# COUNTY OF MARIN 2007 FEDERAL & STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS AND LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES

The Federal and State Legislative <u>Programs</u> are designed to provide the Board's policy direction on legislation regarding matters that are of singular and direct interest to Marin County. In some instances, such matters may also be of general statewide or national interest. Some legislative items appear in both the state and federal programs; this is because the focus of the program or the amount of funding requested may differ depending on the legislative body targeted. In other cases, your Board may wish to sponsor legislation to affect a policy change specific to Marin County.

'Attachment A' represents the 2007 Legislative Policy <u>Guidelines</u>. The Guidelines are designed to (a) provide standing authority to take action on pending legislative matters when time constraints preclude bringing such matters to the Board of Supervisors in advance, and (b) provide our lobbyists a better understanding of the Board's policy preferences regarding a variety of intergovernmental issues that might arise during the course of the year.

# 2007 FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

# A. POLICY

- 1. **Indian Gaming.** Ensure that the U.S. Secretary of the Interior has discretion to consider impacts to the local community before taking land into trust for gaming purposes. Because of the significant adverse off-reservation impacts of Indian gaming, local communities should have the opportunity for input and review of a tribe's plan for a major casino before land is taken into trust. <u>Support</u> legislation which balances tribal, local, state and federal concerns while protecting or enhancing state and local government authority to mitigate off-reservation impacts.
- 2. Telecommunications Reform. Support federal legislation that would apply to telephone or other companies the same federal laws and regulations as are currently applied to cable television providers. All video providers using public rights of way, regardless of program content or delivery method, should be subject to the same statutory regulations and requirements. Providers should be encouraged to invest in all communities and neighborhoods, and be required to pay a franchise fee. They should also provide Public, Educational and Government (PEG) and I-Net capacity, as well as operating support, for the benefit of using public rights of way to deliver their services. <u>Oppose</u> legislation that would restrict local franchising authority, including collection of franchise fees at the local level.
- 3. *Sustainable Agriculture on National Parklands*. <u>Explore</u> opportunities to support sustainable agricultural uses on national parklands and to enhance local agricultural diversity. <u>Explore</u> the extension of lease agreements relating to oyster operations in coastal Marin County.
- 4. San Pablo Bay Wetlands Restoration. <u>Explore</u> efforts to create one large wetlands restoration area along the San Pablo Bay from Hamilton Field south to China Camp to protect property, repair and protect valuable riparian and aquatic habitat, and to improve water quality.
- 5. North Bay Water Reuse Program. <u>Support</u> efforts that would enable a Bureau of Reclamation partnership with the North Bay Water Reuse Authority and other regional partners to achieve water supply, water quality, and environmental restoration objectives including reclamation projects with the

Las Gallinas Valley Sanitation District and Novato Sanitary District. S. 3646 (Feinstein; 2006), "The North Bay Water Reuse Program Act of 2006," was introduced in the Senate and referred to Committee.

## **B. PRIORITY FEDERAL FISCAL REQUESTS**

The following represent the County's highest priority federal fiscal requests for 2007 (Federal Fiscal Year 2008). Most are continuing, multi-year fiscal requests in association with the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) for projects already appropriated and/or authorized but which require additional funding.

- 1. Corte Madera Creek Flood Control. Seek funding for improvements to the existing portion, and completion of the final phase, of the ACOE Corte Madera Creek Flood Control Project, which includes watershed-wide planning efforts to address environmental restoration and flood control issues. Request is for \$700,000 for FY 07/08. Although 75% of the ACOE Corte Madera Creek Flood Control Project has been constructed, it is less than 25% effective because the constructed portion has performed significantly below expectations. The yet-to-be-constructed final phase is needed to make the entire project work. Continued federal support is required to fund design, environmental review and construction of the final phase as well as improvements to already completed portions. In early 2007, residents may face consideration of a local assessment/share of participation in the project.
- 2. Las Gallinas Creek/Santa Venetia Levee. Seek a federal appropriation of \$500,000 in FY 07/08 to the ACOE to conduct a Section 205 feasibility study for the restoration of Las Gallinas Creek flood control levees to protect the Santa Venetia area. The levees were last repaired in 1983. Estimated to cost \$1 million, non-federal interests would be required to fund 50% of the cost. In 2003, Santa Venetia residents approved an annual parcel tax for six years to finance the replacement of the oldest of five pump stations. Levees have gradually settled and deteriorated to such a point that rehabilitation and restoration is imminently needed. Because the ACOE has not utilized funds made available by previous acts of Congress, seek statutory language to require the ACOE to undertake a comprehensive inspection and evaluation of the flood control levee and proceed with the project (Section 5057 of H.R. 2864, the "Water Resources Development Act of 2005").
- 3. *Muir Woods National Monument Shuttle*. <u>Explore</u> options to fund enhanced shuttle services to Muir Woods National Monument. In 2005, the County implemented a three-year shuttle demonstration project, funded by a federal grant, to minimize traffic impacts on parklands, congestion on local roads, and environmental degradation of the parklands and affected gateway communities. With grant funding anticipated to end this year, sustainability of the shuttle relies upon identification of an ongoing funding source of approximately \$1.0-\$1.5 million.
- 4. *Highway 101 "Marin-Sonoma Narrows" Project.* <u>Work</u> with the Transportation Authority of Marin (TAM), regional partners and the federal government to seek additional funding for the "Marin-Sonoma Narrows" Project, which would alleviate congestion on the U.S. 101 corridor in Marin and Sonoma Counties from Highway 37 in Novato to Old Redwood Highway in Petaluma. Request is for \$2 million for FY 07/08. This project is the final of seven phases for the widening and improvement of U.S. 101 in Marin and Sonoma counties. Nearly \$120 million has been leveraged from various sources over the years with much more needed for construction.
- 5. **Breast Cancer Research.** Support public education and research on breast cancer. Seek additional funding to support a large scale research and risk reduction education project pertaining to the above-average rates of breast cancer in Marin. Revised rates indicate that Marin County breast cancer rates are approximately 6% higher than the rest of the Bay Area; 15% higher than the rest of California; and 20% higher than the U.S. overall. The intended result is to gain knowledge that will lead to a decrease in breast cancer rates locally and nationally.

