

**CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Thursday, January 29, 2009

10:00am – 1:30pm

CSAC Conference Center, Sacramento

A G E N D A

Presiding: Gary Wyatt, President

10:00am PROCEDURAL ITEMS

1. Introduction of New Executive Committee Members & CSAC Legislative Reps. *Page 1*
 - *President Wyatt*
 - *Paul McIntosh, CSAC Executive Director*
2. Roll Call *Page 4*
3. Approval of Minutes of October 9 – 10, 2008 *Page 5*

10:15am SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS

4. Report on Governor's Budget for 2009-10
 - *Representative from State Department of Finance*
5. CSAC/League of Cities' Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment *Page 15*
 - *Pat DeChellis, Deputy. Director, Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works*

11:00am ACTION ITEMS

6. Appointment of CSAC Treasurer, NACo Board of Directors and Western Interstate Region Representatives *Page 16*
 - *President Wyatt*
7. Appointment of CSAC Policy Committee Chairs and Vice Chairs for 2009 *Page 17*
 - *President Wyatt*
8. Consideration of State and Federal Legislative Priorities for 2009 *Page 18*
 - *Jim Wiltshire & Karen Keene, CSAC staff*
9. Consideration of Williamson Act Reform Legislative Proposal *Page 23*
 - *Supervisor Mike Nelson, Policy Committee Chair*
 - *Karen Keene, CSAC staff*
10. Request for Input on NACo Governance Task Force Recommendations *Page 26*
 - *Supervisor Greg Cox, Task Force Chair*
11. Request to Fund Institute for Local Government Climate Change Program *Page 30*
 - *Paul McIntosh*

12:00pm LUNCH

12:30pm INFORMATION ITEMS

12. State Budget/Legislative Report
 - *Jim Wiltshire*

13. CSAC Fiscal Reform Task Force Report *Page 32*
 - *Paul McIntosh*

14. Federal Economic Stimulus Package Update *Page 34*
 - *DeAnn Baker, CSAC staff*

15. CSAC Finance Corporation Report *Page 51*
 - *Tom Sweet, Finance Corporation Executive Director*

16. Corporate Associates Steering Committee Meeting Report *Page 53*
 - *Paul McIntosh*

17. CSAC Litigation Program Report *Page 55*
 - *Paul McIntosh*

18. 2009 Meeting Schedule *Page 60*
 - *Paul McIntosh*

19. Other Items

1:30pm ADJOURN

Paul McIntosh

Paul McIntosh is the Executive Director of the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), a nonprofit corporation that promotes the interests of California's 58 counties at the state and federal level.

Mr. McIntosh has more than 25 years of local government experience, 19 of those as a chief executive. Prior to joining CSAC in July 2007, he served as the Chief Administrative Officer of Butte County for five years. Previously, he served as the Chief Administrative Officer of El Dorado County; the Deputy County Administrator for Solano County; the County Administrator for Hernando County, Florida; and the County Manager of Mohave County, Arizona.

Additionally, Mr. McIntosh serves on the Energy, Environmental and Land Use Committee for the national Association of Counties (NACo); the Advisory Boards of the NACo Financial Services Corporation and the Green Government Initiative, and as the International City/County Management Association (ICMA) county representative to the Center for Public Safety Excellence and is an ICMA credentialed manager.

Mr. McIntosh received a Bachelor's degree in Public Administration and a Master of Public Affairs degree from Indiana University.

Jim Wiltshire

Jim Wiltshire is the Deputy Director for California State Association of Counties (CSAC) responsible for all legislative strategy development on behalf of California's 58 counties. Mr. Wiltshire is also responsible for the internal administration of the organization.

Mr. Wiltshire has more than 23 years of legislative and administrative experience at the federal, state, city and county levels. Prior to joining CSAC in January 2008, he served as Assistant Chief Administrative Officer for El Dorado County for four years. Previously, he served as the Director of Legislative Affairs for San Bernardino County; the Principal Consultant to the California Assembly Local Government Committee; the revenue and taxation Legislative Analyst for CSAC and as Business Manager of the San Jose Redevelopment Agency.

Mr. Wiltshire received a Bachelor's degree in criminal law and a Masters of Public Affairs in public finance from Indiana University.

DeAnn Baker

DeAnn Baker has been a Legislative Representative and Analyst for the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) since February 1988. She is responsible for representing counties before the legislative and executive branches of government in the areas of housing, land use, transportation, Indian gaming, climate change, and public works administration. Previously, she worked for the Governor's Office of Planning and Research and the Governor's Office of Local Government Affairs as a research assistant and legislative analyst prior to coming to CSAC.

Ms. Baker was hired by CSAC, in conjunction with the County Engineers Association of California, in order to increase CSAC's focus on issues of importance in the transportation and public works area. She continues in the capacity of overseeing the contractual relationship that still exists today between CSAC and CEAC.

DeAnn received an Associate in Arts degree from Sacramento City College in Science and Math and a Bachelor's degree in Environmental Studies from California State University, Sacramento and completed Government Finance courses towards a Masters in Public Administration from the University of Southern California.

Kelly Brooks

Kelly Brooks is the health and human services legislative representative for the California State Association of Counties (CSAC).

In this position she advocates on behalf of California's 58 counties on state budget and legislative issues. Health and human services issues include public health, Medi-Cal, mental health, alcohol and drug programs, child welfare services, aging programs, welfare, and homelessness. From 2000 through February 2004, Ms. Brooks was the legislative analyst for health and human services at CSAC.

Prior to coming to CSAC, she served as a special assistant for legislative affairs at the California Health and Human Services Agency. While in state government, she worked on child welfare, CalWORKs, employment development, emergency medical services, and community care licensing issues. Ms. Brooks began her career in public service as an Executive Fellow through the Center for California Studies.

Ms. Brooks received a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, Indiana.

Elizabeth Howard

Elizabeth Howard, a legislative representative for the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), advocates for California's 58 counties before the state legislature in the area of administration of justice. Issues in this policy area include corrections reform; juvenile justice; probation; the courts; local law enforcement; adult and juvenile detention; public records, privacy and open meetings; grand juries; and all county functions connected to the civil and criminal justice systems. On behalf of the counties, Ms. Howard has been actively involved in statewide juvenile justice and corrections reform efforts, as well as implementation activities related to trial court funding and operational reforms in California. She served as a staff liaison to the Probation Services Task Force and participated in several statewide working groups related to oversight and implementation of other major policy initiatives. Prior to joining CSAC in 1999, Ms. Howard served as a policy analyst with the Judicial Council of California – Administrative Office of the Courts, where her work focused primarily on the appellate indigent defense system. She holds a bachelor's degree from the University of California, Irvine and a master's degree from Middlebury College.

Jean Kinney Hurst

Jean Kinney Hurst is the Legislative Representative for Revenue and Taxation for the California State Association of Counties. She has served in this capacity since 2004, working on a number of legislative and budget issues in the State Capitol and on the ballot. She previously served as a Legislative Analyst and Senior Legislative Analyst for the California State Association of Counties beginning in 1999.

Prior to her work at CSAC, Jean served as the aide to then-Yolo County Supervisor Tom Stallard. She holds a Master of Public Policy and Administration from California State University, Sacramento and graduated from the University of California, Davis with a degree in Biological Sciences.

Karen Keene

Karen A. Keene is a Senior Legislative Representative and Deputy Director of Federal Affairs for the California State Association of Counties (CSAC). In this capacity, Ms. Keene represents counties before the State Legislature and regulatory agencies on a variety of issues including energy, climate change, solid waste management, hazardous materials, agriculture, air and water quality, mining, endangered species, and forestry. She also represents the County Engineers Association of California (CEAC) on flood control, solid waste, and land surveying issues.

Prior to coming to CSAC in 1990, Ms. Keene was a Senior Planner with a planning consulting firm in Sacramento, California, where she helped prepare specific plans for large scale developments, and general plans for local agencies. Ms. Keene also worked for the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) where she served as both a principal planner and legislative consultant. Ms. Keene was also the Editor of OPR's Land Use Litigation Newsletter.

Ms. Keene has a B.A. in Social Ecology from U.C. Irvine, and completed graduate course work in City and Regional Planning at Cal. Poly. San Luis Obispo.

Eraina Ortega

Eraina Ortega is the Legislative Representative for the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) in the Employee Relations and Human Resources area.

Prior to joining CSAC in January 2008, she served for six years as a legislative advocate for the Judicial Council of California in a number of areas, including the state budget, court facilities, and employee relations. Previously, she was a fiscal and policy analyst for the state Legislative Analyst's Office.

Ms. Ortega received a Bachelor's degree in political science from the University of California, Irvine and a Master of Public Policy from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
2009

President:	Gary Wyatt, Imperial
1 st Vice President:	Tony Oliveira, Kings
2 nd Vice President:	John Tavaglione, Riverside
Immed. Past President:	Richard Gordon, San Mateo

Urban Section

Greg Cox, San Diego
Roger Dickinson, Sacramento
Federal Glover, Contra Costa
Don Knabe, Los Angeles
Liz Kniss, Santa Clara
Kathy Long, Ventura
Paul Biane, San Bernardino (alternate)

Suburban Section

Susan Adams, Marin
Phil Cox, Tulare
Mike Nelson, Merced
Mike McGowan, Yolo (alternate)

Rural Section

Merita Callaway, Calaveras
Robert Williams, Tehama
Susan Cash, Inyo (alternate)

Ex-Officio Members

Valerie Brown, Sonoma, NACo President-Elect
Brian Dahle, Lassen, NACo WIR President

Advisors

Susan Muranishi, CAOAC President and Alameda County Administrator
Benjamin De Mayo, Orange County Counsel

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

October 9 – 10, 2008
Oceano Hotel, Half Moon Bay
Santa Clara County, CA

MINUTES

Presiding: Richard Gordon, President

1. DISCUSSION WITH CSAC FINANCE CORP. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Tom Ford, President of the CSAC Finance Corporation, discussed the status of current programs being offered to CSAC members. Copies of the new marketing brochure were distributed to Executive Committee members. He noted that the U.S. Communities Purchasing Program recently added a new vendor for artificial turf products.

Les Brown, Treasurer of the CSAC Finance Corporation, outlined the Revenue History as contained in the Finance Corporation briefing materials. He also reviewed the current Finance Corporation budget.

A discussion ensued regarding marketing strategies and potential issues in which the Finance Corporation could partner with counties to provide assistance.

2. ROLL CALL

Richard Gordon, President	Liz Kniss, Santa Clara (alternate)
Gary Wyatt, 1 st Vice President	Susan Adams, Marin
Frank Bigelow, Immed. Past President	Mike Nelson, Merced
John Tavaglione, Riverside	Joni Gray, Santa Barbara
Roger Dickinson, Sacramento	Mike McGowan, Yolo
Paul Biane, San Bernardino	Terry Woodrow, Alpine
Kathy Long, Ventura	Valerie Brown, Sonoma
	Dee Tatum, CEO advisor

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes of August 7, 2008 were corrected to reflect that Supervisors Terry Woodrow and Joni Gray were in attendance.

Motion and second to approve minutes of August 7, 2008 as corrected.
Motion carried unanimously.

4. **DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AND PRESIDENTS' AWARD RECIPIENTS**
Staff requested direction from the Executive Committee in selecting the 2008 recipient(s) of the CSAC Distinguished Service Award. This award is given to persons who have made the greatest contribution to the improvement of government in California. Staff recommended the following three nominees for consideration:

Diane Cummins, Chief Fiscal Policy Advisor, Office of Senate President Pro Tempore

California counties will lose a tremendous advocate when Diane Cummins retires after a lengthy career in public service in October 2008. Most recently, Diane served as Chief Fiscal Policy Advisor for the past two Presidents pro tempore of the California Senate. In this capacity, she served as the Senate's key budget staff person and advisor to the President pro tempore on issues related to health and human services, revenue and taxation, and local government. Diane's unparalleled expertise is the result of many years at the State Department of Finance, including serving as Chief Deputy Director, Budgets and Deputy Director, Legislation. She also served as the Program Budget manager for the Health and Human Services and Local Government units. At the Department of Finance, Diane was directly involved in a number of major initiatives of considerable significance to counties, including welfare reform, foster care reform, and trial court funding.

