnerships among public, private, and governmental sectors to improve the quality of life and economic development at local and regional levels. Conducts conferences and workshops; maintains library and information and referral clearinghouse. (International headquarters in Indianapolis.)

**U.S. Conference of Mayors**, 1620 Eye St. N.W. 20006; 293-7330. J. Thomas Cochran, executive director.

Membership: mayors of cities with populations of 30,000 or more. Serves as a clearinghouse for information on urban problems; investigates needs of local governments in implementing federal community development programs; promotes the arts in urban areas.

**The Urban Institute**, Public Finance and Housing Center, 2100 M St. N.W. 20037; 857-8585. G. Thomas Kingsley, director.

Research organization that deals with urban problems. Researches and evaluates use of community development block grant funds and neighborhood rehabilitation programs. Conducts economic research on the infrastructure of urban areas.

**Urban Land Institute**, 1090 Vermont Ave. N.W. 20005; 289-8500. Dave Stahl, executive vice president.

Membership: land developers, planners, state and federal public agencies, financial institutions, home builders, consultants, and realtors. Provides information on land-use planning, development, and management; sends teams to communities to examine land-use and development problems; monitors trends in new community development. Library open to the public by appointment.

See also *Community Planning and Development, Urban Planning, Design, and Research, nongovernmental* (p. 356)

## Disaster Assistance and Federal Insurance

### Agencies:

**Army Dept.** (Defense Dept.), Emergency Management, 20 Massachusetts Ave. N.W. 20314; 272-0251. Robert Fletcher, chief.

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# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS

26th EDITION

DEBORAH M. BUREK, Editor

**1992**

**VOLUME I  
NATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS  
OF THE U.S.**

**PART 2 (SECTIONS 7-18)**

**Entries 10324-22389**

**USER'S NOTE**  
Name and Keyword Index  
Includes Association Addresses  
and Phone Numbers  
Introduction to Details

late policy, and administer programs. Encourages the discussion of international issues, including nuclear arms, the arms race, population growth, human rights, environmental changes, water and food supply, raw materials, and economic development. Initiates studies and makes recommendations to further international cooperation and develop and codify international law. Maintains several branches that formulate and implement programs: the Secretariat serves as an international civil servant and works to resolve international disputes, administer peace-keeping operations, sponsor studies and surveys, and assure that policies are properly implemented; the Security Council works to establish and maintain world peace by adopting resolutions and enforcing them through negotiations, arbitrations, economic sanctions, and armed force; the Economic and Social Council (see separate entry) coordinates and fosters economic and social progress by initiating activities relating to development and industrialization, world trade, population, social welfare, human rights, science and technology, and other issues; the Trusteeship Council acts as an advocate for the "Trust Territories," and promotes their progressive development toward self-government or independence; the International Court of Justice acts as the highest international judicial authority, by pronouncing judgements and clarifying issues of international judicial concern. Maintains the following programs: United Nations Development Programme; International Maritime Organization; United Nations Centre for Human Settlements; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations High Commission for Refugees; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Institute for Training and Demographic Research; United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East; Universal Postal Union; World Food Council; World Food Programme; International Fund for Agricultural Development; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Environment Programme (see separate entries); International Finance Corporation; United Nations Centre for Science and Technology; United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations; United Nations Disaster Relief Organization; United Nations Fund for Population Activities; United Nations Institute for Disarmament and Research; United Nations University; World Census Programme. Compiles statistics; collects, analyzes, and publishes data. Established United Nations Day, Oct. 24, the anniversary of the day that the United Nations Charter went into effect. Maintains the Dag Hammarskjöld Library in New York, New York, and depository libraries across the United States and Canada. **Committees:** Advisory Committee for the Co-Ordination of Information Systems; Development Planning. **Departments:** International Economic and Social Affairs. **Divisions:** Economic and Social Information. **Affiliated With:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; International Atomic Energy Agency; International Civil Aviation Organization; International Development Association; International Labor Organisation; International Monetary Fund; International Telecommunication Union; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

**Publications:** *Bulletin on Narcotics*, semiannual. Price: \$10/issue; \$20/year. • *CEPAL Review* (in English and Spanish), 3/year. Contains essays and studies focusing on economic trends and implementation of reforms, industrialization, income distribution, technological development and transfer of technology, and monetary systems. Price: \$10/issue; \$18/year. • *Commodity Trade Statistics*, 28/year. Price: \$10/issue; \$180/year. • *CTC Reporter*, semiannual. With supplement. Reports on questions about transnational corporations in a governmental and nongovernmental context. Price: \$10/issue; \$25/year. • *Current Bibliographic Information* (in English and French), monthly. Price: \$10/issue; \$75/year. • *IRPTC Bulletin*, semiannual. Contains information on hazardous chemicals. Price: \$30/issue; \$50/year. • *Monthly Bibliography, Part I* (in English and French), bimonthly. Subject compilation of newly acquired books, official documents, and periodicals. Price: \$10/issue; \$60/year. • *Monthly Bibliography, Part II* (in English and French). Lists selected articles on political, legal, economic, financial, and other questions of the day. Price: \$10/issue; \$60/year. • *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* (in English and French). Covers population, food, trade, production, finance, and national income. Includes quarterly data on regions. Price: \$20/issue; \$180/year. • *Objective Justice*, semiannual. Contains articles on the crucial implications of apartheid, racial discrimination, and colonialism. Price: \$6/issue; \$12/year. • *Permanent Missions to the United Nations*, semiannual. Price: \$10/issue; \$15/year. • *Population and Vital Statistics Report*, quarterly. Price: \$6/issue; \$20/year. • *Statistical Indicators of Short-Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries*, monthly. Price: \$6/issue; \$45/year. • *UNDOC: Current Index*, quarterly. U.N. documents index, with annual cumulative index on microfiche. Price: \$35/issue; \$125/year. • *U.N. Chronicle* (in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish), quarterly. Includes reports on problems related to food, health, nuclear disarmament, world economy, and other issues. Documents each session of the General Assembly. Price: \$4.50/issue; \$14/year. • *Yearbook of the United Nations* (in English and French). • Also issues daily news releases and publishes books and reports; sells souvenir items; committees, councils, departments, institutes, and programs also publish materials.

★16393★ UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (UNA-USA)

485 5th Ave., 2nd Fl.  
New York, NY 10017

Phone: (212) 697-3232

Edward C. Luck, Pres.

**Founded:** 1964. **Members:** 25,000. **Staff:** 55. **Budget:** \$3,300,000. **Local Groups:** 200. **Affiliated Nongovernmental Organizations:** 130. Seeks to strengthen the United Nations (see separate entry) and the role of the United States in the United Nations to prepare it for the challenges of the future. Carries out research and public education programs on the U.N. and other multilateral institutions. Promotes annual nationwide observance of U.N. Day. **Sponsors:** the Multilateral Project, which seeks to mobilize an influential segment of the American public in support of certain multilateral initiatives and encourage the implementation of its recommendations; the U.S.-Soviet Parallel - Studies Project, which facilitates communication between the two countries and China and Japan by sponsoring exchanges; the Corporate Council for International Policy, which keeps the business community aware of the national and international issues effecting it; the Economic Policy Council, which develops policy recommendations on the economic issues effecting the U.S., in cooperation with both management and labor. **Telecommunications Services:** Fax, (212)682-9185. **Committees:** Policy Studies; WFUNA. **Programs:** Major Powers in East Asia. **Affiliated With:** Conference of U.N. Representatives, UN-U.S.A.; World Federation of United Nations Associations. **Absorbed:** (1965) Conference Group of U.S. National Organizations on the United Nations. **Formed By Merger Of:** American Association for the United Nations (founded 1945) and United States Committee for the United Nations (founded 1948).

**Publications:** *Annual Report*. • *The Inter Dependent*, bimonthly. Newspaper. • *Issues Before the General Assembly*, annual. • *Washington Weekly Report*. • Also publishes *Delegates' Guide for Model UNs*, fact sheets on U.N. issues, teaching materials, and reports.

**Convention/Meeting:** periodic.

**UNITED NATIONS:** Also See Index

★16394★ INSTITUTE OF URBAN LIFE (Urban Affairs) (IUL)

1 E. Superior  
Chicago, IL 60611

Phone: (312) 787-7525

Ed Marciniak, Pres.

**Founded:** 1962. Not an association. Performs contract studies on a nonprofit basis on economic, social, and political problems of urban areas. Provides technical assistance to nonprofit inner-city institutions and groups on their urban-related concerns.

**Publications:** *Directory of Community Organizations in Chicago*, annual. • Has also published *Reclaiming the Inner City, Chicago's Near North Revitalization Confronts Cabrini-Green, Reversing Urban Decline, Reviving an Inner City Community: The Drama of Urban Change in Chicago's East Humboldt Park*, and *Non-Profits with Hard Hats: Building Affordable Housing*.

★16395★ NATIONAL URBAN COALITION (Urban Affairs) (NUC)

8601 Georgia Ave., Ste. 500  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Phone: (301) 495-4999

Ramona H. Edelin, Ph.D., CEO

**Founded:** 1967. **Staff:** 25. **Budget:** \$1,800,000. **Local Groups:** 40. **Nonmembership.** Seeks to improve the quality of life and opportunity for the disadvantaged in urban areas through the combined efforts of leaders among minorities, business, labor, local government, women, youth, and religion. Operates Say Yes to a Youngster's Future Program, which works to increase the participation of Blacks, Hispanics, Native Americans, and females in science, math, and computer education. Provides programs for at-risk minority youth in the areas of science and mathematics; operates AIDS education and information demonstration program for black teenagers in Washington, DC. Conducts advocacy on behalf of cities and the least advantaged residents of urban areas. Conducts Urban Journalism Competition; bestows awards to individuals who perform outstanding service for urban communities. **Computerized Services:** National Education Information Exchange data base. **Telecommunications Services:** Fax, (301)587-0868. **Departments:** Education. **Task Forces:** Say Yes to a Youngster's Future; Urban Health; Urban Housing. **Absorbed:** (1968) States Urban Action Center. **Formed By Merger Of:** American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods, Urban America (founded 1965 by the merger of American Planning Civic Association, founded 1897, and ACTION Council for Better Cities, founded 1954; was also known as ACTION, Inc.), and Urban Coalition (founded 1967).

**Publications:** *Urban Education Exchange*, quarterly.

**Convention/Meeting:** annual conference - always spring.

★16396★ NATIONAL URBAN/RURAL FELLOWS (Urban Affairs) (NU/RF)

55 W. 44th St., Ste. 600  
New York, NY 10036

Phone: (212) 921-9400

Luis Alvarez, Pres.

**Founded:** 1985. **Fellows:** 530. **Staff:** 2. **Budget:** \$1,800,000. Program designed to make top leadership opportunities in government and rural development available to minority group members. Recipients of the 14-month fellowships are selected competitively and must be U.S. citizens who: have a bachelor's degree or equivalent experience in solving urban or rural problems; have at least three years of employment experience in an administrative or economic development capacity; have demonstrated ability, leadership

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qualities, and a commitment to the solution of urban or rural problems. Program is aimed at meeting the need for competent urban and rural administrators, particularly minority group members and women, by combining a nine month, on-the-job assignment as special assistant to an experienced practitioner with several kinds of academic work. A master's degree in public administration or regional planning/rural development is awarded to qualified fellows at the end of the fellowship. **Telecommunications Services:** Fax, (212)921-9572. **Committees:** Application Selection; Oral Interview. **Formed By Merger Of:** National Urban Fellows (founded 1969) and National Rural Fellows (founded 1979).

**Publications:** *Annual Report*. • *Bio/Directory of Class*, annual. **Price:** Free. **Advertising:** not accepted. • Also publishes informational brochures. **Convention/Meeting:** annual midyear conference.

★16397★ TRUST, INC./THE CHICAGO COUNCIL ON URBAN AFFAIRS

6 N. Michigan Ave., Ste. 1308 Chicago, IL 60602  
 Phone: (312) 782-3511  
 Ann Seng, Pres.  
**Founded:** 1969. **Members:** 500. **Staff:** 5. **Budget:** \$534,000. Organizes monthly meetings that serve as neutral forums for discussion by representatives of over 600 businesses, governmental agencies, and public interest organizations of such issues as health care, housing, transportation, criminal justice, energy-environment, education, and economic development. Primary emphasis is on cross-interest-group communication and broad public participation in public policy decision-making. Conducts in-depth research projects on topics including economic development and neighborhood job creation. Bestows awards. TRUST stands for To Reshape Urban Systems Together. **Telecommunications Services:** Fax, (312)782-0748. **Formerly:** (1970) Congress on Population and Environment; (1987) TRUST, Inc.

**Publications:** *One City*, bimonthly. Magazine includes articles on issues that concern ethnic groups of Chicago, IL, and issues concerning them. **Price:** Included in membership dues. **Advertising:** not accepted. • Also publishes study project reports.

★16398★ URBAN INSTITUTE (Urban Affairs) (UI)

2100 M St. NW Washington, DC 20037  
 Phone: (202) 833-7200  
 William Gorham, Pres.  
**Founded:** 1968. **Staff:** 150. **Budget:** \$13,000,000. **Nonmembership.** Founded to meet the need for an independent, broadly based, research organization to conduct studies and propose solutions to the nation's social and economic problems. Works closely with government officials and administrators to improve decisions and performance by providing better information and analytic tools. Is linked with economic and social researchers in government, universities, and other research organizations. Aims to translate research findings into forms that can be readily understood and used. Maintains library of 32,000 volumes on social science topics. **Telecommunications Services:** Fax, (202)223-3043.

**Publications:** *Annual Report*. • *Policy and Research Report*, 3/year. • Also publishes reports, books, and research papers.

★16399★ URBAN LAND FOUNDATION (Urban Affairs) (ULF)

625 Indiana Ave. NW, Ste. 322 Washington, DC 20004-2906  
 Phone: (202) 624-7130  
 Rick Ventura, Exec.V.Pres.  
**Founded:** 1970. **Nonmembership.** To fund research and education programs to address and resolve issues and policies that affect land use planning and development. **Affiliated With:** ULI - The Urban Land Institute. **Formerly:** Urban Land Research Foundation. **Publications:** none. **Convention/Meeting:** semiannual.

**URBAN AFFAIRS:** Also See Community Development, Community Improvement; Also See Index

★16400★ ACADEMIC COMMITTEE ON SOVIET JEWRY (USSR) (ACSJ)

c/o Dr. Harris O. Schoenberg 345 E. 46th St. New York, NY 10017  
 Phone: (212) 557-9013  
 Dr. Harris O. Schoenberg, Sec.  
**Founded:** 1967. **Members:** 10,000. To alert and mobilize the academic community on the plight of Soviet Jewry. Sponsors academic conferences. **Publications:** Scholarly publications and reprints.

★16401★ ACTION FOR SOVIET JEWRY (USSR) (ASJ)

24 Crescent St., Ste. 306 Waltham, MA 02154  
 Phone: (617) 893-2331  
 Judith K. Patkin, Exec.Dir.  
**Founded:** 1975. **Members:** 3000. **Staff:** 6. Synagogues and interested individuals; membership is concentrated in New England and upper New York state area, but group operates on a national level. Primary purpose is to work toward the emigration of Jews from the USSR, and provide those Jews with religious, cultural, moral, and financial support. Sponsors and facilitates correspondence between American Jews and refuseniks (Soviet citizens who have been denied exit visas); publicizes and protests the plight of Soviet Jews. Informs elected officials and encourages them to deal with issues regarding the human rights of Soviet Jews; urges legislators to support refusenik family and legislative activity regarding Soviet Jews; also

reports on events in the USSR affecting refuseniks and humanrights of Soviet Jews. Offers aid to Soviet Jewish emigres with family and friends in the USSR; facilitates travel for American Jews who wish to visit refuseniks in the USSR. Provides materials and suggestions on celebrating Bar/Bat Mitzvah "twinning" (whereby an American Jewish youth and a refusenik youth simultaneously celebrate their coming of age and are thereby symbolically linked). Maintains Telegram Bank. **Telecommunications Services:** Fax, (617)647-9474. **Affiliated With:** Union of Councils for Soviet Jews. **Formerly:** (1988) Medical Mobilization for Soviet Jewry.

**Publications:** *Soviet Jewry Report*, periodic. • Also publishes *A Mini-Guide to Adopting a Refusenik Family* and other brochures. **Convention/Meeting:** semiannual.

★16402★ COALITION TO FREE SOVIET JEWS (USSR) (CFSJ)

8 W. 40th St., Ste. 1510 New York, NY 10018  
 Phone: (212) 354-1316  
 Rabbi Haskel L. Lookstein, Chm.  
**Founded:** 1971. **Members:** 85. Organizations working to gain permission for Jews in the Soviet Union to emigrate to Israel and be reunited with their families. Supports and facilitates religious freedom and cultural education for Soviet Jews who cannot or do not wish to emigrate. Educates the American public about the problems of Soviet Jews via meetings, press conferences, private interventions, advertisements, demonstrations, and rallies. Operates speakers' bureau. Activities are centered in the New York City area. **Formerly:** (1985) Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry. **Publications:** *Lifelines*, every 4-6 weeks. Newsletter. **Convention/Meeting:** periodic.

★16403★ COMMITTEE OF 21 (USSR)

c/o Congressional Human Rights Caucus House Annex II, Rm. 590 Washington, DC 20515  
 Phone: (202) 226-4040  
 Alexandra Arriaga, Co-Dir.  
**Founded:** 1985. **Members:** 25. Congresswomen, women Senators, and wives of congressmen who share a concern for victims of human rights abuses worldwide. Sends letters of support to prisoners of conscience and makes appeals to the leaders of countries that perpetrate human rights abuses. Congressional wives encourage their husbands to speak out on human rights issues. Cooperates with other organizations sharing similar goals. Operates school outreach program enabling high school classes in the U.S. to "adopt" a prisoner of conscience. Maintains archive of materials on the status of prisoners of conscience. **Affiliated With:** Congressional Human Rights Caucus. **Publications:** *Press Release*, periodic. **Convention/Meeting:** periodic; also holds periodic press conference.

★16404★ CONGRESSIONAL COALITION FOR SOVIET JEWS (USSR)

(CCSJ) 1522 K St. NW, Ste. 1100 Washington, DC 20005  
 Phone: (202) 898-2500  
 Martin Wenache, Exec. Dir.  
**Founded:** 1984. **Members:** 330. Senators and representatives united to encourage world governments to continue their support on behalf of Soviet Jews. Promotes the idea that freedom of religious and cultural expression and the right to leave the Soviet Union are essential for a meaningful relationship between the U.S. and USSR. Objectives are: to coordinate efforts in Congress and inform lawmakers and their staffs of recent developments in the Soviet Union; to maintain the support of world opinion and assure Soviet Jews that they are remembered by people in the U.S. Encourages members to "adopt" refusenik families by cosponsoring and cosigning letters and congressional resolutions that promote emigration of Soviet Jews. (Refuseniks are individuals who have been refused visas to emigrate from the USSR.) Maintains speakers' bureau. Supported by National Conference on Soviet Jewry (see separate entry). **Publications:** *Newsletter*, periodic. • Also publishes brochure. **Convention/Meeting:** periodic conference.

★16405★ CONGRESSIONAL WIVES FOR SOVIET JEWRY (USSR)

(CWSJ) 1522 K St. NW, Ste. 1100 Washington, DC 20005  
 Phone: (202) 898-2500  
 Mrs. Henry Jackson, Founding Chm.  
**Founded:** 1978. **Members:** 150. Spouses of members of the U.S. Congress. Purpose is to provide support for alleviating oppression of Jews in the USSR. Sends telegrams and letters to U.S. and Soviet officials; maintains contact with refuseniks in the Soviet Union and members of their families who have emigrated. (Refuseniks are Soviet citizens who have been refused exit visas by the Soviet government.) Seeks to bring issues to international attention. Sponsors educational events for congressional spouses, such as briefings and seminars. Conducts informational mailings; maintains liaison with the National Conference on Soviet Jewry (see separate entry). Maintains library and speakers' bureau. **Publications:** Reports and pamphlets. **Convention/Meeting:** annual conference.

No. 43. Social an

No. 61. Households—States: 1980 and 1990

No. 63. Living Arrangements of P

(As of March, except labor or with their family)

(As of April 1. For definition of household, see text, section 1)

(As of March. Based on Current Population Survey of March 1990. On post, but excludes other Ar

CHARACTERISTIC

HOUSEHOLDS		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
Number (1,000)	Percent change, 1980-90	1980	1990
U.S.	14.4	2.75	2.63
<b>Total persons</b>			
Under 5 years old			
5-14 years old			
15-64 years old			
65 years old and over			
<b>YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED</b>			
<b>Persons 25 years old and over</b>			
Elementary: 0-8 years			
High school: 1-3 years			
4 years			
College: 1-3 years			
4 years or more			
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS<sup>2</sup></b>			
<b>Civilians 16 years old and over</b>			
Civilian labor force			
Employed			
Unemployed			
Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>			
Not in labor force			
<b>FAMILY TYPE</b>			
<b>Total families</b>			
With own children			
Married couple			
With own children			
Female householder, no spouse present			
With own children			
Male householder, no spouse present			
With own children			
<b>FAMILY INCOME IN PREVIOUS YEAR IN CONSTANT (1988) DOLLARS</b>			
<b>Total families</b>			
Less than \$5,000			
\$5,000-\$9,999			
\$10,000-\$14,999			
\$15,000-\$24,999			
\$25,000-\$34,999			
\$35,000-\$49,999			
\$50,000 or more			
Median income (dol.) <sup>5</sup>			
<b>POVERTY<sup>6</sup></b>			
Families below poverty level			
Persons below poverty level			
<b>HOUSING TENURE</b>			
<b>Total occupied units</b>			
Owner-occupied			
Renter-occupied			
No cash rent			
X Not applicable. <sup>1</sup> Incl. Earnings, January issues. <sup>2</sup> definition of median, see Guid			
Source: Except as noted, 162 and 166.			

REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	HOUSEHOLDS		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD		REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	HOUSEHOLDS		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	Number (1,000)	Percent change, 1980-90	1980	1990		Number (1,000)	Percent change, 1980-90	1980	1990
U.S.	80,390	14.4	2.75	2.63	DC	253	1.4	2.40	2.40
Northeast	17,471	8.0	2.74	2.61	VA	1,863	23.0	2.77	2.77
N.E.	4,382	13.3	2.74	2.58	WV	686	0.3	2.79	2.79
ME	395	17.7	2.75	2.58	NC	2,043	23.2	2.78	2.78
NH	323	27.1	2.75	2.62	SC	1,030	22.1	2.93	2.93
VT	178	18.1	2.75	2.57	GA	1,872	26.4	2.84	2.84
MA	2,033	10.5	2.72	2.58	FL	3,744	37.1	2.55	2.55
RI	339	12.6	2.70	2.55	E.S.C.	5,051	11.9	2.83	2.83
CT	1,094	12.5	2.76	2.59	KY	1,263	9.2	2.82	2.82
M.A.	13,109	6.3	2.74	2.62	TN	1,619	14.5	2.77	2.77
NY	6,340	4.7	2.70	2.63	AL	1,342	12.3	2.84	2.84
NJ	2,549	9.7	2.84	2.70	MS	827	10.2	2.97	2.97
PA	4,220	6.5	2.74	2.57	W.S.C.	8,276	16.8	2.80	2.80
Midwest	20,859	7.0	2.75	2.60	AR	816	9.2	2.74	2.74
E.N.C.	14,654	6.4	2.78	2.63	LA	1,412	6.2	2.91	2.91
OH	3,834	6.6	2.76	2.59	OK	1,119	7.8	2.62	2.62
IN	1,927	7.2	2.77	2.61	TX	4,929	23.2	2.82	2.82
IL	4,045	3.9	2.76	2.65	West	15,574	21.6	2.71	2.71
MI	3,195	7.0	2.84	2.66	Mt.	3,986	26.3	2.73	2.73
W.N.C.	6,205	8.3	2.68	2.55	MT	284	7.9	2.79	2.79
MN	1,445	14.0	2.74	2.58	ID	324	11.3	2.85	2.85
IA	1,053	1.1	2.68	2.52	WY	166	1.9	2.78	2.78
MO	1,793	9.4	2.67	2.54	CO	1,061	20.8	2.89	2.89
ND	228	5.8	2.75	2.55	NM	441	22.9	2.80	2.80
SD	243	6.8	2.74	2.59	AZ	957	43.0	2.79	2.79
NE	571	5.4	2.66	2.54	UT	449	19.8	3.20	3.20
KS	872	8.3	2.62	2.53	NV	304	53.2	2.68	2.68
South	26,406	20.1	2.77	2.61	Pac.	11,587	20.0	2.61	2.61
S.A.	13,160	25.4	2.73	2.56	WA	1,541	21.5	2.60	2.60
DE	207	19.5	2.79	2.61	OR	992	11.3	2.68	2.68
MD	1,461	19.7	2.82	2.67	CA	8,630	20.3	2.93	2.93
					AK	131	43.7	2.93	2.93
					HI	294	21.2	3.15	3.15

REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	HOUSEHOLDS		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD		REGION, DIVISION, AND STATE	HOUSEHOLDS		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	Number (1,000)	Percent change, 1980-90	1980	1990		Number (1,000)	Percent change, 1980-90	1980	1990
U.S.	80,390	14.4	2.75	2.63	DC	253	1.4	2.40	2.40
Northeast	17,471	8.0	2.74	2.61	VA	1,863	23.0	2.77	2.77
N.E.	4,382	13.3	2.74	2.58	WV	686	0.3	2.79	2.79
ME	395	17.7	2.75	2.58	NC	2,043	23.2	2.78	2.78
NH	323	27.1	2.75	2.62	SC	1,030	22.1	2.93	2.93
VT	178	18.1	2.75	2.57	GA	1,872	26.4	2.84	2.84
MA	2,033	10.5	2.72	2.58	FL	3,744	37.1	2.55	2.55
RI	339	12.6	2.70	2.55	E.S.C.	5,051	11.9	2.83	2.83
CT	1,094	12.5	2.76	2.59	KY	1,263	9.2	2.82	2.82
M.A.	13,109	6.3	2.74	2.62	TN	1,619	14.5	2.77	2.77
NY	6,340	4.7	2.70	2.63	AL	1,342	12.3	2.84	2.84
NJ	2,549	9.7	2.84	2.70	MS	827	10.2	2.97	2.97
PA	4,220	6.5	2.74	2.57	W.S.C.	8,276	16.8	2.80	2.80
Midwest	20,859	7.0	2.75	2.60	AR	816	9.2	2.74	2.74
E.N.C.	14,654	6.4	2.78	2.63	LA	1,412	6.2	2.91	2.91
OH	3,834	6.6	2.76	2.59	OK	1,119	7.8	2.62	2.62
IN	1,927	7.2	2.77	2.61	TX	4,929	23.2	2.82	2.82
IL	4,045	3.9	2.76	2.65	West	15,574	21.6	2.71	2.71
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AGE AND SEX	ALL RACE:	
	Total (1,000)	Percent
	Alone	With spouse
<b>Total persons</b>	190,052	11.9
Under 5 years old	17,622	0.9
5-14 years old	18,274	6.4
15-64 years old	43,873	8.5
65 years old and over	35,873	7.1
1 years old	24,622	9.6
2 years old	21,399	14.5
3 years old	29,022	30.5
4 years old	17,747	24.5
5 years old and over	11,276	39.9
6 years old	91,033	10.1
7 years old	8,869	7.2
8 years old	6,939	7.2
9 years old	21,481	11.6
10 years old	17,681	10.6
11 years old	11,917	9.2
12 years old	10,088	10.7
13 years old	12,078	15.9
14 years old	7,880	13.3
15 years old and over	4,199	20.7
16 years old	90,019	13.6
17 years old	8,754	0.7
18 years old	9,336	5.6
19 years old	21,777	7.4
20 years old	18,183	6.0
21 years old	12,705	10.0
22 years old	11,311	17.9
23 years old	18,844	40.9
24 years old	9,867	33.5
25 years old and over	7,077	51.2

1990 Census Note: The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The United States Department of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, not later than July 15, 1991.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, press release CB91-155.

Includes other races not shown separately.

No. 62. Households, 1980 and 1989, and Persons in Households, 1989, by Type of Household and Presence of Children

No. 64. Householder and Marital Status

(As of March. Based on Current Population Survey; see headnote, table 56. Minus sign (-) indicates decrease)

(In thousands, except per

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD AND PRESENCE OF CHILDREN	HOUSEHOLDS				PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS, 1989	
	Number (1,000)		Change, 1980-1989		Number (1,000)	Percent distribution
	1980	1989	Number (1,000)	Percent		
<b>Total households</b>	80,776	82,830	12,054	14.9	100.0	243,363
Family households	59,550	65,837	6,287	10.8	73.7	210,405
With own children under 18	31,022	32,322	1,300	4.2	38.4	126,672
Without own children under 18	28,528	33,515	4,987	17.5	35.3	83,733
Married couple family	49,112	52,100	2,988	5.7	60.8	168,628
With own children under 18	24,981	24,735	-246	-0.9	30.9	102,160
Without own children under 18	24,151	27,365	3,214	13.3	29.9	66,468
Female householder, no spouse present	1,733	2,847	1,114	64.3	2.1	3.1
With own children under 18	910	1,379	469	51.5	1.2	3,632
Without own children under 18	823	1,468	645			

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 9, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

The Washington Hilton Hotel  
Washington, D.C.

11:36 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Glenda, thank you so much for that kind introduction. And to all of you -- and may I salute the members of Congress that have been with us here -- let me say good morning to them, and please do us right up on Capitol Hill. (Laughter.) My greetings to all the special guests here at the head table; to Don Borut and Wallace Stickney, who is with us.

Let me just say that I'm very pleased to join you today. I enjoyed -- Glenda referred to it -- I enjoyed speaking to you over the television hookup in December -- it's much better face to face. And I hear that you have had a very energetic, very well attended series of meetings. And I salute your leadership, present leadership; and then, of course, an old former colleague of mine -- or, put it this way -- a still young, but former colleague of mine in the House of Representatives who will be your leader -- what, starting next November, is it -- Don Frazier.

In January, as Glenda said, I had a follow-up meeting with ten of your members. And like your organization as a whole, they represented a broad cross section of urban America's leadership -- Republicans and Democrats, liberals, conservatives, officials from large and small and mid-sized cities.

And, of course, we're all concerned -- all of us here -- about the big issues -- jobs and family, and world peace. And even so, I was struck at this meeting by the unanimity of the message that your members wanted to deliver. It can't be repeated often enough in Washington, or any state capitol or any city hall. Your message was simply this: the enormous problems facing cities today -- from infant mortality to high dropout rates to runaway crime -- are partly, at least, symptoms of one larger problem, the deterioration of the American family.

Now, I understand the breadth of the issues that you deal with daily, poverty to potholes to property taxes. And in addressing myself to this one subject, I don't want you to think that we are less concerned about these enormous problems you face every day.

But this morning, I would like to discuss that same serious issue that you all raised with me: the family. The restoration of the American family is at the heart of much of what we have done these last three years.

Leaving aside for a moment the enormous costs -- the wasted human resources or the billions spent to repair the damage of broken homes -- family breakdown ultimately endangers our position in a world increasingly driven by economic competition.

MORE

Certainly, the integrity of the family is critical on its own merit. As Barbara Bush, my favorite philosopher, says, "What goes on at the White House is not nearly as important as what goes on in your house." And there's a lot of truth in that. But particularly at a time when our efforts must focus on economic growth, the family's disintegration endangers -- for all of us -- our ability to create and to preserve jobs, and to create an economy open to participation by all our citizens.

So we must start with a clear-eyed look at what is really happening to the family in American communities today -- not just in poor urban neighborhoods, but all across America. And then we've got to look inside ourselves, to establish the principles that will shape our approach. And then we must act.

The urgency is clear. We all know the statistics -- perhaps you know them better than most Americans -- the dreary drumbeat that tells of family breakdown. Today, one out of every four American children is born out of wedlock; in some areas the illegitimacy rate tops 80 percent. A quarter of our children grow up in households headed by a single parent. More than two million are called latch-key kids -- who come home from school each afternoon to an empty house. And a large number of our children grow up without the love of parents at all, with nobody knowing their name.

We know from experience the consequences of family decline. Neglected children are more susceptible to the lure of crime and drugs, they're more likely to have poor health, drop out of school early, more likely to lead a life without hope.

Each of you is in a position to know the human costs that these statistics can only dimly sketch. You know, as I do, that for every blip on a chart or dot on a graph, there is a human story to tell, and too often the story is a tragedy.

About 10 days ago, I was in Bear County, Texas, in San Antonio, meeting with Latin American leaders to intensify our war on drugs. And while there, I saw a front-page story in the San Antonio Light. A cabdriver had been murdered last September -- another act of random, selfless violence -- and his murderer had just been found guilty.

But what was truly horrifying -- what would horrify any American -- was this: the murder of a 12-year-old boy. And as the deputies took the boy from the courtroom, according to the newspaper story, they had trouble fitting him with shackles and handcuffs, so slender were his wrists. This youngster was four feet tall, not yet a teenager, but now a convicted murderer.

The drumbeat continues: two teenagers shot dead in a New York public school -- an LSD ring busted up in an affluent Northern Virginia suburb -- or the harrowing stories of runaway kids and the horrors that befall them.

I know that almost all of you could tell stories equally distressing -- stories from your neighborhoods in your cities where the unthinkable has become the commonplace. I am sure that many of you here took office with high confidence in the power to solve these problems, only to discover -- sooner rather than later, I suspect -- that they were far more stubborn than we could imagine. Let's not forget that the trials our citizens face each and every day were generations in the making. We can't expect change overnight. But make no mistake: Change will come because change simply must come.

Let's face it. We can only change things if we work in common purpose. We must call a cease-fire in the war of words that too often consumes us. Casting blame brings no solutions. Nor will questioning each other's motives. We have got to focus every ounce

of our energy to turn back this assault upon the American family and act as one nation to defend and strengthen it. As public servants, we must never forget that the best Department of HHS -- of Health and Human Services -- is, indeed, the family. In restoring the family, we restore to coming generations the values, the sense of right and wrong, the will and confidence to succeed that only a family can provide a child. And in doing this, we will reinvigorate our cities and our communities as well.

We needn't look far for principles to guide us. They are old home truths: Rely on what works -- discard what doesn't. Never be afraid to innovate. Remember that government closest to the people responds best to the needs of the people. And let's not forget this as a guiding principle: If people are to be responsible, they must be given responsibility.

The government's first duty is like that of the physician: Do no harm. But the fact is, with the best of intentions, many past government policies have worked against the institution of the family, undermined young people's desire to marry and stay married, to provide for their children, to plan for their future.

As a practical matter, doing no harm means in part that we ensure parents retain the authority to make the big decisions for their families. This doesn't absolve parents of responsibility; it's just the opposite.

Even if we're able to reform our education system -- and I am determined that the federal government assist all of you in every way in revolutionizing the education system -- but even if we are, parents must still read to their children. The point is that government harms the family when it restricts its autonomy or usurps the authority of responsible parents.

Let me give you another example. Those of us in government can never plausibly claim to fight for families if we insist that government, not parents, must choose who cares for their children. So two years ago our administration waged a fight in Congress over this very issue, and we won. We kept choice of child care out of the hands of government and put it where it belongs -- in the hands of parents.

And now we're engaged in a similar fight, over whether parents should have the right to choose their children's schools. We know the benefits of competition; it is the linchpin of American prosperity. And competition among schools will be the linchpin of education excellence, too. From Minnesota to Milwaukee to East Harlem -- school choice works. (Applause.)

But you see, it's important for other reasons: It restores authority and responsibility to parents. And just as it makes our schools accountable, it also makes parents accountable for the decisions they make. Not only in child care and school choice, but in other areas as well; a key to healing the American family will be restoring parental authority and accountability.

Another example: The initiative that we call HOPE -- H-O-P-E. It took more than a year to get that program through Congress and another year to get even partial funding for it. But HOPE will be crucial to our success by offering low-income families a greater opportunity to own their own homes. HOPE is based on a simple principle: To survive, people need the intangible values of dignity and self-respect. Government can't provide those. But homeownership can. An education can. A job can. And being part of a family can.

The federal government has a positive role in preserving the family, and we welcome that role. It's guided the decisions that we make every single day. Since 1989, for example, we have more than doubled the funding for the program that I bet everybody in this room supports, Head Start. A program that brings children and parents into the classroom, strengthens family ties and reinforces parental responsibility. For the first time in the program's history, we can support now Head Start for all eligible four-year-old children whose parents choose to have them participate.

There are many other examples. We've increased the earned income tax credit for low-income families. And since '89, we've increased the funding for WIC, the supplementary food program for Women, Infants and Children, by 47 percent to \$2.8 billion next year. We've increased other nutrition programs by similar percentages. And this year federal support for childhood immunization grants will top \$340 million, an increase of 18 percent over last year's level.

So all told, funding for children's programs -- from nutrition, education to foster care and child immunization -- has increased 66 percent since we took office.

But, look, we will never measure -- and I think you all would be the first to agree with this -- we would never measure our compassion simply in dollars spent. We will measure it by results. The test will be the health and happiness of our children and, most important of all, the sense of well-being and self-reliance instilled by our families. Our administration has targeted funding to programs that efficiently fulfill government's role in supporting families and keeping them together, programs that work for the family.

Yet, at the same time, we must face another fact. Government can sometimes be a burden as well as a boon. Over the past 40 years, the child tax exemption has lagged far behind the soaring costs of child-rearing. And I have asked Congress to increase the exemption by \$500 per child. For a family with four children that's an increase of \$2000. And it's a crucial first step toward redressing the imbalance, and it's what we can afford to do right now.

And now I come to perhaps the most crucial matter of all. One that concerns you all. We must reform our nation's welfare system. Americans are the most generous people on Earth, but they want to see -- and they are entitled to see -- some relationship between welfare and work. Welfare must never be what Franklin Delano Roosevelt warned it might become, "a subtle destroyer of the spirit." It is not meant to be a way of life or a family legacy passed from one generation to the next. Welfare can eat away at the ties that bind a family together.

And state and local governments are undertaking the brave work of reform -- Learnfare in Wisconsin; REACH, Realizing Economic Achievement in New Jersey; Washington State's FIP -- Family Independence Program. These are all demonstration projects that we support. And my administration is committed to reform and we are acting now on waivers, to loosen up on waivers, to waive unnecessary red tape that impedes reform.

There's no hidden agenda here. This administration, the mayors, the state leaders who press for drastic reform of welfare aren't modern-day Scrooges chiseling one more dime out of some poor family. Democrat or Republican, California, New Jersey, federal or state -- in our heart of hearts, we really believe reforming, reforming the welfare system is the best way to serve people. Break this sorry cycle of despair. Give people real hope. And we're going to keep on trying to do just that because every single American deserves to believe in the American Dream.

Today with family as the center I've highlighted the role of government -- both positive and negative -- because we're men and women of government. But let's never forget the work of private Americans dedicating themselves to the voluntary service of others, who create an environment where families can flourish. Each is a Point of Light, offering service with no thought of reward, though the reward will be reaped by every single American.

And let me be very clear: When I talk about Points of Light, they are not a substitute for the good that government can do, but it's more this -- we will simply not solve our most pressing problems without the dedication of those Points of Light, of those volunteers. And I urge all of you, when you return to your cities, to do all in you power to encourage these caring men and women, to make yours a community of light.

In my State of the Union address, I announced that we would soon institute a Commission on America's Urban Families. Your executive board of directors or whatever group it was -- I've never been sure with whom I was dealing -- but they were all big shots, believe me -- (laughter) -- came together. And their work will be one result of my meetings in January with some of your leaders.

And I have asked Governor Ashcroft of Missouri, a very caring man, Annette Strauss, the former May of Dallas, a very able woman who also cares deeply, to lead the Commission and fulfill its mandate: To identify those government programs, at all levels, that weaken or strengthen urban families; to analyze ways to improve private efforts to strengthen urban families; and to recommend new policies to help families in our cities.

I am convinced that we can correct our mistakes, that we can learn from our failures and build on our successes. I do not exaggerate when I say that the future of America depends on our efforts. The family is the irreducible unit of comfort and love, and from families radiate neighborhoods, from neighborhoods come towns and cities, and their health determines the health of our country, for better or for worse. And, like you, I am committed to making our health whole, and to ensuring that our cities, as Theodore Parker said, "remain the fireplaces of America, radiating warmth and light against the darkness."

Thank you all very much for giving me this opportunity to visit with you today. And my God bless our great country. Thank you so much.

END

11:56 A.M. EST

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 9, 1992

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT  
TO THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

The Washington Hilton Hotel  
Washington, D.C.

11:36 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Glenda, thank you so much for that kind introduction. And to all of you -- and may I salute the members of Congress that have been with us here -- let me say good morning to them, and please do us right up on Capitol Hill. (Laughter.) My greetings to all the special guests here at the head table; to Don Borut and Wallace Stickney, who is with us.

Let me just say that I'm very pleased to join you today. I enjoyed -- Glenda referred to it -- I enjoyed speaking to you over the television hookup in December -- it's much better face to face. And I hear that you have had a very energetic, very well attended series of meetings. And I salute your leadership, present leadership; and then, of course, an old former colleague of mine -- or, put it this way -- a still young, but former colleague of mine in the House of Representatives who will be your leader -- what, starting next November, is it -- Don Frazier.

In January, as Glenda said, I had a follow-up meeting with ten of your members. And like your organization as a whole, they represented a broad cross section of urban America's leadership -- Republicans and Democrats, liberals, conservatives, officials from large and small and mid-sized cities.

And, of course, we're all concerned -- all of us here -- about the big issues -- jobs and family, and world peace. And even so, I was struck at this meeting by the unanimity of the message that your members wanted to deliver. It can't be repeated often enough in Washington, or any state capitol or any city hall. Your message was simply this: the enormous problems facing cities today -- from infant mortality to high dropout rates to runaway crime -- are partly, at least, symptoms of one larger problem, the deterioration of the American family.

Now, I understand the breadth of the issues that you deal with daily, poverty to potholes to property taxes. And in addressing myself to this one subject, I don't want you to think that we are less concerned about these enormous problems you face every day.

But this morning, I would like to discuss that same serious issue that you all raised with me: the family. The restoration of the American family is at the heart of much of what we have done these last three years.

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MORE

Certainly, the integrity of the family is critical on its own merit. As Barbara Bush, my favorite philosopher, says, "What goes on at the White House is not nearly as important as what goes on in your house." And there's a lot of truth in that. But particularly at a time when our efforts must focus on economic growth, the family's disintegration endangers -- for all of us -- our ability to create and to preserve jobs, and to create an economy open to participation by all our citizens.

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Even if we're able to reform our education system -- and I am determined that the federal government assist all of you in every way in revolutionizing the education system -- but even if we are, parents must still read to their children. The point is that government harms the family when it restricts its autonomy or usurps the authority of responsible parents.

Let me give you another example. Those of us in government can never plausibly claim to fight for families if we insist that government, not parents, must choose who cares for their children. So two years ago our administration waged a fight in Congress over this very issue, and we won. We kept choice of child care out of the hands of government and put it where it belongs -- in the hands of parents.

And now we're engaged in a similar fight, over whether parents should have the right to choose their children's schools. We know the benefits of competition; it is the linchpin of American prosperity. And competition among schools will be the linchpin of education excellence, too. From Minnesota to Milwaukee to East Harlem -- school choice works. (Applause.)

But you see, it's important for other reasons: It restores authority and responsibility to parents. And just as it makes our schools accountable, it also makes parents accountable for the decisions they make. Not only in child care and school choice, but in other areas as well; a key to healing the American family will be restoring parental authority and accountability.

Another example: The initiative that we call HOPE -- H-O-P-E. It took more than a year to get that program through Congress and another year to get even partial funding for it. But HOPE will be crucial to our success by offering low-income families a greater opportunity to own their own homes. HOPE is based on a simple principle: To survive, people need the intangible values of dignity and self-respect. Government can't provide those. But homeownership can. An education can. A job can. And being part of a family can.

The federal government has a positive role in preserving the family, and we welcome that role. It's guided the decisions that we make every single day. Since 1989, for example, we have more than doubled the funding for the program that I bet everybody in this room supports, Head Start. A program that brings children and parents into the classroom, strengthens family ties and reinforces parental responsibility. For the first time in the program's history, we can support now Head Start for all eligible four-year-old children whose parents choose to have them participate.

There are many other examples. We've increased the earned income tax credit for low-income families. And since '89, we've increased the funding for WIC, the supplementary food program for Women, Infants and Children, by 47 percent to \$2.8 billion next year. We've increased other nutrition programs by similar percentages. And this year federal support for childhood immunization grants will top \$340 million, an increase of 18 percent over last year's level.

So all told, funding for children's programs -- from nutrition, education to foster care and child immunization -- has increased 66 percent since we took office.

But, look, we will never measure -- and I think you all would be the first to agree with this -- we would never measure our compassion simply in dollars spent. We will measure it by results. The test will be the health and happiness of our children and, most important of all, the sense of well-being and self-reliance instilled by our families. Our administration has targeted funding to programs that efficiently fulfill government's role in supporting families and keeping them together, programs that work for the family.

Yet, at the same time, we must face another fact. Government can sometimes be a burden as well as a boon. Over the past 40 years, the child tax exemption has lagged far behind the soaring costs of child-rearing. And I have asked Congress to increase the exemption by \$500 per child. For a family with four children that's an increase of \$2000. And it's a crucial first step toward redressing the imbalance, and it's what we can afford to do right now.

And now I come to perhaps the most crucial matter of all. One that concerns you all. We must reform our nation's welfare system. Americans are the most generous people on Earth, but they want to see -- and they are entitled to see -- some relationship between welfare and work. Welfare must never be what Franklin Delano Roosevelt warned it might become, "a subtle destroyer of the spirit." It is not meant to be a way of life or a family legacy passed from one generation to the next. Welfare can eat away at the ties that bind a family together.

And state and local governments are undertaking the brave work of reform -- Learnfare in Wisconsin; REACH, Realizing Economic Achievement in New Jersey; Washington State's FIP -- Family Independence Program. These are all demonstration projects that we support. And my administration is committed to reform and we are acting now on waivers, to loosen up on waivers, to waive unnecessary red tape that impedes reform.

There's no hidden agenda here. This administration, the mayors, the state leaders who press for drastic reform of welfare aren't modern-day Scrooges chiseling one more dime out of some poor family. Democrat or Republican, California, New Jersey, federal or state -- in our heart of hearts, we really believe reforming, reforming the welfare system is the best way to serve people. Break this sorry cycle of despair. Give people real hope. And we're going to keep on trying to do just that because every single American deserves to believe in the American Dream.

