WELLS COUNTY

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What is the AIC?
The Association of Indiana Counties works for you and represents the interests of county government at the Statehouse. The AIC also serves you by providing ongoing training and professional development through the AIC Institute for Excellence in County Government. If your county is a member, then all AIC affiliate office holders are members as well.

AIC Member Benefits and Resources
- Professional Development
- Legislative Representation
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- Networking Opportunities
- Money Saving Programs
- Membership Cards
- Conferences & Educational Forums

How We Communicate With You
- Weekly legislative updates to your email
- Email alerts for legislative action and other important matters
- Bi-monthly magazine
- Website: www.indianacounties.org
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Governor Pence’s introduced budget increases school funding by one percent in FY 2014 and another one percent in FY 2015. However, the second year’s increase is proposed to be allocated based upon a school’s performance. For higher education, the governor’s budget also includes a one percent increase each of the next two fiscal years. This is a reversal of the reductions to higher education operational dollars over the past few years.

On jobs and economic development: Governor Pence’s budget commits new money – $6 million – to create the Indiana Works Councils. The goal of the councils will be to develop regional curricula for better job opportunities. I believe such regional curricula could expand industries such as life sciences, the defense sector and energy. Indiana continues to expand conventional and alternative energy and could provide new job opportunities. If revenue stays at its current level, the budget will generate excess reserves of nearly $347 million over the biennium. Governor Pence’s administration is asking that the excess be used for roads, bridges and infrastructure. How the money will be split between state and local government has yet to be determined but it is common knowledge that roads and infrastructure need more money. Like the session, the budget process is a marathon and not a sprint. The April revenue update and forecast will be a deciding factor on exactly how much revenue will be available to schools, job training and road funding.

UPDATE ON THE REASSESSMENT
Other than a few news stories on assessed values increasing or the deadline for assessment appeals nearing, the reassessment has received very little attention. For the first time in many years, it appears the property tax reassessment is proceeding without interruption. In the past, reassessments have stalled and been delayed for a variety of reasons: either the property tax manuals were not written in a timely manner or local officials and legislators were concerned about sticker shock or the timing of tax bills. Often legislators wanted to see the effects of reassessment so they could devise a mitigation plan before bills were mailed. The reason for the confidence in this year’s reassessment could be the intensive training requirements now placed on assessors, the DLGF studies and regulations that monitor gross assessed values; the complaints against property taxes have decreased in recent years. Finally, after 10 years of reassessment overhauls and subsequent tinkering, the property tax system has stabilized.●

Governor’s Budget Proposal Outlines Priorities

By David Bottorff, Executive Director
dbottorff@indianacounties.org

Governor Pence’s budget released on January 15 is the starting point for negotiations that will conclude near the end of session in April. In April, the state will update its budget forecast and have another quarter of data that will help them to better analyze the state’s financial situation. Governor Pence’s starting point outlines his priorities. As always, the state’s budget includes funding for many local programs.

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For years, local officials have pointed out the growing need for an overhaul of the transportation funding system as they have seen costs rise and revenues stagnate. The state, flush with revenue from the toll road lease (some of which, it must be pointed out, was also shared with locals) did not feel that pressure. Several new factors have combined with the old arithmetic to set the stage for a robust debate during this year’s legislative session.

First, let us revisit the basic trends that locals have been battling. The motor vehicle highway (MVH) funds and the local road and street (LRS) funds for counties, cities and towns have been flat. Since 2008 the county share of those two funds has been holding at around $180 million (MVH) and $40 million (LSR). These dollars represent the share of the state fuel taxes that are used to support county roads.

Counties also raise revenue directly, through property taxes, local income taxes, and the county wheel tax and excise surtax. In 2012, $66 million was spent by counties from their cumulative bridge funds. Counties maintain more than 12,000 bridges statewide. Counties commit local income tax revenue, primarily CEDIT revenues. Forty-seven counties currently collect the local wheel tax and excise surtax and raised $70 million, a substantial portion of which is distributed to cities and towns.