- 6. **Bolinas Lagoon Ecosystem Restoration**. Seek a federal appropriation of \$600,000 to the ACOE to complete a draft EIR/EIS and Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study for the lagoon, and <u>explore</u> options to expedite the consideration of alternative plans for the project. The existence of the lagoon, which provides critical habitats for hundreds of resident and migratory bird species, as well as marine mammals, fish and invertebrates, may be threatened by an accumulation of sediment. Since 1998, federal funding for the project has been included in Congressional appropriations. To date the local sponsor's financial contribution toward the project has exceeded the ACOE's contribution. A \$600,000 federal appropriation would permit the ACOE to meet its 50:50 cost share obligation pursuant to the existing Feasibility Cost Share Agreement.
- 7. Hamilton Wetlands. Support Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) legislation to expand the California Coastal Conservancy's Hamilton Wetlands Restoration Project to include Bel Marin Keys Unit V, which lies adjacent to the Restoration Project. The area has subsided and was diked from San Pablo Bay; this project would restore tidal and seasonal wetlands. A federal budget allocation is required to authorize construction of the project by the ACOE as a part of the Hamilton Wetlands Project. Explore opportunities for state Proposition 50 "Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002" funding to the Coastal Conservancy for the project. Support efforts with public and private partners to fund an environmental educational and interpretive center.
- 8. **Tomales Bay Wastewater Treatment.** Seek federal assistance for private property owners along Tomales Bay to upgrade failing and substandard on-site sewage disposal systems, which may include conversion to small community waste treatment systems. Phase I of the project provided repair and upgrades to faulty septic systems along the east shore of Tomales Bay, addressing 20-30 homes. An additional \$250,000 is required for project design to begin Phase II, addressing the remaining 60+ homes. Total estimated cost of Phase II is approximately \$3 million, including feasibility and environmental analysis, engineering designs, and land/easement acquisitions.
- 9. *Pacific Way Bridge at Redwood Creek.* <u>Explore</u> efforts to support a National Park Service project, in coordination with the County of Marin, for wetland and Redwood Creek restoration at Big Lagoon, Muir Beach. Estimated cost is \$3 million for design and construction of the Pacific Way Bridge, likely through Federal Public Lands Highway funding. A component of this project is to allow successful restoration of the creek by constructing a new and longer bridge at the Pacific Way crossing of Redwood Creek, which will also reduce flooding on Pacific Way.
- 10. San Francisco Bay Delta Model Structure. <u>Seek</u> continued federal funding to the ACOE in the amount of \$1.2 million for operations and maintenance of the San Francisco Bay Delta Model Structure in Sausalito, which provides educational opportunities for the public regarding the positive impacts of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and its local sponsors on environment and watershed projects.

## C. OTHER FEDERAL PROJECTS OF CONTINUED INTEREST

The following projects remain of continued and critical interest to the County of Marin. Many consist of watershed/wetlands restoration or flood control projects that have not been authorized or appropriated by Congress, and therefore face intense competition for limited federal resources and ACOE staff capacity. While the County may not make fiscal requests for these projects for Federal Fiscal Year 2008, staff will continue to identify opportunities to seek new funding – i.e. through competitive grant programs – and will otherwise attempt to advance the projects.

• *Alto Bike Tunnel.* <u>Explore</u> opportunities to identify up to \$700,000 in funding for a planning and feasibility study regarding the Alto Bike Tunnel. Closed rail tunnels in Marin represent one of the largest constraints locally to non-motorized commuting and recreational travel. Opening the Alto

Tunnel, between the cities of Mill Valley and Corte Madera, would represent a major "gap closure" project for bicycle commuting in Marin.