Today with family as the center I've highlighted the role of government -- both positive and negative -- because we're men and women of government. But let's never forget the work of private Americans dedicating themselves to the voluntary service of others, who create an environment where families can flourish. Each is a Point of Light, offering service with no thought of reward, though the reward will be reaped by every single American.

And let me be very clear: When I talk about Points of Light, they are not a substitute for the good that government can do, but it's more this -- we will simply not solve our most pressing problems without the dedication of those Points of Light, of those volunteers. And I urge all of you, when you return to your cities, to do all in your power to encourage these caring men and women, to make yours a community of light.

In my State of the Union address, I announced that we would soon institute a Commission on America's Urban Families. Your executive board of directors or whatever group it was -- I've never been sure with whom I was dealing -- but they were all big shots, believe me -- (laughter) -- came together. And their work will be one result of my meetings in January with some of your leaders.

And I have asked Governor Ashcroft of Missouri, a very caring man, Annette Strauss, the former Mayor of Dallas, a very able woman who also cares deeply, to lead the Commission and fulfill its mandate: To identify those government programs, at all levels, that weaken or strengthen urban families; to analyze ways to improve private efforts to strengthen urban families; and to recommend new policies to help families in our cities.

I am convinced that we can correct our mistakes, that we can learn from our failures and build on our successes. I do not exaggerate when I say that the future of America depends on our efforts. The family is the irreducible unit of comfort and love, and from families radiate neighborhoods, from neighborhoods come towns and cities, and their health determines the health of our country, for better or for worse. And, like you, I am committed to making our health whole, and to ensuring that our cities, as Theodore Parker said, "remain the fireplaces of America, radiating warmth and light against the darkness."

Thank you all very much for giving me this opportunity to visit with you today. And my God bless our great country. Thank you so much.

END

11:56 A.M. EST

*“Membership in NLC is the perfect opportunity for city leaders to learn how to enhance their budget, get the most out of their dollars, and learn how other cities have saved money.”*

*-Larry Cole, Mayor,  
Beaverton, Oregon*

**NLC**

*How cities  
find solutions*



NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, D.C. 20004

202-626-3000



## MEMBERSHIP FORM:

*Join The National League  
of Cities*

*How cities find solutions.*

Please enroll my community as a member of  
the National League of Cities:

Name of Community \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Chief Elected Official's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration of Term of Office \_\_\_\_\_

Manager's Name \_\_\_\_\_

*(Use name of city clerk in non-manager cities)*

Municipal Office Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Population of Community \_\_\_\_\_

Annual Dues (please refer to chart) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Dues payment enclosed.

Please bill.

**Send this form to:**

**Membership Department  
National League of Cities  
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
202-626-3190**

*“Find the  
dollars. It’s  
worth it.”*

*—Glenda Hood,  
Commissioner,  
Orlando, Florida*

**E**ducation. Crime. Drugs. The environment. Budget deficits. Across the country, thousands of municipal leaders are grappling with the same challenges your community faces, and are responding with innovative programs and ideas. Through membership in NLC, you can learn what other cities are doing...which approaches are most effective...and how to put proven solutions to work in your community, without risking costly mistakes. Can your community afford to become a member of NLC? Just review the enclosed information and you'll agree with your colleagues. Today, no city, town, or village can afford not to belong...

# Bring the value of NLC membership home to Y

Only NLC gives mayors and councilmembers the opportunity to tap the experience and ability of municipal leaders nationwide, to get the information and answers necessary for sound decisions, and to become an active part in shaping policies that will determine the success of our communities into the future.

## IMPACT

NLC members participate actively in policy committees that address key areas of concern, such as finance, environmental quality, community development, transportation, and human services. Through your involvement, you can play a leading role in directing the policies and activities of NLC and articulating positions that are vigorously advocated on the national level. In representing local government interests, NLC always works closely with the state municipal leagues — the grassroots organizations that launched the National League of Cities more than 65 years ago. And by attending committee meetings during NLC's two annual conferences, you can get new ideas for programs that will work in your community — ideas about day care programs, recycling, user fees, and more.



## CONTACT

Membership in NLC creates an instant network of people who have the same responsibilities and concerns as you do. At the annual Congressional City Conference in Washington, D.C. and the Congress of Cities, there are limitless opportunities for sharing ideas and insights, and learning what has worked in cities and towns like yours. As a member, you can also become a part of active membership groups, including the Small Cities Council (for cities with a population of 50,000 or less), Women in Municipal Government, Asian-Pacific-American Municipal Officials, the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials, Hispanic Elected Local Officials, and the University Communities Caucus. Every contact can spark a new idea that might work in your community.

## INFORMATION

NLC gives you instant access to products, ideas, facts, and studies from cities and towns of all sizes, coast to coast and throughout the world. Call NLC's Municipal Reference Service for information on specific ordinances, actions, and programs at work in other communities; use NLC's online database to research programs and facilities already up-and-running elsewhere; turn to *Nation's Cities Weekly* and other NLC publications for reports on NLC studies and national-level action; attend exhibits at the Congress of Cities for products geared to municipal improvement; or call your NLC state liaison for vendors of products and

**OUR city.**

and

services that might help your city. With NLC, the information you need is right at hand — saving your community endless time and dollars.

**“**Become a member of NLC and you will discover practical ideas and programs that have already been tested, saving you the time of developing programs from scratch and the expense of ideas that don't work out.**”**

— Nancy Brigden,  
Councilmember,  
Greeley, Colorado

## GROWTH

NLC offers a variety of resources to help your community develop its most important resource — its people. Workshops, seminars, publications, and information services are geared to providing municipal elected and appointed officials with practical techniques and effective new ideas for getting the job done. And as part of NLC's nationwide network of state municipal league and city leaders, every official involved in your community can develop a broader perspective on governance — a perspective that can add value, energy, and direction to the work they do.

## SAVINGS

NLC membership can contribute so much to your effectiveness and the success of your city. Please review the enclosed rate chart, and complete the attached application form.

You'll see...membership in the NLC is the smartest investment a community can make.

## MEMBERSHIP DUES

*Join The National League  
of Cities*

*How cities find solutions.*

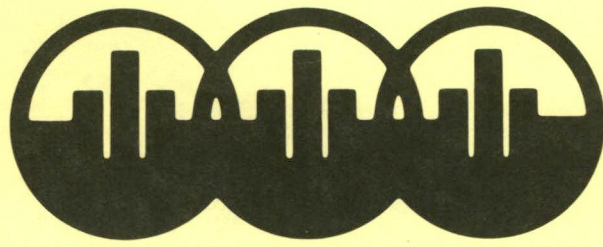
<b>Population Range</b>	<b>Dues Amount</b>
Under 10,000	725
10,001–20,000	968
20,001–30,000	1,209
30,001–40,000	2,118
40,001–50,000	2,477
50,001–60,000	2,902
60,001–70,000	3,506
70,001–80,000	3,867
80,001–90,000	4,350
90,001–100,000	5,077

*For rate information for cities with populations of more than 100,000, please contact NLC's Membership Department.*

**“**NLC membership pays for itself in cost-saving, efficient ideas.**”**

— Sharpe James, Mayor,  
Newark, New Jersey





**NATIONAL  
LEAGUE  
OF  
CITIES**

**Direct Members**

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**February 1992**

## ALABAMA

Alabama League of Municipalities	
Adamsville	4,161
Alabaster	14,732
Albertville	14,507
Anniston	26,623
Athens	16,901
Atmore	8,046
Auburn	33,830
Bay Minette	7,168
Bessemer	33,497
Birmingham	265,968
Brent	2,776
Brewton	5,885
Brighton	4,518
Clanton	7,669
Cullman	13,367
Daleville	6,000
Daphne	11,290
Decatur	48,761
Dothan	53,589
Enterprise	20,123
Fairfield	12,200
Fairhope	8,485
Foley	4,937
Fort Payne	11,838
Gadsden	42,523
Gulf Shores	3,261
Hartselle	10,795
Helena	3,918
Homewood	21,271
Hoover	39,788
Hueytown	15,280
Huntsville	159,789
Jackson	5,819
Jasper	13,553
Lanett	8,985
Leeds	9,946
Madison	14,904
Marion	4,211
Midfield	5,559
Mobile	196,278
Moulton	3,248
Muscle Shoals	8,911
Opelika	22,122
Opp	6,985
Oxford	9,362
Pelham	9,765
Pell City	8,118
Prattville	19,587
Rainbow City	7,673
Roanoke	6,362
Scottsboro	13,786
Selma	23,755
Sheffield	10,380
Sylacauga	12,520
Tuskegee	12,257
Uniontown	1,730
Vestavia Hills	19,749
Winfield	3,689

## ALASKA

Alaska Municipal League	
Anchorage	226,338
Fairbanks	30,843
Juneau	26,751
Kenai	6,327
Unalaska	3,089

## ARIZONA

League of Arizona Cities & Towns	
Avondale	16,169
Bullhead City	21,951
Chandler	90,533
Coolidge	6,927
El Mirage	5,001
Eloy	7,211
Flagstaff	45,857
Gilbert	29,188
Glendale	148,134
Goodyear	6,258
Guadalupe	5,458
Lake Havasu City	24,000
Mesa	288,091
Nogales	19,489
Paradise Valley	11,671
Peoria	50,618
Phoenix	983,403
Prescott	26,455
San Luis	4,212
Scottsdale	130,069
Show Low	5,019
Sierra Vista	32,983
Surprise	7,122
Tempe	141,865
Tolleson	4,434
Tucson	405,390
Yuma	54,923

## ARKANSAS

Arkansas Municipal League	
Arkadelphia	10,014
Ashdown	5,150
Benton	18,177
Bentonville	11,257
Conway	26,481
El Dorado	23,146
Fayetteville	42,099
Forrest City	13,364
Fort Smith	72,798
Hot Springs	32,461
Jacksonville	29,101
Little Rock	175,795
Malvern	9,256
Mena	5,475
Monticello	8,116
Mountain Home	9,027

Newport	7,459
North Little Rock	61,741
Osceola	8,930
Rogers	24,692
Sherwood	18,893
Springdale	29,941
Stuttgart	10,420
Texarkana	22,631
West Helena	9,695
West Memphis	28,259

CALIFORNIA

League of California  
Cities

Alhambra	82,106
Antioch	62,195
Arcadia	48,290
Arcata	15,197
Bakersfield	174,820
Baldwin Park	69,330
Bell	34,365
Bellflower	61,815
Berkeley	102,724
Beverly Hills	31,971
Brea	32,873
Buena Park	68,784
Burbank	93,643
Campbell	36,048
Carlsbad	63,126
Carson	83,995
Cathedral City	30,085
Cerritos	53,240
Chico	40,079
Chino	59,682
Chula Vista	135,163
Claremont	32,503
Colton	40,213
Commerce	12,135
Compton	90,454
Concord	111,348
Costa Mesa	96,357
Cudahy	22,817
Culver City	38,793
Cupertino	40,263
Danville	31,306
Duarte	20,688
Dublin	23,229
East Palo Alto	25,000
El Monte	106,209
Escalon	4,437
Escondido	108,635
Eureka	27,025
Fontana	87,535
Fountain Valley	53,691
Fresno	354,202
Garden Grove	143,050
Gardena	49,847
Glendale	180,038
Hawaiian Gardens	13,639
Hawthorne	71,349
Hayward	111,498
Hemet	36,094

Huntington Beach	181,519
Indian Wells	2,647
Inglewood	109,602
Irvine	110,330
La Mirada	40,452
La Quinta	11,215
Lakewood	73,557
Lodi	51,874
Lomita	19,382
Long Beach	429,433
Los Angeles	3,485,400
Lynwood	61,945
Manteca	40,373
Martinez	31,808
Menlo Park	28,040
Merced	56,216
Milpitas	50,686
Modesto	164,730
Monrovia	35,761
Montclair	28,434
Moreno Valley	118,779
Mountain View	67,460
Murrieta	27,200
Norwalk	94,279
Oakland	372,242
Oxnard	142,216
Palm Desert	23,252
Palm Springs	40,181
Palmdale	68,842
Palo Alto	55,900
Paramount	47,669
Parlier	7,938
Pasadena	131,591
Petaluma	43,184
Pittsburg	47,564
Placentia	41,259
Pleasant Hill	31,585
Pomona	131,723
Port Hueneme	20,139
Rancho Cucamonga	101,409
Rancho Palos Verdes	41,659
Redondo Beach	60,167
Redwood City	66,072
Reedley	15,791
Rialto	72,388
Richmond	87,425
Ridgecrest	27,725
Riverside	226,505
Rocklin	19,033
Rohnert Park	36,326
Rosemead	51,638
Sacramento	369,365
San Bernardino	164,164
San Diego	1,110,550
San Francisco	723,959
San Gabriel	37,120
San Jose	782,248
San Leandro	68,223
San Mateo	85,486
San Pablo	25,158
San Rafael	48,404
Sanger	16,839
Santa Ana	293,742
Santa Barbara	85,571

Santa Fe Springs	15,520
Santa Monica	86,905
Santa Rosa	113,313
Signal Hill	8,371
Simi Valley	100,217
South Lake Tahoe	21,586
Stockton	210,943
Sunnyvale	117,229
Thousand Oaks	104,352
Torrance	133,107
Turlock	42,198
Vallejo	109,199
Vernon	152
Visalia	75,636
Vista	71,852
West Covina	96,086
West Hollywood	36,118
Yorba Linda	52,422

COLORADO

Colorado Municipal  
League

Arvada	89,235
Aurora	222,103
Boulder	83,312
Brighton	14,203
Broomfield	24,638
Colorado Springs	281,140
Commerce City	16,466
Delta	3,789
Denver	467,610
Durango	12,430
Englewood	29,387
Estes Park	3,184
Federal Heights	9,342
Fort Collins	87,758
Frisco	1,601
Glendale	2,453
Grand Junction	29,034
Greeley	60,536
La Junta	7,637
Lakewood	126,481
Littleton	33,685
Longmont	51,555
Louisville	12,361
Loveland	37,352
Northglenn	27,195
Pueblo	98,640
Steamboat Springs	6,695
Sterling	10,362
Thornton	55,031
Trinidad	8,580
Westminster	74,625
Wheat Ridge	29,419

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Conference  
of Municipalities

Ansonia	18,403
Avon	13,937

Berlin	16,787
Enfield	45,532
Glastonbury	27,901
Hartford	139,739
Manchester	51,618
Mansfield	21,103
New Britain	75,491
New Haven	130,474
New London	28,540
North Branford	12,996
Norwalk	78,331
Norwich	37,391
Plainville	17,392
Southington	38,518
Wolcott	13,700

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington	606,900
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DELAWARE

Delaware League of  
Local Governments

Dover	27,630
Newark	25,098
Seaford	5,689
Smyrna	5,231

FLORIDA

Florida League  
of Cities

Atlantic Beach	11,636
Bal Harbour Village	3,045
Boca Raton	61,492
Bradenton	43,779
Cape Coral	74,991
Clearwater	98,784
Coral Gables	40,091
Coral Springs	79,443
Dade County	1,937,090
Dania	13,024
Davie	47,217
Daytona Beach	61,921
De Land	16,491
Deerfield Beach	46,325
Dunedin	34,012
Fort Myers	45,206
Fort Pierce	36,830
Fort Walton Beach	21,471
Gainesville	84,770
Greenacres City	18,683
Haines City	11,683
Hialeah	188,004
Hialeah Gardens	7,713
Hollywood	121,697
Homestead	26,866
Jacksonville	672,971
Jacksonville Beach	17,839
Key West	27,000

Lake City	10,005
Largo	65,674
Lauderhill	49,708
Leesburg	14,903
Miami	358,548
Miami Beach	92,639
Naples	19,505
Niceville	10,507
North Miami	49,998
North Miami Beach	35,359
Ocala	42,045
Opa-locka	15,283
Orlando	164,693
Ormond Beach	29,721
Palm Beach	9,814
Pembroke Park	4,933
Pembroke Pines	65,452
Pensacola	58,165
Pinellas Park	43,426
Plant City	22,754
Pompano Beach	72,411
Port Orange	35,317
Port St. Lucie	55,866
Riviera Beach	27,639
Safety Harbor	15,124
Sanibel	5,468
Sarasota	50,961
Seminole	9,251
South Bay	3,558
South Daytona	12,482
South Miami	10,404
St. Augustine	11,692
St. Cloud	12,453
St. Petersburg	238,629
Stuart	11,936
Sunrise	64,407
Sweetwater	13,909
Tallahassee	124,773
Tampa	280,015
Tarpon Springs	17,906
West Palm Beach	67,643
Wilton Manors	11,804
Winter Haven	24,725
Winter Park	22,314
Winter Springs	22,151

#### GEORGIA

Georgia Municipal Association	
Albany	78,122
Athens-Clark	45,734
Atlanta	394,017
Augusta	44,639
Bainbridge	10,712
Baxley	3,800
Brunswick	16,433
Cairo	9,035
Cartersville	12,035
College Park	20,457
Columbus	169,441
Cordele	10,321

Covington	10,026
Doraville	7,626
East Point	34,402
Fayetteville	5,827
Fitzgerald	8,612
Gainesville	17,885
Hapeville	5,483
Jonesboro	3,635
LaGrange	25,597
Lawrenceville	16,848
Lumpkin	1,250
Macon	106,612
Marietta	44,129
Millen	3,808
Morrow	5,168
Moultrie	14,865
Newnan	12,497
Norcross	5,947
Riverdale	9,359
Rome	30,326
Savannah	137,560
Smyrna	30,981
Snellville	12,084
Social Circle	2,755
Summerville	5,025
Thomasville	17,457
Thomson	6,862
Toccoa	8,266
Vienna	2,708
Waycross	16,410
Waynesboro	5,701
Willacoochee	1,205

#### IDAHO

Association of Idaho Cities	
Boise City	125,738
Coeur d'Alene	24,563
Lewiston	28,082
Moscow	18,519
Nampa	28,365
Pocatello	46,080

#### ILLINOIS

Illinois Municipal League	
Addison	32,058
Arlington Heights	75,460
Bedford Park	566
Bellwood	20,241
Bensenville	17,767
Bolingbrook	40,843
Bradley	10,792
Broadview	8,713
Brookfield	18,876
Buffalo Grove	36,427
Carbondale	27,033
Centralia	14,274
Champaign	63,502
Chicago	2,783,730
Countryside	5,716

Decatur	83,885
Des Plaines	53,223
Downers Grove	46,858
Elgin	77,010
Evanston	73,233
Evergreen Park	20,874
Forest Park	14,918
Franklin Park	18,485
Galesburg	33,530
Glencoe	8,499
Gurnee	13,701
Hanover Park	32,895
Harwood Heights	7,680
Highland Park	30,575
Hillside	7,672
Joliet	76,836
Kankakee	27,575
Lincoln	15,800
Lincolnwood	11,365
Lombard	39,408
Loves Park	15,462
Maywood	27,139
Moline	43,202
Naperville	85,351
New Lenox	9,627
Niles	28,284
Normal	40,023
Norridge	14,459
North Chicago	34,978
Oak Lawn	56,182
Oak Park	53,648
Ottawa	17,451
Palatine	39,253
Palos Hills	17,803
Paris	8,987
Park Forest	24,656
Peoria	113,504
Quincy	39,681
Rantoul	17,212
Rock Island	40,552
Rockford	139,426
Romeoville	14,074
Rosemont	3,995
Salem	7,470
Schaumburg	68,586
Schiller Park	11,189
Skokie	59,432
South Holland	22,105
Springfield	105,227
Stone Park	4,383
Streamwood	30,987
Summit	9,971
Urbana	36,344
Westchester	17,301
Westmont	21,228
Wilmette	26,690
Winnetka	12,174
Wood Dale	12,425
Woodridge	26,256
Woodstock	14,353

INDIANA

Indiana Association of Cities & Towns	
Anderson	59,459
Carmel	25,380
Columbia City	5,706
Columbus	31,802
East Chicago	33,892
Elkhart	43,627
Fishers	7,508
Fort Wayne	173,072
Gary	116,646
Greenwood	26,265
Griffith	17,916
Highland	23,696
Huntington	16,389
Indianapolis	741,952
Kendallville	7,773
Kokomo	44,962
Lawrence	27,000
Marion	32,618
Martinsville	11,677
Muncie	71,035
Portage	29,060
Richmond	38,705
Shelbyville	15,336
South Bend	105,511
Valparaiso	24,414
West Lafayette	25,907

IOWA

League of Iowa Municipalities	
Altoona	7,191
Ames	47,198
Ankeny	18,482
Bettendorf	28,132
Cedar Falls	34,298
Cedar Rapids	108,751
Davenport	95,333
Des Moines	193,187
Dubuque	57,546
Fort Dodge	25,894
Fort Madison	11,618
Iowa City	59,738
Le Mars	8,454
Marion	20,403
Muscatine	22,881
Newton	14,789
Ottumwa	24,488
Sioux Center	5,074
Sioux City	80,505
Storm Lake	8,769
Urbandale	23,500
Waterloo	66,467
West Des Moines	31,702

KANSAS

League of Kansas  
Municipalities

Abilene	6,242
Arkansas City	13,201
Atchison	10,656
Coffeyville	12,917
Derby	14,699
Dodge City	21,129
El Dorado	11,504
Emporia	25,512
Gardner	3,191
Great Bend	15,427
Hugoton	3,179
Hutchinson	39,308
Junction City	20,604
Kansas City	149,767
Lawrence	65,608
Leavenworth	38,495
Leawood	19,693
Lenexa	34,034
Liberal	16,573
Manhattan	37,712
McPherson	12,422
Merriam	11,821
Newton	16,700
Olathe	63,352
Ottawa	10,677
Overland Park	111,790
Parsons	11,924
Prairie Village	23,186
Salina	42,303
Shawnee	37,933
Topeka	119,883
Wellington	8,414
Wichita	304,011
Winfield	11,931

KENTUCKY

Kentucky League  
of Cities

Bowling Green	40,641
Covington	43,264
Danville	12,420
Florence	18,624
Frankfort	25,968
Hazard	5,429
Henderson	25,945
Hopkinsville	29,809
Jeffersontown	23,221
Lexington-Fayette	225,366
Louisville	269,063
Madisonville	16,200
Murray	14,439
Newport	18,871
Owensboro	53,549
Paducah	27,256
Russellville	7,454
Williamstown	3,023

LOUISIANA

Louisiana Municipal  
Association

Abbeville	11,187
Alexandria	49,188
Arcadia	3,079
Bastrop	13,916
Baton Rouge	380,105
Bogalusa	14,280
Breaux Bridge	6,515
Brusly	1,824
Carencro	5,429
De Quincy	3,474
DeRidder	9,868
Eunice	11,162
Franklin	9,004
Gonzales	7,003
Haynesville	2,854
Houma	30,495
Jena	2,626
Jonesboro	4,305
Lafayette	94,440
Lake Charles	70,580
Lutcher	3,907
Mandeville	7,083
Mansfield	5,389
Maringouin	1,149
Monroe	54,909
Morgan City	14,531
Natchitoches	16,609
New Orleans	496,938
New Roads	5,303
Opelousas	18,151
Pineville	12,034
Port Allen	6,277
Rayne	8,502
Rayville	4,411
Ruston	20,027
Shreveport	198,525
Slidell	24,124
Springhill	5,668
Vinton	3,154
West Monroe	14,096
White Castle	2,102
Winnsboro	5,755