The wheel tax and excise surtax are important factors (or factor since statute requires they
be implemented together). The fact that half of Indiana counties have implemented the tax has been a significant drawback in efforts to demonstrate a serious local need for additional revenue. It is likely that the legislature will pass language allowing COIT Boards, meaning combinations of local units, to adopt a wheel tax/surtax in counties where the council has not acted. County governments would still receive the same distribution.

Many studies have been conducted to quantify the funding gap. At the high end, the estimated cost to bring all roads and bridges up to a sufficiency standard is $5 billion dollars. A basic yearly maintenance gap, based on reports from counties and not including any operation or new construction costs, is about $300 million.

Many studies have been conducted to quantify the funding gap. At the high end, the estimated cost to bring all roads and bridges up to a sufficiency standard is $5 billion dollars. A basic yearly maintenance gap, based on reports from counties and not including any operation or new construction costs, is about $300 million.

INDOT, too, has revenue needs. The commissioner has publicly stated that INDOT needs $200 million more each year to meet both its federal match obligations and its maintenance needs. This is a major factor pushing the legislature towards not only a funding increase in this budget but also a long-term solution in the post-Major Moves reality.

The structural issues with the gasoline tax (the increased efficiency of vehicles and changing driving habits) require a diverse solution to the funding shortfall. Even if an outright increase in the $0.18 per gallon fuel tax was politically possible (highly doubtful), a penny increase only raises an additional $30 million each year to be allocated to the state and locals.

Because of these facts it is important to maximize the use of fuel taxes that are collected. Several bills have been filed in the House and Senate to eliminate the “off-the-top” expenditures from the Motor Vehicle Highway (MVH) Fund. Currently, State Police, BMV, Department of Revenue and others receive a little more than $140 million each year. Should these dollars be used for regular MVH distribution, around $70 million would go to INDOT, $40 million to counties and $30 million to cities and towns.

Another way to maximize current taxes on fuel is to use all or part of the sales tax collected at the pump. This amount would fluctuate based on the price of gasoline, thus helping to mitigate increases in the costs of road work which are also tied to the price of fuel. Around $550 million is collected annually from the sales tax on fuel. Bills have been filed to move these dollars to road funding.

Fundamentally, each of these state tax and spending decisions will be made in the overall context of the state’s biennial budget. Broadly speaking, there is an understanding amongst the legislature that locals have a problem that needs to be addressed. But the desire to address this particular problem is also competing against desires to fund other items like education, the state’s health care obligations, cutting taxes, and maintaining a healthy surplus.

Increased infrastructure funding has a few other key points working in its favor. No other government activity is more closely tied to economic growth. Without quality roads and bridges, businesses will not invest and fewer jobs will be created. Also, the worse condition a road or bridge falls into, the cost to repair increases dramatically. Failure to act will result in direct and indirect costs that far exceed the dollars being debated during the 2013 legislative session.
The legislature has introduced several bills for the 2013 legislative session dealing with various aspects of public records searches, in particular that of the confidentiality of certain individuals. To give you a better understanding of what your responsibilities (and those of your office) would be if one or more of these bills were to become law, here is a little background on bills related to public records that are currently moving through the legislative process.

HB 1219 – PRIVACY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER ADDRESSES

The bill in its current form requires a local unit of government that operates a public property database website containing the names and addresses of property owners to establish a procedure that restricts the home address of a law enforcement officer or a victim of domestic violence (who is a participant in the address confidentiality program under IC 5-26.5-2) from public access. This procedure must require a law enforcement officer to submit a written request that his or her address not be associated with his or her name on the unit’s public property database website, and allows the unit to collect a reasonable fee from the officer to fulfill this request. Fortunately, a unit may not be held civilly liable if it fails to restrict disclosure of an address in a timely manner unless the unit’s action or omission is the result of gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct.