- **Bothin Marsh/Coyote Creek Flood Control Restoration.** <u>Explore</u> opportunities to identify up to \$100,000 in funding for a Section 216 ACOE Feasibility Study to open the channel of Coyote Creek in the Mill Valley Watershed. The project would redesign operation and maintenance activities for the lower reach of the Coyote Creek Flood Control Project to reduce the frequency and extent of dredging activities, while still providing 20-year level of flood protection to Tamalpais Valley. The project would also explore options for converting upland areas to tidal wetlands and/or enhancing habitat value of the existing tidal marsh.
- *Marin City Town Center*. <u>Seek</u> an additional \$100,000 in planning and capital funds to build and operate a town center in Marin City. The project would include a joint-use library and gym. Up to \$600,000 in federal funding has been identified thus far, but significantly more funding is required. <u>Explore</u> the potential ultimately for \$5 to \$10 million in capital funding for the project.
- *McInnis Wetland Restoration*. <u>Explore</u> efforts to develop a Detailed Project Report, the next step in the process, to be prepared by the ACOE. Estimated cost is \$750,000. Because the ACOE has not been able to secure the estimated \$4 million project allocation, the project has not moved forward.
- *Miller Creek Watershed Restoration.* <u>Explore</u> efforts to support watershed-wide measures to enhance riparian habitat and steelhead salmon populations. Preliminary funding from the State of California Department of Water Resources produced engineering plans to restore 600 linear feet of main-stem Miller Creek that is experiencing excessive erosion and threatening property, riparian and aquatic habitat. Estimated cost is \$800,000 to County Services Area (CSA) No. 13 to implement restoration design and begin work on sediment reduction/habitat enhancement planning.
- Novato Creek Watershed Reconnaissance Study. <u>Explore</u> efforts to support an ACOE reconnaissance study of the Novato Creek Watershed, the first of a two-phase project. Estimated cost is \$200,000. This project involves the study of the 44 square mile watershed of Novato Creek and tributaries in northern Marin County. Past flooding events have caused millions of dollars of property damage and damaged riparian and aquatic habitat, affecting several species on the federal Endangered Species Act list. County staff continue to work with the City of Novato regarding watershed-wide planning and implementation of flood and habitat enhancement programs.
- Sudden Oak Death. Explore opportunities to identify additional funding for federal agencies dedicated to the research and management of the Sudden Oak Death problem in Marin and other coastal California counties. On-going funding is needed to maintain federal activities focused on regulatory enforcement; research to identify causative agents; monitoring/early detection; and education, outreach and training. Investigate opportunities to redirect some federal funding to state and local governments to assist with costs relating to disease eradication, tree removal and disposal, fire protection, public education, and financial assistance to homeowners.
- *Tennessee Valley Multi-Use Pathway*. <u>Explore</u> opportunities to improve the Tennessee Valley Trail for access by all users from the Mill Valley-Sausalito Bike Path to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). Estimated cost is \$2 million in capital funding. For several years, Marin County and a number of federal, state and local agencies have been studying transportation strategies to improve access to parkland destinations in Southern and Western Marin County. This recreational trail upgrade project would improve congestion, safety and circulation through and around the Tamalpais Valley, as well as provide alternative transportation access to the parklands.

# 2007 STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

- 1. **Protect Local Property Tax Revenues.** Continue efforts with the State to clarify existing law such that Marin County is not obligated to fund private licensed children's institutions (LCI's), which largely serve out-of-county children, with local property tax dollars. SB 486 (Migden; 2006) would have clarified that LCI's are a state obligation to provide special care to children with exceptional needs, however the Governor vetoed the bill in 2006 and a similar bill in 2005. Marin will continue to work to protect the use of local property tax revenues for the benefit of local residents.
- 2. *Improved Access to Health Care*. <u>Support</u> efforts to improve access to health insurance for residents, including the development and funding of Statewide Healthy Kids (or alternative) children's health insurance products. Efforts could include, but not be limited to: streamlining the eligibility process; making better use of existing funding sources, such as reimbursing counties for enrollments into Healthy Families; implementing administrative reforms, such as requiring the use of universal claim forms; and restructuring the financing and administration of health insurance, including comprehensive health insurance for all California residents.
- Clean/Renewable Energy. Support efforts to incent and promote alternative energy sources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions - including, but not limited to, solar and tidal energy, improved efficiency of county systems, Community Choice Aggregation (CCA), and clean fuel technologies. Explore additional avenues made possible by AB 32 (Nunez; 2006), "The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006," a comprehensive program of regulatory and market mechanisms designed to achieve reduction of greenhouse gases.
- 4. *Infrastructure Bond Package.* Advocate for the inclusion and/or eligibility of local projects for funding through the state "Infrastructure Bond Package" (Propositions 1A-1E) approved by voters on the November 7, 2006 statewide ballot as well as Proposition 84, the "Clean Water, Parks and Coastal Protection Bond Act." The Governor and the Legislature agreed on a package of bills to place over \$37 billion in bonds on the November ballot to address the state's deteriorating roads, bridges, highways and other critical transportation infrastructure; inadequate disaster preparedness, flood prevention, air and water quality; inadequate school facilities; and inadequate housing and emergency shelter opportunities.
- 5. *Highway 101 "Marin-Sonoma Narrows" Project.* Work in concert with the Transportation Authority of Marin (TAM), regional partners and the state to seek additional funding for the "Marin-Sonoma Narrows" project, particularly with regard to funds available from the new "Infrastructure Bond Package" approved by voters in 2006. This project would alleviate congestion on the U.S. 101 corridor in Marin and Sonoma Counties from Highway 37 in Novato to Old Redwood Highway in Petaluma, and is the final of seven phases for the widening and improvement of U.S. 101 in Marin and Sonoma counties. Nearly \$120 million has been leveraged from various sources over the years with much more needed for construction.
- 6. **Pension Reform.** Participate in statewide efforts to investigate pension reform in California. Consistent with the *CSAC Guiding Principles for Pension Reform*, work to amend legislation to address local concerns. Reforms should include a statewide formula cap on benefits of 2% at 50 for public safety and 2% at 60 for miscellaneous with any excess to be funded by employee contributions; require that 'final compensation' be calculated using the highest consecutive three-year average salary, and based upon base-salary only; restrict 'safety employee' eligibility to police and fire employees; utilize rate stabilization 'best practices,' such as five-year rate smoothing; reform disability retirement; and protect local control and flexibility.
- 7. **Regional Housing Needs.** <u>Support</u> efforts to permit, as an option, Marin County to collaborate with its cities to more effectively create affordable housing opportunities. AB 3042 (Evans; 2006) would have provided an additional procedure by which a city or county may enter into an agreement to transfer a percentage of its share of regional housing needs to another city or county, but the bill

stalled in the Senate. <u>Explore</u> efforts to establish for local governments a greater voice with regard to the share of regional housing needs allocated to them by the state to better consider what realistically may be accomplished in the context of local infrastructure limitations, consistent with the countywide plan.