MAINE

Maine Municipal  
Association

Auburn	24,309
Augusta	21,325
Bangor	33,181
Brewer	9,021
Cape Elizabeth	8,854
Gorham	11,856
Lewiston	39,757
Lisbon	9,457
Portland	64,358
South Portland	23,163
Westbrook	16,121

MARYLAND

Maryland Municipal League	
Baltimore	736,014
College Park	21,927
Cumberland	23,706
District Heights	6,704
Frederick	40,148
Greenbelt	21,096
Hurlock	1,706
Hyattsville	13,864
La Plata	5,841
Ocean City	5,146
Rockville	44,835
Salisbury	20,592
Seat Pleasant	5,359
Takoma Park	16,700

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts Municipal Association	
Arlington	43,810
Boston	574,283
Cambridge	95,802
Fall River	92,703
Gardner	20,125
Greenfield	17,950
Lynn	81,245
New Bedford	99,922
North Reading	12,400
Northampton	29,289
Quincy	84,985
Salem	38,091

MICHIGAN

Michigan Municipal League	
Albion	10,066
Alpena	11,354
Ann Arbor	109,592
Battle Creek	53,540
Berkley	16,960
Birmingham	19,997
Clawson	13,874
Dearborn	60,838
Dearborn Heights	60,838
Detroit	1,027,970
East Lansing	50,677
Escanaba	13,659
Farmington	10,132
Farmington Hills	74,652
Flint	140,761
Fraser	13,899
Grand Rapids	189,126
Grosse Pointe Woods	17,715
Harper Woods	14,903
Highland Park	20,121
Holland	30,745
Holly	5,595

Inkster	30,772
Kalamazoo	80,277
Lansing	127,321
Livonia	100,850
Madison Heights	32,196
Menominee	9,398
Milan	4,182
Monroe	22,902
Mount Clemens	18,405
Muskegon	40,283
Muskegon Heights	13,176
Niles	12,398
Norton Shores	21,755
Novi	32,998
Oak Park	30,462
Pontiac	71,166
Port Huron	33,694
Rochester	7,130
Rochester Hills	61,766
Romulus	22,897
Saginaw	69,512
Saline	6,660
Southfield	75,728
St. Joseph	9,214
Sterling Heights	117,810
Troy	72,884
Walled Lake	6,278
Wayne	19,899
Wixom	8,550
Wyoming	63,891
Ypsilanti	24,846

MINNESOTA

League of Minnesota Cities	
Albert Lea	18,310
Apple Valley	34,598
Austin	21,907
Blaine	38,975
Bloomington	86,335
Brooklyn Center	28,887
Brooklyn Park	56,381
Burnsville	51,288
Champlin	16,849
Chanhassen	11,732
Columbia Heights	18,910
Coon Rapids	52,978
Cottage Grove	22,935
Crystal	23,788
Duluth	85,493
Eden Prairie	39,311
Falcon Heights	5,328
Faribault	17,085
Golden Valley	20,971
Hibbing	18,046
Hopkins	16,534
International Falls	8,325
Inver Grove Heights	22,477
Lakeville	24,854
Mankato	31,477
Maple Grove	38,736
Minneapolis	368,383

Minnetonka	48,370
Moorhead	32,295
Morris	5,613
Mound	9,634
New Brighton	22,207
New Hope	21,853
New Ulm	13,132
North Mankato	10,164
Northfield	14,684
Oakdale	18,374
Red Wing	15,134
Richfield	35,710
Robbinsdale	14,396
Rochester	70,745
Roseville	33,485
Shoreview	24,587
South St. Paul	20,197
St. Anthony	7,727
St. Cloud	48,812
St. Louis Park	43,787
St. Paul	272,235
Virginia	9,410
Willmar	17,531
Winona	25,399

#### MISSISSIPPI

##### Mississippi Municipal Association

Batesville	6,403
Biloxi	46,319
Columbus	23,799
D'Iberville	6,566
Flowood	2,860
Greenwood	18,906
Grenada	10,864
Gulfport	40,775
Hattiesburg	41,882
Jackson	196,637
Laurel	18,827
Meridian	41,036
Moss Point	18,998
Natchez	19,460
Pascagoula	25,899
Pontotoc	4,570
Richland	4,014
Ridgeland	12,000
Southaven	18,000
Starkville	18,458
Tupelo	30,685
Vicksburg	20,908

#### MISSOURI

##### Missouri Municipal League

Ballwin	21,816
Berkeley	12,450
Blue Springs	25,936
Bridgeton	17,779
Cape Girardeau	34,438
Columbia	69,101

Crestwood	11,234
Creve Coeur	12,304
Excelsior Springs	10,354
Festus	8,105
Florissant	51,206
Gladstone	26,243
Grandview	24,967
Hazelwood	15,324
Independence	112,301
Jefferson City	35,481
Joplin	40,961
Kansas City	435,146
Kirkwood	27,291
Lees Summit	46,418
Liberty	20,459
Maplewood	9,962
Maryland Heights	25,407
Mexico	12,276
North Kansas City	4,130
Olivette	7,573
Poplar Bluff	16,996
Richmond Heights	10,448
Rock Hill	5,217
Rolla	14,090
Sikeston	17,641
Springfield	140,494
St. Ann	14,489
St. Charles	54,555
St. Joseph	71,852
St. Louis	396,685
St. Peters	45,779
University City	40,087
Warrensburg	15,244

#### MONTANA

##### Montana League of Cities & Towns

Billings	81,151
Bozeman	22,660
Butte-Silver Bow	37,205
Great Falls	55,097
Kalispell	11,917

#### NEBRASKA

##### League of Nebraska Municipalities

Beatrice	12,354
Gering	7,946
Grand Island	39,386
Hastings	22,837
Kearney	24,396
Kimball	2,568
Lincoln	191,972
McCook	8,112
Norfolk	21,476
North Platte	22,605
Omaha	335,795
Plattsmouth	6,412
Scottsbluff	13,711
South Sioux City	9,677

Wayne 5,240  
York 7,884

NEVADA

Nevada League  
of Cities  
Henderson 64,942  
Las Vegas 258,295  
North Las Vegas 47,707  
Reno 133,850

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Municipal  
Association  
Portsmouth 25,925

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey State League  
of Municipalities  
Cranford Township 22,635  
East Orange 73,552  
Englewood 24,850  
Jersey City 228,537  
Newark 275,221  
Orange 29,925  
Paterson 140,891  
Plainfield 46,567  
Totowa 11,448  
Trenton 88,675  
Union City 58,012

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico Municipal  
League  
Albuquerque 384,736  
Artesia 10,610  
Bosque Farms 3,791  
Clovis 30,954  
Española 8,389  
Farmington 33,997  
Gallup 19,154  
Las Vegas 14,753  
Los Alamos 18,115  
Los Lunas 6,013  
Lovington 9,322  
Santa Fe 55,859  
Taos 4,065

NEW YORK

New York Conference  
of Mayors  
Auburn 31,258  
Dunkirk 13,989  
Hornell 9,877  
Jamestown 34,681  
Mamaroneck 18,000

New York City 7,322,560  
Newburgh 26,454  
Niagara Falls 61,840  
North Tarrytown 8,152  
Oswego 19,195  
Port Chester 24,728  
Port Jervis 9,060  
Poughkeepsie 28,844  
Rochester 231,636  
Scarsdale 16,987  
Schenectady 65,566  
White Plains 48,718

NORTH CAROLINA

North Carolina League  
of Municipalities  
Albemarle 14,939  
Apex 4,968  
Asheboro 16,362  
Asheville 61,607  
Ayden 4,740  
Bolton 531  
Boone 12,915  
Brevard 5,388  
Burlington 39,498  
Canton 3,790  
Carolina Beach 3,630  
Carrboro 11,553  
Chapel Hill 38,719  
Charlotte 395,934  
Cherryville 4,756  
Clayton 4,756  
Clemmons 6,020  
Clinton 8,204  
Concord 27,347  
Conover 5,465  
Drexel 1,746  
Dunn 8,336  
Durham 136,611  
Eden 15,238  
Edenton 5,268  
Elizabeth City 14,292  
Fairmont 2,489  
Farmville 4,392  
Fayetteville 75,695  
Forest City 7,475  
Franklin 2,873  
Fuquay-Varina 4,562  
Garner 14,967  
Gastonia 54,732  
Goldsboro 40,709  
Greensboro 183,521  
Greenville 44,972  
Havelock 20,268  
Henderson 15,655  
Hickory 28,301  
High Point 69,496  
Holly Springs 908  
Hope Mills 8,184  
Jacksonville 30,013  
Kannapolis 29,696  
Kenly 1,549

Kernersville	10,836	Grand Forks	49,425
Kill Devil Hills	4,238	Jamestown	15,571
Kings Mountain	8,763	Williston	13,131
Kinston	25,295		
Laurinburg	11,643		
Lenoir	14,192	OHIO	
Lexington	16,581		
Lincolnton	6,847	Ohio Municipal	
Louisburg	3,037	League	
Lumberton	18,601	Akron	223,019
Madison	2,371	Ashtabula	21,633
Marion	4,765	Athens	21,265
Matthews	13,651	Beachwood	10,677
Mayodan	2,471	Beavercreek	33,626
Mocksville	3,399	Bedford	14,822
Monroe	16,127	Bedford Heights	12,131
Mooresville	9,317	Berea	19,051
Morehead City	6,046	Blue Ash	11,860
Morganton	15,085	Bowling Green	28,176
Mount Airy	7,156	Brecksville	11,818
Nags Head	1,838	Broadview Heights	12,219
New Bern	17,363	Brook Park	22,865
Newport	2,516	Brooklyn	11,706
Newton	9,304	Brunswick	28,230
Oxford	7,913	Canton	84,161
Pembroke	2,241	Centerville	21,082
Raeferd	3,469	Chillicothe	21,923
Raleigh	207,951	Cincinnati	364,040
Red Springs	4,328	Cleveland	505,616
Reidsville	12,183	Cleveland Heights	54,052
Roanoke Rapids	15,722	Columbus	632,910
Rockingham	9,399	Cuyahoga Falls	48,950
Rocky Mount	48,997	Dayton	182,044
Salisbury	23,087	Dublin	16,366
Sanford	14,475	East Cleveland	33,096
Scotland Neck	2,575	Eastlake	21,161
Shelby	14,669	Elyria	56,746
Siler City	4,808	Euclid	54,875
Snow Hill	1,378	Fairborn	31,300
Southern Pines	9,129	Fairfield	39,729
Spindale	4,040	Fairlawn	5,779
Statesville	17,567	Garfield Heights	31,739
Tarboro	11,037	Greenville	12,863
Valdese	3,914	Grove City	19,661
Wake Forest	5,769	Hamilton	61,368
Wallace	2,939	Kent	28,835
Whiteville	5,078	Kettering	60,569
Williamston	5,503	Lakewood	59,718
Wilmington	55,530	Louisville	8,087
Wilson	36,930	Lyndhurst	15,982
Winston-Salem	143,485	Mason	11,452
Wrightsville Beach	2,937	Maumee	15,561
Zebulon	3,173	Mayfield Heights	19,847
		Mentor	47,358
		Miamisburg	17,834
		Middletown	46,022
		Montgomery	9,753
		Moraine	5,989
		Mt. Healthy	7,580
		Newark	44,389
		North Olmsted	34,204
		Oakwood	8,957
		Oakwood Village	3,392
		Oberlin	8,191
NORTH DAKOTA			
North Dakota League			
of Cities			
Beulah	3,363		
Bismarck	49,256		
Devils Lake	7,782		
Dickinson	16,097		
Fargo	74,111		

Painesville	15,699
Ravenna	12,069
Reynoldsburg	25,748
Shaker Heights	30,831
Sharonville	13,153
Solon	18,548
South Euclid	23,866
Springboro	6,590
Steubenville	22,125
Stow	28,000
Strongsville	35,308
Tiffin	18,604
Trotwood	8,816
Twinsburg	9,606
University Heights	14,790
Upper Arlington	34,128
Vandalia	13,882
Warrensville Heights	15,745
West Carrollton	14,403
Westerville	30,269
Westlake	27,018
Whitehall	20,572
Wickliffe	14,558
Willoughby	20,510
Willowick	15,269
Woodlawn	2,674
Worthington	15,016
Xenia	24,664
Youngstown	95,732

#### OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma Municipal League	
Ada	15,820
Altus	21,910
Bethany	20,075
Broken Arrow	58,043
Duncan	21,732
El Reno	15,414
Enid	45,309
Guthrie	10,518
Guymon	7,803
Kingfisher	4,095
Lawton	80,561
McAlester	16,370
Midwest City	52,267
Moore	40,318
Muskogee	37,708
Norman	80,071
Oklahoma City	444,719
Okmulgee	13,441
Ponca City	26,359
Shawnee	26,017
Stillwater	36,676
The Village	10,373
Tulsa	367,302
Weatherford	10,124
Yukon	20,935

#### OREGON

League of Oregon Cities	
Beaverton	53,310
Bend	20,469
Cottage Grove	7,402
Dallas	9,422
Eugene	112,669
Grants Pass	17,488
Gresham	68,235
Hillsboro	37,520
Lake Oswego	30,576
Medford	46,951
Milwaukie	18,692
Newberg	13,086
Pendleton	15,126
Portland	437,319
Salem	107,786
Springfield	44,683
Tigard	29,344
Tualatin	15,013

#### PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania League of Cities	
Allentown	105,090
Bloomsburg	12,439
Easton	26,276
Farrell	6,841
Hazleton	24,730
Lancaster	55,551
New Castle	28,334
Oil City	11,949
Philadelphia	1,585,580
Pittsburgh	369,879
Reading	78,380
Sharon	17,493
Wilkes-Barre	47,523

#### PUERTO RICO

San Juan	432,973
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#### RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island League of Cities & Towns	
Cranston	76,060
East Providence	50,380
Lincoln	18,045
Narragansett	14,985
Newport	28,227
North Providence	32,090
Warwick	85,427

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

Municipal Association of South Carolina	
Aiken	19,872

Anderson	26,184
Cayce	11,163
Charleston	80,414
Columbia	98,052
Easley	15,195
Florence	29,813
Gaffney	13,145
Georgetown	9,517
Greenwood	20,807
Hilton Head Island	23,694
Lancaster	8,914
Mount Pleasant	31,000
Myrtle Beach	24,848
Newberry	10,542
North Charleston	70,218
North Myrtle Beach	8,636
Orangeburg	13,739
Rock Hill	41,643
Spartanburg	43,467
Sumter	41,943
Surfside Beach	3,845
Union	9,836
Walterboro	5,492
West Columbia	10,588
York	6,709

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota Municipal League	
Aberdeen	24,927
Brookings	16,270
Mitchell	13,798
Pierre	12,906
Rapid City	54,523
Sioux Falls	100,814
Watertown	17,592

#### TENNESSEE

Tennessee Municipal League	
Alcoa	6,400
Chattanooga	152,466
Clarksville	75,494
Clinton	8,972
Collegedale	5,048
Collierville	14,427
Dayton	5,671
Elizabethton	11,931
Farragut	12,793
Fayetteville	6,921
Galloway	762
Germantown	32,893
Johnson City	49,381
Kingsport	36,365
Knoxville	165,121
Lawrenceburg	10,412
Lewisburg	9,879
Manchester	7,709
Maryville	19,208
Memphis	610,337

Morristown	21,385
Murfreesboro	44,922
Nashville-Davidson	510,784
Oak Ridge	27,310
Pulaski	7,895
Red Bank	12,322
Union City	10,513

#### TEXAS

Texas Municipal League	
Abilene	106,654
Addison	8,783
Alice	19,788
Alvin	19,220
Amarillo	157,615
Arlington	261,721
Austin	465,622
Baytown	63,850
Beaumont	114,323
Bedford	43,762
Bellaire	13,842
Brownsville	98,962
Bryan	55,002
Carrollton	82,169
Carthage	6,496
Cedar Hill	19,976
Cleburne	22,205
Commerce	6,825
Copperas Cove	24,079
Corpus Christi	257,453
Dallas	1,006,880
Deer Park	27,652
Del Rio	30,705
Denton	66,270
Donna	12,652
Eagle Pass	20,651
Edinburg	29,885
El Paso	515,342
Elsa	5,500
Eules	38,149
Everman	5,672
Farmers Branch	24,250
Forest Hill	11,482
Fort Worth	447,619
Friendswood	22,814
Gainesville	14,256
Galveston	59,070
Garland	180,650
Georgetown	14,842
Grand Prairie	99,616
Grapevine	29,202
Greenville	23,071
Haltom City	32,856
Houston	1,630,550
Humble	12,060
Hurst	33,574
Irving	155,037
Jacinto City	9,343
Killeen	63,535
La Porte	27,910
Lancaster	22,117

Laredo	122,899
League City	30,159
Liberty	7,733
Longview	70,311
Lubbock	186,206
Lufkin	30,206
Marshall	23,682
McAllen	84,021
McKinney	21,283
Muleshoe	4,571
Nacogdoches	30,872
New Braunfels	27,334
North Richland Hills	45,895
Pasadena	119,363
Pearsall	6,924
Pharr	32,921
Plainview	21,700
Plano	128,713
Port Arthur	58,724
Richardson	74,840
Robstown	12,849
Round Rock	30,923
Saginaw	8,551
San Antonio	935,933
San Juan	10,815
San Marcos	28,743
Southlake	7,065
Sugar Land	24,529
Terrell	12,490
Tyler	75,450
Waco	103,590
Weatherford	14,804
Webster	4,678
Weslaco	21,877
White Settlement	15,472
Wichita Falls	96,259

#### UTAH

Utah League of Cities & Towns	
Bountiful	36,659
Cedar City	13,443
Clearfield	21,435
Layton	41,784
Moab	3,971
Murray	31,282
North Ogden	11,668
Ogden	63,909
Orem	67,561
Park City	4,468
Roy	24,603
Salt Lake City	159,936
Sandy City	75,058
South Ogden	12,105
South Salt Lake	10,129
St. George	28,502
West Valley City	86,976

#### VERMONT

Vermont League of Cities	
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Brattleboro	12,241
Burlington	39,127
Essex	8,396
Rutland	18,230

#### VIRGINIA

Virginia Municipal League	
Alexandria	111,183
Arlington County	167,000
Charlottesville	40,341
Chesapeake	151,976
Colonial Heights	16,064
Danville	53,056
Fairfax	19,622
Fairfax County	795,700
Fredericksburg	19,027
Hampton	133,793
Harrisonburg	30,707
Hopewell	23,101
Leesburg	16,202
Lynchburg	66,049
Newport News	170,045
Norfolk	261,229
Petersburg	38,386
Portsmouth	103,907
Richmond	203,056
Roanoke	96,397
Salem	23,756
Suffolk	52,141
Virginia Beach	393,069
Winchester	21,947

#### WASHINGTON

Association of Washington Cities	
Auburn	33,102
Bellevue	73,903
Camas	6,442
Centralia	12,101
Des Moines	18,066
Edmonds	30,744
Everett	69,961
Federal Way	70,660
Kelso	11,820
Kennewick	42,155
Kent	37,960
Kirkland	40,052
Lacey	19,279
Longview	31,499
Lynnwood	28,695
Mill Creek	7,172
Mountlake Terrace	19,320
Oak Harbor	17,176
Olympia	33,840
Pullman	23,478
Puyallup	23,875
Redmond	35,800
Richland	32,740
Seattle	516,259

Spokane	177,196
Tacoma	176,664
Tukwila	11,874
Vancouver	46,380
Yakima	54,827

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Municipal League	
Charleston	57,287
Clarksburg	18,059
Fairmont	20,210
Philippi	3,132
Vienna	10,862
Weirton	22,124
Williamson	4,154

WISCONSIN

League of Wisconsin Municipalities	
Beloit	35,573
Cudahy	18,659
Eau Claire	56,856
Fitchburg	15,648
Green Bay	96,466
Greenfield	33,403
Janesville	52,133
Kenosha	80,352
Madison	191,262
Milwaukee	628,088
Oshkosh	55,006
River Falls	10,610
Watertown	19,142
Waukesha	56,958
West Allis	63,221
Wisconsin Rapids	18,245

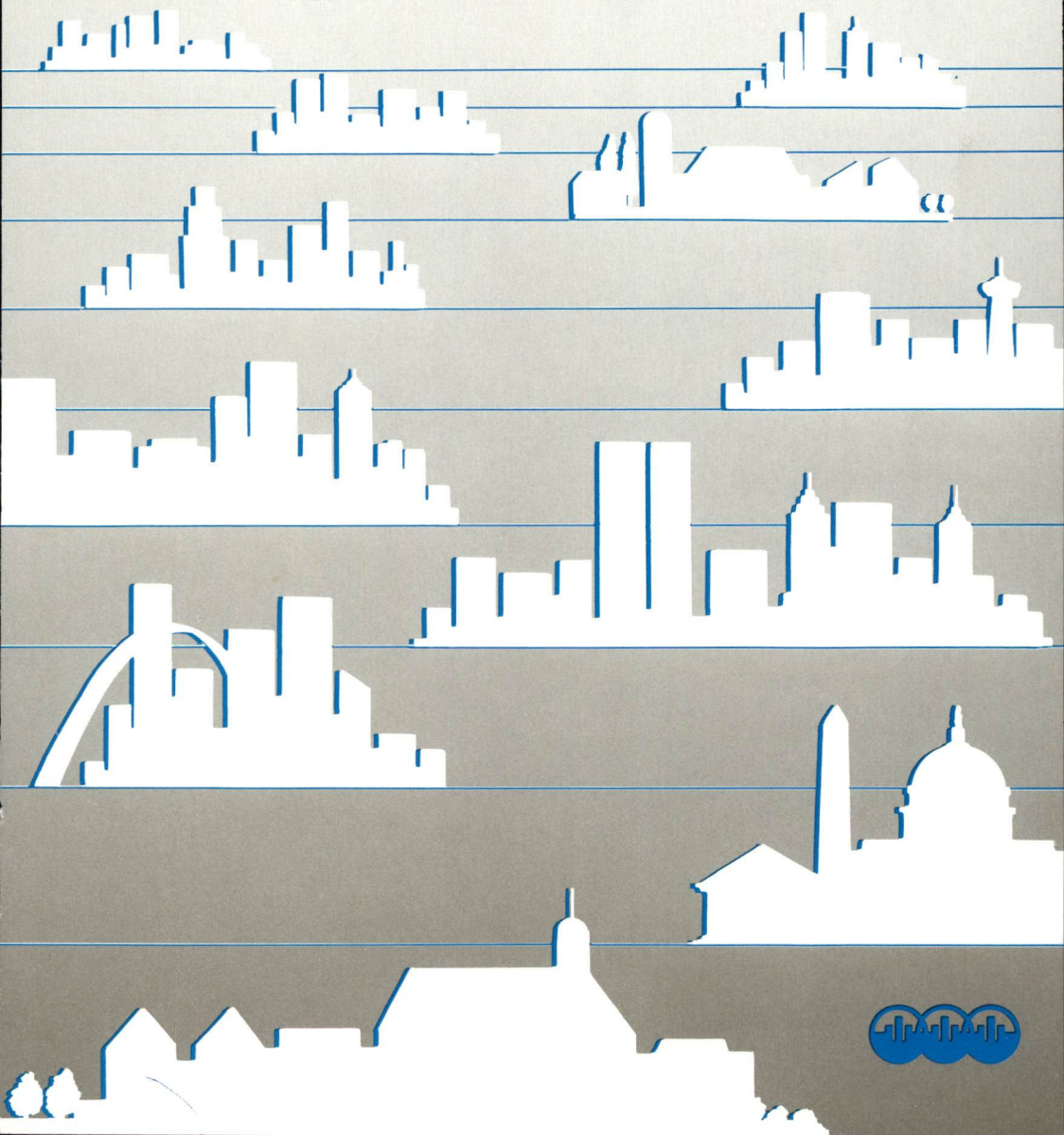
WYOMING

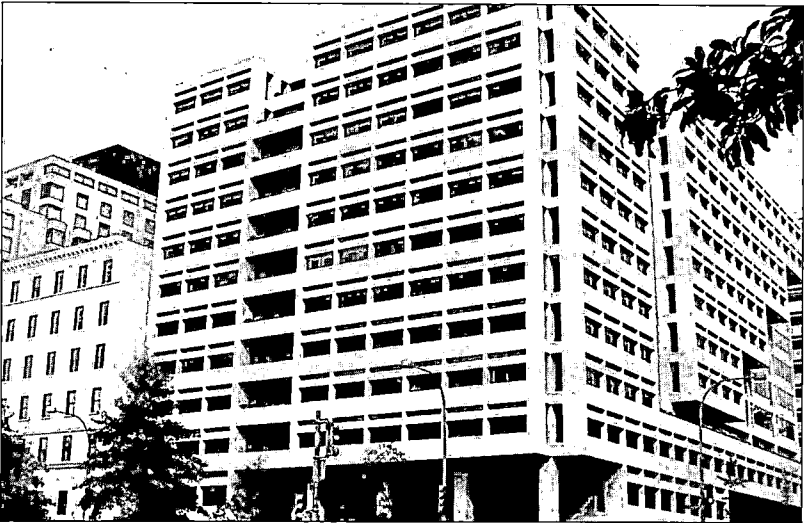
Wyoming Association of Municipalities	
Casper	46,742
Cheyenne	50,008
Cody	7,897
Douglas	5,076
Evanston	10,903
Gillette	17,635
Green River	12,711
Jackson	4,472
Lander	7,023
Laramie	26,687
Newcastle	3,003
Powell	5,292
Riverton	9,202
Sheridan	13,900

Member Cities	1,423
Member State Leagues	49

# ***THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES HANDBOOK***

*A Guide to Services and Participation*





**1301 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE**  
*A Home for our Cities*

In 1975, the National League of Cities Board of Directors authorized the Executive Director to investigate alternative office locations in Washington, D.C. A series of initial discussions were held with the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation and with the Quadrangle Development Corporation on the possibility of constructing a new private office building on the Avenue as part of the redevelopment program.