Casey Kaneko, Executive Director, Urban Counties Caucus

Casey Kaneko has been the executive director of the Urban Counties Caucus since 1995. In that capacity she grew the Urban Counties Caucus – a coalition of 12 of California's largest counties – into the organization it is today. She is an integral part of the county family in Sacramento and works closely with CSAC on furthering county interests in the Capitol and within the Administration. Casey has a storied career in local government – lobbying for the county of Santa Barbara, working as the chief consultant to Assembly Local Government Committee, and serving Governors Brown and Deukmejian. Casey is retiring from the Urban Counties Caucus at the end of 2008 and will be sorely missed.

Senator Darrell Steinberg, President Pro Tem

Senator Darrell Steinberg has worked diligently with CSAC for nearly two years to address our concerns with his SB 375, a comprehensive measure to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the transportation sector. He often led the countless meetings and negotiations in person bringing together various different perspectives on controversial issues. In March of 2008, CSAC presented Senator Steinberg with a list of 12 significant amendments needed in order for CSAC to be able to support his legislation. Just five months later, all of CSAC's amendment requests had been met and SB 375 now recognizes the need to rely upon member cities and counties within regions to develop the growth strategies to strive towards accomplishing the voluntary regional GHG targets.

Motion and second to accept the three nominees for the 2008 Distinguished Service Award as listed above. Motion carried unanimously.

President Gordon discussed his preference to give the Presidents' Award to Governor Schwarzenegger and requested input from the Executive Committee. It was agreed that the 2008 recipient of the CSAC Presidents' Award would be governor Schwarzenegger.

5. **CIRCLE OF SERVICE AWARD**

Staff requested direction in selecting recipients for the 2008 Circle of Service awards. The award was created to recognize county officials, department directors, employees, corporate Associates and other CSAC members whose service to CSAC and counties sets them apart. Staff recommended the following twelve nominees for consideration:

Jeff Morris, Trinity County Supervisor

Jeff Morris is finishing his fourth term as Trinity County Supervisor, District 2. Jeff has been an active member of the county family and has been a tremendous asset to CSAC. In addition to serving as co-chair of the CSAC Climate Change Task Force in 2007, he was vice-chair of the CSAC Agriculture and Natural Resources (ANR) Policy Committee in 2006 and chair of ANR in 2007, and represented rural counties on the CSAC Executive Committee in 2007. He also represented California county interests at the National Association of Counties Climate Protection Forum in Washington, D.C and in meetings with Senator Feinstein and other members of Congress regarding the reauthorization and funding of the Secure Rural Schools and Communities Self Determination Act of 2000. Jeff is seeking the CD-2 congressional seat this November.

Connie Conway, Tulare County Supervisor and former CSAC President

Tulare County Supervisor Connie Conway served as CSAC's 2005-06 President. Supervisor Conway is retiring from the Tulare County Board of Supervisors after nearly two terms to serve as a member of the California State Assembly, representing the 34th District.

Harry Ovitt, San Luis Obispo County Supervisor and former CSAC President

San Luis Obispo County Supervisor Harry Ovitt served as CSAC's 1996-97 President. Supervisor Ovitt is retiring from the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors after five terms.

Tim Smith, Sonoma County Supervisor and former CSAC President

Sonoma County Supervisor Tim Smith served as CSAC's 2002-03 President. Supervisor Smith is retiring from the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors after five terms.

Matt Rexroad, Yolo County Supervisor

Matt Rexroad's term as Yolo County Supervisor began in 2007. While in county government only a short time, he has already been instrumental to CSAC by serving as chair of the Working Group on Sex Offender Management this year. He successfully led the group in its work to develop CSAC policy on sex offender management, which was adopted by the CSAC Board of Directors in May 2008. In addition, Supervisor Rexroad participated in CSAC's Human Services Funding

Deficit Working Group. Furthermore, he started his county's first free Yolo County 101 course to its residents, which continues to be offered county-wide.

John Tavaglione, Riverside County Supervisor

John Tavaglione was elected to the Riverside County Board of Supervisors in 1994. He has been active in CSAC over the years, serving as a member of the CSAC Board of Directors, on the CSAC Executive Committee, and as CSAC Treasurer. This year Supervisor Tavaglione was called on — and served willingly and actively — in a variety of leadership roles involving several high-profile policy issues. He served as Chair of the CSAC Task Force on Parole Realignment, bringing the task force to a consensus recommendation. Further, he is presently serving as the county representative to the Court Facility Dispute Resolution Committee and has taken leadership initiative to facilitate the court facility transfer process statewide. Supervisor Tavaglione has made himself available for a variety of activities — meeting with legislators, working with judicial branch leaders, and volunteering to serve as an advisor to other counties to advance the overall objectives of the court facility transfer process.

Diane Dillon, Napa County Supervisor

Supervisor Dillon has played a key role as a member of the Governing Council for the CSAC Institute for Excellence in County Government, which is set to begin offering courses in early 2009. Supervisor Dillon also continues to serve as co-chair of the CSAC Climate Change Task Force.

John Gioia, Contra Costa County Supervisor

Supervisor Gioia has served as the chair of the Governing Council for the CSAC Institute for Excellence in County Government, which is currently in the planning stages. As chair, he has played an integral role in the development of the Institute, a significant new member service to be offered by CSAC beginning in early 2009.

John Silva, Solano County Supervisor

Supervisor Silva has served as the chair of the CSAC Administration of Justice policy committee for a number of years. He also served as one of the county representatives on the Governor's Task Force on Juvenile Justice in 2003. Supervisor Silva has enjoyed a lengthy career in public service, including 12 years on the Solano County Board of Supervisors, two terms on the Benicia City Council, and deputy chief of the Benicia Police Department. Supervisor Silva will be retiring from the Solano County Board of Supervisors this year.

Stephen L. Weir, Contra Costa County Clerk-Recorder

Stephen Weir has been the Contra Costa County Clerk-Recorder for 19 years, and was a member the Concord City Council for nine years prior, including two as mayor (1984-85). He served as president of the California Association of Clerks and Election Officials for the 2006-2008 term, and in that time worked tremendously to secure the sooner-than-expected \$85 million reimbursement for the cost of the February 2008 Presidential Primary. Doing so required coordinating detailed cost surveys from all 58 counties and convincing a somewhat unwilling Legislature to include the funding in a famously tight budget. He also led the county election officials through the aftermath of the Secretary of State's decertification of electronic voting systems.

Michele Vercoutere, Court Facility Transfer Coordinator, Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office

Michele Vercoutere is a long-time employee of the Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office. In her current assignment, Michele serves as the county's transfer coordinator in the court facility transfer process — a task involving more than 50 facilities containing over 600 courtrooms. Michele has taken a leadership role in seeking transfer process improvements for the benefit of all counties; devoted extensive time to a working group effort dedicated to developing a seismic risk pool for court facilities; and has chaired a regional county group on court facility transfer issues. Most importantly, Michele continues to volunteer her time and significant technical expertise to aid other counties in problem solving and strategizing successful approaches to the court facility transfer process. She has emerged as a county leader and a rich resource in a very complex and difficult policy area.

Stuart Wells, Franchise & Fees Manager, The Gas Company/SDG&E Sempra Energy Utilities

Stuart has been involved with the CSAC Corporate Associates program since 2005, and served as president of the program during 2008. Additionally, The Gas Company/SDG&E Sempra Energy Utilities has been a major supporter and member of the Corporate Associates program since its inception.

The Executive Committee requested the addition of the following three recipients: Andy Morgan of Vanir Construction Management, for his work on AB 900; Michael Rattigan, Santa Clara County lobbyist, for his leadership as chair of the County Caucus; and Greg Norton, Executive Director of Regional Council of Rural Counties (RCRC), for his leadership role with California's rural counties and the strong partnership he has developed between CSAC and RCRC.

Motion and second to accept all twelve staff recommendations plus the three additional nominees. Motion carried unanimously.

6. AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR FY 2007

CSAC Treasurer Joni Gray presented the audited financial statements for FY 2007. CSAC was able to add \$200,000 to its cash reserves this year, as well as pay down the mortgages by an additional \$500,000.

Motion and second to accept the audited financial report for FY 2007. Motion carried unanimously.

7. CSAC DUES TASK FORCE REPORT

The CSAC Dues Task Force, chaired by Supervisor Greg Cox, was formed following the end of the five-year implementation of a dues restructuring. The task force held two meetings to consider an increase in CSAC dues and the concept of incorporating NACo dues into the annual CSAC dues structure. Given the budget plight of most counties, the task force recommended that

CSAC not increase dues in 2009. In addition, the task force recommended that NACo dues not be incorporated into the CSAC dues structure at this time. Staff conducted a survey of other state associations and found that no other state incorporates NACo dues. Some state associations indicated the reason they did not incorporate NACo dues was because of accounting problems caused by the fact that NACo dues are paid on a calendar-year basis, while many state associations (including CSAC), collect dues on a fiscal year basis.

Motion and second to accept the recommendation for no CSAC dues increase in FY 2009-10 and to not incorporate NACo dues into the CSAC dues structure. Motion carried unanimously.

The task force was directed to meet with the Regional Council of Rural Counties to discuss the possibility of assisting counties who are unable to pay their NACo dues this year. In addition, the task force may be considering an incentive approach for the US Communities program that would provide a reduction in CSAC dues if counties are participating in the pooled-purchasing program. Staff is reviewing the reimbursement structure to see if it is feasible. The task force will remain in place to look at next year's dues issues.

8. CSAC PAC TASK FORCE REPORT

The CSAC PAC Task Force, chaired by Supervisor Gary Wyatt, recommended Executive Committee consideration of an amendment to the CSAC Policy and Procedure Manual regarding financial participation in issue campaigns. The language was contained in the briefing materials as follows: *Recognizing that there is an increasing trend toward resolving public policy issues at the ballot in California, CSAC is prepared to participate financially in campaigns for or against those measures that have a direct impact on counties' authority, function, or fiscal health. Staff recommendation for such participation will be presented to CSAC officers, who may then direct staff to bring the issue to the Executive committee. The Executive Committee will evaluate the issue and make a recommendation for action to the Board of Directors based on existing CSAC Legislative Platform principles, or in the absence of clear existing policy, based upon direct impact, if any, to county government. Staff may also recommend options for financial participation in a campaign, such as the formation of a political action committee (PAC) for purposes of fundraising for such activities or other means of financial participation.*

If the Board of Directors, with a 2/3 vote of the membership approving, approves financial participation for purposes of financially supporting or opposing a given issue, staff will establish a financial participation plan for approval. CSAC will abide by all state laws governing political reporting and use of funds and will rely upon legal counsel opinion and analysis to ensure that funds are identified and segregated in accordance with such laws and regulations. At no time will public funds be utilized in any manner in support of an issue campaign. CSAC shall segregate and account for public and private funds accordingly, ensuring that at no time will public funds be

utilized for campaign-related activities, including overhead and other administrative costs. If the formation of a PAC is approved, the PAC will function to support CSAC activities related to the issue and will be discontinued upon resolution of the issue.

Following a lengthy discussion regarding the advantages and disadvantages for forming a PAC, the Executive Committee agreed with the task force recommendation to form an issue-specific PAC and requested that the last sentence of the proposed language be amended as follows: *If the formation of a PAC is approved, the PAC will function to support CSAC activities related to the **specific issue and may be discontinued upon resolution of the issue by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.***

Motion and second to approve the PAC Task Force recommended language as amended and forward item to Board of Directors for adoption. Motion carried unanimously.

9. CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CSCDA) APPOINTMENTS

The California Statewide Communities Development Authority (CSCDA) is a joint powers authority sponsored by CSAC and the League of California Cities. Its mission is to provide local governments and private entities access to low-cost, tax exempt financing for projects that provide a tangible public benefit, contribute to social and economic growth and improve the overall quality of life in local communities throughout California.

Currently, staff of CSAC and the League sit as board members and alternates to the CSCDA Board. Discussions around marketing and use of CSCDA programs, though, revealed a lack of understanding and broad-based knowledge of CSCDA. It was determined, through these discussions, that it would be better for the Board of CSCDA to be comprised of public or former public officials from around the state. CSAC and league staff would continue to participate in CSCDA activities in an advisory role pursuant to the existing administrative agreements between CSAC, the League and CSCDA.

It was recommended that the following individuals be appointed to represent CSAC on the CSCDA Board following adoption of amendments to US Communities bylaws and upon written resignation of each of the current representatives to the CSCDA Board:

- Larry Combs, Sutter County Administrative Officer
- Larry Parrish, retired Riverside County Executive Officer and former CSAC Finance Corporation Board member
- Brent Wallace, former Inyo, Siskiyou and Tuolumne County Administrative Officer, former CAOAC Executive Director and currently Senior Project Manager with Vanir Corporation

- Steve Keil, former CSAC Legislative Director, former CSCDA Board member and currently Sacramento County Labor Relations Manager

These members would replace Paul McIntosh, Tom Sweet, Jean Hurst and Steve O'Brien.

Motion and second to appoint Larry Combs, Larry Parrish, Brent Wallace and Steve Keil to serve on the CSCDA Board. Motion carried unanimously.

10. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES ISSUES

The Executive Committee discussed the timing and process for endorsing NACo 2nd vice presidential candidates. Typically, CSAC has endorsed a candidate at the California Caucus held during the NACo annual conference each July. However, in 2008, the CSAC Board of Directors endorsed candidate Judge Glen Whitley during its May meeting, prior to the NACo annual conference.

Motion and second to endorse the 2009 candidate during the California Caucus at the NACo annual conference in July, but reserve the right to endorse future candidates at a different time depending on circumstances. Motion carried unanimously.

Staff was directed to invite the two current candidates, Lou Magazzu and Lenny Eliason, to attend the 2008 CSAC annual meeting. Further, staff was directed to arrange for interviews with the candidates during the May 2009 Board of Directors meeting.

Supervisor Valerie Brown will be installed as NACo President during the 2009 annual conference in Nashville, Tennessee. CSAC has been asked to contribute financially and solicit corporate donations for the inaugural event and related hospitality. The amount of the contribution is unknown at this time.

Motion and second to direct staff to develop a budget for financially supporting Supervisor Brown's inauguration and related hospitality in Nashville. Motion carried unanimously.

11. CSAC LITIGATION COORDINATION PROGRAM

Jennifer Henning, CSAC's Litigation Coordinator and Executive Director of the County Counsels' Association of California, provided an overview of the CSAC Litigation Coordination program which was created in 1987 to provide coordination and support in multi-county litigation and amicus support to counties in cases of general interest. The program is governed by a

resolution adopted by the County Counsels' Association Board of Directors which sets forth the procedures for coordinated litigation and amicus support.

A Litigation Overview Committee (LOC), comprised of county counsels from all geographic regions of the state, oversees the program. Cases are referred to the LOC from interested parties or brought to the LOC by the Litigation Coordinator. The LOC meets monthly to consider amicus requests and makes its determination on CSAC participation based on a number of factors including: whether the case raises an issue of statewide concern; whether there are divergent views among counties as to the appropriate position to take in the litigation or an appeal; and the importance of the issues raised to counties generally. If the LOC's recommendation is that CSAC participate in the matter, the recommendation is forwarded to the CSAC Executive Director for final approval. If the CSAC Executive Director accepts the recommendation, the Litigation Coordinator is then authorized to file documents with the court on CSAC's behalf as CSAC's litigation counsel.

The Executive Committee expressed interest in being given an opportunity to comment and/or respond to the case memos prior to approval by the CSAC Executive Director. Staff was directed to transmit the case memos to the Executive Committee for comment prior to approval. CSAC officers will then discuss the case memos during their weekly conference calls and give appropriate direction to the CSAC Executive Director. Further, staff was directed to provide a list of filed cases in Executive Committee and Board of Directors briefing materials.

12. CSAC ANNUAL MEETING PROGRAM

President Gordon reminded the Executive Committee that this year's schedule was moved to a Monday – Wednesday format, followed by the New Supervisors Institute on Thursday and Friday. An orientation for first-time attendees was added this year since the New Supervisors Institute is being held at the end of the conference instead of the beginning, as was the practice in past years.

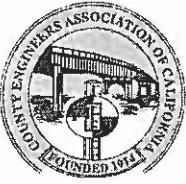
President Gordon also described events that have taken place surrounding the boycott of the Manchester Grand Hyatt in San Diego due to union issues and the controversy over Mr. Manchester's contribution to the 'Yes on Proposition 8' campaign. CSAC is working with all parties to resolve the issues. Some Executive Committee members raised concerns regarding the possibility of union picketers in front of the hotel. Staff was directed to notify all CSAC members of the current dispute and include a list of alternative accommodations in the event some members to choose to stay at another hotel during the annual meeting.

13. ACHIEVEMENT REPORT

Paul McIntosh presented a report outlining CSAC's legislative and administrative achievements during the past year. Staff discussed legislative strategy for the coming year, including continuing to protect Propositions 1A and 42 funds and focusing on building coalitions with county affiliate organizations, especially health and human services affiliates. Staff also outlined the process for the transfer of presidential power from President Bush to his successor, as well as a preliminary strategy for working with incoming White House and agency officials.

President Gordon announced that staff would be drafting a list of 2009 State and Federal legislative priorities which will be brought to the Officers for review prior to consideration by the Executive Committee and Board of Directors.

The Executive Committee adjourned to a closed session with the CSAC Executive Director to discuss the CSAC Compensation Analysis report and conduct the annual evaluation of the CSAC Executive Director.



County Engineers Association of California

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MEMORANDUM

January 15, 2009

TO: CSAC Executive Committee

FROM: DeAnn Baker, Legislative Representative

RE: California Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment

To better advocate for additional local transportation system investment funds, the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and its joint partners - the County Engineers Association of California (CEAC) and the League of California Cities (League) - are conducting a comprehensive Statewide Local Streets and Roads Needs Assessment study. The anticipated completion date for the study is spring, 2009.

The objectives of the study were similar to the SR 8 report (Senate Resolution 81 by Senator Burton, 1999) that requested the California Transportation Commission (CTC) to produce a "10 year needs assessment of the state's transportation system", that included the "unfunded rehabilitation and operations needs for state highways, local streets and roads, the state's intercity rail programs, and urban, commuter and regional transit systems, including ferry systems, over the next 10 years."

They were to determine the answers to the following questions:

- What are the conditions of local streets and roads?
- What will it cost to bring them up to an acceptable condition?
- How much will it cost to maintain them in an acceptable condition for 25 years?
- Similarly, what are the needs for safety, regulatory and operational components?
- Is there a funding shortfall? If so, what is it?

A total of 406 agencies responded to the current study – 56 counties and 350 cities. This represented more than 76% of the agencies surveyed, but more importantly, it represented more than 91% of the total miles of local streets and roads in the state. We have received at least 98 percent participation from California's Counties. It is the consultants' recommendation that the data received to date is sufficient for this study's analyses.

The preliminary conclusions to be drawn from this study are inescapable. Given existing funding levels, California's local streets and roads can be expected to deteriorate rapidly within the next 25 years. In addition, costs of any deferred maintenance will only continue to grow. To bring the transportation network to an acceptable level will require more than double the existing level of funding i.e. for pavements, it will require an increase of at least \$52.2 billion and for Safety Traffic Auxiliary and Regulatory (STAR) elements and it will require \$49.3 billion for a total of \$101.5 billion.

CSAC as well as numerous other transportation stakeholders, including the CTC, the Department of Transportation, and the Legislature, are anxiously awaiting the results as it will be the first time in nearly twenty years the local system will have reliable needs data. This information will be immensely useful as we head into federal transportation authorization efforts and the state budget crisis as well.



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January 15, 2009

TO: Members, CSAC Executive Committee
FROM: Paul McIntosh, Executive Director
SUBJECT: Appointment of CSAC Treasurer, NACo Board of Directors and Western Interstate Region (WIR) Representatives

Each year, CSAC appoints a Treasurer, two members to the National Association of Counties (NACo) Board of Directors and two members to the NACo Western Interstate Region (WIR) Board of Directors. This year CSAC once again has an opportunity to appoint a third representative to the NACo Board of Directors because of our status as a 100% membership state. Following are Officer recommendations for 2009.

CSAC Treasurer

The Officers would like to recommend Joni Gray of Santa Barbara County as CSAC Treasurer for 2009. Supervisor Gray served in this capacity in 2008 and has indicated her willingness to continue.

NACo Board of Directors

Your current representatives are Connie Conway, Tulare County, Greg Cox, San Diego County, and Keith Carson, Alameda County. With the retirement of Supervisor Conway, the Officers are recommending that Supervisor Frank Bigelow be appointed to replace her.

NACo WIR

Plumas County Supervisor Rose Comstock is CSAC's current representative. Since she retired from the Board of Supervisors in 2008, the Officers are recommending that Del Norte County Supervisor David Finigan be appointed to replace her.

Five years ago, California was provided an opportunity to appoint a second director. CSAC and the Regional Council of Rural Counties (RCRC) agreed to appoint one each, with the appointing organization paying costs related to its appointee. Brian Dahle of Lassen County currently serves as the RCRC representative, and was elected WIR President in 2008.

**CSAC POLICY COMMITTEE
CHAIRS AND VICE CHAIRS
2009**

(as proposed by CSAC Officers)

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Ronn Dominici, Madera, Chair

Federal Glover, Contra Costa, Vice Chair

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mike Nelson, Merced, Chair

John Vasques, Solano, Vice Chair

GOVERNMENT FINANCE & OPERATIONS

Steve Worthley, Tulare, Chair

Bruce Gibson, San Luis Obispo, Vice Chair

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

Liz Kniss, Santa Clara, Chair

Terry Woodrow, Alpine, Vice Chair

HOUSING, LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION

Mike McGowan, Yolo, Chair

Paul Biane, San Bernardino, Vice Chair



California State Association of Counties DRAFT 2009 State Priority

Approved by CSAC Officers – December 2008

CSAC State Legislative Priority: Addressing the Fiscal Crisis

After consideration of a number of potential 2009 legislative priorities for the Association, the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) determined that, in this unprecedented economic climate, CSAC's legislative advocacy will focus on addressing the fiscal crisis that grips all levels of government and the citizens we collectively serve.

California counties are experiencing significant revenue shortfalls and rising caseload demands, and are taking dramatic steps to resolve their budget imbalances while maintaining services to the most vulnerable Californians. The economic crisis that has crippled the housing market, eroded consumer confidence, and resulted in dramatic job losses has led us to a single, unifying focus: rebuild the economy to grow public revenues, to reduce demand for public services, and to improve the quality of life for all Californians.