8. *Indian Gaming.* <u>Support</u> efforts to provide local governments greater authority with respect to Indian gaming. Compacts with California tribes – including those for newly accepted or acquired lands for Indian gaming purposes – should include a mandate for judicially enforceable agreements between tribal and local governments, such that Indian gaming tribes comply with state environmental standards, and localities should have more authority to mitigate the significant adverse off-reservation impacts of Indian gaming.

<u>Work</u> with stakeholders and regional partners to ensure that casinos proposed for development in Marin or in neighboring jurisdictions: 1) do not create significant local adverse off-reservation impacts, and/or 2) that Marin communities have a voice in such negotiations and are provided sufficient authority and funding to mitigate any such impacts.

- 9. *Medi-Cal/Managed Care Restructuring.* <u>Support</u> efforts to expand Medi-Cal coverage to currently uncovered populations, including appropriate legislative and administrative means to expedite the expansion of Medi-Cal managed care into Marin County, which would expand access and enhance the existing safety net. <u>Oppose</u> restructuring efforts that would limit access to health care, or restrict existing Medi-Cal coverage, reimbursements or eligibility levels.
- 10. *Mental Health Services Act.* Support efforts to reallocate unspent state Proposition 63 "Mental Health Services Act" funding. Marin and other Bay Area Counties received disproportionately low initial allocations due to the state's methodology. A reallocation of unspent statewide allocations to counties that were most adversely affected by the funding formula would help to address some of the funding needs identified in an extensive community planning process.
- 11. *Genetically-Modified-Organism (GMO) Regulation.* Protect local authority to regulate matters that directly affect the health and welfare of residents. <u>Oppose</u> efforts intended to prohibit county ordinances or ballot initiatives, such as was approved by Marin County voters in 2004, that prohibit or regulate the use of genetically modified organisms in local agriculture
- 12. Sudden Oak Death. Seek additional funding to assist with costs associated with the management of the Sudden Oak Death problem in Marin and other coastal California counties, including research, mapping, disease eradication, tree removal and disposal, fire protection, public education, and financial assistance to homeowners. The Governor's FY 02-03 State Budget made \$2.0 million available, but no additional state funds have been appropriated since.
- 13. County Document Fee for Workforce Housing. Explore efforts to amend state legislation to authorize a county to charge a document fee with proceeds dedicated to a revolving fund that could finance affordable/workforce housing projects. Contra Costa County, for instance, estimates that a \$1 per-page fee for county documents could generate \$2.5 million per year, which could be used to leverage up to \$10 million from private, state and federal sources for workforce housing. Marin County would yield approximately \$500,000 per year in additional revenue from such a fee.
- 14. *Tomales Bay Wastewater Treatment*. <u>Seek</u> state assistance for private property owners along Tomales Bay to upgrade failing and substandard on-site sewage disposal systems, which may include conversion to small community waste treatment systems. Phase I of the project provided repair and upgrades to faulty septic systems along the east shore of Tomales Bay, addressing 20-30 homes. An additional \$250,000 is required for project design to begin Phase II, addressing the remaining 60+ homes. The total estimated cost of Phase II is approximately \$3 million, including feasibility and environmental analysis, engineering designs, and land easement and acquisitions.

# COUNTY OF MARIN 2007 LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES

Attachment A represents the 2007 Legislative Policy Guidelines. The guidelines are designed to (a) provide standing authority to take action on pending legislative matters when time constraints preclude bringing such matters to the Board of Supervisors in advance, and (b) provide our lobbyists a better understanding of the Board's policy preferences regarding a variety of intergovernmental issues that might arise during the course of the year. The guidelines include updated items from previous years that remain a priority for the county, as well as several proposed policy additions.

#### A. GENERAL GUIDELINES

- 1. *County Revenue Sources and Local Authority.* <u>Oppose</u> attempts to decrease, restrict or eliminate county revenue sources, or to restrict local authority with respect to issues that affect local communities. <u>Oppose</u> any restructuring/realignment proposals that would reduce the stability of current county revenue sources, or that would reduce services to residents.
- 2. *State and Federal Mandates.* <u>Oppose</u> state or federal mandates, or the transfer/realignment of state or federal programs to the county, unless adequate on-going revenues are provided. <u>Support</u> efforts to establish a date certain for the payment of deferred S.B. 90 reimbursements to counties, or efforts that would reform the current mandate reimbursement process to be more cost efficient, predictable and fair.
- 3. Workers' Compensation & Disability Retirement Reform. Support efforts to reform the state workers' compensation program and similar efforts regarding disability payments to control costs and to reduce potential abuse. Local governments need greater authority to examine/investigate claims, and state policymakers should review the "real and measurable" standard by which anyone can claim their job caused their disability.