The bill’s current definition of a public property database website – any internet website accessible to the public that connects a person’s home address to the person’s name by searching that name – is so broad that countless internet websites not associated with local government fall under this same definition. These other websites, however, are not subject to the confines of this law, which results in a lingering lack of privacy, despite the bill’s intention to make this information private. The passage of this bill into law would prevent the general public from accessing a law enforcement officer’s address through a county or city/town-hosted website, but this information would likely remain accessible to the public through other internet websites, possible newspaper postings, and other public records stored in county and city/town offices.
**SB 243 – PUBLIC RECORDS**

The bill allows a public agency to restrict any public records containing the home address, home phone number, and emergency contact information for any emergency management worker, public safety officer, emergency medical responder, or advanced emergency medical technician. By giving a public agency the discretion in determining whether or not to disclose this information in public records, local control is maintained in county and city/town offices where so many of these public records exist. This also allows a public agency to decide if restricting such information is necessary, when at least some of the information will likely remain accessible by the public due to the numerous internet search websites that would still contain this information.

Looking ahead with this bill, if a public agency were to decide to restrict records containing the personal contact information for these individuals, some type of implementation process outlining how (and how often) a public agency would restrict these records may need to be adopted by the agency. Would the departments that employ these individuals be responsible for sending a list of the individuals whose information should be restricted to the public agency? How frequently would the departments send an updated list of names? These are some of the details that a public agency would need to consider before choosing to restrict records containing contact information for these individuals.

**SB 369 – PUBLIC RECORDS**

The bill allows a public agency to withhold from public disclosure records that contain criminal intelligence information, defined as data that relates to the identity of an individual or organization reasonably suspected of involvement in criminal activity or data related to the criminal activity engaged in by an individual or organization. It allows a public agency to restrict disclosure of or refuse to confirm or deny the existence of investigatory records of law enforcement agencies or criminal intelligence information, if the fact of the existence of that information would impede or compromise an ongoing law enforcement investigation, endanger an individual, or threaten public safety. Finally, it allows a person (requesting a record) to file an appeal against an agency who restricts disclosure of or refuses to confirm or deny the existence of certain records and information, if the requestor has certain proof that access to the record should be given.

As legislation begins to switch between the House and the Senate, the AIC will keep you updated on any changes that these bills and many others will undergo via our eNewsletter. As usual, it is vital that you as a county official keep in touch with your legislators and explain to them how legislation such as this can and will affect your office. Please let us know if we can be of help to you.

To sign up for the AIC weekly eNewsletter visit www.indianacounties.org and click on the “Update Contact Info” link in the footer navigation menu.
On the Cover: Wells County

WELLS COUNTY

Your Definition of Community
From a doctor who joined in the first attempted balloon flight over the North Pole to Indiana’s first State Forester, the people and products of Wells County have contributed to not only their own, but to a much larger community.

Named for William Wells, a valued scout and captain for General Anthony Wayne and an adopted son of Miami Indian Tribe Chief Little Turtle, Wells County early established itself as a great community to call home. Visitors to Bluffton will often hear the city referred to as, “The Parlor City”, earned after this municipality became one of the first in the state to pave streets. Older residents still recall sitting on their community’s front porches, or “parlors”, on warm summer evenings to visit neighbors or wave to bypassing friends.

Bluffton, the county seat, is home to one of the more memorable courthouses found in Indiana. This massive, Romanesque style structure possessing a 140-foot clock tower and impressive sandstone carvings continues to serve the residents of Wells County in many of the same ways when constructed in 1891.

Ouabache State Park, linked to Bluffton by a scenic, five-mile paved pathway that follows the historic Wabash River, offers a breathtaking, panoramic observation from one of the few fire towers still available in the state. Visitors take in an eagle-eye view of Indiana’s last remaining year round bison exhibit, the 1,104 acre property featuring modern and primitive camp sites, and Kunkle Lake offering fishing, canoeing, and other opportunities to any guest wishing to get away.