After two years of negotiations, the plans were completed and a detailed letter of agreement between NLC and Quadrangle was executed. In December of 1977 the NLC Board of Directors ratified the letter of agreement. After the letter of agreement was approved, formal partnership and lease arrangements were finalized, the building was constructed, and occupancy began in January of 1981.

In exchange for a thirty year lease on four of the building's twelve floors, NLC received a 10% equity in the building with the option to purchase the entire building in the fifteenth year. Portions of those four floors not occupied by NLC are being subleased to various organizations, such as Public Technology, Inc., the Joint Center for Political Studies, the Washington office of the American Public Works Association, and NLC's attorneys, the firm of Davis & Simpich.

# ***THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES HANDBOOK***

***A Guide to Services and Participation***



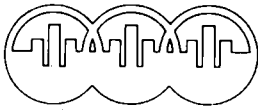
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Publications Office  
National League of Cities  
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
(202) 626-3000

Second Edition  
December, 1987

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Dear Local Elected Official:

Membership in the National League of Cities is one of the best things you can do for your community, and it's certainly one of the most rewarding.

It is even more rewarding, and cost-effective, when you know how to get the most out of NLC, and that's what this handbook is all about.

The League is a diverse and growing organization, and in one way or another it deals with virtually every issue that affects local government. At NLC, you would expect to find answers to questions about the day-to-day realities of running a city or town—refuse collection, employment practices, or police management. But governing today involves issues and problems that local officials didn't even think about twenty, forty or sixty years ago—issues like cable television, hazardous waste management, and international trade—and you'll find information to answer questions on these topics at NLC as well.

NLC's policy development, membership services, research, federal relations, and communications staffs have the answers you need, or they know where to find them.

But there is more to getting the most out of your organization than simply knowing where to go with a question.

Most of us grew up learning that we get out of any endeavor what we put into it. If that's so, then the secret to getting the most out of the National League of Cities is to put a lot of yourself into it—attend the Congressional-City Conference and the Congress of Cities; participate in the policy process by serving on one of the policy or special committees in your area of expertise; attend regional meetings, seminars and training sessions; read *Nation's Cities Weekly* and the other NLC publications; take part in the activities of the special caucuses and affiliate groups in which you have an interest.

In short, an investment of time and effort in participating in the things NLC does will pay off handsomely for your community and for you as a local official. I hope this handbook will help you make that investment.

Sincerely,



Alan Beals  
Executive Director

# 1

## **ABOUT THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES**

### **HISTORY**

The National League of Cities is the country's largest and most powerful organization representing municipal government. Its members include 49 state municipal organizations and more than 1,300 communities of all sizes in every state.

Behind that brief description, however, are more than 60 years of history and achievement for our nation's municipalities.

The League has been looking out for the interests of America's cities and towns since 1924, when it was founded as the American Municipal Association by ten state municipal leagues; it became the National League of Cities 40 years later in 1964.

The organization began as an organization dedicated to making cities efficient and improving the delivery of municipal services, but in the years since, the organization—under either name—has been in the forefront of urban issues.

In 1947, while it was still known as the American Municipal Association, the organization began allowing individual cities to become direct members along with state municipal leagues, and in 1948 it moved strongly into the area of public policy and began work on its first national municipal policy. That effort gave the organization a direction and purpose that has guided it ever since.

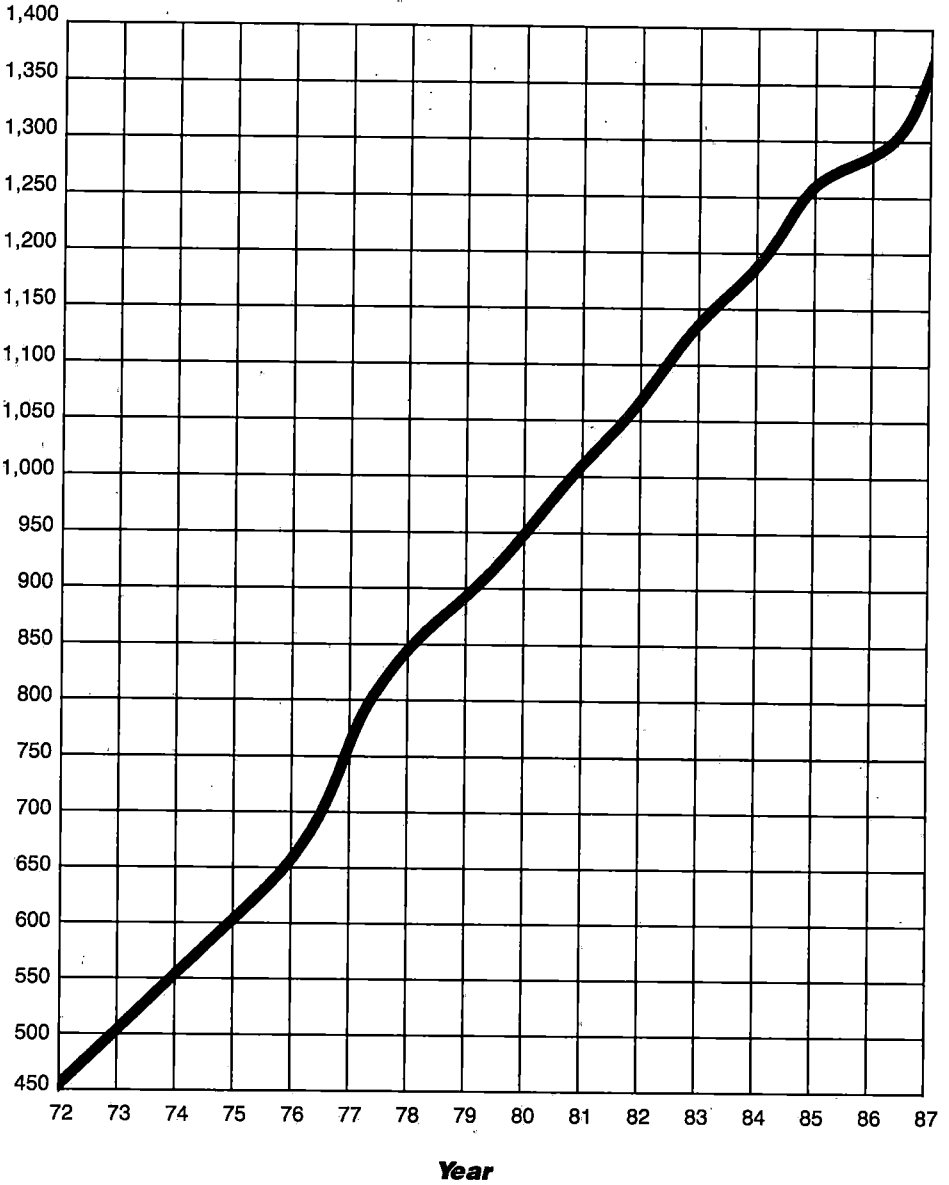
Since that time, NLC has played an important role in shaping federal legislation and policies affecting local governments.

In the 1950s, the association was deeply involved in the interstate highway program and in helping solve the intergovernmental expansion brought by the New Deal; in 1959 the association initiated and supported legislation that created the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and the association was instrumental in the passage of legislation that dealt with the 1958-1959 recession.

During the 1960s the association's committees anticipated a number of issues that would confront municipal government in a period of urban and social unrest, and in 1964 the American Municipal Association became the National League of Cities—a move that more clearly stated the organization's interests and its membership.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES  
MEMBERSHIP GROWTH**  
November 1972 to November 1987

**Number  
of Member  
Municipalities**



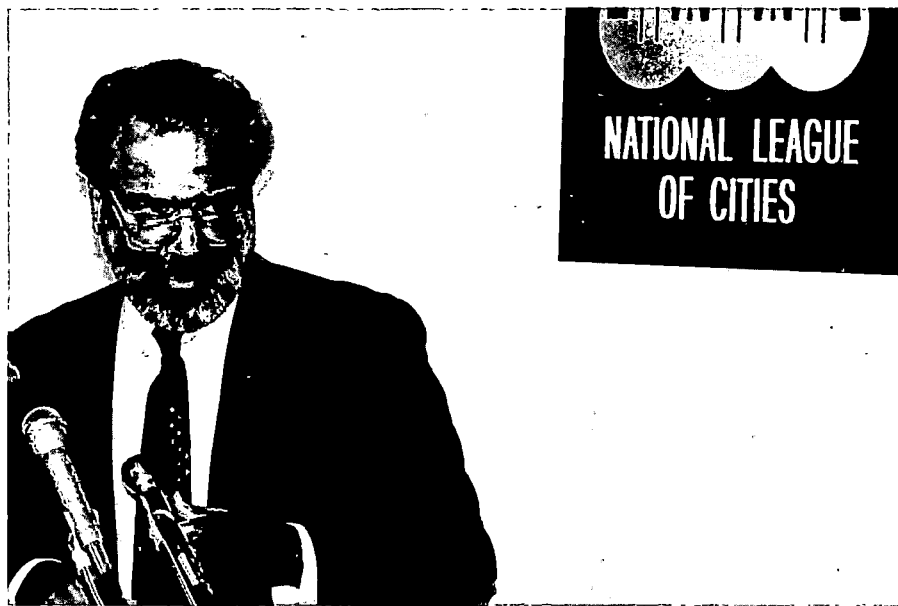
By the end of the 1960s, federal programs for cities had become an often confusing patchwork of regulations and requirements that made it difficult for local officials to solve local problems according to local priorities. NLC's response was to lead a coalition of other organizations in the push for General Revenue Sharing, a new approach to federal urban assistance that would streamline the flow of aid and give local officials more control and clearer local priorities.

During the 70's the League pushed hard for the enactment of other block grant programs for community development, employment and training, and law enforcement. And NLC was active in drafting legislation dealing with the newest problems of an industrial nation—air and water pollution—and in advocating municipal interests before the Supreme Court in the landmark *NLC v. Uesry* case. In 1977, NLC opened direct membership to communities of all sizes.

In recent years new issues like municipal liability and international trade have come to the surface and others—pollution, employment, transportation, economic development—have remained as important as they always have been. But while the issues change over time, one thing has not: the National League of Cities remains the country's leading organization for municipal government.

### **How NLC is organized**

NLC's members, originally ten state municipal leagues, have grown to include all 49 state leagues and more than 1,300 individual communities, rang-



Mayor George Latimer of St. Paul, Minnesota briefs the press on city economic development concerns.

ing in size from the nation's largest cities to municipalities with populations measured in hundreds.

Although 90 percent of the nation's municipalities with populations greater than 100,000 are members of the National League of Cities, the League is not just an organization for larger cities. More than 75 percent of the League's direct members have populations smaller than 50,000, and small cities, towns and villages play an important part in the activities of the National League of Cities.

The interests of that broad membership guide the League as it pursues its primary purposes of developing national municipal policy and advocating it and providing information, training, and technical assistance to cities and local officials.

The League's diverse membership is one of its greatest strengths, and NLC's organizational structure takes full advantage of the broad base the membership provides. The League's Officers—President, First Vice President, Second Vice President, Immediate Past President—are elected annually by the voting delegates at the annual business meeting. The Board of Directors includes those officers, all Past Presidents still in municipal office, as well as 30 other officials. Seven places on the Board are traditionally reserved for state league directors, and the remaining positions are filled by mayors, council members, and commissioners from cities of all sizes and regions.

Guiding the Board and the Officers, and guiding the League's policy development process as well, are five standing policy committees:

- Finance, Administration and Intergovernmental Relations**
- Energy, Environment and Natural Resources**
- Community and Economic Development**
- Transportation and Communications**
- Human Development**

These committees analyze federal legislation and policies dealing with all aspects of municipal government. Each year these committees develop and publish the *National Municipal Policy*, the League's annual statement of urban policy, and help the Board of Directors develop its yearly statement on legislative priorities.

Supporting the Officers, the Board and the policy committees is NLC's headquarters staff, headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Board of Directors. NLC's staff operations are divided by function into several offices:

The Executive Office directs the day-to-day activities of the League, works with other public interest groups to advocate municipal government interests, and maintains close working relationships with the 49 state municipal leagues.

The Office of Federal Relations is NLC's lobbying department. Its staff of legislative experts works with members of Congress and their staffs to press for passage of legislation favorable to cities and represents cities before federal agencies.

The Office of Policy Analysis and Development is responsible for identifying trends and issues that will affect cities and for evaluating existing and proposed federal policies. The Office of Policy Analysis and Development



Mayors Jessie Rattley (Newport News, Virginia) and William H. Hudnut, III (Indianapolis, Indiana) participate in an NLC Board of Directors meeting.

manages NLC's policy development process, provides staff support for the policy committees, and prepares special policy studies for the Board and the policy committees. The Office also includes NLC's research program, which provides on-going monitoring of conditions in cities and towns, conducts major surveys and other studies, and publishes NLC's *Policy Working Papers* and *Research Reports* series.

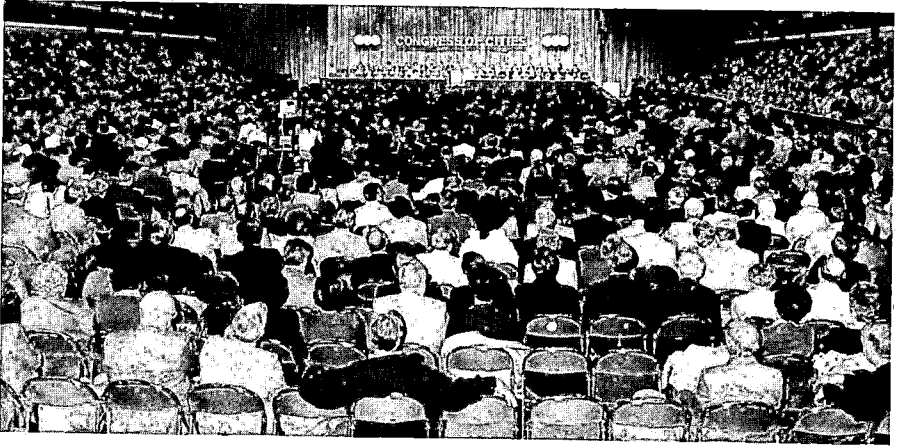
The Office of Membership Services provides information services for NLC members and manages training and technical assistance programs. It conducts a wide variety of workshops and training seminars throughout the year.

The Office of Communications edits and publishes *Nation's Cities Weekly*, the League's weekly newspaper, and coordinates NLC's press and public relations program.

The Office of Conference Management and Planning is responsible for publicizing and executing the annual Congressional-City Conference and the Congress of Cities and Exposition, and works with other NLC offices to plan conference and meeting activities.

The Office of Administration provides financial and administrative services for the entire organization, oversees the management of NLC's office space, and coordinates office-wide computer services.

NLC's members and staff work together throughout the year, and a large part of that work is reflected in the two annual meetings that NLC holds. The Congressional-City Conference, the League's annual legislative meeting, is held in March and brings some 3,000 people from all over the country to Washington to hear from, and talk to, members of Congress, agency executives and their key staff people who write and administer the laws and regulations that affect cities. In the fall, just after Thanksgiving, NLC holds its annual



The opening general session at the Congress of Cities always draws a large crowd.

meeting, the Congress of Cities. At this meeting the delegates elect the next year's Officers and Board members and adopt the National Municipal Policy. Along with the annual business meeting, the Congress of Cities includes a full schedule of workshops and seminars and an exposition of new products and services for municipal governments.

# 2

## **HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN NLC**

Whatever your special interests as a local official, they are part of the activities of the National League of Cities. And the League offers lots of ways to take part in what it does—from speaking up and speaking out at policy committee meetings to voting as a delegate at the annual meeting, from joining with other city officials from your state and your congressional district to lobbying your representatives in Washington to signing up for a training seminar in your region, from writing a letter to the editor of *Nation's Cities Weekly* to testifying on behalf of the League before Congress, from working on one of NLC's committees to running for one of the League's offices.

To see how you can be a part of this wide range of activities, let's look closely at how some of NLC's activities are carried out and where you can take a part in them.

### **Policy Committees**

The policy process is a good one to start with because it operates throughout the year and because the policy committee meetings at the Congressional-City Conference and the Congress of Cities offer anyone who attends an opportunity to be part of the policy process.

Attending the policy committee meetings at the two annual meetings and joining in the discussions are, of course, the easiest ways to take a hand in shaping the National Municipal Policy. At these committee meetings, you are welcome to offer ideas, experiences, and opinions on policy issues of importance to cities and towns and to vote on recommended policy positions.

If you want to participate directly in the work of one of the policy committees, your first step should be to let the director of your state municipal league know of your interest. Each policy committee has about 200 members, all of them nominated by state leagues and appointed by the NLC President. Depending on the municipal population of your state, there can be from three to seven people from your state on each committee.

There are five standing policy committees, each of them dealing with specific issues.

The Finance, Administration and Intergovernmental Relations policy committee deals with national economic policy, intergovernmental relations, capital



Councilmember-at-Large Cathy Reynolds (Denver, Colorado) testifies before Congress on welfare reform proposals and their impact on cities and towns.

financing, municipal bonds, municipal management, antitrust issues, citizen participation and civil rights, labor relations and fire policy.

The Energy, Environment and Natural Resources policy committee is responsible for policy on air quality, water resources, waste water treatment, energy, waste management, hazardous and nuclear waste, urban aesthetics, noise control, and disaster relief.

The Community and Economic Development policy committee responsibilities include national urban policy, economic development, community development and community development block grants, housing and neighborhood development, federal buildings, land use, recreation and parks, and historic preservation.

The Human Development policy committee analyzes and develops policy on such issues as employment and job training, Social Security and unemployment insurance, income support programs, immigration and refugees, health, mental health, AIDS, children-at-risk, homelessness, education, equal opportunity, social services and criminal justice.

The Transportation and Communications policy committee is responsible for policy on public transit, streets and highways, air transportation, railroads and waterways, infrastructure, hazardous materials transportation, and cable television and telecommunications.

The policy committee members and chairs are appointed early in each year so they can hold their first meeting during the annual Congressional-City Conference in March. As you might suspect, being a member of one of these policy committees can be a lot of work. Doing it well takes time and thought, and it means attending meetings and doing homework. But it's worth the effort. You'll have a very direct hand in the writing of the National Municipal Policy as a policy committee member, and if you have ambitions for an NLC elected office, doing a good job as a member of a policy committee is a good way to build a foundation for later achievements.

The work of these committees is guided by five steering committees whose members are chosen by the appropriate policy committee chairs. While the policy committees meet only twice a year, the steering committees meet more frequently, usually at the two annual meetings in March and November and also in June and September.

The eventual product of these meetings—the National Municipal Policy and separate resolutions—isn't final until it is adopted by the voting delegates at the annual business meeting that is part of the Congress of Cities. Before that happens, however, the recommendations of each policy committee are submitted to the NLC Resolutions Committee, which holds its only meeting during the Congress of Cities. The Resolutions Committee approves (and sometimes disapproves) proposed amendments to the National Municipal Policy and separate policy resolutions. Those that it approves are passed on to the voting delegates at the annual business meeting.

The annual business meeting is the grand finale. The proposed policy amendments and resolutions are debated—sometimes vigorously—and voted on.

The National Municipal Policy is only one product of the policy process. The policy committees also help the Board of Directors draft its annual state-



Voting delegates assembled at the Congress of Cities annual business meeting.

ment of legislative priorities, which is adopted at Board's meeting during the Congressional-City Conference. The separate resolutions approved at the Congress of Cities (and occasionally at other times throughout the year) are the League's third formal policy statement.

You don't have to be a policy committee member to influence NLC policy. Any NLC member can attend any committee meeting and suggest issues for which NLC policy statements are needed or propose specific amendments or resolutions for consideration by the committees. All NLC members are asked to suggest policy amendments just prior to the Congress of Cities.

### **Constituency Groups**

Another way to take an active role in NLC is to work with one of NLC's constituency groups or affiliate groups.

Constituency groups are groups within the NLC membership who share common interests. They have grown up over the years to make sure that the interests of all segments of the membership are reflected in the policies and programs of the League.

The oldest of these groups is the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials (NBC/LEO), created in 1970 to represent the interests of Black elected officials in NLC's membership and activities. NBC/LEO's objectives include increasing minority participation on the League's steering and policy committees to make sure that policy and program recommendations reflect minority concerns and benefit minority communities. The group also works independently with its members to inform them on issues affecting the Black community and to devise ways to achieve Black community objectives through legislation and direct action. NBC/LEO conducts its annual meeting in conjunction with the Congress of Cities.

Women in Municipal Government (WIMG) was founded in 1974 to provide a forum for local elected women who were active in the League. Its objectives include encouraging active participation of women officials in NLC, identifying qualified women officials for NLC positions, and promoting issues reflecting the interests and status of women in cities. As part of its activities, WIMG sponsors skill-building workshops for women officials at the two annual meetings and circulates a quarterly newsletter to its membership.

The Hispanic Elected Local Officials caucus (HELO) was founded in 1976 to serve as a forum for communication and exchange among Hispanic local government officials within NLC. Its goals are to discuss issues and concerns of Hispanic officials and to provide an opportunity for greater participation in the League. HELO holds meetings at the Congress of Cities and the Congressional-City Conference, and has a quarterly newsletter for Hispanic officials.