#### **B. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE**

1. *State Elections Reimbursement*. <u>Support</u> election reform efforts that do not result in costs for elections being passed on to local governments with no realistic method for reimbursement. <u>Continue</u> to work with CSAC to provide state reimbursement of S.B. 90 claims, and other reimbursements, for elections costs for which counties cannot adequately prepare or budget.

#### C. TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC WORKS

- Multi-modal Transportation. Support efforts to incent commuters to use modes of transportation alternative to single-occupancy vehicles, possibly to include employer-sponsored incentives. Support federal legislation to increase funding for the county's multi-modal transportation plan as developed by local transportation agencies, including additional funds to augment Marin's nonmotorized transportation pilot program in partnership with the Transportation Authority of Marin.
- 2. *Local Road Funding.* <u>Support</u> efforts to preserve and, where possible, enhance local road funding for counties including 'safe routes to schools' initiatives and enhanced accessibility and mobility initiatives for persons with disabilities.

- 3. *Clean Fuel Technologies.* <u>Support</u> efforts to incent and promote alternative energy sources to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including clean transportation fuel technologies.
- 4. *Congestion Relief through Buses.* <u>Seek</u> legislation to reduce congestion by allowing pilot programs for buses to transport passengers more effectively, including improved right-of-way on public roads for buses and discount bus travel programs for school-age children and seniors.
- 5. *Protect funding in the Traffic Congestion Relief Program (TCRP) and Proposition 42.* <u>Support</u> efforts to protect the Traffic Congestion Relief Program (TCRP), which in 2000 brought \$1.7 billion to the Bay Area for local roads and transit projects. The six-year funding program resulted from dedicating the sales tax on gasoline to transportation purposes through FY 2007-08.
- 6. *Storm Water Program Revenues*. <u>Support</u> efforts to amend the state constitution to exempt fees and charges for storm water and urban runoff management from the 2/3 voter approval requirement for the imposition or increase of property-related fees. Such efforts would enhance local capacity to address unfunded federal mandates, through the Clean Water Act, regarding local storm water programs overseen by the State Water Quality Control Board.
- 7. *Alto Bike Tunnel.* <u>Explore opportunities to identify up to \$700,000 in funding for a planning and feasibility study regarding the Alto Bike Tunnel. Closed rail tunnels in Marin represent one of the largest constraints locally to non-motorized commuting and recreational travel. Opening the Alto Tunnel, between the cities of Mill Valley and Corte Madera, would represent a major "gap closure" project for bicycle commuting in Marin.</u>

### D. HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

- 1. *Medicaid Reimbursement Equity/Medicare Co-payments*. Work with CSAC and the Governor's Office to alter the federal formula for Medicaid matching dollars to become more equitable for California, and explore efforts with the state to be more aggressive in the pursuit of federal Medicaid dollars, although this may mean the commitment of additional state funding. Per-patient Medicaid reimbursement in California is inequitable relative to other large states like Texas and New York. Explore efforts to address problems associated with increasingly expensive Medicare co-payment requirements for prescription medications, particularly among low-income residents with multiple medication needs.
- 2. *Federal Capitation of Medicaid Services and Funding.* <u>Oppose</u> efforts to cap Medicaid dollars to states or to restructure Medicaid that would result in reduced coverage or funding.
- 3. **Reimbursement for Mental Health Services to Severely Emotionally Disturbed Children**. <u>Support</u> efforts to ensure comprehensive and ongoing reimbursement to County Mental Health Departments for services to seriously emotionally disturbed children, and/or mandate that County Offices of Education (COE) reimburse counties to the extent that the state provides monies to the COE for this purpose. Marin County incurs several million dollars in expense per year for this mandated service, yet has not been fully reimbursed by the state.
- 4. *Lifetime Healthy Eating and Physical Activity at Schools*. <u>Support</u> efforts to address overweight and obesity among children and adults through nutrition and physical activity education; standards and polices; promotion of physical activity, safe routes to schools, healthy foods and beverages (including locally grown foods); and other allied nutrition efforts in schools and elsewhere in the community.
- 5. *Promote Healthy Habits for Adults*. <u>Support</u> efforts to promote healthy lifestyles, including alcohol and drug policies that reduce or prevent harm; promotion of safe sex; improved nutrition; and increased physical activity.