While local economies wither, counties are especially concerned about the severely constrained fiscal circumstances of the state and are committed to providing expertise and assistance to develop remedies that get the California economy back on track. With that goal in mind, CSAC has identified the following principles for addressing the fiscal crisis that all Californians are grappling with:

- **Protect the health and safety of all Californians.** During this time of economic crisis, demands for government health services, human services, and public safety services far outpace resources. Counties across the state are seeing a spike in health and human services caseloads – coming on the heels of eight years of underfunding. CSAC supports efforts to maintain core public services for those who need assistance the most.
- **Seek budget solutions that provide long-term results.** The state's chronic budget troubles require meaningful changes that survive the short-term problem. Cost shifts, borrowing, and other short-term "solutions" only serve to create additional budget stress in the out years and exacerbate the state's chronic budget imbalance. All levels of government must focus on the long-term objective of developing reliable, adequate revenue sources to fund priority programs and services that are efficient and effective. Reevaluating the state's revenue structure and reviewing program outcomes are the first steps to developing a sensible state budget.
- **Rebuild the economy.** Government has the ability to help restore the economic vitality of the state. CSAC endorses economic stimulus proposals that use government funds to produce infrastructure solutions that benefit the public at large, while creating jobs and stimulating demand for goods and services.
- **Focus on long-term reforms.** CSAC supports reforming the budget process to establish priorities and goals for government services and to create public services that are valued by citizens. Counties also welcome discussions with the state that seek to align accountability and responsibility for public services with the authority to effectively govern those services.



California State Association of Counties DRAFT 2009 Federal Priorities

Approved by CSAC Officers – December 2008

CSAC's contract for federal affairs services with Waterman and Associates provides for a nine-issue agenda. CSAC staff, in consultation with Waterman and Associates, developed the following list of five federal issues of significance to California's counties, with four issues left in reserve to accommodate emerging topics.

NEW AUTHORIZATION OF THE NATION'S SURFACE TRANSPORTATION LAW (SAFETEA-LU)

SAFETEA-LU expires in September of 2009. Lawmakers held a series of hearings during the 110th Congress, with additional hearings expected early next year. Congressional authorizing committees will begin to draft the reauthorization legislation in the near future.

For its part, CSAC continues to actively promote its transportation reauthorization agenda with key policymakers. Among things, the association is recommending a more streamlined and flexible approach to allocating federal transportation funds to state, regional, and local agencies. This could take shape by reducing the current 108 programs under SAFETEA-LU into a smaller number of more flexible programs, such as the 10 new federal programs recommended by the National Surface Transportation Policy and Revenue Study Commission.

MEDICAID

The congressionally mandated moratorium on implementation of six of seven pending Medicaid regulations issued by the Bush Administration will expire in March. Lawmakers will need to decide the fate of those regulations, and may consider additional reforms to the Medicaid program as part of a broader health care package.

CSAC remains active in opposing Medicaid budget reductions that would harm health service delivery in California and supports an increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) as part of any economic stimulus package.

STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SCAAP)

The SCAAP program is a critically important budget item for a large number of California's counties. CSAC is one of the leading local government organizations in the fight to protect and enhance funding for SCAAP, which continues to be underfunded by Congress. CSAC will continue to advocate for maximum funding levels to offset the cost of housing undocumented criminals in county detention facilities.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Although Senator Barbara Boxer's (D-CA) climate change legislation fell short in 2008, a stronger Democratic majority in the upper chamber likely means that the bill will have a better chance of advancing in 2009. Additionally, President-elect Barack Obama has made climate change a major priority for his incoming Administration.

Among other things, CSAC is urging Congress to provide financial incentives to states that adopt and set greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets. CSAC also is urging Congress to provide additional funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant, which provides resources to local governments for a variety of energy efficiency programs.

FUELS MANAGEMENT

Although fuels management legislation from the 110th Congress does not carry over into next year, key lawmakers, including Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-CA), are expected to renew legislative efforts aimed at preventing and responding to wildland fires.

CSAC has actively supported legislation that would provide at-risk communities with incentives to improve fire prevention efforts. The association also has worked to defeat the Bush Administration's proposed budget reductions to federal programs that support fuels management, fire preparedness, and state and local fire assistance.

CSAC Internal Monitoring

In addition, CSAC will continue to provide internal monitoring on a number of issues that are of significance to California's counties.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (SCHIP)

The current extension of SCHIP is slated to expire on March 31. Lawmakers and Administration officials are expected to discuss options for renewing the law early in the New Year. CSAC supports increased federal investment in the SCHIP program, as well as maximum flexibility with regard to setting program eligibility standards.

TRIBAL GAMING

The 111th Congress, like the last several Congresses, is expected to examine options for amending federal laws and regulations that govern tribal gaming activities. It remains to be seen how the Obama Administration plans to move forward on issues related to Indian gaming.

CSAC has been a leader in promoting legislation that would require tribes, counties and other local governments to reach judicially enforceable agreements that address mitigation of off-reservation impacts, service impacts, and public safety costs associated with tribal gaming and other related development.

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

Cuts to the child support enforcement program, instituted under the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, continue to threaten the viability of the child support program. Key lawmakers are expected to continue efforts to restore the cuts as part of a possible economic stimulus plan or as part of a broader legislative package. CSAC strongly supports these efforts.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)

Like most other federal spending programs, the CDBG is frozen at fiscal year 2008 levels through March 6. Once lawmakers reconvene early next year, final funding figures for individual spending programs will be settled. CSAC has actively promoted full funding for the CDBG, which has been consistently zeroed out by the Bush Administration.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS REFORM

Unlike its predecessor, the 110th Congress did not consider major video franchising reform legislation. Looking ahead, it remains to be seen if the new 111th Congress – along with the Obama Administration – will promote a telecommunications overhaul.

For its part, CSAC has resisted efforts in Congress to grant the Federal Communications Commission with additional decision-making authority over state and local telecommunications matters. However, CSAC supports funding for increased broadband penetration to rural and hard-to-serve areas.

FOSTER CARE REFORM

The 111th Congress is expected to consider legislation to reform the foster care financing system, as well as provide additional resources to stabilize families and train and retain child welfare staff. CSAC supports additional programmatic flexibility along with an updated foster care payment methodology.

HOMELAND SECURITY

Funding for homeland security-related programs was one of the few areas of the fiscal year 2009 federal budget that was finalized by Congress. All told, lawmakers provided \$4.2 billion for first responder programs, or \$2 billion above the Bush Administration's request and \$24 million above 2008 levels.

CSAC has successfully advocated for increased funding for first responder programs, including the State Homeland Security Grant Program and Emergency Management Performance Grants. The association also has successfully lobbied to ensure that high-threat states, such as California, receive a greater share of homeland security grant funds.

BYRNE GRANT FUNDING

The Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) received a nearly two-thirds cut during final negotiations on the fiscal year 2008 budget. Since that time, a group of lawmakers has been working to restore the \$490 million reduction. CSAC strongly supports congressional efforts aimed at restoring funding for the JAG program.

IMMIGRATION REFORM

CSAC supports comprehensive immigration reform that recognizes the role that county governments play in the immigration arena. Any federal reform efforts should include the following elements: (1) a state and local impact grant program for health and education services; such a grant program should recognize that county governments – particularly along the southwest border – incur significant unreimbursed health care costs related to the provision of services to undocumented immigrants; (2) full funding for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP); (3) border security strategic planning; (4) federal training dollars for county law enforcement officers targeted to jurisdictions along the borders; and (5) the promotion of access to health care.

CLEAN WATER ACT

Support amendments to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to define maintenance of flood control channels or facilities as a non-prohibited activity thereby exempting maintenance from requiring Section 404 permits.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Support increased funding for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund from the \$73.8 million current-year level to \$125 million in FY2010. This will restore the fund to approximately its fiscal 2001 level, adjusted for inflation and provide much needed support to regional Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) in California and nationally.

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To: CSAC Executive Committee

From: Supervisor Mike Nelson, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy
Committee, Chair
Supervisor John Vasquez, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy
Committee, Vice Chair

RE: ACTION ITEM: Williamson Act Reform Legislative Proposal

Recommendation: Staff is recommending that CSAC “support in concept” Yolo County’s Williamson Act Reform legislative proposal, with the caveat that CSAC will consider co-sponsorship of the proposal if the proposed language is consistent with existing CSAC policy.

Background. The Legislature and Governor are considering elimination of subventions for the Williamson Act program, an important farmland and open space preservation planning tool for counties. Enacted in 1965, the Williamson Act is a voluntary program that provides lower property taxes to agricultural landowners in exchange for their contractual commitments with participating counties to keep their land in agricultural or open space uses for at least 10 years.

For counties, this financial support has provided a tangible incentive for local governments to stay in the program and initiate more contracts by partially replacing property tax revenues lost on enrolled land. Property tax revenue growth has dropped considerably in many parts of the state and will continue to decline as the housing market continues to slow. If the subventions are not funded, there is no doubt that counties will be forced to discontinue their participation in the Act given local budgetary conditions.

The Williamson Act Reform proposal, proposed by Yolo County, would seek to eliminate several loopholes within the Williamson Act and restore the true purpose of the Act, the preservation of valuable farmland. Several potential solutions proposed include: increasing local enforcement authority, providing local resources for enforcement, increasing education efforts, and requiring proof of agricultural income for Williamson Act contracts. The direction of Yolo County’s proposal is consistent with CSAC’s existing policy, which specifies that, “counties are committed to support other reasonable legislative changes which preserve the integrity of the Williamson Act and eliminate abuses...”

Action Requested. Yolo County is requesting CSAC’s co-sponsorship of the attached Williamson Act Reform legislative proposal. CSAC staff is recommending to the CSAC Agriculture and Natural Resources Committee and Executive Committee that, CSAC “support in concept” Yolo County’s Williamson Act Reform legislative proposal, with the caveat that CSAC will consider co-sponsorship of the proposal if the proposed language is consistent with existing CSAC policy.

Staff Contact. Please contact Karen Keene (kkeene@counties.org or (916)327-7500 x511) or Cara Martinson (caramartinson@counties.org or (916) 327-7500 x504) for additional information.



COUNTY OF YOLO

Office of the County Administrator

Sharon Jensen
County Administrator

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WILLIAMSON ACT REFORM Proposed by Yolo County *December 16, 2008*

Problem:

The Governor and the Legislature are considering elimination of subventions for the Williamson Act program, an important farmland and open space preservation tool for counties. State decision makers argue that farmland preservation is a county responsibility and therefore counties should pay for the program. In addition, they argue the Williamson Act is not working efficiently because it is abused by landowners who intend to use the land for activities other than agriculture. The Governor and the Legislature should reform the Act, not eliminate it.

The Williamson Act helps to prevent the proliferation of ranchettes. Ranchettes impede agricultural production by creating small parcels with big homes that are difficult to farm. Without the Williamson Act, farmers have more incentive to sell to the increasing number of people seeking a rural lifestyle. Land already sells in Yolo County for far above its worth as farmland because of such sales of rural property; often the payments on farmland are more than the farmer can earn from agricultural production. Without the Williamson Act, the cost of owning agricultural land will further increase and accelerate the sale of agricultural land to non-farmers. The Williamson Act also helps prevent development on the urban fringe.

Since Yolo County has directed growth to cities and protected agricultural land and open space, the county does not have the revenue to replace Williamson Act subventions. If the Legislature eliminates the subventions, Yolo County must non-renew contracts and increase property taxes on 700 square miles of productive agricultural land. The increase in property taxes will not fully compensate counties for the loss of subventions, however. Counties shares property taxes with other jurisdictions, but not Williamson Act subventions. The subventions therefore act as a reward to counties who implement responsible land use planning. If subventions are eliminated, counties will need to approve rural development to replace the lost revenue for county services.

Elimination of Williamson Act subventions would punish counties who have worked hard to direct growth to cities and protect agricultural land and open space, consistent with such state policies as greenhouse gas emission reduction, (AB 32, Nunez), regional land use and transportation planning (SB 375, Steinberg), and natural community conservation planning (SB 107, Sher).