Wells County history impacts the world! When Dr. Walter N. Fowler, a Bluffton surgeon, took off with the daring Walter Wellman Polar Expedition, little did he and the entire expedition know they paved the way for the more famous Richard Byrd and Floyd Bennett expedition in 1926. Another Wells County famous son is Charles Deam, Indiana’s first State Forester. Starting out as a pharmacy owner, his career transformed into one that lead to authoring

Wells County is not only a great place to visit, but better yet... it's a great place to call home.
Visitors to Bluffton will often hear the city referred to as, “The Parlor City”, earned after this municipality became one of the first in the state to pave streets.

what is considered a collection of classic books on trees and shrubs of Indiana, still sought out by the scientific community.

Throughout the county, small businesses are growing at an unprecedented rate and playing a crucial role in growing the communities. Fine jewelry & clothing stores, florists, custom designs, and haute cuisine satisfy a taste for luxury without big city prices. And shopping for fun or for food is easy throughout Wells County. Few can resist the aroma of fresh-baked goods at the famous corner bakery in Ossian, or the equally appealing scent of hardwood-smoked ham from a much sought-after Ossian meat processor.

Yet that entrepreneurial spirit, solid work ethic, and willingness to roll up sleeves and embrace the future is what provides stability and continued growth for employers as well as employees. Wells County is home to a wide array of industries that manufacture anything from artificial valves necessary to sustain human life to snacks found on the most dedicated football fan’s tailgating
menu. Ownership ranges from local private entrepreneurs to multi-national firms. The agribusiness community also thrives in Wells County where new technology ranging from bio-fuel, to wind energy, to high-tech animal feeding operations is embraced and supported.

It’s the quality of life and community spirit that brings people back to Wells County. On any warm summer weekend, hundreds of visitors line the Wabash River banks at Kehoe Park, an inviting outdoor concert venue, to enjoy local and regional artists filling the Bluffton skies with music during the Summer Concert Series.

Where else but Wells County can business and arts combine to improve the quality of life? Joined to Kehoe Park by a footbridge over the Wabash River, The Wells County Arts, Commerce, and Visitor’s Centre is a shining example of arts and commerce coming together to build this one-of-a-kind achievement. At least eight gallery exhibits a year, a wide variety of fine art opportunities for adults and children, dancing, receptions, and Chamber of Commerce/Economic Development activities continually fill the Centre’s halls.

And no discussion focusing on Wells County can go without mentioning the Bluffton Street Fair, a week-long community festival that brings past and present Wells County residents and thousands of visitors together to revel in a 10-city block celebration of food, music, and entertainment!

Whether it’s enjoying the miles of walking/biking paths in the Town of Ossian’s 65-acre park, to the Town of Markle’s well-known swimmin’ pond at the Fish and Game Club, to the 16,000 square foot community center in the middle of the Wells 4-H park, to a simple wave to your neighbors in the communities of Poneto, Uniondale, Vera Cruz, or Zanesville, Wells County is not only a great place to visit, but better yet…it’s a great place to call home.

Take a look at your definition of community at www.wellscoc.com.
New in 2013: The AIC’s Webinars will be available to watch for an entire calendar year. Due to increasing requirements from the Indiana General Assembly with regard to more mandated training for different affiliates, the AIC wanted to make the classes more accessible. From our first webinar in January to our last webinar in August you may now register and watch the recorded version anytime throughout the year (after the original date of the live class). As we again partner with Purdue University to use their webinar software, they have agreed to allow us to keep the classes active all year.

Be sure to log onto our website and click on the Training and Education tab to find all the agendas and registration links for each webinar. Classes will be webcast “live” on the posted dates while the recorded versions will be available the week following the original webcast.

Stay Informed.