- 6. *Senior Programs*. <u>Support</u> efforts to obtain more funding for senior programs especially senior transportation as Marin County has among the oldest populations, on average, in the state. <u>Support</u> efforts to better prevent senior/elder abuse.
- 7. Long Term Care Funding. <u>Support</u> discussion of restructuring long term care programs, focusing on better addressing chronic health care problems and encouraging independence as long as possible. <u>Support</u> efforts to more flexibly define the Medicaid hospice benefit, allowing patients to remain beyond six months if the physician recertifies that the patient is terminally ill.
- 8. Support for Community Based Treatment. <u>Support</u> Medicaid Home and Community-based waivers that would apply to California and Marin County. Support legislation enacting new or amended Social Security Act 1915(c) waivers (of federal Medicaid law) in a way that maximizes opportunities for Marin's senior and disabled population to preserve their independence as long as possible and to receive community and/or home-based treatment wherever possible.
- 9. *Private Insurance Reimbursement for Psychiatric Emergency Services and for Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services*. <u>Support</u> efforts to require insurers to reimburse Counties for psychiatric emergency services, and/or require that insurers provide alcohol and drug treatment services. State and federal law require that insurers pay for emergency medical care; a similar provision should be adopted for emergency psychiatric services.
- 10. *Restore CMSP Program Funding*. <u>Support</u> efforts to restore state CMSP (County Medical Services Program) funding to smaller counties as promised during the original 1991 Realignment. CMSP exists to better enable smaller counties to provide health care to low-income residents. The program was established in 1991 at \$20 million per year. However, the state has not made these payments for several years resulting in increased local participation fees, as well as reduced program benefits and eligibility.
- 11. *AIDS Funding.* <u>Support</u> additional funding for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), which allows low-income people with HIV/AIDS who are uninsured or underinsured to purchase life-preserving medications. In addition to funding, advocacy efforts should include opposing additional patient co-pays, the establishment of waiting lists, reductions to the existing formulary or other mechanisms that would disrupt a patient's ability to receive medications through the program. <u>Support</u> efforts to maintain federal allocations for Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act funding to the San Francisco Eligible Metropolitan Area, which includes Marin County.
- 12. Underage Alcohol and Other Drug Use. <u>Support</u> state efforts to reduce the problems associated with youth alcohol and other drug use and related community problems. Statistics from the California Healthy Kids Survey document that Marin County's alcohol and drug use rates are higher than state and national averages.
- 13. *Environmental Toxins.* <u>Seek</u> funding for studies on the health effects of exposure to environmental toxins, and support biomonitoring efforts to monitor the presence of human exposure to natural and synthetic chemicals. Lack of labeling and information prevents customers from being informed about these chemicals in the household.
- 14. *Collaborative Efforts to Reduce County Detention Medical Expenses*. <u>Support</u> efforts to seek federal and/or state reimbursement for local detention medical expenses.
- 15. *Social Services Funding*. <u>Work</u> to protect funding for social services programs. The 2006 federal budget reconciliation bill included significant proposed reductions in Child Support, Child Welfare, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and Food Stamp programs.

- 16. *Child Care.* Support increased federal and state funding for childcare facilities, and for the training and retention of child care workers.
- 17. *Foster Children & Their Families*. <u>Support</u> legislation that promotes services to meet the needs of current and former foster children and their families/caregivers involved in the Child Welfare System, including proposals that allow for continued movement towards meeting State-mandated System Improvement Plan outcomes (related to outcomes for foster children, accountability, and establishment of best practices).
- 18. *Medical Treatment for Traumatic Brain Injury Victims*. <u>Support</u> legislation that provides for state review of the increasing incidence of organic brain syndrome for victims of brain injury or other serious neurological impairments.
- 19. Substance Abuse & Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (SACPA/Proposition 36). Continue to support efforts to preserve and enhance funding for SACPA. Loss of the program and its related funding would result in a significant loss of treatment availability to non-violent drug offenders.
- 20. *Strengthen Federal Older Americans Act (OAA)*. <u>Support</u> efforts to strengthen the OAA. Established in 1965, the federal OAA is designed to allow persons age 60 and older to remain in their homes by offering them an array of support services. As Marin's older adult population is projected to increase substantially in coming decades, increased funding will be necessary to keep pace with anticipated service demands.

### E. NATURAL RESOURCES & COMMUNITY SERVICES

- 1. **Product Take-Back & Other Zero-Waste Policies and Practices.** <u>Support</u> efforts to enhance and fund programs which advocate and/or incent zero-waste practices, recycling and/or Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs among retailers and grocery stores for products which can be recycled. EPR is the extension of the responsibility of producers for the environmental impacts of their products to the entire product life cycle, and especially for their take-back, recycling, and disposal.
- 2. *Native Plant and Low Water Demonstration Gardens.* <u>Support</u> efforts to develop native plant and low-water demonstration gardens to cultivate in the community water conservation efforts.
- 3. *Protect State & Local Authority with Respect to Gasoline Refinery Siting*. <u>Oppose</u> legislation that would preempt state and local authority regarding the siting of refineries for the production of gasoline. H.R. 3893 (Barton; 2006), the "Gasoline for America's Security Act of 2005," would permit the Department of Energy (DOE) sole authority over siting issues, including environmental reviews, and allow fast-track scheduling of new refinery construction.
- 4. *Endangered Species Act.* Protect the Endangered Species Act from attempts to constrain the federal government's ability to protect critical habitat for plants and animals; oppose efforts to require compensation for landowners if government blocks their development plans to protect certain species.
- 5. *West Marin Emergency Services.* <u>Seek</u> increased federal funding for providing emergency services for the visitors of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area and southern and western Marin. The funding for this activity has remained unchanged at \$90,915 since the program's inception in the early 1970s, and is important especially during seasonal high-use periods.
- 6. *Protect Endangered Fish in Coastal Streams.* <u>Explore</u> efforts with the State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Water Rights and others to balance the needs of coastal agriculture while also protecting native fish in coastal streams within the Endangered Species Act. Monitor

an existing pilot project in Marin County for lessons to be applied statewide. <u>Seek</u> greater and more consistent funding for fishery restoration - particularly for fish which live in the ocean but return to freshwater to spawn, such as salmon.