The Asian Pacific American Municipal Officials (APAMO) constituency group was established in 1985 to encourage the full participation and active involvement of Asian Pacific American Officials in the organization and policy-making processes and programs of the League. It promotes issues of interest to Asian Pacific Americans and the status of Asian Pacific Americans in our cities, and works with other national, state or local organizations concerned with municipal government or Asian American issues.

The Minority Caucus Coalition, set up in 1982, pulls together under one umbrella some of the objectives of the above-named groups. Its primary objectives are to bring more minority officials into the processes by which national urban policy is made and to improve communications among NLC's minority caucuses. The MCC holds meetings annually at the Congressional-City Conference.

The Small Cities Council (SCC) was founded in 1975 to give officials from small cities and towns greater participation in NLC's policy process and to make sure that the needs of small communities are fully recognized and reflected in NLC policies and programs. The Small Cities Council also serves as a focus to meet the special information and training needs of officials from small cities and towns. Its membership is made up of elected officials from municipalities with populations of less than 50,000 from each state; these officials are appointed for two year terms by their state leagues.

Professional staff members who work for mayors and council members are represented by their own special constituency groups. The City Executive Staff group is comprised of chief administrative officers, mayoral assistants, press secretaries, and intergovernmental relations officers. This network meets three times a year, twice in conjunction with NLC's annual conferences. The meetings focus on legislative updates, professional development and networking opportunities. The Council Staff Network was set up in 1980 to give city council staff members a forum for sharing experiences and information.



Mayor Henry Cisneros (San Antonio, Texas) and Councilor Pamela Plumb (Portland, Maine) share a light moment prior to the start of the Congressional-City Conference.

The group holds an annual conference each summer and publishes a directory of council staff directors in cities over 100,000.

Another special caucus is the University Communities Caucus. Cities with universities or colleges within their borders can participate in this group. UCC, founded in 1978, gives city officials a chance to share ideas on how university resources can be brought to bear on community issues. UCC also provides a forum for discussion of problems common to university communities. Meetings are held in conjunction with NLC's two annual meetings, while various projects are pursued throughout the year.

### **Affiliate Groups**

Besides a variety of caucuses for special segments of its membership, NLC also supports the National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors (NATOA), which is the professional organization of people serving cities, counties, and regional authorities in the development, regulation and administration of cable television systems and other telecommunication systems. Its more than 400 members include municipal cable and telecommunications officers, as well as other city officials. NATOA publishes a bi-monthly newsletter and holds annual and regional meetings and seminars.

### **Other Committees**

The League also sets up special task forces to deal with specific issues, problems or ideas. In recent years, for example, there have been special task forces on infrastructure, international trade, urban unemployment and the 1988 presidential election campaign. These groups are authorized by the Board of Directors, usually for a fixed period, and appointed by the NLC President; they have a clearly defined job to do, and they usually make recommendations to NLC's policy committees and publish reports on their work.

No matter what the interest or the issue, these special NLC caucuses, groups and task forces involve attending meetings and doing homework, and they can be satisfying and rewarding experiences for any local official.

There is always room for leaders in NLC's activities, and there are a number of ways to become part of NLC's leadership. Some of the League's leadership positions—especially committee seats and chairmanships—are appointive positions, while others are elective offices.

NLC's five standing policy committees offer a total of roughly 1,000 opportunities to help lead NLC's policy making process, and each policy committee has its own steering committee with approximately 35 members who serve one-year terms.

The policy committee members are selected by the state leagues and appointed by the NLC president for one-year terms.

Each policy committee's seats are apportioned according to a state's municipal population:

Up to 1,250,000	-----	3 seats
1,250,001 to 2,500,000	-----	4 seats
2,500,001 to 5,000,000	-----	5 seats
5,000,001 to 10,000,000	-----	6 seats
10,000,001 or more	-----	7 seats

If you're interested in one of the five policy committees, let your state league director know.

The members of the steering committees are selected by the committee chairs from the elected officials or chief administrative officers of direct member cities or state league executive directors. Steering committee members are chosen for their experience and expertise in the subjects covered by each policy committee.

The NLC Nominating Committee and Resolutions Committee also play a leadership role in NLC.

The Nominating Committee is appointed by the NLC President and normally consists of 11 members. The committee deliberates, debates, and recommends candidates for election as NLC Officers or Board Members. The most contested positions are the office of Second Vice President and the approximately 15 Board of Directors seats that become vacant each year.

The Resolutions Committee is made up of the Board of Directors, plus one member from each state not represented on the Board (these members are appointed by their state league directors), and as many as ten other members named by the NLC President.

Appointments to the NLC task forces are made on the basis of experience and expertise; members are chosen to reflect the general regional and size distribution of NLC's membership.

### ***Running for NLC Office***

Running for office is something you know about, and running for NLC's elective offices is as challenging and rewarding as running for local office, and it is taken almost as seriously by the candidates for NLC offices and Board of Directors.

In general, nominations for NLC offices and for the Board of Directors are made by the Nominating Committee at the Congress of Cities after hearing brief speeches on behalf of the candidates. The Nominating Committee's report is distributed and published at the Congress of Cities, and the voting takes place during the annual business meeting; newly elected Officers and Board members take office on the last day of the Congress of Cities.

A certain amount of campaigning is done for these offices, and the campaigning adds to the interest and excitement of the Congress of Cities.

If you are interested in running for a Board seat or for an NLC office, following the steps below should help you do it most effectively.

First, contact your state league director and announce your interest. Tips and support from your state league director can often make the difference between a winning and a losing campaign.

Second, announce your candidacy by sending a letter to NLC and to all members of the Nominating Committee when they are appointed (usually late in October). The letter should include a resume or a qualifications statement and any campaign literature you have developed.

Third, conduct your campaign personally through telephone calls and letters to other elected officials you have met through NLC activities and through personal contacts at the Congress of Cities.

Fourth, make sure that your name is formally placed in nomination at the Nominating Committee hearing on Monday at 4:00 p.m. at the Congress of Cities. Nominations are proposed alphabetically by state, and each candidate is permitted to have one short nominating speech made on his or her behalf and two very brief seconding speeches.

If you run for a Board position or an NLC office, you should keep the following factors in mind.

The Nominating Committee has the responsibility to insure that the individuals recommended for the Board are not only active in NLC and their state leagues, but also reflect the diversity of NLC's membership in terms of race, sex, geography, and city size. These criteria can make it difficult, for example, for a candidate from a given state to receive the approval of the Nominating Committee if another elected official from that state is already a member of the Board and has another year left to serve.

Among the Officers, only the position of Second Vice President is normally contested. The other Officers usually simply rotate upward.

These elective offices are honors, certainly, but they are more than just honorary positions. They entail work, travel, and time away from city hall. As the senior representatives of the nation's cities and towns, the NLC Officers and Board members are called on to testify before Congress, represent the League to the national press, and speak at state league meetings. It all adds up to hard work, but it is worth it.

### ***The State Municipal Leagues***

State municipal leagues occupy a special position within the National League of Cities. They were, of course, the first and founding members of the League, and they continue to play an important part in NLC activities.

State league directors, for example, not only nominate members of the five policy committees, but they also hold seats on the Board of Directors.

For officials of cities that are members of a state league but not direct members of NLC, the state league is the prime contact with the activities of NLC; for officials of direct member cities, the state league is an avenue to direct participation.

In short, participation in state league activities is a good way to find out about participation in the activities of the national organization.

# 3

## **NLC SERVICES AND HOW TO USE THEM**

NLC offers a wide variety of services that can benefit your community and you as an individual local official.

All of the departments or offices mentioned below can be reached by mail at the National League of Cities, 1301 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20004. Individual telephone numbers are listed for each office.

### ***Representing Cities in Washington***

The League's primary service is its representation of municipal interests in Washington. NLC appears before Congress to comment on legislation and policies affecting cities, represents municipal interests when regulations are being written and administered by federal agencies, and makes sure that Presidents and cabinet members know where the nation's cities and towns stand on a wide range of issues.

NLC's legislative representation, or lobbying, activities are carried out by the Office of Federal Relations, which prepares and coordinates testimony, works with Congressional and agency leaders and staff members and prepares legislative briefing materials for the Board and the policy committees, and helps keep members up to date on legislative events through stories and special reports in *Nation's Cities Weekly* and through its own periodic legislative bulletins. For more information on a specific bill or a specific issue, contact the Office of Federal Relations at (202) 626-3020.

### ***Policy Analysis and Development***

To support the League's lobbying efforts, NLC staff devote considerable time to identifying and analyzing emerging urban trends, issues, and problems, and in evaluating existing and proposed federal policy and program options. Many of these activities are undertaken through the NLC policy development process using the steering and policy committees, and through cooperation with other interest groups interested in urban policy. In addition, NLC carries on its own agenda of research about municipal conditions and about policies that affect cities and towns. These studies are reported in *Nation's Cities Weekly* and are published and offered to NLC members at reduced rates.

For more information on NLC's policy committees, the policy development process, research reports, or issue papers on current policy issues, contact the Office of Policy Analysis and Development at (202) 626-3030.



Mayor Terry Goddard (Phoenix, Arizona) addresses delegates at the Congressional-City Conference.

### **Legal Representation**

The legislative and executive branches of the federal government are not the only parts of the federal government that write the laws and regulations that affect cities and towns. The federal judiciary, by interpreting laws through its rulings in specific cases, can often change the rules under which municipalities carry out their daily responsibilities.

NLC keeps a close watch on the judicial process and often takes a part in cases where a major city interest is at stake. Among the specific issues that NLC is particularly interested in are cases dealing with state and local governments' ability to govern without hindrance by federal regulation (Tenth Amendment); preemption of state or local authority by federal statutes and regulations; the conditions under which federal grants are available to state and local governments; state taxing powers; intergovernmental tax immunities; and the immunity of state and local officials to a variety of legal judgments.

Obviously, NLC's involvement in legal cases hinges on the degree to which the issue being litigated conforms or conflicts with existing NLC policy, the overall importance of the issue to all cities, the potential reach of the court's decision, and the chances of success or loss in the case. For more information on emerging legal issues, contact the NLC Executive Office at (202) 626-3010.

## ***Information for Local Governments and Local Officials***

Another of NLC's broad objectives is to provide local governments and local officials with the information they need to make intelligent decisions and manage local operations effectively. The league approaches this objective by publishing a weekly newspaper and other publications, and by maintaining a municipal reference service and an electronic communications network. All of them can prove useful to you as they work for your community.

### ***Nation's Cities Weekly and other publications***

For NLC members, the League's weekly newspaper, *Nation's Cities Weekly*, is their most regular contact with NLC. The *Weekly* covers the doings of Congress, the White House, Cabinet agencies and the rest of the federal establishment; it also covers events and issues of interest to local officials; and it covers the events of the League, state leagues and member cities and towns.

Each direct member's dues cover a number of subscriptions to the *Weekly* (the actual number depends on population, just as dues do), and members can take out extra subscriptions at a special reduced rate. For further information on subscriptions, you can contact the *Weekly's* circulation office at (202) 626-3040.

The *Weekly* carries classified advertising for city and county jobs, as well as for services and equipment of interest to local governments. For more information, or to place a classified ad, contact the *Weekly's* classified advertising sales manager at (202) 626-3040.

Suppose, however, that what you're really interested in is making your opinion known through the paper, or seeing the *Weekly* cover one of your community's events or successes. There are several ways to do this. One is to write a letter to the editor; the *Weekly* publishes worthwhile letters. Another is to make sure that *Nation's Cities Weekly* is on the mailing list for your city's press releases, or any press releases that your own office issues. Still another is to write or call the *Weekly's* managing editor to suggest a story; the paper's editorial staff is open to new ideas and good stories. The simplest way to do any of these is to contact the managing editor by mail or call (202) 626-3048.

NLC's publications include a wide range of books, pamphlets, brochures, and other documents on topics of interest to local governments and local officials. These are all listed in the League's annual publications catalog; to request a catalog write to NLC's Publications Sales Office or call (202) 626-3000.

### ***Municipal Reference Service***

The League's library and Municipal Reference Service are a source of information on almost any topic related to local government—from profiles of individual cities to bibliographies on specific topics.

This reference service is available to officials of member cities by writing to the Municipal Reference Service or by telephoning (202) 626-3210.

### ***Electronic Messaging***

NLC operates an electronic mail service which links the League, many state leagues, and a growing number of city subscribers. This electronic in-

formation network provides data on a wide range of topics, news on legislative and policy developments, and a calendar of upcoming NLC events.

For further information on electronic messaging and subscription rates, write NLC's Office of Membership Services or call (202) 626-3115.

### ***Training and Technical Assistance***

Another of the League's real strengths is the breadth of its training and technical assistance programs. These programs offer national or regional seminars and useful handbooks on topics of interest to local officials. As part of this effort, NLC operates a Policy Leaders Program that is designed to keep local officials and city staff members up to date on current trends and issues in municipal administration. In recent years, the Policy Leaders Program has held national seminars on local government productivity, cost cutting techniques for local governments, infrastructure financing, international trade, council-manager relations, and small business, as well as regional meetings and briefings on new national legislation affecting cities.

For more information write to the Office of Membership Services or telephone (202) 626-3140.

### ***Telecommunications Program***

As cable television and electronic information systems become more and more a part of daily life, local officials need to know how these new communications media affect their operations, how they can use them to the city's advantage, and how they can make them a part of their economic development activities. NLC's Telecommunications Program provides a referral and research service that can help you find the answers and advice you need. The program also holds workshops and seminars throughout the year.

For more information write to the Office of Membership Services or call (202) 626-3250.

### ***Economic Development Program***

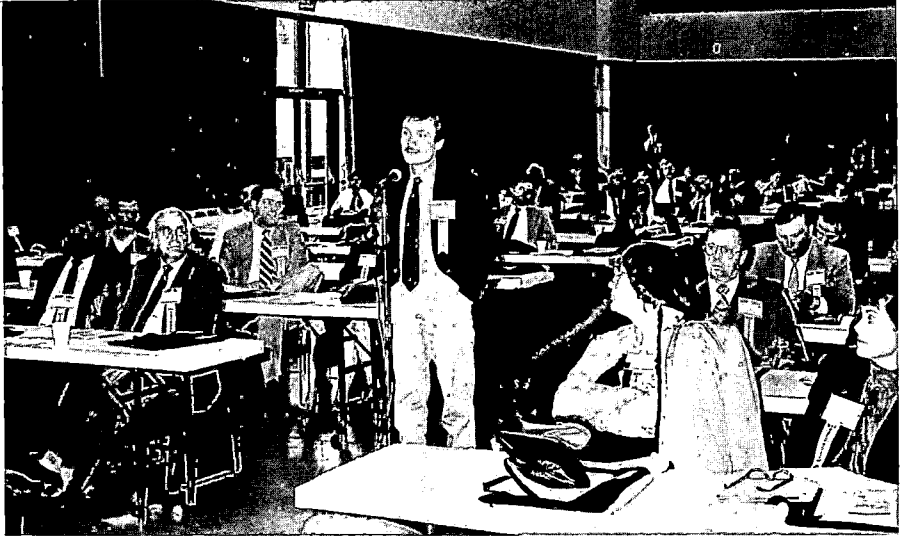
Housing, community development, small business, job retention and expansion, finance and entrepreneurship are always key economic development issues for local officials. NLC's Economic Development Program stays on top of these issues and keeps local officials up to date on the latest developments in these fields, and in such emerging areas as international trade development, through special publications, national conferences, and articles in *Nation's Cities Weekly*.

For more information write to the Office of Membership Services or call (202) 626-3170.

### ***National League of Cities Institute***

The National League of Cities Institute, a non-profit corporation exempt from taxes under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, was created by the National League of Cities in 1958 and incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware.

The primary purposes of this non-profit corporation are to conduct



An Energy, Environment & Natural Resources Policy Committee member raises a question about an environmental issue at a Congress of Cities meeting.

research in areas of urban concern in order to provide instruction and training to municipal officials; provide information that will assist municipal officials address day-to-day problems and long-range policy issues; conduct workshops to enhance the capacity of local officials to serve their constituencies; and serve as the contracting and grant recipient for NLC.

The Institute is governed by a board of directors consisting of the NLC officers and board members, and the executive director of NLC serves as the president of the Institute.

Gifts and bequests to the Institute are tax-deductible.

# 4

## **CONCLUSION**

We hope that this short handbook gives you a better understanding of how your organization works and how you can participate in it more effectively.

What you get out of the National League of Cities will depend on what you put into it. But whatever type of involvement you choose—whether it is serving on a policy committee, attending a seminar, running for the Board of Directors, or simply reading *Nation's Cities Weekly*—your active participation in the National League of Cities is essential to insure a strong and growing organization in the future.



An extensive exhibit program of products and services for cities is a highlight of every Congress of Cities.

# **BYLAWS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES**

**(Amended as of November 10, 1978)**

## **Article I.**

### ***Name, Objects, Means, and Definitions***

Section 1. **Name, Objects, and Means.** This instrumentality of the member state leagues of municipalities and member cities of the United States established December 12, 1924, shall be known as the "National League of Cities," and its functions shall be to safeguard and improve municipal government and its administration by the following means: first, the perpetuation of this organization as an agency for the cooperation of state leagues of municipalities and municipalities in research on municipal government and its administration; second; the holding of annual and other conventions for the discussion of current municipal affairs; third, the furnishing of services to the state leagues of municipalities and to municipalities in order that assistance may be rendered such leagues and municipalities in performing their functions; fourth, the safeguarding of the interests, rights, and privileges of municipalities; and fifth, the adoption of a national municipal policy and its implementation as the chief vehicle for the development of effective municipal government, for the improvement of federal, state and local government relationships, and for the future growth and development of the National League of Cities.

Section 2. **Definitions.** The words "municipality" and "city" shall mean any city, town, village, or borough having a corporate entity. The words "state league city" shall mean a city which has a membership in good standing in a state league of municipalities which in turn has a membership in good standing in the National League of Cities. The words "member city" shall mean a city which has a city membership in good standing in the National League of Cities. The term "state" shall include any state, territory, or possession of the United States.

## **Article II.**

### ***Members***

Section 1. **Member Leagues.** Any state league of municipalities or substantially similar organization, the dues of which are paid by municipalities and having not less than ten active members, is eligible to membership in the National League and may be admitted as a member league upon filing the proper application and receiving the approval of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. **Member Cities.** Any city in the United States may upon payment of the prescribed annual dues become a member city and as such entitled to all the services and privileges of the National League; provided that no city eligible to but not holding membership in a member league shall be eligible to membership in the National League.

Any state league city shall be entitled to all the general services furnished municipalities by the National League through the member leagues, and such city shall be entitled to have its city officials attend and participate in all deliberations of the meeting of the National League, subject to rules and procedures set forth by the Board of Directors.

Section 3. **Research Associate Members.** Any person, firm, corporation, or organization not otherwise eligible for membership pursuant to sections 1 or 2 of this Article may apply for a research associate membership in the National League under such procedures, services, and dues as are prescribed by the Board of Directors. Such associate memberships will not have the voting privileges of member cities and member leagues.

## **Article III.**

### **Officers and Board of Directors**

Section 1. **Officers.** The officers of this National League shall be a president, a first vice president, a second vice president, the immediate past president, and members of the Board of Directors. The Executive Director shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall hold office at the pleasure of that board. He shall be secretary and treasurer of the National League. The president, the first vice president, and the second vice president elected at the annual meeting shall hold office for one year or until their successors are qualified. Fifteen members of the Board of Directors shall be elected each year to serve for a term of two years or until their successors are elected and qualified. The term of office of all newly elected and designated officers shall commence immediately on adjournment of the annual meeting.

Section 2. **Board of Directors.** There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of thirty members and the president, first vice president, and second vice president, plus all past presidents, which shall conduct the affairs of the National League when representatives of the membership are not assembled, including, by a majority vote of Board of Directors members, determination or modification of national municipal policies on national legislation affecting cities. The Board of Directors may refer to the membership by letter ballot any matter which is not otherwise provided for in these bylaws, the voting thereon to be as provided in Section 5 of Article IV. The president and first vice president shall be chairman and vice chairman respectively of the Board of Directors.

Section 3. **Powers and Duties of Officers.** The powers and duties of the officers of this National League shall be such as by general usage are indicated by the title of their offices. The president shall establish and appoint such committees as he may deem necessary; provided that standing policy committees shall be established by a majority vote of the Board of Directors, and their membership appointed by the president. The Executive Director shall transact the financial business of the National League and keep a complete record of all transactions. He, with such assistants and staff personnel as he may employ from time to time, shall perform such other duties as the National League or the Board of Directors shall direct and shall receive such compensation as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

Section 4. **Qualifications.** Each elective officer of this National League at the time of his election shall be an official or employee of a member league, a state league city, or a member city.

Section 5. **Elections.** The elective officers of this National League shall be elected in the manner provided for in Article IV; provided that nominations for elected officers shall be made by a nominating committee of not less than seven nor more than eleven officers of member leagues, state league cities, and member cities who shall be appointed by the president. The nominating committee shall make its report in writing at least four hours before the scheduled election.

**Section 6. Vacancies.** A vacancy shall occur in any office of the National League in the event that the person holding the office resigns or ceases to possess the essential qualifications for election to office as provided in Section 4. A vacancy in the office of president shall be filled by the succession of the first vice president to that office. A vacancy in the office of the first vice president shall be filled by the succession of the second vice president to that office. A vacancy in the office of the second vice president or member of the Board of Directors shall be filled for the unexpired term by a majority vote of the remaining members of the Board of Directors, provided that in the event that a person serving as a member of the Board of Directors as a past president ceases to possess the essential qualifications provided in Section 4 hereof, a vacancy shall continue until a new, qualified retiring president assumes such position on the Board of Directors.

## **Article IV.**

### **Meetings, Voting, and National Policies**

**Section 1. Meetings.** The time, place, and program of the annual or special meetings shall be determined by the Board of Directors. Notices of meeting of the Board of Directors shall be delivered or mailed by first-class mail to the last known address of all members of the Board of Directors not less than five (5) nor more than forty (40) days before such meetings. Notices of meetings of members shall be delivered or mailed by first-class mail to the last known address of all members not less than thirty (30) nor more than ninety (90) days before such meetings provided that any notices required by this section may be waived before such meetings.

**Section 2. Voting.** In all meetings requiring the official decision of the National League each member league shall be entitled to twenty votes. Each member city shall be entitled to one to twenty votes based upon population as follows:

Under 50,000	1 vote
50,000- 99,999	2 votes
100,000-199,999	4 votes
200,000-299,999	6 votes
300,000-399,999	8 votes
400,000-499,999	10 votes
500,000-599,999	12 votes
600,000-699,999	14 votes
700,000-799,999	16 votes
800,000-899,999	18 votes
900,000 and above.	20 votes

**Member cities, but not member leagues, shall be required to cast unanimous votes.**

It shall be the duty of the president in advance of or at the beginning of any such meeting to appoint a credentials committee of three, at least one of whom shall be a representative of a member city.

As soon as practicable after the naming of the credentials committee, each member league shall designate one or more voting delegates not to exceed the number of votes to which it is entitled and may designate alternate voting delegates not to exceed the number of its voting delegates. Each member city shall designate one voting delegate and may designate one alternate voting delegate. It shall be the duty of the credentials committee to settle any dispute concerning the voting rights of members and their voting delegates and to certify to the president a voting roll of qualified voting

delegates and alternate voting delegates and the number of votes each is entitled to cast and the total number of votes of all the members of the National League.