Potential solutions:

Yolo County is in the process of discussing reform proposals with other parties, including:

- ***Increase local enforcement authority.*** Problem: Enforcement of the Act is inadequate because the non-renewal process is onerous. Solution: Eliminate the protest provision and escalate property tax increases when a contract is non-renewed for non-compliance. Currently, the county can non-renew a contract for non-compliance, but the landowner can protect their tax benefits for four years by filing a protest. Even when a non-renewal is

successfully activated, property taxes increase to market rate over a 10-year period. The protest provision should be eliminated or limited to one year and the property taxes should increase to the full market rate within three years, rather than the current 10-year period.

- ***Provide local resources for enforcement.*** Problem: Counties do not have the resources to enforce the Act. Solution: Allow counties to keep a portion of the subvention savings when a contract is non-renewed for continued enforcement efforts. Right now the subventions are eliminated as soon as a contract is non-renewed, even though it takes 10 years for property taxes to reach market rate.
- ***Increase education efforts.*** Problem: Many property owners buy property under Williamson Act contract without fully understanding the responsibilities associated with the contract and the potential to lose the property tax benefit for non-compliance. Solution: As enforcement efforts increase, so should education efforts. The Legislature could require a disclosure statement in property transfer documents, similar to provisions related to right-to-farm ordinances in AB 2881 (Wolk), regarding Williamson Act compliance.
- ***Require proof of agricultural income for Williamson Act contracts.*** Problem: People who are not farming are still benefiting from the Williamson Act and it will be hard for enforcement efforts to catch all of the people in non-compliance. Solution: Landowner must submit regular proof of agricultural income to the county Assessor's office to demonstrate they are farming the property. The Assessor currently sends out a survey every year, but the response rate is low because there is no incentive to return it.

PRELIMINARY REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

NACo Task Force on Governance and Structure

The NACo Task Force on Governance and Structure was appointed by President Don Stapley immediately after he took office in Jackson County in July. The Task Force is composed of 27 members from 21 states. A membership roster is attached to this report.

The Task Force held its first meeting in San Diego County on October 2. The all-day meeting was facilitated by Valsin A. Marmillion of Marmillion + Associates, and covered a wide range of issues. Members actively participated and contributed to the discussion. The task force chose to work by consensus; thus, votes were not taken on any proposed recommendation.

The Task Force met again by conference call on November 20. During that meeting, this preliminary report was discussed and approved by the Task Force. It will be presented to the Board of Directors at its meeting on December 10. Using breakout sessions, the board will have an opportunity to make comments and suggestions regarding the report and recommendations. The Task Force will meet again by conference call in February, and will present its final recommendations to the board at its meeting at the Legislative Conference in March. If bylaws amendments or other documents are necessary to implement any of the recommendations, they will be drafted for review by the Board of Directors at its WIR meeting in May. Ultimately, the membership will vote on any bylaws amendments at the 2009 Annual Conference in Davidson County, TN, next July.

To aid its work, the Task Force reviewed the results of a detailed opinion survey that was sent to 208 persons – all members of the Board of Directors, all state association executive directors, all steering committee chairs and vice chairs and all past presidents not currently on the Board of Directors. Over 100 persons responded to the survey.

The Task Force focused on three major areas: leadership selection, leadership authority, and organizational issues.

The major recommendations agreed to by the Task Force are as follows:

1. **Decrease the number of elected officers of NACo to three – the President, 1st Vice President and 2nd Vice President.** The primary reason expressed for this recommendation is the perception that many persons are unable to make the five-year commitment that is necessary to move “up the chairs” in the leadership structure. The choice is even more difficult for elected officials who are in jurisdictions with term limits. With fewer officers, the time commitment would be shortened, theoretically allowing more people to consider running for NACo office. Implementation of this recommendation would require amendments to the bylaws (Article VII and elsewhere), and in 2010 there would be no election for second vice president..

2. **Increase the size of the Executive Committee by adding five regional (geographic) members from among the Board of Directors.** The regional Executive Committee members would be elected by caucuses of board members from each of five geographic districts. Past presidents would not be eligible for election as a regional member of the Executive Committee. Yet to be determined are the timing of such elections, the states to be included in each geographic district, the term of office and other details. The Task Force agreed that geographic representation would allow for closer contact with counties within each region; for this reason, there would be opportunity for membership recruitment and appropriate visits to in-district state association meetings by the geographic representatives. There was discussion about the roles and responsibilities of an expanded Executive Committee, but no final decisions were made. It was agreed, however, that the President of NACo would chair the committee. The Task Force also agreed that the Immediate Past President should continue to serve as a member of the Executive Committee. Implementation of this recommendation would require amendments to the bylaws (Article VII and elsewhere).
3. **The Board of Directors should establish the qualifications for potential candidates for NACo office.** There was considerable discussion about the role of the Nominating Committee, whose only function currently is to determine whether or not a candidate for NACo office is an elected official from a NACo member county (see Article VIII, Section 6). The Task Force agreed that the board should establish candidate qualifications that reflect each candidate's prior service with NACo and whether or not the candidate has the support of his or her home county board and/or state association. A candidate questionnaire was suggested as a method for assembling this information. The Nominating Committee's qualifications review would occur prior to the Legislative Conference. Nominations could still be made from the floor at the Annual Conference; further, if the Nominating Committee chose not to determine a candidate to be "qualified", that would not prevent the candidate from continuing to seek election. Implementation of this recommendation would require amendments to the bylaws (Article VIII and elsewhere).
4. In response to concerns about the cost and duration of campaigns, the Task Force agreed to recommend that **a person should notify the president in writing of his or her intent to run for NACo office between January 1 and February 15 of the year of the election; that the letter should be accompanied by a resume or other description stating how the candidate's qualifications meet or exceed those established by the board of directors; that a candidate would voluntarily agree to limit non-travel-related campaign expenses to no more than \$25,000; and that campaigning (and spending campaign funds) would be restricted to the period beginning on the first day of the Legislative Conference and ending on the day of the election at the Annual Conference.** The Task Force's reasoning was that shorter campaigns would be less costly.

Enforcement of the spending limitation was discussed, and it was agreed that because the association lacks an effective enforcement mechanism, voluntary compliance was critical. The candidates' voluntary agreement would be done by signing a pledge agreeing to the campaign duration and spending limitations. Implementation of this recommendation could be done by rule adopted by the board of directors (preferred) or by amendments to the bylaws.

5. **Specify the procedure for challenging an election at the Annual Conference.** The purpose of such a change would be to avoid the confusion that surrounded the outcome of the election held at the NACo Annual Conference in Richmond in 2007. Implementation of this recommendation would require an amendment to the bylaws.
6. **Clarify that the President is the chief elected officer of the organization (not the chief executive officer), and that the Executive Director is the chief executive officer, not the chief operating officer.** Implementation of this recommendation would require amendments to the bylaws (Article VIII, Section 2, and Article IX, Section 2).
7. **Review the criteria established for recognizing affiliate organizations.** Currently, an organization with as few as fifty members can be recognized as an affiliate organization, and there is no requirement for broad geographic representation of those members across the country. Implementation of this recommendation could be done by resolution of the board of directors and amendment to the bylaws.
8. **Develop guidelines for presidential appointments of committee chairs and vice chairs.** Task Force suggestions for the guidelines included requiring that steering committee chairs be appointed from among active members of the committee (persons who regularly attend and participate); that the president consult with committee chairs on the selection of vice chairs; that each steering committee develop key "attributes" of service on that committee; that guidelines encourage leadership rotation and "new blood" in leadership positions; and that the President would continue to have the final decision regardless of the guidelines. Implementation of this recommendation could be done by resolution of the board of directors.
9. **Compile and publish an Administrative Procedures Manual.** Procedures for applying for appointment to a NACo steering or standing committee, credentials procedures, voting procedures and the NACo policy process currently are found in separate documents. They should be restated and published in an Administrative Procedures Manual and made easily available to members and interested persons. Implementation of this recommendation could be done by staff, with approval of the board of directors.

10. **Establish guidelines and expectations for service as a member of the Board of Directors.** At a minimum, the Task Force believes that a member of the Board of Directors should provide a link to his or her state's NACo members regarding information about NACo; that he/she should assist in marketing NACo to non-member counties; that he/she should serve as an ambassador and information source regarding NACo services and products; and that he/she should support NACo initiatives. Implementation of this recommendation could be done by resolution of the board of directors.

11. **Revise the process for reporting actions taken by steering committees.** The Task Force believes that the steering committee chairs should report the committee's vote on resolutions that do not pass unanimously. If there is a substantial voting minority (number or percentage of minority votes constituting a "substantial minority" was left undefined), then a minority report should be permitted. **The Task Force also recommends that if a policy resolution is defeated or tabled in the steering committee to which it was originally referred, then any recommendation(s) made by any other steering committee to which the policy resolution may also have been referred are moot, and, for a period of one year following its defeat or tabling, the policy resolution may only be reconsidered by the steering committee of original referral.** Implementation of this recommendation could be done by revising the NACo policy process, which is approved by the board of directors.



January 15, 2009

TO: Members, CSAC Executive Committee
FROM: Paul McIntosh, Executive Director
SUBJECT: INSTITUTE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT (ILG) CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAM - REQUEST FOR CSAC FUNDING (\$100,000)

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A number of developments make it clear that most, if not all, counties will be involved in policymaking activities relating to reductions of greenhouse gas emissions over the next several years. These include the release of the next version of the California Air Resources Board's Draft Scoping Plan relating to AB 32 implementation, the enactment of SB 375, and CEQA litigation.

In 2005, the Institute for Local Government's board of directors (with the support and encouragement of county representative on the board) added the task of assisting counties and cities with greenhouse gas reduction efforts to the Institute's work program. This was a natural extension of the Institute's development of objective and balanced resources to assist counties and cities in the land use area.

Since that time, the Institute for Local Government's California Climate Action Network (CCAN) has worked closely with CSAC (and League of California Cities) staff to ensure that the development of the program's resources has been in harmony with CSAC policy and responsive to county needs.

Best Practices Framework

One of the first program elements was the development of the CCAN Best Practices Framework. CCAN's Best Practices Framework offers ten policy areas¹ that counties may choose from to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These range from basic steps for those counties getting started or with limited resources, to more extensive actions. County officials - both elected and staff - have been instrumental in creating a product that represents what is now being viewed as the gold standard for climate action options.

The California Air Resources Board (which has lead responsibility for implementing both AB 32 and SB 375) recognized CCAN, its Best Practices Framework and recognition program as key tools in the local government section of CARB's draft and revised scoping plans.

The Institute is also developing tools and resources to assist local agencies to adopt best practices suited to their local conditions. For example, with support from the Bank of America Foundation, the Institute has developed and vetted a model annotated climate friendly procurement policy and assembled other resources to assist agencies with purchasing climate-friendly products and services. See <http://www.ca-ilg.org/samplepurchasingpolicy>.

¹ The ten policy opportunity areas are: 1) land use, 2) transportation, 3) energy conservation and efficiency, 4) waste reduction and recycling, 5) water conservation and efficiency, 6) procurement, 7) storing and offsetting carbon emissions, 8) green building, 9) renewable and low carbon fuels and 10) community engagement.

The Institute also has a contract with the state Integrated Waste Management Board to develop resources to support local agencies in the waste reduction and recycling section of the Best Practices Framework. Work products from that area will include a sample commercial recycling ordinance and supporting materials, for example.

There are eight other best practices areas that would benefit from similar resource development, including energy conservation/efficiency and water conservation/efficiency. The enactment of SB 375 creates a need to develop further tools and resources to assist local officials in effectively participating in the “bottom up” process negotiated as part of that legislation with respect to the land use and transportation policy areas. Exploring and leveraging resources with respect to financing policy initiatives is another critical area of need.