- 7. *Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund Reauthorization*. <u>Work</u> closely with other local government, water district and state officials to support Congressional reauthorization of the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund, and other measures which balance the needs of Coastal agriculture and environmental concerns/habitat preservation.
- 8. **Proposition 50 Water Projects.** Support the equitable implementation of Proposition 50 to ensure sufficient distribution of funds for Marin County projects. The California Water Quality, Supply and Safe Drinking Water Projects, Coastal Wetlands Purchase and Protection Bond (Proposition 50) was passed by the voters on November 5, 2002, authorizing \$3.4 billion for water projects throughout the state. Explore opportunities through the Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program, funded by Proposition 50, for projects to protect communities from drought, protect and improve water quality, and improve local water security by reducing dependence on imported water.
- 9. *Housing Authority Assistance to Remediate Home Health & Safety Code Violations*. Continue efforts with the State Water Resources Control Board to establish a revolving loan fund which would accommodate grants or low interest loans in excess of \$25,000 to people of low income to address health and safety code violations in their homes. Funded projects should include the upgrade or conversion of failing or substandard on-site sewage systems.

#### F. LAW ENFORCEMENT & PUBLIC SAFETY

- 1. **Disaster Prevention and Recovery.** <u>Seek</u> additional funding, and expand the definition of programs eligible for grant funding, for disaster recovery/prevention. <u>Work</u> to ensure that the State Office of Emergency Services is accessing all available homeland security funds for local governments. <u>Support</u> reform of California's public health system to allow state and local governments to better plan and prepare for potential public health disasters, including the potential for an Avian Flu outbreak; to address the erosion of statewide laboratory capacity; and to improve training opportunities for clinical staff, especially nurses and physicians, and to facilitate their availability to County and community-based organizations.
- 2. *Emergency Evacuation Plans for Nursing Homes.* <u>Support</u> state efforts to better coordinate emergency evacuation plans for residents in nursing homes and other long-term residential care facilities to ensure they are appropriate for these special-needs populations, and explore whether evacuation is the most appropriation course of action in all cases.
- 3. *Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction (MIOCR) Grants.* <u>Support</u> efforts to identify additional or alternative funding for therapeutic justice programs, such as the MIOCR grant programs administered by the State Board of Corrections. The state authorized approximately \$44M in competitive juvenile and adult MIOCR grants in FY 2006-07. Funding may continue for up to four years if appropriated on an annual basis; Marin is competing for these grants for juveniles (Probation) and adults (Sheriff).
- 4. *Drug Court Funding.* <u>Support</u> legislation providing increased or continued state funding for adult and juvenile drug courts, and expansion to pre-plea drug court programs.
- 5. *Domestic Violence Court Funding*. <u>Seek</u> state or federal funding to assist with the potential creation of a Domestic Violence Court a comprehensive approach toward case resolution,

increasing offender accountability, ensuring victim safety, integrating the delivery of social services, and eliminating inconsistent and conflicting judicial orders.

- 6. Court Funding. Oppose any increase in Trial Court Funding Act county maintenance of effort levels above the agreement reached in A.B. 233 (1997-Escutia) and subsequent actions providing maintenance of effort relief. Support legislation to expand California Rule of Court 810 regarding Court operations to include all Court-related costs currently paid by counties. Support enactment of a court facilities bond act that would allow counties to make needed renovations to local trial court facilities.
- 7. *Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Funding*. <u>Monitor</u> and advocate to preserve U.S. Department of Justice COPS funding opportunities. COPS provides grants to law enforcement agencies to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire and deploy cutting-edge crime-fighting technologies, and develop and test innovative policing strategies.
- 8. *Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act Funding (JJCPA).* <u>Support</u> full state funding in FY 2007-08 for juvenile justice programs under the auspices of the Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (AB 1913). These funds have historically been legislatively tied to federal COPS funding; in the 2006-2007 fiscal year, the State restored JJCPA funding to nearly the original 2001 levels. The Chief Probation Officers of California will be seeking a legislative sponsor in 2007 to fund JJCPA at current or expanded levels.
- 9. *Adult & Juvenile Probation Funding.* <u>Support</u> legislation and/or budget proposals that maintain or enhance funding for both adult and juvenile probation services programs, as well as legislation or a ballot measure that would fund local juvenile hall and jail construction or remodeling. Improved treatment and supervision at the local level would lead to reduced recidivism and potential litigation for failure to supervise.
- 10. *State Crime Labs*. <u>Support</u> funding for local governments to contract out work needed to reduce DNA testing backlogs. Because of these backlogs, many local governments outsource at their own cost to resolve cases; local governments should be reimbursed for these costs.
- 11. Local Booking Fee Authority. Support efforts to ensure that local booking fees are sufficient to cover costs. Booking fees are charges imposed on cities, special districts, school districts, colleges and universities to recover costs associated with booking persons into the county jail. Effective July 1, 2007, AB 1805 (2006) alters booking fee authority by directly appropriating funds, subject to annual appropriation by the state, to a local detention facility revenue account. Counties should monitor this booking fee alternative to ensure costs are sufficiently recovered.
- 12. *State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)*. <u>Monitor</u> and advocate to preserve federal SCAAP payments to states and localities that incur correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with specified criminal convictions.
- 13. Standards and Training for Corrections (STC). <u>Support</u> continued Standards and Training for Corrections (STC) funding, which focuses on job classification requirements, as well as recruitment and training standards for probation officers, juvenile correctional officers (Juvenile Hall) and jail correctional officers. STC improves quality of services to the community and reduces potential liability. State general fund contributions to counties and cities ended four legislative sessions ago, but were restored in FY 2006-07.