All voting shall be by voice vote unless a weighted vote is demanded by ten percent or more of the certified votes present at the meeting. When the weighted vote is taken, voting shall be limited to the duly certified voting delegates or their alternates, each casting the total number of votes to which he is entitled by the certified voting roll. A majority vote of the certified votes present at the meeting shall be required for election of any officer or member of the Board of Directors, or for passage of any matter of business brought before the business meeting. There shall be no voting by proxy.

**Section 3. Quorum.** A quorum at the annual business meeting or special meeting shall consist of a majority of the votes certified to the meeting.

**Section 4. Resolutions on Policies.** Resolutions on national municipal policies, including national legislation affecting cities, shall be submitted to the voting delegates in writing by the Board of Directors or by a resolution committee appointed therefor; or by special petition provided that such petition is presented to the annual convention by ten (10) voting delegates with the consent of a majority vote. A two-thirds vote shall be necessary to adopt all resolutions.

**Section 5. Mail Ballots.** Except as otherwise expressly provided by these bylaws, a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary for a decision in the case of mail ballots submitted to the membership. The letter ballot of a member league shall bear the signature of the president and the countersignature of the chief executive officer of such member league, and the letter ballot of a member city shall bear the signature of the mayor. Weighted voting shall be in effect in all balloting by mail.

## **Article V.**

### **Financial Matters**

**Section 1. Dues and Charges.** The annual membership dues in the National League, and the schedule of fees or systems of charges for all other services of the National League, shall be established by a resolution of the Board of Directors, within such general limits as may be set by the National League in annual meeting assembled. Annual membership dues and annual service charges shall be due the first day of the membership year for which assessed.

**Section 2. Fiscal Year.** The fiscal year of the National League shall be from October 1 to September 30, inclusive.

**Section 3. Annual Budget.** The revenues and expenditures of the National League shall be planned and approved through an annual budget, and financial obligations shall be incurred on the basis of the budget. The annual budget shall be prepared by the Executive Director under the direction of the Board of Directors. The budget shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

**Section 4. Annual Audit.** An annual audit shall be made of the financial affairs of the National League by a certified public accountant designated or approved by the Board of Directors.

## **Article VI.**

### ***Amendments***

These bylaws may be repealed or amended at the annual meeting of the membership or by mail ballot. In the case of an annual meeting, a two-thirds majority of the certified votes cast at the meeting shall be necessary to pass such an amendment. In the case of a mail ballot, a two-thirds majority of the votes cast shall be required. Amendments may be proposed either by initiatory petitions signed by members representing not less than twenty percent of the certified votes present at the meeting or by resolution of the Board of Directors; provided that notice of such proposed amendments to be voted on at the annual meeting shall be mailed to all members not less than fifteen days prior to that annual meeting.

In the case of a mail ballot, not less than forty days shall elapse after mailing of the ballots to all members before the votes are canvassed by two members of the Board of Directors. Such amendments, when adopted by mail balloting, shall become effective ten days after the votes are canvassed and written notice of adoption is mailed to the membership.

## **Article VII.**

### ***Parliamentary Procedure***

Except as provided in these bylaws, and such official rules and procedures for the conduct of business meetings as they may be adopted by the Board of Directors, Robert's Rules of Order Revised shall prevail on parliamentary procedure.

## **CALENDAR OF NLC ACTIVITIES**

<b>January</b>	NLC Officers Meeting Steering Committee Officers Appointed
<b>February</b>	Advance Registration Deadline for Congressional-City Conference Policy Committee Members Appointed Steering Committee Members Appointed
<b>March</b>	Congressional-City Conference Board of Directors Meeting Adoption of <i>Priorities for America's Cities</i> statement Steering Committee Meetings Policy Committee Meetings Constituency Group Meetings
<b>April</b>	Special regional and national conferences
<b>May</b>	First mailing of Congress of Cities program brochure Steering Committee Meetings Special regional and national conferences
<b>June</b>	Steering Committee Meetings Special regional and national conferences
<b>July</b>	Board of Directors Meeting State Municipal League Directors Meeting Second Mailing of Congress of Cities program brochure
<b>August</b>	Early bird registration deadline for Congress of Cities Special regional and national conferences
<b>September</b>	Steering Committee Meetings Special regional and national conferences
<b>October</b>	Advance registration deadline for Congress of Cities Deadline for changes in policy committee membership Deadline for advance submission of <i>National Municipal Policy</i> amendments and resolutions Resolutions Committee appointed Nominations Committee appointed Voting delegates and alternates appointed

**November/  
December**

Annual Congress of Cities  
Board of Directors meeting  
Policy Committee meetings  
Resolution Committee meeting  
Nominating Committee Hearing  
Annual Business Meeting  
Election of Officers  
Adoption of *National Municipal Policy*  
Constituency group meetings

**December**

Congressional-City Conference program  
brochure mailing  
Nominations for Committee Officers and Members

## **FUTURE SITES AND DATES OF NLC CONVENTIONS**

### ***Congressional-City Conference***

March 4-7, 1989—Washington, D.C.  
March 3-6, 1990—Washington, D.C.  
March 9-12, 1991—Washington, D.C.

### ***Annual Congress of Cities & Exposition***

December 3-7, 1988—Boston, Massachusetts  
November 25-29, 1989—Atlanta, Georgia  
December 1-5, 1990—Houston, Texas  
November 30-December 4, 1991—Phoenix, Arizona  
November 28-December 2, 1992—New Orleans, Louisiana

### ***International Union of Local Authorities***

September 14-17, 1988—San Antonio, Texas  
September 4-8, 1989—Perth, Australia

### ***For more information about NLC conferences, call or write***

Conference Management and Planning  
National League of Cities  
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004  
(202) 626-3205



**National League of Cities**  
1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20004

National League of Cities



**PUBLICATIONS  
and  
SERVICES  
CATALOG**

# PUBLICATIONS AND SERVICES CATALOG

## ABOUT THIS CATALOG

■ The National League of Cities has a strong commitment to providing publications, professional development, and advocacy services that meet the diverse needs of local government elected and appointed officials.

■ This catalog highlights the wide range of information and services that NLC provides to municipal officials and to other individuals and organizations concerned about urban affairs.

■ The catalog contains a variety of new titles in key areas of interest to local government officials, such as municipal finance, economic development, and programs for children and youth. Also included are traditional best-sellers that highlight practical and successful solutions to local government problems.

■ The catalog has a convenient publications order form and an information request card to provide you with additional details on NLC services.

■ Order forms and purchasing information can be found in the center section.

## ABOUT THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

■ The National League of Cities is the largest and most representative organization serving America's municipal leaders.

■ NLC was established in 1924 by and for reform-minded state municipal leagues. NLC now represents 49 leagues and more than 1,400 cities, towns and villages of all sizes directly and, through the membership of the state municipal leagues, more than 17,000 municipalities indirectly.

■ NLC serves as an advocate for its members in Washington in the legislative, administrative, and judicial processes which affect them; develops and pursues a national municipal policy that meets the present and future needs of the nation's cities and the people who live in them; provides training, technical assistance, and information to municipal officials to help them improve the quality of local government in our urban nation; and undertakes research and analysis on issues of importance to the nation's cities and towns.

*If you need additional information about NLC programs, services, publications, or membership, write to NLC at 1301 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004-1763 or call one of the numbers below:*

**NLC main number - (202) 626-3000**

**NLC fax number - (202) 626-3043**

**Publications Sales - (202) 626-3150**



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# CITY NEWS

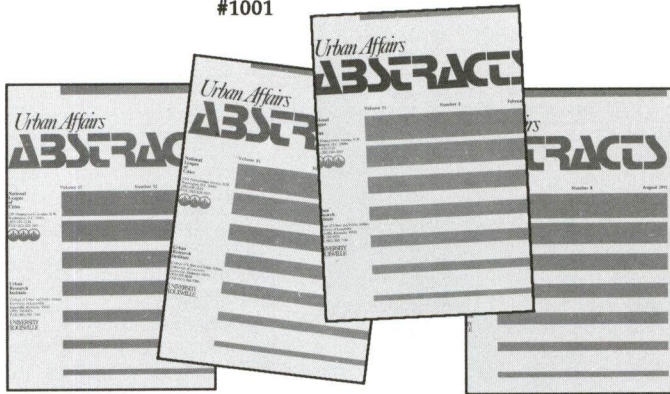
## NATION'S CITIES WEEKLY

NLC's tabloid newspaper provides up-to-the-minute news on how national developments will affect cities, in-depth reports and case studies on how local governments are finding innovative solutions to today's municipal problems, and special editorial features by urban affairs experts. Includes regular reporting on developments in Congress and the Administration, the courts, and state government. *Included in NLC membership* (number of copies varies).

50 issues/year. ISSN: 0164-5935.

One year subscription, \$80/NLC Members \$50

#1001

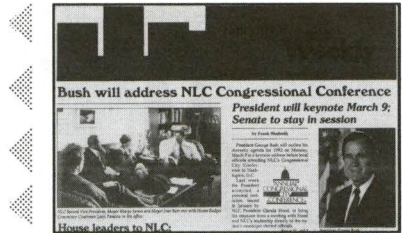


## URBAN AFFAIRS ABSTRACTS

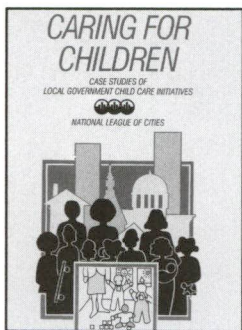
A monthly service which summarizes essential articles about urban affairs from more than 400 journals. Each abstract contains a complete bibliographic entry and a synopsis of the content and scope of the article. Issues contain 120 abstracts. Annual cumulations contain all abstracts plus an author index, a geographic index, and a periodical guide.

Two year subscription, \$125/NLC Members \$75 #1002

Three year subscription, \$160/NLC Members \$95 #1003



# CHILDREN AND FAMILIES



**BEST SELLER**

## **CARING FOR CHILDREN: CASE STUDIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHILD CARE INITIATIVES**

Municipalities are increasingly involved in child care issues. This case study report highlights examples of successful local government child care programs from 24 cities across the country. Details varying local roles in child care provision and highlights lessons learned from cities which have been active in child care issues.

1989. 131 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-53-7 #8001

## **YOUR CITY'S KIDS**

Booklet designed to help local officials identify problems and develop solutions to cope with the needs of children in their communities. Discusses information resources available on children and poses questions about existing program coordination and long-term strategy development.

1988. 20 pages. Single copies free. #8009

## **LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO FAMILY DAY CARE ZONING**

Provides practical guidance on how cities can create and operate needed child care facilities within the context of local zoning regulations. Discusses planning and siting issues, problems and solutions to local zoning rules that may limit or prohibit the provision of child care in residential neighborhoods, licensing, traffic, parking, noise, and density considerations, and model solutions. Appendix lists child care resource and referral agencies.

1989. 77 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-54-5. #8002

## **OUR FUTURE AND OUR ONLY HOPE: A SURVEY OF CITY HALLS REGARDING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

Highlights results of a 390 city survey concerning problems and needs of children and families in cities, including 250 brief success stories. For children, lack of child care, substance abuse, and education were the top rated problems needing attention. For families, a shortage of affordable housing, especially low-income housing, topped the list of needs.

1989. 118 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-52-9 #8003

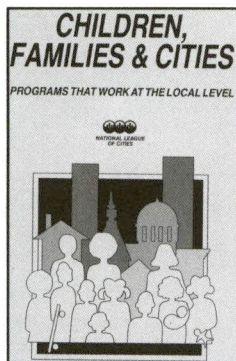
# CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

**BEST SELLER**

## **CHILDREN, FAMILIES & CITIES: PROGRAMS THAT WORK AT THE LOCAL LEVEL**

Provides analyses of issues and more than three dozen project profiles of local efforts to deal with child care, child and family homelessness, youth unemployment, and teen pregnancy prevention. Includes "lessons learned," project contacts and discussion of local strategic planning and integrated program delivery.

1987. 201 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-32-4 #8008



## **WAYS AND MEANS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

Provides information on funding sources for city programs to assist children and families. Examines the role of local government as a broker or provider of services; highlights federal, state, and private funding sources; discusses ways to organize and administer local programs, and provides examples of model programs and lists of resources.

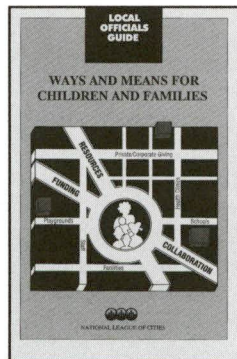
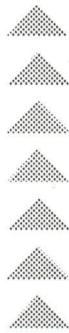
1991. 148 pages. \$35/NLC Members \$25.  
ISBN 0-933729-61-8 #8004

**NEW**

## **MAKING GOVERNMENT WORK FOR YOUR CITY'S KIDS: GETTING THROUGH THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MAZE OF PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

Designed to help local elected officials act as effective advocates for children and families by asking the right questions, holding other levels and units of government accountable, and making local concerns heard. Describes how to deal with the intergovernmental maze of programs, services, plans, and policies of the county, state, and federal governments; clarifies the roles of various levels of governments; and identifies key decision points where local input is particularly effective.

1992. 60 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$20.  
ISBN 0-933729-71-5 #8010



# COMMUNITY PROBLEM SOLVING

## DIRECTORY OF CONSULTANTS HELPING COMMUNITIES COLLABORATE

Provides the names of almost 100 individuals and organizations who design and manage processes for solving community problems, including community goal setting and visioning, or resolving a public controversy. Now includes a *Consumer's Guide*. Updated for 1992.

1992. 20 pages. \$10  
ISBN 0-933729-46-4

#2504

## COMMUNITY PROBLEM SOLVING CASE SUMMARIES: VOLUME 1

Contains 14 case studies of how cities used alternative models and consensus-based solutions to solve difficult community problems of varying types. Discusses case history, process, outcome, funding, and lists contact person.

1988. 62 pages. \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-43-X

#2501

## COMMUNITY PROBLEM SOLVING CASE SUMMARIES: VOLUME 2

Contains 14 case studies of community problem solving initiatives focusing on process, outcome, funding, and the role of change agents in complex and highly-charged community disputes.

1989. 64 pages. \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-62-6

#2502

**NEW**

## COMMUNITY PROBLEM SOLVING CASE SUMMARIES: VOLUME 3

Highlights 13 case studies focused on three major topics. Highlighted are approaches to reducing drug use and crime in four neighborhoods; community-wide visioning and strategic planning efforts in four communities; and successful approaches to planning and growth management in five cities and counties.

1992. 55 pages. \$15  
ISBN 0-933729-98-7

#2505

**NEW**

## BUILDING COLLABORATIVE COMMUNITIES: A SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

Lists more than 200 resources, including 20 "basic bookshelf" items, on the applications of collaborative tools and conflict resolution processes to community problems.

1992. 25 pages. \$15  
ISBN 0-933729-78-2

#2506

## SOLVING COMMUNITY PROBLEMS BY CONSENSUS

Explores the application of consensus decision-making to community issues, including when such approaches are appropriate, common characteristics and phases, lessons learned, and case study examples showing the different forms consensus decision-making activities can take.

1989. 22 pages. \$15  
ISBN 0-933729-63-4

#2503

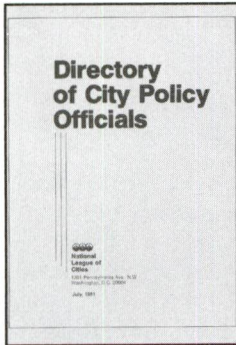
# DIRECTORIES

## DIRECTORY OF CITY POLICY OFFICIALS

Annual directory listing the names of chief elected officials, administrative officers, and members of governing bodies in all NLC member cities and other municipalities over 30,000 population. Contains city hall address and telephone number, city population, city type, and form of government, and term expiration dates for all elected officials. *One copy included in NLC membership.*

170 pages. \$35/NLC Members \$15  
Published in fall.

#2002



## STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUE DIRECTORY

Handy annual reference guide to the operations and functions of the 49 state municipal associations. Contains state league profiles highlighting organization and staffing, finances, annual meetings, and publications.

225 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$20

Published in fall.

#2003

## STATE LEAGUE AND NLC STAFF DIRECTORY

Annual directory lists the names and describes the job responsibilities of the 700 state municipal league and NLC employees.

40 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10

Published in fall.

#2004

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO DYNAMIC CITY COMMERCIAL CENTERS

A step-by-step guide to assist local officials in analyzing, managing, and improving the vitality of commercial districts. Includes diagnostic tests for determining the health of commercial centers, recommendations for building local government/business partnerships, guidelines for identifying market potential, and practical, cost-effective strategies for meeting commercial center funding needs.

1990. 40 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-60-X #3014

## LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO SMALL BUSINESS PARTNERSHIPS

Designed to help local governments establish stronger partnerships with small businesses. Discusses the role of small business in the local economy, the management and capital issues facing small business, city strategies for small business partnerships, types of programs cities can adopt to promote new small businesses, and types of state and federal financial and management resources that are available to assist small businesses. Highlights the fastest-growing small businesses by state.

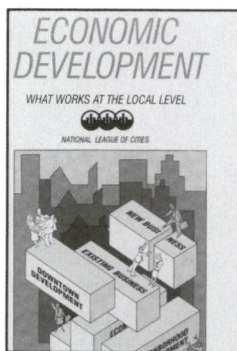
1989. 82 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-49-9 #3013

**BEST SELLER**

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: WHAT WORKS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Features case studies of economic development initiatives from 31 cities and towns. Provides detailed information about downtown and neighborhood development programs, growth management, business retention and new business development, and effective economic development organizations. Includes project contacts.

1988. 228 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-41-3 #3012



## STREAMLINING YOUR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

(See page 21.)

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**BEST SELLER**

## LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT

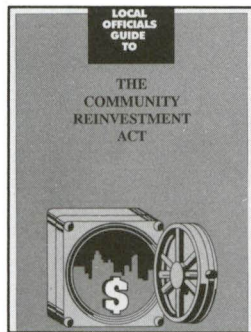
Shows how cities and towns can use the Community Reinvestment Act to unlock millions of dollars in community and economic development funding in their community. Discusses the basic provisions and politics of the new law, highlights how to conduct community credit needs assessments, techniques for evaluating bank performance, and describes partnership efforts of model community/bank programs and policies.

1991. 100 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$20.  
ISBN 0-933729-64-2 #3016

## LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO PUBLIC REAL ESTATE ASSET MANAGEMENT

Cities hold vast public real estate portfolios, but few are managed to achieve maximum economic benefit for local communities. This guide presents a step-by-step approach, including worksheets, to help local officials capture unrealized real estate potential and details a six-step process for successful community real estate asset management. Highlights market study preparation and dealings with developers.

1990. 90 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$25.  
ISBN 0-933729-59-6 #3015



## THE VISIBLE HAND: MAJOR ISSUES IN CITY ECONOMIC POLICY

Based on a survey of 322 cities, this report describes and analyzes local economic development efforts in terms of measures of success and performance, definitions of economic development functions, federal and state roles, and the structure and dynamics of local economic development activities.

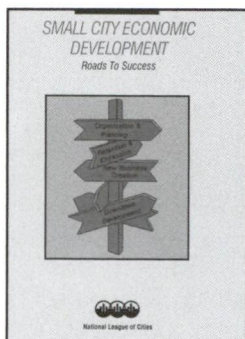
1987. 78 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-29-4 #3011

## TOOLS AND TARGETS: THE MECHANICS OF CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Based on a survey of 322 cities, this report describes the use of economic development tools, such as marketing, infrastructure improvements, revolving loan funds, tax abatements, employee training, and strategic planning by different types of cities. A companion volume to *The Visible Hand*.

1987. 70 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-28-8 #3009

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



**NEW**

## SMALL CITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ROADS TO SUCCESS

Case study report highlights business retention and expansion strategies, new business creation plans, downtown development success stories, and economic development planning and organizational approaches in 19 small communities. Includes a chapter on starting an economic development program, including practical worksheets, and an extensive annotated resource bibliography. Includes project contacts.

1991. 144 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$20.

ISBN 0-933729-69-3

#3017

**NEW**

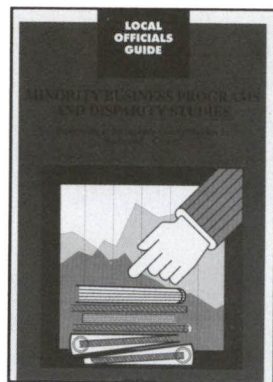
## MINORITY BUSINESS PROGRAMS AND DISPARITY STUDIES

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that any city wishing to give preferences to minority-owned and operated businesses must be prepared to document past discrimination. This book is a readable guide to the legalities of disparity studies and a practical guide to the process. It examines the legal and political context of minority business programs, discusses factors to consider before commissioning a disparity study, provides tips on avoiding common pitfalls, and has a step-by-step guide to commissioning, completing, and using a disparity study.

1991. 48 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.

ISBN 0-933729-67-7

#3018



## FINANCING INFRASTRUCTURE

(See page 16.)

# ELECTED OFFICIALS

**NEW**

## TOOLS FOR LEADERSHIP: A HANDBOOK FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS

A practical, "how to" guidebook for new or experienced elected officials. Discusses how to assess community needs, set city goals, oversee budget development, improve council effectiveness, and use citizen advisory committees. Written by a former elected official.

1980. 32 pages. \$12/NLC Members \$6.

#3501

## GOAL SETTING: STEPS TO PROGRESS

Written by a city manager, this guidebook presents a practical, step-by-step, "how to" approach to community goal setting and strategic planning efforts. Particularly useful for medium-sized and smaller communities, the guide discusses council goal setting retreats, community and staff involvement in vision statement development, and translating goals into action steps. Includes sample forms for goal setting efforts.

1992. 28 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.

ISBN 0-933729-77-4

#3513

## MONITORING FEDERAL GRANTS: THE ROLE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Describes the federal grant monitoring process developed and used by the city of Los Angeles. Written by David Cunningham, former Los Angeles City Council Member.

1980. 8 pages. \$4/NLC Members \$2

#3507

## WOMEN IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, 1986

Provides comprehensive information about women mayors and council members in America's cities and towns. Includes statistics on women officials by state, region, and city size and background on women leaders of the National League of Cities.

1986. 38 pages. \$10/NLC Members \$5.

ISBN 0-933729-14-6

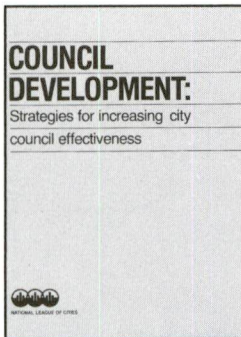
#3508

## COUNCIL DEVELOPMENT: STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING CITY COUNCIL EFFECTIVENESS

Outlines techniques city councils can use to improve decision-making, including council retreats, self-assessment questionnaires, and other behavioral science models.

1980. 15 pages. \$6/NLC Members \$3.

#3506



# ELECTED OFFICIALS

## RESOURCE DIRECTORY OF COUNCIL INNOVATIONS: 64 REASONS NOT TO REINVENT THE WHEEL

Presents 64 classic approaches to improving council operations. Topics include budget procedures, staffing alternatives, policy analysis methods, council report formats, and other techniques to improve council productivity and effectiveness.

1980. 56 pages. \$14/NLC Members \$7.