Relationship to State Advocacy Efforts

Throughout this period, CSAC has been arguing to state policymakers that local officials have been taking a leadership role with respect to greenhouse gas emissions reductions. CSAC and League legislative advocates have pointed to the efforts of CCAN and its recognition program as evidence of local officials’ commitment to meaningful action in this area and hence, the wisdom of allowing local officials to address these issues in ways that make sense given local circumstances.

The Institute has been successful in finding a range of financial support for these activities and prospects look positive for future funding. As welcome as both private sector and state agency support is, the Institute board and CSAC staff believe that it is vital that the program have diverse sources of financial support and that no one set of funders feel that they own and therefore can direct the program.

Revised Request for Support

The Institute understands the Executive Committee’s concerns about the utility of another recognition program, although it should be noted that the rigorousness of the program as presently designed² is one of the factors that is causing the Air Resources Board to support it as a voluntary effort.

The Institute will continue to seek funding from alternative sources for the recognition program, but there is much important work to be done to assist counties with charting the paths that make the most sense to them in contributing to the greenhouse gas reduction effort. The Institute therefore asks that the \$100,000 budgeted subject to further discussion by the Executive Committee be designated for support of resource development and dissemination to counties.

² The Institute’s program differs from others currently in existence insofar that recognition only occurs after local agencies demonstrate measurable reductions in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Many of the other programs in which local agencies participate require only that agencies commit to adopting policies designed to lead to such reductions, or recognize a single element of an overall greenhouse reduction strategy.



MEMORANDUM

January 15, 2009

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To: Executive Committee
California State Association of Counties

From: Paul McIntosh
Executive Director

Re: **CSAC Budget Reform Task Force**

At the Board of Directors' meeting on December 3, 2008, the Board of Directors approved a recommendation from the Government Finance and Operations Policy Committee to form a Budget Reform Task Force. The purpose of the Task Force is to deliberate and formulate a CSAC policy for moving forward with budget reform as it relates to California's counties.

The movement behind Proposition 1A was to "stop the bleeding" that began in the early 1990's when the state shifted county property tax dollars to fund its obligation to K-14 education. Proposition 1A was billed as the "first step" in restoring local control, authority and responsibility. Since the adoption of 1A in 2004, though, CSAC has not engaged in the discussion of what steps 2, 3, or 4 should be to follow through on reform.

With today's crisis comes opportunity. While the state grapples with a \$40 (+) billion deficit and putting together a budget for the 2009-10 fiscal year, counties have the opportunity to interject reforms into the process. Many other groups, such as California Forward and the Cities, Counties, and Schools Partnership are also looking at reform. The time is ripe for action, but CSAC needs to determine what action the Association will support.

With the approval of the Board of Directors, President Wyatt and the officers have solicited participation from a group of supervisors and county administrative officers. Those who have responded so far are attached. Clearly, though, the deliberation of the Task Force will be open and we would welcome participation from a broad array of perspectives.

We expect that the Task Force will be formed soon and an initial meeting will be scheduled. A subgroup of this Task Force will also meet with representatives from cities and schools as part of the CCS Partnership Task Force to ensure coordination of efforts.

Attachment

CSAC State Budget Task Force

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COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

DAVE OBEY (D-WI), CHAIRMAN

For Immediate Release
Thursday, January 15, 2009
Contact: Kirstin Brost, 202-225-2771

SUMMARY: AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT Action and Action Now!

The economy is in a crisis not seen since the Great Depression.

Credit is frozen, consumer purchasing power is in decline, in the last four months the country has lost 2 million jobs and we are expected to lose another 3 to 5 million in the next year.

Conservative economist Mark Zandi was blunt: "the economy is shutting down."

In the next two weeks, the Congress will be considering the American Recovery and Reinvestment Bill of 2009. This package is the first crucial step in a concerted effort to create and save 3 to 4 million jobs, jumpstart our economy, and begin the process of transforming it for the 21st century with \$275 billion in economic recovery tax cuts and \$550 billion in thoughtful and carefully targeted priority investments with unprecedented accountability measures built in.

The package contains targeted efforts in:

- Clean, Efficient, American Energy
- Transforming our Economy with Science and Technology
- Modernizing Roads, Bridges, Transit and Waterways
- Education for the 21st Century
- Tax Cuts to Make Work Pay and Create Jobs
- Lowering Healthcare Costs
- Helping Workers Hurt by the Economy
- Saving Public Sector Jobs and Protect Vital Services

The economy is in such trouble that, even with passage of this package, unemployment rates are expected to rise to between eight and nine percent this year. Without this package, we are warned that unemployment could explode to near twelve percent. With passage of this package, we will face a large deficit for years to come. Without it, those deficits will be devastating and we face the risk of economic chaos. Tough choices have been made in this legislation and fiscal discipline will demand more tough choices in years to come.

Since 2001, as worker productivity went up, 96% of the income growth in this country went to the wealthiest 10% of society. While they were benefitting from record high worker productivity, the remaining 90% of Americans were struggling to sustain their standard of living. They sustained it by borrowing... and borrowing... and borrowing, and when they couldn't borrow anymore, the bottom fell out. This plan will strengthen the middle class, not just Wall Street CEOs and special interests in Washington.

Our short term task is to try to prevent the loss of millions of jobs and get our economy moving. The long term task is to make the needed investments that restore the ability of average middle income families to increase their income and build a decent future for their children.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Unprecedented Accountability: A historic level of transparency, oversight and accountability will help guarantee taxpayer dollars are spent wisely and Americans can see results for their investment.

- In many instances funds are distributed through existing formulas to programs with proven track records and accountability measures already in place.
- How funds are spent, all announcements of contract and grant competitions and awards, and formula grant allocations must be posted on a special website created by the President. Program managers will also be listed so the public knows who to hold accountable.
- Public notification of funding must include a description of the investment funded, the purpose, the total cost and why the activity should be funded with recovery dollars. Governors, mayors or others making funding decisions must personally certify that the investment has been fully vetted and is an appropriate use of taxpayer dollars. This will also be placed on the recovery website.
- A Recovery Act Accountability and Transparency Board will be created to review management of recovery dollars and provide early warning of problems. The seven member board includes Inspectors General and Deputy Cabinet secretaries.
- The Government Accountability Office and the Inspectors General are provided additional funding and access for special review of recovery funding.
- Federal and state whistleblowers who report fraud and abuse are protected.
- There are no earmarks in this package.

This plan targets investments to key areas that will create and preserve good jobs at the same time as it is strengthening the ability of this economy to become more efficient and produce more opportunities for employment.

Clean, Efficient, American Energy: To put people back to work today and reduce our dependence on foreign oil tomorrow, we will strengthen efforts directed at doubling renewable energy production and renovate public buildings to make them more energy efficient.

- \$32 billion to transform the nation's energy transmission, distribution, and production systems by allowing for a smarter and better grid and focusing investment in renewable technology.
- \$16 billion to repair public housing and make key energy efficiency retrofits.
- \$6 billion to weatherize modest-income homes.

Transform our Economy with Science and Technology: We need to put scientists to work looking for the next great discovery, creating jobs in cutting-edge-technologies, and making smart investments that will help businesses in every community succeed in a global economy. For every dollar invested in broadband the economy sees a ten-fold return on that investment.

- \$10 billion for science facilities, research, and instrumentation.
- \$6 billion to expand broadband internet access so businesses in rural and other underserved areas can link up to the global economy.

Modernize Roads, Bridges, Transit and Waterways: To build a 21st century economy, we must engage contractors across the nation to create jobs rebuilding our crumbling roads, and bridges, modernize public buildings, and put people to work cleaning our air, water and land.

- \$30 billion for highway construction;
- \$31 billion to modernize federal and other public infrastructure with investments that lead to long term energy cost savings;
- \$19 billion for clean water, flood control, and environmental restoration investments;
- \$10 billion for transit and rail to reduce traffic congestion and gas consumption.

Education for the 21st Century: To enable more children to learn in 21st century classrooms, labs, and libraries to help our kids compete with any worker in the world, this package provides:

- \$41 billion to local school districts through Title I (\$13 billion), IDEA (\$13 billion), a new School Modernization and Repair Program (\$14 billion), and the Education Technology program (\$1 billion).
- \$79 billion in state fiscal relief to prevent cutbacks to key services, including \$39 billion to local school districts and public colleges and universities distributed through existing state and federal formulas, \$15 billion to states as bonus grants as a reward for meeting key performance measures, and \$25 billion to states for other high priority needs such as public safety and other critical services, which may include education.
- \$15.6 billion to increase the Pell grant by \$500.
- \$6 billion for higher education modernization.

Tax Cuts to Make Work Pay and Create Jobs: We will provide direct tax relief to 95 percent of American workers, and spur investment and job growth for American Businesses. [marked up by the Ways and Means Committee]

Lower Healthcare Costs: To save not only jobs, but money and lives, we will update and computerize our healthcare system to cut red tape, prevent medical mistakes, and help reduce healthcare costs by billions of dollars each year.

- \$20 billion for health information technology to prevent medical mistakes, provide better care to patients and introduce cost-saving efficiencies.
- \$4.1 billion to provide for preventative care and to evaluate the most effective healthcare treatments.

Help Workers Hurt by the Economy: High unemployment and rising costs have outpaced Americans' paychecks. We will help workers train and find jobs, and help struggling families make ends meet.

- \$43 billion for increased unemployment benefits and job training.
- \$39 billion to support those who lose their jobs by helping them to pay the cost of keeping their employer provided healthcare under COBRA and providing short-term options to be covered by Medicaid.
- \$20 billion to increase the food stamp benefit by over 13% in order to help defray rising food costs.

Save Public Sector Jobs and Protect Vital Services: We will provide relief to states, so they can continue to employ teachers, firefighters and police officers and provide vital services without having to unnecessarily raise middle class taxes.

- \$87 billion for a temporary increase in the Medicaid matching rate.
- \$4 billion for state and local law enforcement funding.

CREATE JOBS WITH CLEAN, EFFICIENT, AMERICAN ENERGY

To put people back to work today and reduce our dependence on foreign oil tomorrow, we will make investments aimed at doubling renewable energy production and renovate public buildings to make them more energy efficient. America's energy shortcomings present a huge opportunity to put people to work in ways that will transform our economy.