### G. HOUSING AND LAND USE

1. *Smart Growth.* <u>Continue</u> to work with the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) to monitor support of Smart Growth initiatives which balance the need to protect local government revenues while also encouraging sound land use planning by local communities - incorporating

new ideas in the areas of growth management, transportation, commerce, housing (including affordable housing) and open space to create more livable communities.

- 2. *Homelessness.* <u>Work</u> with the Association of Bay Area Governments and other local and regional stakeholders to develop regional solutions to the problem of the roughly 35,000 homeless in the Bay Area. Marin County has launched a 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness to address the problem in a regional context within 10 years.
- 3. *Eminent Domain*. <u>Monitor</u> legislation regarding the use of eminent domain by public entities for private use. Eminent domain should be used for clearly public interest and benefit, such as to battle economic and physical blight and to provide important public infrastructure. <u>Work</u> to ensure that efforts to protect private property do not compromise the use of eminent domain for legitimate public purposes, and do not compromise open space.
- 4. *Housing & Community Development (HCD) Housing Elements.* <u>Support</u> efforts to maximize credit toward Marin County's fair share housing allocation by including all types of housing, such as affordable senior-assisted living facilities, shared housing and co-operative housing. <u>Work</u> with stakeholders to ensure that the "small projects" set-aside in the State Tax Credit Allocation Program is adequate to address non-urban affordable housing needs, especially in high-cost areas of the state.
- 5. *Housing, Land Use and CEQA*. <u>Monitor</u> any state proposals to improve California's ability to develop housing and infrastructure that focus on reduced regulatory barriers; requiring jurisdictions to designate a 20-year land supply for housing; increased densities; or limiting the use of referendum and initiative processes on housing and land use elements. <u>Work</u> to ensure that state efforts appropriately balance affordable housing needs with environmental concerns, including appropriate CEQA review, and protect local regulation of housing and land use issues.

<u>Work</u> to alter State Housing and Community Development (HCD) funding formulas to more fairly consider affordable housing needs in high-cost and non-urban areas of the state.

- 6. *Affordable Housing Preservation/Rehabilitation/Development*. <u>Explore</u> the possibility of increased funds for affordable housing preservation, rehabilitation and/or development, including costs associated with ADA compliance.
- 7. *Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Housing Programs.* Protect federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program funding, including the CDBG program. The Marin Housing Authority's Section 8 voucher program, for example, serves over 2,000 households and still has some 1,300 households on a waiting list.
- 8. Long Term Care/Assisted Living Facility Opportunities. <u>Seek</u> funding for, or support efforts to facilitate, the construction of long-term care/assisted living facility opportunities for low and moderate income segments of Marin's aging population.
- 9. Local Government Regulation of Housing & Land Use Issues. Oppose efforts to further restrict local governments' ability to regulate housing and land use issues, in particular the development of second unit housing. Local land use authority should remain local.
- 10. *New Condominium Construction*. <u>Support</u> efforts to make available construction defect liability insurance for multi-unit and/or condominium development. The threat of construction defect lawsuits may prevent developers from initiating new condominium development in Marin.
- 11. *Brownfield Remediation*. <u>Support</u> efforts, as appropriate, to identify and remediate abandoned, idled, or under-used industrial and commercial facilities to assist developers and property owners interested in reusing the sites for new retail, commercial, residential and industrial purposes. For example, potential reuse of the San Rafael Rock Quarry may be impacted by such efforts.

- 12. San Quentin. Monitor state plans for infrastructure development/reuse at the San Quentin correctional facility to ensure that concerns of the public, including environmental concerns, are adequately addressed.
- 13. *California National Guard Armory*. <u>Explore</u> the potential for modification of the County lease with the California National Guard Armory, located adjacent to the Civic Center Campus. Such a modification would require legislation. Use of some portion of the property may benefit a potential public safety building east of the Civic Center.

#### H. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL

- 1. *Transaction Based Reimbursement Program*. <u>Seek</u> to maintain the Transaction Based Reimbursement (TBR) Program in the state library budget, which permits the state library to reimburse local libraries for non-resident use of their materials to promote open library use by all state residents.
- 2. **Public Library Fund.** <u>Seek</u> to maintain the Public Library Fund (PLF) in the state library budget. The PLF is a program to assist local library jurisdictions in maintaining library services for residents of California.
- 3. *Telecommunications*. <u>Monitor</u> recent state legislation (AB 2987; Nunez) which allows, effective January 1, 2008, providers of cable television/video services to receive franchises from the State Public Utilities Commission rather than from cities and counties through local franchise agreements. Providers should be encouraged to invest in all communities and neighborhoods, and be required to pay a local franchise fee. They should also provide Public, Educational and Government (PEG) and I-Net capacity, as well as operating support, for the benefit of using public rights of way to deliver their services.
- 4. *Marin Center Renaissance Project*. <u>Explore</u> efforts to obtain alternative funding for the Marin Center Renaissance Project, a public/private partnership to develop and implement a comprehensive vision for the renewal and enhancement of the Marin Center complex on the Civic Center campus grounds.
- 5. *Volunteer Labor*. <u>Explore</u> whether AB 2690 (Hancock; Chaptered 2004), which permits volunteer labor on public works projects, would permit the use of volunteer labor on local projects or whether new legislation would be required.