Let the AIC know your preferred mailing and email address, phone and fax number today. If you want your mail directed to a different address let us know! Also, the AIC frequently uses email to provide notices and updates to our members. Make sure we have your email on file so you can stay up to date.

It’s Easy!

Visit www.indianaCounties.org to update your contact information
Fax your contact information to (317) 684-3713  attn: Karen Avery.
Email your contact information to Karen Avery at kavery@indianacounties.org.
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For more information or to find webinar class schedules, go to:

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Find Money You Didn’t Know You Had

For nearly 40 years, MAXIMUS has helped Indiana counties identify and collect additional revenue. Since 1997, we have recovered more than $87 million on behalf of Indiana counties. This revenue comes from various sources including Title IV-D, Homestead Verification, User Fee studies, and other financial services we provide.

The largest source of these revenues is Title IV-D reimbursements. Under Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, counties are eligible for federal reimbursement of costs they incur while establishing and enforcing child support orders. Clerks, Prosecutors, and courts that spend time and resources on Title IV-D issues can receive reimbursements by filing a monthly claim form with the Indiana Department of Child Services (DCS). Specifically, a portion of wages, fringes, supplies, and other expenses paid directly out of the Clerk, Prosecutor, and court budgets is reimbursable to the county each month.

MAXIMUS is the only Title IV-D vendor endorsed by the AIC and we currently have more than 100 Title IV-D clients in Indiana. Through time tracking and other accounting methods, we determine the amount of monthly expenses eligible for reimbursement and submit claims to DCS on behalf of our county clients, ensuring they receive the maximum amount allowed under law. These reimbursements go back into the funds from which the expenditures were made and...
amounts that go back into the General Fund are available for any county use.

In addition to these monthly claims, there is also an annual Title IV-D reimbursement generated from expenses paid out of budgets other than Clerk, Prosecutor, and courts. Reimbursable ‘indirect costs’ are calculated in an annual cost allocation plan prepared through the auditor’s office. Indirect costs include equipment and building depreciation, fringe benefits, liability insurance, security and data processing expenses, and other administrative costs that benefit the IV-D function. Reimbursements from these indirect cost allocation plans go back into the County General Fund and are available for any county use.

MAXIMUS employees have a combined 70 years of experience working with Indiana local government budgets and finances. John Mallers is a CPA who has worked in the Ways and Means Committee and as Budget Director for the Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF). Ken Moeller has worked with MAXIMUS for more than 20 years and is a leading expert on Title IV-D issues. Jacque Clements served as auditor in both Tipton and Clinton Counties. Jacque also served as a state representative for District 38. Tim Jorczak is a nationally accredited assessor and was also a director at the DLGF.

If you have any questions about Title IV-D issues or for a free review to see if your county is receiving all the revenues it is entitled to, please contact MAXIMUS at 1-800-618-7364 or via Facebook at www.facebook.com/MAXIMUSindiana.
2013 AIC Legislative Welcome Reception

Congratulations to all newly elected legislators. The AIC also wants to acknowledge the legislators – the freshman class as well as incumbent legislators – who bring to the legislature valuable experience from the county government level. We look forward to working with you.


Sen. Jim Banks and David Bottorff, AIC Executive Director


Rep. Don Lehe and Danielle Coulter, AIC Deputy Director Government Affairs


Sen. Susan Glick and Danielle Coulter


Rep. Ron Bacon and Morgan Co. Councilman Jeff Quyle

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AIC Developing Natural Gas Program to Provide Counties With Savings Opportunities!

The Association of Indiana Counties has partnered with ProLiance Energy to provide natural gas services to its members.

ProLiance Energy is a full-service natural gas marketing company that purchases natural gas from a variety of supply basins and transports the natural gas on many different pipelines to provide competitively-priced natural gas to its customers. This same economy of scale purchasing strategy will greatly benefit the members of the Association of Indiana Counties.

How Can We Help?

Send the AIC your county’s natural gas bills (from July 2010 – June 2011) for all county-owned property.