- **Reliable, Efficient Electricity Grid:** \$11 billion for research and development, pilot projects, and federal matching funds for the Smart Grid Investment Program to modernize the electricity grid making it more efficient, secure, and reliable and build new power lines to transmit clean, renewable energy from sources throughout the nation.
 - **Renewable Energy Loan Guarantees:** \$8 billion for loans for renewable energy power generation and transmission projects.
 - **GSA Federal Buildings:** \$6.7 billion for renovations and repairs to federal buildings including at least \$6 billion focused on increasing energy efficiency and conservation. Projects are selected based on GSA's ready-to-go priority list.
 - **Local Government Energy Efficiency Block Grants:** \$6.9 billion to help state and local governments make investments that make them more energy efficient and reduce carbon emissions.
 - **Energy Efficiency Housing Retrofits:** \$2.5 billion for a new program to upgrade HUD sponsored low-income housing to increase energy efficiency, including new insulation, windows, and furnaces. Funds will be competitively awarded.
 - **Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Research:** \$2 billion for energy efficiency and renewable energy research, development, demonstration, and deployment activities to foster energy independence, reduce carbon emissions, and cut utility bills. Funds are awarded on a competitive basis to universities, companies, and national laboratories.
 - **Advanced Battery Loans and Grants:** \$2 billion for the Advanced Battery Loan Guarantee and Grants Program, to support U.S. manufacturers of advanced vehicle batteries and battery systems. America should lead the world in transforming the way automobiles are powered.
 - **Energy Efficiency Grants and Loans for Institutions:** \$1.5 billion for energy sustainability and efficiency grants and loans to help school districts, institutes of higher education, local governments, and municipal utilities implement projects that will make them more energy efficient.
 - **Home Weatherization:** \$6.2 billion to help low-income families reduce their energy costs by weatherizing their homes and make our country more energy efficient.
 - **Smart Appliances:** \$300 million to provide consumers with rebates for buying energy efficient Energy Star products to replace old appliances, which will lower energy bills.
 - **GSA Federal Fleet:** \$600 million to replace older vehicles owned by the federal government with alternative fuel automobiles that will save on fuel costs and reduce carbon emissions.
 - **Electric Transportation:** \$200 million for a new grant program to encourage electric vehicle technologies.
 - **Cleaning Fossil Energy:** \$2.4 billion for carbon capture and sequestration technology demonstration projects. This funding will provide valuable information necessary to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere from industrial facilities and fossil fuel power plants.
 - **Department of Defense Research:** \$350 million for research into using renewable energy to power weapons systems and military bases.
 - **Alternative Buses and Trucks:** \$400 million to help state and local governments purchase efficient alternative fuel vehicles to reduce fuel costs and carbon emissions.
 - **Industrial Energy Efficiency:** \$500 million for energy efficient manufacturing demonstration projects.
- Diesel Emissions Reduction:** \$300 million for grants and loans to state and local governments for projects that reduce diesel emissions, benefiting public health and reducing global warming. This includes technologies to retrofit emission exhaust systems on school buses, replace engines and vehicles, and establish anti-idling programs. 70% of the funds go to competitive grants and 30% funds grants to states with approved programs. Last year EPA was able to fund only 27% of the applications received.

TRANSFORMING OUR ECONOMY WITH SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

We need to put scientists to work looking for the next great discovery, creating jobs in cutting-edge technologies and making smart investments that will help businesses in every community succeed in a global economy.

Broadband to Give Every Community Access to the Global Economy

- **Wireless and Broadband Grants:** \$6 billion for broadband and wireless services in underserved areas to strengthen the economy and provide business and job opportunities in every section of America with benefits to e-commerce, education, and healthcare. For every dollar invested in broadband the economy sees a ten-fold return on that investment.

Scientific Research

- **National Science Foundation:** \$3 billion, including \$2 billion for expanding employment opportunities in fundamental science and engineering to meet environmental challenges and to improve global economic competitiveness, \$400 million to build major research facilities that perform cutting edge science, \$300 million for major research equipment shared by institutions of higher education and other scientists, \$200 million to repair and modernize science and engineering research facilities at the nation's institutions of higher education and other science labs, and \$100 million is also included to improve instruction in science, math and engineering.
- **National Institutes of Health Biomedical Research:** \$2 billion, including \$1.5 billion for expanding good jobs in biomedical research to study diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, cancer, and heart disease - NIH is currently able to fund less than 20% of approved applications – and \$500 million to implement the repair and improvement strategic plan developed by the NIH for its campuses.
- **University Research Facilities:** \$1.5 billion for NIH to renovate university research facilities and help them compete for biomedical research grants. The National Science Foundation estimates a maintenance backlog of \$3.9 billion in biological science research space. Funds are awarded competitively.
- **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:** \$462 million to enable CDC to complete its Buildings and Facilities Master Plan, as well as renovations and construction needs of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
- **Department of Energy:** \$1.9 billion for basic research into the physical sciences including high-energy physics, nuclear physics, and fusion energy sciences and improvements to DOE laboratories and scientific facilities. \$400 million is for the Advanced Research Project Agency – Energy to support high-risk, high-payoff research into energy sources and energy efficiency.
- **NASA:** \$600 million, including \$400 million to put more scientists to work doing climate change research, including Earth science research recommended by the National Academies, satellite sensors that measure solar radiation critical to understanding climate change, and a thermal infrared sensor to the Landsat Continuing Mapper necessary for water management, particularly in the western states; \$150 million for research, development, and demonstration to improve aviation safety and Next Generation air traffic control (NextGen); and \$50 million to repair NASA centers damaged by hurricanes and floods last year.
- **Biomedical Advanced Research and Development, Pandemic Flu, and Cyber Security:** \$900 million to prepare for a pandemic influenza, support advanced development of medical countermeasures for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats, and for cyber security protections at HHS.
- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Satellites and Sensors:** \$600 million for satellite development and acquisitions, including climate sensors and climate modeling.
- **National Institute of Standards and Technology:** \$300 million for competitive construction grants for research science buildings at colleges, universities, and other research organizations and \$100 million to coordinate research efforts of laboratories and national research facilities by setting interoperability standards for manufacturing.
- **Agricultural Research Service:** \$209 million for agricultural research facilities across the country. ARS has a list of deferred maintenance work at facilities of roughly \$315 million.

- **U.S. Geological Survey:** \$200 million to repair and modernize U.S.G.S. science facilities and equipment, including improvements to laboratories, earthquake monitoring systems, and computing capacity.

Creating Small Business Opportunity

- **Small Business Credit:** \$430 million for new direct lending and loan guarantee authorities to make loans more attractive to lenders and free up capital. The number of loans guaranteed under the SBA's 7(a) business loan program was down 57% in the first quarter of this year compared to last.
- **Rural Business-Cooperative Service:** \$100 million for rural business grants and loans to guarantee \$2 billion in loans for rural businesses at a time of unprecedented demand due to the credit crunch. Private sector lenders are increasingly turning to this program to help businesses get access to capital.
- **Industrial Technology Services:** \$100 million, including \$70 million for the Technology Innovation Program to accelerate research in potentially revolutionary technologies with high job growth potential, and \$30 million for the Manufacturing Extension Partnerships to help small and mid-size manufacturers compete globally by providing them with access to technology.
- **Economic Development Assistance:** \$250 million to address long-term economic distress in urban industrial cores and rural areas distributed based on need and ability to create jobs and attract private investment. EDA leverages \$10 in private investments for \$1 in federal funds.

DTV Conversion Coupons: \$650 million to continue the coupon program to enable American households to convert from analog television transmission to digital transmission.

MODERNIZE ROADS, BRIDGES, TRANSIT AND WATERWAYS

To build a 21st century economy, we must engage contractors across the nation to create jobs - rebuilding our crumbling roads and bridges, modernizing public buildings, and putting people to work cleaning our air, water, and land.

Highway Infrastructure: \$30 billion for highway and bridge construction projects. It is estimated that states have over 5,100 projects totaling over \$64 billion that could be awarded within 180 days. These projects create jobs in the short term while saving commuters time and money in the long term. In 2006, the Department of Transportation estimated \$8.5 billion was needed to maintain current systems and \$61.4 billion was needed to improve highways and bridges.

Transit: Public transportation saves Americans time and money, saving as much as 4.2 billion gallons of gasoline and reducing carbon emissions by 37 million metric tons each year.

- **New Construction:** \$1 billion for Capital Investment Grants for new commuter rail or other light rail systems to increase public use of mass transit and to speed projects already in construction. The Federal Transit Administration has \$2.4 billion in pre-approved projects.
- **Upgrades and Repair:** \$2 billion to modernize existing transit systems, including renovations to stations, security systems, computers, equipment, structures, signals, and communications. Funds will be distributed through the existing formula. The repair backlog is nearly \$50 billion.
- **Transit Capital Assistance:** \$6 billion to purchase buses and equipment needed to increase public transportation and improve intermodal and transit facilities. The Department of Transportation estimates a \$3.2 billion maintenance backlog and \$9.2 billion in needed improvements. The American Public Transportation Association identified 787 ready-to-go transit projects totaling \$15.5 billion. Funds will be distributed through the existing formulas.

Amtrak and Intercity Passenger Rail Construction Grants: \$1.1 billion to improve the speed and capacity of intercity passenger rail service. The Department of Transportation's Inspector General estimates the North East Corridor alone has a backlog of over \$10 billion.

Airport Improvement Grants: \$3 billion for airport improvement projects that will improve safety and reduce congestion. An estimated \$41 billion in eligible airport infrastructure projects are needed between 2007-2011.

Transportation Security Administration Explosive Detection Systems: \$500 million to install Aviation Explosive Detection Systems in the nation's airports, improving security, and making life easier on travelers by speeding security lines. Funds are competitively awarded based on security risk.

Coast Guard Bridges: \$150 million for ready-to-go investments to repair or remove bridges deemed hazardous to marine navigation, thereby removing obstructions and improving the safety of marine navigation.

Technology Improvements for a More Efficient and Secure Government

- **Social Security Administration Modernization:** \$400 million to replace the 30 year old Social Security Administration's National Computer Center to meet growing needs for processing retirement and disability claims and records storage.
- **Farm Service Agency:** \$245 million for critical IT improvements to systems that have been unable to handle workload increases.
- **State Department Technology:** \$276 million to upgrade and modernize information technology platforms for the Department to meet security requirements post-9/11.
- **Department of Agriculture:** \$44 million for repairs and security improvements at USDA's headquarters.

Department of Defense Facilities

- **Medical Facilities:** \$3.75 billion for new construction of hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers, and \$455 million in renovations to provide state-of-the-art medical care to service members and their families.
- **Facilities Renovations:** \$2.1 billion to address needed repairs to military facilities.
- **Troop Housing:** \$1.2 billion for new construction and \$154 million for renovations to improve housing for our troops.
- **Child Development Center:** \$360 million for new child development centers.
- **Guard and Reserve:** \$400 million for new construction to support Guard and Reserve units across the country with operations and training facilities and utilities infrastructure.

Veterans Administration Facilities

- **Veterans Medical Facilities:** \$950 million for veterans' medical facilities. The Department has identified a \$5 billion backlog in needed repairs, including energy efficiency projects, at its 153 medical facilities.
- **Veterans Cemeteries:** \$50 million to put people to work making monument and memorial repairs at cemeteries for American heroes.

Border Ports of Entry: \$1.15 billion to construct GSA and Customs and Border Patrol land ports of entry to improve border security, make trade and travel easier and reduce wait times, and to procure non-intrusive inspection technology at sea ports of entry, which is used to scan cargo containers to reduce the risk that containers can be used to smuggle weapons of mass destruction.

Job Corps Facilities: \$300 million to upgrade job training facilities serving at-risk youth while improving energy efficiency.

Construction on Public Lands and Parks: \$3.1 billion for infrastructure projects on federal lands including improvements to visitor facilities, road and trail restoration, preservation of buildings of cultural and historic importance, rehabilitation of abandoned mines and oil fields, and environmental cleanup projects. This includes \$1.8 billion for the National Park Service, \$325 million for the Bureau of Land Management, \$300 million for the National Wildlife Refuges and National Fish Hatcheries, and \$650 million for the Forest Service.

National Treasures: \$400 million, including \$200 million to address the deterioration of the National Mall, such as repair of the Jefferson Memorial's collapsing Tidal Basin walls; \$150 million to address the repair backlog at the Smithsonian; and \$50 million for the National Endowment for the Arts.

Clean Water

- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund:** \$6 billion for loans to help communities upgrade wastewater treatment systems. EPA estimates a \$388 billion funding gap. The Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators found that 26 states have \$10 billion in approved water projects.
- **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund:** \$2 billion for loans for drinking water infrastructure. EPA estimates there is a \$274 billion funding gap. The National Governors Association reported that there are \$6 billion in ready-to-go projects, which could quickly be obligated.
- **Rural Water and Waste Disposal:** \$1.5 billion to support \$3.8 billion in grants and loans to help communities fund drinking water and wastewater treatment systems. In 2008, there were \$2.4 billion in requests for water and waste loans and \$990 million for water and waste grants went unfunded.