#3502

## COUNCIL STAFFING IN A MAYOR-COUNCIL CITY: THE SEATTLE MODEL

Describes the Seattle city council staff structure and their systematic council budget and goal setting process, including the central staff role in legislation and program oversight and the development of a council staff work program.

1980. 15 pages. \$6/NLC Members \$3. #3505

## AMERICA'S BIG CITY MAYORS: A 1987 PROFILE

Provides aggregated data on 146 big city mayors, including information on time in office, length of term, political affiliation, election and reelection victory margins, level of education, and other personal and demographic characteristics.

1987. 40 pages. \$10/NLC Members \$5.  
ISBN 0-933729-28-6

#3509

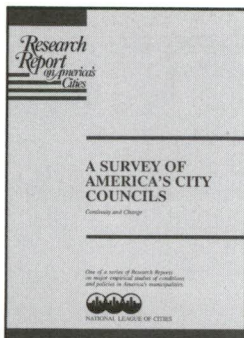
NEW

## A SURVEY OF AMERICA'S CITY COUNCILS: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

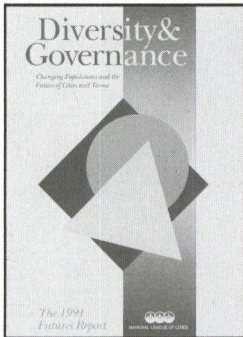
Based on survey responses from 900 councilmembers, this research report discusses the perceptions, problems, and performance of city councilmembers and compares responses to those of a similar survey conducted a decade ago. Report documents demographic, educational, ideological, and other characteristics of councilmembers; discusses council organization, procedures, effectiveness, and relations with the media; and highlights council leadership roles and frustrations.

1991. 106 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$20.  
ISBN 0-933729-68-5

#3510



# ELECTED OFFICIALS



**NEW**

## DIVERSITY & GOVERNANCE: CHANGING POPULATIONS AND THE FUTURE OF CITIES AND TOWNS

This report is the first product of NLC's annual Futures Process. Using many local examples, it focuses on three aspects of the implications of diverse populations for the future of local governance: appropriate leadership roles of city and town officials; the effects of local government structures (electoral boundaries, form of government, etc.) on the capacity to govern well; and developing and managing a diverse workforce in city hall.

1991. 24 pages. \$10/NLC Members \$5.

#3511

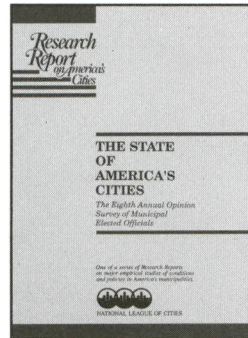
**NEW**

## THE STATE OF AMERICA'S CITIES: THE EIGHTH ANNUAL OPINION SURVEY OF MUNICIPAL ELECTED OFFICIALS

Municipal elected officials express their views about conditions in their communities and about local and federal fiscal strategies. Officials also assess the performance of Federal and state governments. The report, based on a random sample of municipal elected officials, analyzes the data and includes full details of survey responses.

1992 . 30 pages. \$10/NLC Members \$5.  
ISBN 0-933729-74-X

#3512



# ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

## SURVEY OF AMERICAN CITY ENERGY PROGRAMS

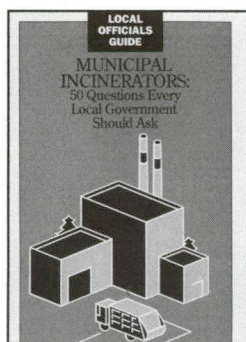
An analysis of responses received from 179 cities and towns about local government actions taken to conserve energy during the nation's last energy crisis. Highlights cities with programs for city vehicles, tax incentives, contingency plans, and energy ordinances.

1982. 53 pages. \$8/NLC Members \$4. #4002

## WASTE-TO-ENERGY FACILITIES: A DECISION-MAKERS GUIDE

Provides concise, easy-to-read information on the various technologies and types of waste-to-energy facilities available, highlighting owner/operator options, siting strategies, and financing alternatives. Designed to provide authoritative information for the busy public official.

1986. 76 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-10-3 #4005



## NATURAL GAS PRICING

Discusses possible policy options designed to address rising natural gas prices, highlighting deregulation options, changes in contract provision, federal pricing policies, and legislative proposals.

1983. 27 pages. \$8/NLC Members \$4. #4004

## THE SUN HASN'T SET ON THE ENERGY CRISIS—CLEO HANDBOOK

Concise synopses of local government energy management initiatives from throughout the country. Topics covered are building lighting and audits; computer use in energy management; residential conservation; solar energy; shared savings programs; fleet management; and district heating and cogeneration programs.

1983. 200 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$20.

#4003

## MUNICIPAL INCINERATORS: 50 QUESTIONS EVERY LOCAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ASK

Designed as a roadmap through the maze of legal, technical, and political issues that affect a community's decision to consider incineration as a solid waste option. Discusses incinerator cost, technology, financing, environmental impacts, community relations, and other solid waste alternatives.

1988. 54 pages. \$10/NLC Members \$5.  
ISBN 0-933729-42-1

#4006

# ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

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## LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO THE UNDERGROUND TANK REGULATIONS

Describes the leaking underground storage tank requirements of the Federal hazardous waste law, highlighting EPA regulations and the impact of those regulations on cities. Focuses on tank identification, leak detection and prevention, tank contamination clean-up, and tank closure, insurance and technology.

1987. 58 pages. \$10/NLC Members \$5.  
ISBN 0-933729-21-9 #4505

## HOT STUFF: ISSUES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF HIGH LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

Discusses issues of importance to local governments in the siting, disposal, and transportation of high level radioactive waste. Also highlights liability issues of importance to cities in nuclear waste management.

1986. 68 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-15-4 #4506

## CONTROLLING ACID RAIN: PRO AND CON

Discusses the causes and consequences of acid rain, describes control technology and costs, and reviews legislative proposals to reduce acid rain pollution.

1983. 35 pages. \$8/NLC Members \$4. #4502

## WATER REUSE: A CITY WATER RESOURCE ALTERNATIVE

A practical guide discussing water reuse techniques, including irrigation, industrial, recreational, domestic and groundwater recharge options. Includes case studies of water reuse programs in three cities.

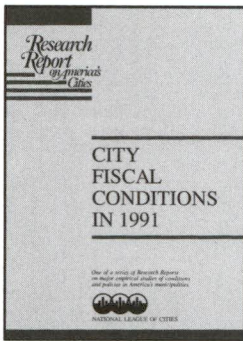
1981. 25 pages. \$6/NLC Members \$3. #4501

## POPPING THE PLASTICS QUESTION

Issue Brief provides a summary of city ordinances and programs dealing with plastics, discusses plastics recycling and plastics bans, and includes list of suggested readings, contact organizations, and a glossary of terms.

1990. 52 pages. \$18/NLC Members \$12. #4007

# FINANCE



**NEW**

## CITY FISCAL CONDITIONS IN 1991

Presents the results of NLC's annual survey of city officials on current economic and fiscal conditions in the nation's cities and the outlook for the year ahead. Highlights trends in city revenues and expenditures for operating and capital budgets and includes information on city employment.

1991. 52 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-66-9

#5609

Back issues available

## YOUR CITY'S 1040: FEDERAL TAX REFORM AND MUNICIPALITIES

This analysis and workbook helps municipal officials measure the impact of the 1986 tax reform legislation on their communities. Features charts, worksheets and check-lists to assess the indirect effects of tax reform on the income of citizens, on real estate, housing, and the business base of the community, and on municipal revenues.

1987. 110 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-17-0

#5516

## THE EFFECTS OF THE 1986 TAX REFORM ACT ON CITY FINANCES: AN APPRAISAL OF YEAR ONE

Reports on the results of a survey of more than 200 cities about the ways the Tax Reform Act is affecting municipal financial practices. A companion volume to *Your City's 1040*.

1987. 28 pages. \$10/NLC Members \$5.  
ISBN 0-933729-31-6

#5519

## THE DEDUCTIBILITY OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES: IMPLICATIONS OF PROPOSED POLICY CHANGES

Features an examination of the policy arguments favoring and opposing deductibility, and analysis of the dollar value of deductibility to taxpayers in 174 selected cities, an analysis of deductibility's impact on state and local government spending, and a comparison of selected proposals to limit deductibility's value to local governments.

1985. 75 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-02-2

#5511

## HOW THE PUBLIC WORKS: MAJOR ISSUES IN INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE

Presents the results of NLC's in-depth survey on city capital spending patterns and practices. Examines what factors influence city capital spending, how state and federal policies help or harm city capital spending capabilities, and discusses alternative strategies for meeting local infrastructure needs.

1986. 72 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-13-8

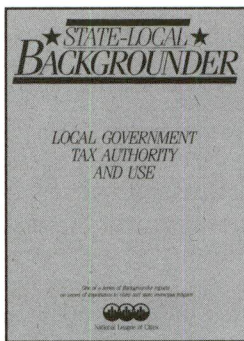
#5515

# FINANCE

## LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO TRANSIT FINANCIAL PLANNING

Provides local officials with practical ways to assess and improve the financial health of local transit systems. Reviews UMTA's financial capacity assessment policy, outlines varying city roles in transit financial planning from a survey of 20 cities, contains a financial "test" to measure local transit system health, and discusses key financial indicators, innovative financial strategies, and major national trends in transit revenues. Appendix contains UMTA policies and additional resources.

1989. 62 pages. \$20/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-50-2 #5522



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX AUTHORITY AND USE

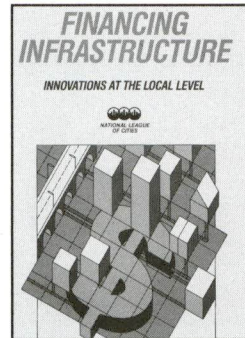
Provides an in-depth analysis of the wide variety of taxes local governments use to finance their operations. Highlights local property, sales, and income tax rates and uses, selective sales taxes (hotel/motel, gasoline, public utility, alcohol, cigarettes) and local user charges and their use by local governments within the various states.

1987. 156 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-23-5 #5517

## STATE AID TO CITIES & TOWNS

Analyzes the major components of state financial aid to cities and establishes a basis by which to compare varying levels of assistance between states. Includes data on total aid, aid by function, aid per city resident, other statistical indicators, and state rankings.

1988. 36 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-37-5 #5521



**BEST SELLER**

## FINANCING INFRASTRUCTURE: INNOVATIONS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

Provides issue analysis and 24 case studies of innovative financing techniques for public works. Includes examples of special districts, exactions, utilities, and public-private equity arrangements.

1987. 140 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-30-8 #5518

## WAYS AND MEANS FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

(See page 4.)

# FINANCE

**NEW**

## STATE MANDATES

Based on interviews with state municipal leagues, state government officials, and others, this report describes and assesses experience in every state trying to limit mandates on local government. Includes details on the performance and effectiveness of fiscal note and reimbursement requirements and offers a model fiscal note bill. The report concludes that fiscal notes and reimbursement requirements are not in themselves complete solutions to the mandates problem; broader strategies and a focus on policy as well as cost also are needed.

1992. 92 pages. \$25/NLC Members \$15.  
ISBN 0-933729-72-3

#5524

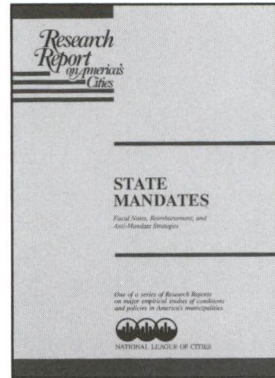
**NEW**

## CITY FINANCES, CITY FUTURES

In this publication, part of the Ohio Municipal League's "Future of America's Cities" series, author John Mikesell of Indiana University contends that the future financial health of cities will depend on local self-reliance, not upon contributions from other levels of government. Cities will make greater use of local option sales taxes, fee-based financial structures, earmarked local revenues, and regional tax-sharing arrangements. Comments on Mikesell's views are offered by Dr. Roy Bahl of Georgia State University, John Peterson of the Government Finance Officers Association, and Peter Harkness, Publisher of *Governing* magazine.

1992. 140 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$20.  
ISBN 0-933729-76-6

#5702



## CITY FISCAL DISTRESS: STRUCTURAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND INSTITUTIONAL CAUSES

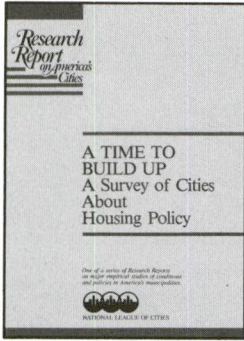
Analyzes how central city/suburban fiscal disparities, demographic shifts, and federal and state aid cutbacks are causing fiscal distress in the nation's larger central cities. Includes a chart listing city and suburban per capita income for 62 metropolitan areas and data on city unemployment, poverty rates, population changes, and shifting local revenue sources.

1991. 22 pages. \$10/NLC Members \$5.  
ISBN 0-933729-65-0

#5523

# HOUSING

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## A TIME TO BUILD UP: A SURVEY OF CITIES ABOUT HOUSING POLICY

Analyzes responses of 444 cities and towns to a survey on the severity of local housing and homelessness problems, the cost-effectiveness of 21 federal housing assistance programs, and priorities that should be emphasized in federal housing policy.

1987. 92 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-18-9

#6104

## FEDERAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE: WHO NEEDS IT? WHO GETS IT?

Analyzes Federal tax and spending policies for housing programs, and concludes that more housing assistance goes to the wealthy than to the poor. Discusses assistance needs, the cost and types of Federal housing assistance available, and the distribution of housing assistance among income groups. A valuable guide for local officials who must plan and manage local housing programs.

1985. 44 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-01-4

#6102

## LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1987

Section-by-section analysis of the major features of the law, including provisions relating to public and assisted housing, preservation of low-income housing, rural housing, community development, and Nehemiah grants. Includes full text of legislation. Published jointly with the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials.

1988. 118 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-36-7

#6105

## LOCAL OFFICIALS GUIDE TO THE COMMUNITY REINVESTMENT ACT

(See page 8.)

# HUMAN SERVICES

## EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND AMERICA'S CITIES

Discusses job creation, economic development and job training efforts cities are undertaking to combat unemployment. Shows that the national unemployment rate masks a wide range of local unemployment conditions. Based on a national survey of 388 communities of all sizes.

1984. 100 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.

#6003

## POVERTY IN CITIES

Brief report discussing how the incidence of poverty in cities changed by region, residence, and age group during the eighties, how mismatch, culture, and decentralization contribute to poverty in cities, and how dispersal, development, and mobility can contribute to reducing poverty in cities.

1989. 20 pages. \$5/NLC Members \$3.  
ISBN 0-933729-47-2

#6009

## FIGHTING POVERTY IN CITIES: TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS AS BRIDGES TO OPPORTUNITY

Discusses inner city poverty within the metropolitan area context and discusses reverse-commute and other transportation strategies that can link impoverished inner city residents to suburban jobs, including six case studies and lists of useful contacts and resources.

1989. 40 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-56-1

#6010

**BEST SELLER**

## REDUCING URBAN UNEMPLOYMENT: WHAT WORKS AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

A practical guidebook for local elected officials and human resource professionals which highlights innovative and successful programs cities have undertaken to reduce urban unemployment. Includes case study examples and contact people in 21 communities throughout the country. Highlighted are programs for disadvantaged youth, hard-to-employ adults, and dislocated workers.

1985. 120 pages. \$15/NLC Members \$10.  
ISBN 0-933729-06-5

#6005

**NEW**

## A NEW AGENDA FOR CITIES

Commissioned by the Ohio Municipal League, this book is the first in a series of original monographs focusing on the future of America's cities. Author Richard Nathan argues that the challenges of inner city distress are marked by issues involving race and space, and can be met only through better program management, institution building, and incremental progress, not through "big fix/bold vision" solutions. Commenting on Nathan's views are Nicolas Lemann of Atlantic magazine, former Seattle mayor Charles Royer of Harvard University's JFK Institute of Politics, and Detroit inner-city activist Dr. Donald Weatherspoon.

1992. 130 pages. \$30/NLC Members \$20  
ISBN 0-933729-75-8

#5701

# HUMAN SERVICES

## POVERTY IN AMERICA: NEW DATA, NEW PERSPECTIVES

Analyzes 1985 Census data by region and by metropolitan/non-metropolitan breakdowns. Highlights issues relating to the "working poor" in cities.

1987. 12 pages. Free.  
ISBN 0-933729-19-7

#6007

## AIDS IN THE WORKPLACE: MUNICIPAL POLICIES AFFECTING SAFETY AND PERSONNEL

Issue Brief discusses general health, legal, and testing issues relating to AIDS. Contains list of resource contacts and suggested readings, AIDS statistics, and sample city AIDS policies and procedures.

1990. 73 pages. \$18/NLC Members \$12.

#6012

**NEW BEST SELLER**

## COMPLYING WITH THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

This comprehensive guidebook provides answers and advice to local officials on how to comply with the ADA, which mandates non-discrimination in all local government programs and activities. Contains self-evaluation checklists, copies of the law and relevant federal regulations, and examples of what the regulations mean to local governments.

1991. 264 pages. \$75/NLC Members \$60  
ISBN 0-933729-70-7

#6013

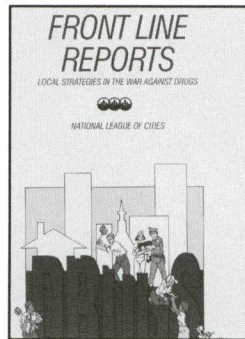
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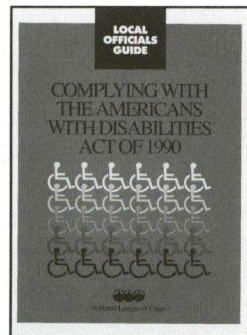
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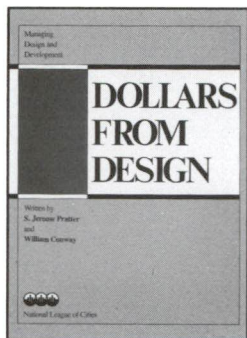


## CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

(See page 4.)



# PLANNING AND LAND USE



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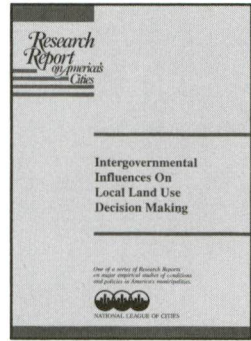
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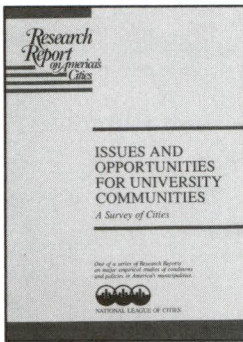
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The National League of Cities now represents 49 state municipal leagues and more than 1,400 cities, towns and villages of all sizes. NLC is the only national organization which encourages full participation by the entire city leadership team, not just one or two top officials.

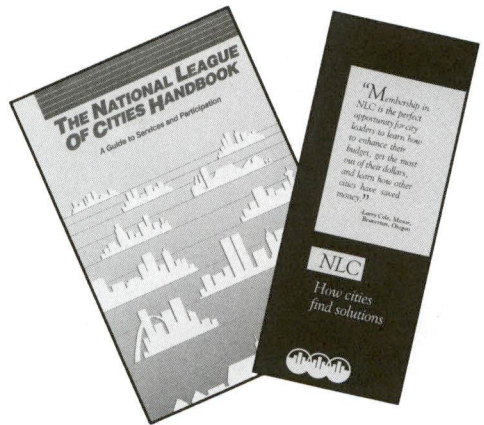
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All municipalities, regardless of size, are eligible to become members if they are also members of their NLC-affiliated state municipal league. For more information on NLC membership, please check the appropriate box on the enclosed information request card.

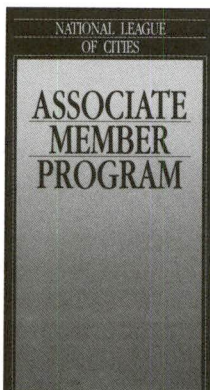


## ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

NLC's Associate Member Program is a cost-effective way for corporations, universities, and other organizations to keep up-to-date on developments in the nation's cities.

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The meeting features a comprehensive exposition program

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The annual Congressional-City Conference takes place in early March, and focuses on legislative issues and the Federal budget.

Throughout the year NLC also conducts a variety of other meetings on topics of interest to municipal officials.

Proceedings of NLC's two annual conferences are available on audio cassette tapes. For more information on upcoming NLC meetings, the exhibit program, or cassettes, check the appropriate box on the enclosed information request card.

# NATOA

**N**ATOA is the National Association of Telecommunications Officers and Advisors, NLC's rapidly-growing organization of telecommunications professionals in local government. NATOA provides training, information, and technical assistance on cable television, telephone, and other telecommunications technologies.

NATOA membership benefits include:

- a bimonthly newspaper filled with ideas from other communities, technology updates, and regular reports on legal and regulatory developments in telecommunications;
- annual and regional conferences on important issues relating to telecommunications and local governments; and
- participation in state or regional NATOA chapters.

For more information on NATOA, please check the box on the enclosed information request card.



## CITY DATA BASES

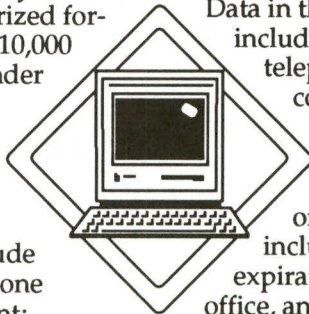
**N**LC maintains basic information about cities and city officials in a computerized format for all cities over 10,000 population and for cities under 10,000 that are NLC members. Customized printouts of this data are available.

Data in the City Information Data Base include city hall address and telephone number; form of government; election dates, frequency and form; terms and salaries of elected officials; fiscal year; population; dates of founding and

incorporation (where available); and Congressional district.

Data in the City Officials Data Base include name, title, address and telephone number for mayors, council members, city managers and selected department heads. For mayors and council members only, additional data includes length of term, term expiration date, length of time in office, and other data.

For further information, check the appropriate box on the enclosed information request card.



**B**idTRAX is a new, free service for members of NLC and its affiliated state organizations that helps communities stretch their scarce purchasing dollars. BidTRAX is a state-of-the-art tracking service that surveys local government buying trends, including the actual prices paid for specific products.

BidTRAX currently maintains a centralized national database of purchasing transactions on eight products used by local governments: copy and bond paper; computer paper; paper towels; water and wastewater treatment chemicals; auto and van tires; small motor vehicles; film; and wheeled trash containers. In the future, the BidTRAX database will be expanded

to cover additional products.

BidTRAX "Best Buy" reports from the database are distributed free of charge to all communities that participate in the data collection. These reports enable your community to compare the prices you paid for products to the best prices for these items nationally, regionally, and for other cities that purchase products in similar quantities.

BidTRAX reports put your community in a strong position to negotiate with vendors for the best possible prices and to improve purchasing effectiveness. BidTRAX also is useful for communities that have a "buy local" ordinance.

For more information on BidTRAX, check the appropriate box on the enclosed information request card.

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# FUTURE SITES AND DATES OF NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES CONVENTIONS

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## ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CITIES & EXPOSITION

November 28-December 2, 1992	New Orleans, Louisiana
December 4-8, 1993	Orlando, Florida
December 3-7, 1994	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Dates to be determined, 1995	Phoenix, Arizona
December 7-11, 1996	San Antonio, Texas

## ANNUAL CONGRESSIONAL CITY CONFERENCE

March 6-9, 1993	Washington, D.C.
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For more information about NLC conferences, call or write:

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