Volunteer to join the Advisory Committee which will oversee the program.

For more information, contact David Bottorff at (317) 684-3710 dbottorff@indianacounties.org

Help a third grader in your county win $100 from the AIC

During the AIC Spring District Meetings in May 2013 the AIC will award six students – one from each AIC District – with $100, a certificate and the opportunity to attend their AIC District Meeting where they may, if they so choose, read their winning essay in front of county officials attending the meeting. The AIC offers the contest in recognition of National County Government Month held every year in April. The AIC will provide a photo opportunity with winning students and their county representatives at the meetings. The photos and news releases will be submitted to local news media.

What we need from County Officials:

Please visit the AIC website www.indianacounties.org and click on the photo seen in this image. When you click on the photo you will be directed to the informational essay contest flyer that you can download and deliver to third grade teachers in your county.

You may also download the flyer directly through your mobile phone by clicking on this QR code.

Deadline for individual student and/or classroom entries: April 15, 2013
Current State Distributions for County Road Funding

By Karen Arland, Ice Miller LLP

As the General Assembly considers various options to fund construction, maintenance and repair of county roads and highways, counties should review the funds currently available for those activities.

State distributions, sometimes referred to as “highway user taxes” come from several sources, including taxes on gasoline and diesel fuels, the diesel surtax and fees from motor vehicle registrations, drivers’ licenses revenues generated by 1 cent of the gas tax is transferred to the local portion of the Motor Vehicle Highway Account (MVHA). A portion of the gas tax and diesel tax revenues are deposited into the Special Distribution Account, 40 percent of which is distributed to local governments through the MVHA formula and 30 percent of which is deposited in the Local Road and Street Account (“LRSA”), for distribution to cities, towns and counties.

MVHA

Prior to the distribution of the MVHA to counties, certain “off-the-top” expenses are deducted. The major beneficiaries of these expenses are the state police, who receive one-half of their funding from the gas tax, and the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, which receives revenues in exchange for administering the fees and registration program. After those deductions, 15 percent is distributed to municipalities. The remaining 32 percent of MVHA revenue is distributed to counties. Of that amount, five percent of the net amount is distributed equally to all counties, 65 percent is distributed on the basis of actual county road miles to total county road miles, and 30 percent is based on county motor vehicle registrations to total statewide motor vehicle registrations.

MVHA distributions may be used by a county for construction, reconstruction, maintenance, or repair of the county highways or bridges located on county highways, as directed by the county commissioners. MVHA distributions may also be used to purchase, rent and repair highway equipment, for land acquisition, for fuel oil and supplies, to construct storage buildings, and for bridge painting. MVHA distributions may also be pledged to pay debt service on county highway revenue bonds.

LRSA

The LRSA is an account of the State Highway Road and Street Fund. Revenues from the LRSA are divided among counties and based solely on county car registrations as compared to total statewide car registrations (truck registrations do not factor into the distribution). After each county’s share of the LRSA has been determined, the sub-distribution to municipalities and the county is by a formula based on population and road mileage. For counties with a population greater than 50,000, 60 percent of LRSA is distributed to each city, town and county on a per capita basis and 40 percent is distributed on the ratio of the unit’s street mileage to total road mileage in the county. For counties with a population less than 50,000, 20 percent of LRSA is distributed to each city, town and county on a per capita basis and 80 percent is distributed on the ratio of the unit’s street mileage to total road mileage in the county.

In addition to funding construction, maintenance, resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation of county roads, LRSA distributions may be used for engineering and land acquisition, to purchase, rent and repair highway equipment and to pay debt service on county highway revenue bonds.

Ice Miller LLP serves as legal counsel to the Association of Indiana Counties. For more information on these distributions, please feel free to contact Karen Arland at Karen.Arland@icemiller.com or (317) 236-2244.
Exchange Notice Requirements Delayed

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires employers to provide all new hires and current employees with a written notice about ACA’s health insurance exchanges (Exchanges), effective March 1, 2013.

On Jan. 24, 2013, the Department of Labor (DOL) announced that employers will not be held to the March 1, 2013, deadline. They will not have to comply until final regulations are issued and a final effective date is specified.

This Apex Benefits Legislative Brief details the expected timeline for the exchange notice requirements.

EXCHANGE NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

In general, the notice must:

- Inform employees about the existence of the Exchange and give a description of the services provided by the Exchange;
- Explain how employees may be eligible for a premium tax credit or a cost-sharing reduction if the employer’s plan does not meet certain requirements;
- Inform employees that if they purchase coverage through the Exchange, they may lose any employer contribution toward the cost of employer-provided coverage, and that all or a portion of this employer contribution may be excludable for federal income tax purposes; and
- Include contact information for the Exchange and an explanation of appeal rights.

This requirement is found in Section 18B of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), which was created by the ACA. The DOL has not yet issued a model notice or regulations about the employer notice requirement.

WHEN DO EMPLOYERS HAVE TO COMPLY WITH THE EXCHANGE NOTICE REQUIREMENTS?

Section 18B provides that employer compliance with the notice requirements must be carried out “[i]n accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary [of Labor].” Accordingly, the DOL has announced that, until regulations are issued and become applicable, employers are not required to comply with the exchange notice requirements.

The DOL has concluded that the notice requirement will not take effect on March 1, 2013, for several reasons. First, this notice should be coordinated with HHS’s educational efforts and IRS guidance on minimum value. Second, the DOL is committed to a smooth implementation process, including:

- Providing employers with sufficient time to comply; and
- Selecting an applicability date that ensures that employees receive the information at a meaningful time.

The DOL expects that the timing for distribution of notices will be the late summer or fall of 2013, which will coordinate with the open enrollment period for Exchanges.

The DOL is considering providing model, generic language that could be used to satisfy the notice requirement. As a compliance alternative, the DOL is also considering allowing employers to satisfy the notice requirement by providing employees with information using the employer coverage template as discussed in the preamble to the Proposed Rule on Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Programs and Exchanges.

Future guidance on complying with the notice requirement under FLSA section 18B is expected to provide flexibility and adequate time to comply.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor
Need Revenue to Close Your Budget Shortfall?

**NACo Prescription Program Can Help**

Are you facing difficult budget decisions? You’re not alone. Counties across the country are confronting similar problems – cut services or reduce staff. The NACo Prescription Discount Card Program offers another option that could help close the budget gap.

As a program participant, you can choose to receive a marketing reimbursement fee, which would pay your county $1 per prescription when the card is used to receive a discount. This funding could help save a needed program or prevent staff layoffs.

Your residents, especially those without insurance, can save, too! Savings can be up to 75%; the average savings rate is 24%. More than 65,000 pharmacies participate, including all the major chains. The program is free, easy to use and everyone is eligible.

**It’s a winning program! It’s a winner for residents and for counties. Sign up today!**

Association of Indiana Counties endorsed program

To learn more about the program, go to www.naco.org/drugcard or scan the QR code.

Operated by CVS Caremark.
This is NOT insurance. Discounts are only available at participating pharmacies.
You make a lot of tough decisions as a county official. Here is one made easier.
Choose a Bliss McKnight insurance and risk management program for your county.

With Bliss McKnight you get what matters:

• Aggressive defense of non-meritorious lawsuits
• Fully dedicated risk management specialists
• Practical, real-world risk management assistance
• Specialized insurance protection designed for Indiana counties
• Competitive, stable premiums and more value for your dollar

For the last two decades, the Association of Indiana Counties has endorsed and recommended Bliss McKnight insurance and risk management programs to its members. Bliss McKnight programs are available through the independent insurance agent of your choice.

Make the right decision. Choose Bliss McKnight.

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* The Bond Buyer statistics for certain categories for 2011.

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