Water Resources

- **Corps of Engineers:** \$4.5 billion for environmental restoration, flood protection, hydropower, and navigation infrastructure critical to the economy. The Corps has a construction backlog of \$61 billion.
- **Bureau of Reclamation:** \$500 million to provide clean, reliable drinking water to rural areas and to ensure adequate water supply to western localities impacted by drought. The Bureau has backlogs of more than \$1 billion in rural water projects and water reuse and recycling projects.
- **Watershed Infrastructure:** \$400 million for the Natural Resources Conservation Service watershed improvement programs to design and build flood protection and water quality projects, repair aging dams, and purchase and restore conservation easements in river flood zones.
- **International Boundary and Water Commission:** \$224 million to repair flood control systems along the international segment of the Rio Grande damaged by hurricane Katrina and other serious storms.

Environmental Cleanup

- **Superfund Hazardous Waste Cleanup:** \$800 million to clean up hazardous and toxic waste sites that threaten health and the environment. EPA has 1,255 sites on its National Priority List, selected based on a hazard ranking system. There are many Superfund sites ready for construction, but not funded due to budget shortfalls and over 600 sites with ongoing construction that could be accelerated.
- **Leaking Underground Storage Tanks:** \$200 million for enforcement and cleanup of petroleum leaks from underground storage tanks at approximately 1,600 additional sites. There are an estimated 116,000 sites with the potential to contaminate important water supplies.
- **Nuclear Waste Cleanup:** \$500 million for nuclear waste cleanup at sites contaminated as a result of the nation's past nuclear activities. Accelerating the completion of projects will reduce long-term costs.
- **Closed Military Bases:** \$300 million for cleanup activities at closed military installations allowing local communities to redevelop these properties for productive use. The Department estimates that there is a \$3.5 billion environmental cleanup backlog at bases closed during previous BRAC rounds.
- **NOAA Habitat Restoration:** \$400 million for ready-to-go habitat restoration projects.
- **Brownfields:** \$100 million for competitive grants for evaluation and cleanup of former industrial and commercial sites - turning them from problem properties to productive community use. Last year EPA was only able to fund 37% of Brownfields applications.

Reducing Wildfires Threats: \$850 million for hazardous fuels removal and other efforts to prevent wildfires on public lands. Making these investments today will create jobs in the short run, but also save long term costs of fighting fires in the future.

- **State and Private Forest Service Wildfire:** \$550 million for state and local volunteer programs and hazardous fuels reduction efforts which states and communities have determined are of the highest priority.
- **Federal Forest Service Wildfire:** \$300 million for urgently needed hazard reduction on federal lands.

Bureau of Indian Affairs: \$500 million to address maintenance backlogs at schools, dams, detention and law enforcement facilities, and over 24,000 miles of roads. BIA schools alone have an over \$1 billion construction and maintenance backlog including shamefully unsafe conditions.

EDUCATION FOR THE 21st CENTURY

We will put people to work building 21st century classrooms, labs, and libraries to help our kids compete with any worker in the world.

21st Century Classrooms

- **School Construction:** \$20 billion, including \$14 billion for K-12 and \$6 billion for higher education, for renovation and modernization, including technology upgrades and energy efficiency improvements. Also includes \$100 million for school construction in communities that lack a local property tax base because they contain non-taxable federal lands such as military bases or Indian reservations, and \$25 million to help charter schools build, obtain, and repair schools.
- **Education Technology:** \$1 billion for 21st century classrooms, including computer and science labs and teacher technology training.

Higher Education: Tuition is up, unemployment is up, and as a result more people are choosing to go to school to upgrade their skills and more of these students need student aid. This investment addresses those short term needs while investing in our nation's future economic strength.

- **Pell Grants:** \$15.6 billion to increase the maximum Pell Grant by \$500, from \$4,850 to \$5,350.
- **College Work-Study:** \$490 million to support undergraduate and graduate students who work.
- **Student Loan Limit Increase:** Increases limits on unsubsidized Stafford loans by \$2,000.
- **Student Aid Administration:** \$50 million to help the Department of Education administer surging student aid programs while navigating the changing student loan environment.

K-12 Education: As states begin tackling a projected \$350 billion in budget shortfalls these investments will prevent cuts to critical education programs and services.

- **IDEA Special Education:** \$13 billion for formula grants to increase the federal share of special education costs and prevent these mandatory costs from forcing states to cut other areas of education.
- **Title I Help for Disadvantaged Kids:** \$13 billion for grants to help disadvantaged kids in nearly every school district and more than half of all public schools reach high academic standards.
- **Statewide Data Systems:** \$250 million for competitive grants to states to design and develop data systems that analyze individual student data to find ways to improve student achievement, providing teachers and administrators with effective tools.
- **Education for Homeless Children and Youth:** \$66 million for formula grants to states to provide services to homeless children including meals and transportation when high unemployment and home foreclosures have created an influx of homeless kids.
- **Improving Teacher Quality:** \$300 million, including \$200 million for competitive grants to school districts and states to provide financial incentives for teachers and principals who raise student achievement and close the achievement gaps in high-need schools and \$100 million for competitive grants to states to address teacher shortages and modernize the teaching workforce.

Early Childhood Development

- **Child Care Development Block Grant:** \$2 billion to provide child care services for an additional 300,000 children in low-income families while their parents go to work. Today only one out of seven eligible children receives care.

- **Head Start:** \$2.1 billion to provide comprehensive development services to help 110,000 additional children succeed in school. Funds are distributed based on need. Only about half of all eligible preschoolers and less than 3 percent of eligible infants and toddlers participate in Head Start.
- **IDEA Infants and Families:** \$600 million for formula grants to help states serve children with disabilities age 2 and younger.

LOWER HEALTHCARE COSTS

To save not only jobs, but money and lives, we will update and computerize our healthcare system to cut red tape, prevent medical mistakes, and help reduce healthcare costs by billions of dollars each year.

- **Health Information Technology:** \$20 billion to jumpstart efforts to computerize health records to cut costs and reduce medical errors.
- **Prevention and Wellness Fund:** \$3 billion to fight preventable chronic diseases, the leading cause of deaths in the U.S., and infectious diseases. Preventing disease rather than treating illnesses is the most effective way to reduce healthcare costs. This includes hospital infection prevention, Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grants for state and local public health departments, immunization programs, and evidence-based disease prevention.
- **Healthcare Effectiveness Research:** \$1.1 billion for Healthcare Research and Quality programs to compare the effectiveness of different medical treatments funded by Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP. Finding out what works best and educating patients and doctors will improve treatment and save taxpayers money.
- **Community Health Centers:** \$1.5 billion, including \$500 million to increase the number of uninsured Americans who receive quality healthcare and \$1 billion to renovate clinics and make health information technology improvements. More than 400 applications submitted earlier this year for new or expanded CHC sites remain unfunded.
- **Training Primary Care Providers:** \$600 million to address shortages and prepare our country for universal healthcare by training primary healthcare providers including doctors, dentists, and nurses as well as helping pay medical school expenses for students who agree to practice in underserved communities through the National Health Service Corps.
- **Indian Health Service Facilities:** \$550 million to modernize aging hospitals and health clinics and make healthcare technology upgrades to improve healthcare for underserved rural populations.

HELP WORKERS HURT BY THE ECONOMY

High unemployment and rising costs have outpaced Americans' paychecks. We will help workers train and find jobs, and help struggling families make ends meet.

Helping Workers Find Jobs

- **Training and Employment Services:** \$4 billion for job training including formula grants for adult, dislocated worker, and youth services (including \$1.2 billion to create up to one million summer jobs for youth). The needs of workers also will be met through dislocated worker national emergency grants, new competitive grants for worker training in high growth and emerging industry sectors (with priority consideration to "green" jobs and healthcare), and increased funds for the YouthBuild program. Green jobs training will include preparing workers for activities supported by other economic recovery funds, such as retrofitting of buildings, green construction, and the production of renewable electric power.
- **Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants:** \$500 million for state formula grants for construction and rehabilitation of facilities to help persons with disabilities prepare for gainful employment.
- **Employment Services Grants:** \$500 million to match unemployed individuals to job openings through state employment service agencies and allow states to provide customized services. Funds are targeted to states with the greatest need based on labor force, unemployment, and long-term unemployed rates.

- **Community Service Employment for Older Americans:** \$120 million to provide subsidized community service jobs to an additional 24,000 low-income older Americans.

Unemployment Insurance Benefits

- **Benefits Extension:** \$27 billion to continue the current extended unemployment benefits program – which provides up to 33 weeks of extended benefits - through December 31, 2009 given rising unemployment.
- **Increased Benefits:** \$9 billion to increase the current average unemployment insurance benefit from roughly \$300 per week, paid out of State trust funds, by \$25 per week using Federal funds, through December 2009. There are currently 5.3 million workers receiving regular UI and an additional 1.9 million receiving extended benefits.
- **Unemployment Insurance Modernization:** Provides funds to states through a “Reed Act” distribution, tied to states’ meeting specific reforms to increase unemployment insurance coverage for low-wage, part-time, and other jobless workers.

COBRA Healthcare for the Unemployed: \$30.3 billion to extend health insurance coverage to the unemployed, extending the period of COBRA coverage for older and tenured workers beyond the 18 months provided under current law. Specifically, workers 55 and older, and workers who have worked for an employer for 10 or more years will be able to retain their COBRA coverage until they become Medicare eligible or secure coverage through a subsequent employer. In addition, subsidizing the first 12 months of COBRA coverage for eligible persons who have lost their jobs on or after September 1, 2008 at a 65 percent subsidy rate, the same rate provided under the Health Care Tax Credit for unemployed workers under the Trade Adjustment Assistance program. [Ways and Means]

Medicaid Coverage for the Unemployed: \$8.6 billion to provide 100 percent Federal funding through 2010 for optional State Medicaid coverage of individuals (and their dependents) who are involuntarily unemployed and whose family income does not exceed a State-determined level, but is no higher than 200 percent of poverty, or who are receiving food stamps.

Attacking the Housing Crisis

- **Public Housing Capital Fund:** \$5 billion for building repair and modernization, including critical safety repairs. Every dollar of Capital Fund expenditures produces \$2.12 in economic return. \$4 billion of the funds will be distributed to public housing authorities through the existing formula and \$1 billion will be awarded through a competitive process for projects that improve energy efficiency.
- **HOME Investment Partnerships:** \$1.5 billion to help local communities build and rehabilitate low-income housing using green technologies. Thousands of ready-to-go housing projects have been stalled by the credit crunch. Funds are distributed by formula.
- **Native American Housing Block Grants:** \$500 million to rehabilitate and improve energy efficiency at some of the over 42,000 housing units maintained by Native American housing programs. Half of the funding will be distributed by formula and half will be competitively awarded to projects that can be started quickly.
- **Neighborhood Stabilization:** \$4.2 billion to help communities purchase and rehabilitate foreclosed, vacant properties in order to create more affordable housing and reduce neighborhood blight.
- **Homeless Assistance Grants:** \$1.5 billion for the Emergency Shelter Grant program to provide short term rental assistance, housing relocation, and stabilization services for families during the economic crisis. Funds are distributed by formula.
- **Rural Housing Insurance Fund:** \$500 million to support \$22 billion in direct loans and loan guarantees to help rural families and individuals buy homes during the credit crunch. Last year these programs received \$13.4 billion more in applications than they could fund.
- **Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Program:** \$10 million for rural, high-need areas to undertake projects using sustainable and energy-efficient building and rehabilitation practices. Funds will be awarded by competition to projects that can begin quickly.

- **Lead Paint:** \$100 million for competitive grants to local governments and nonprofit organizations to remove lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing.
- **Rural Community Facilities:** \$200 million to support \$1.2 billion in grants and loans to rural areas for critical community facilities, such as for healthcare, education, fire and rescue, day care, community centers, and libraries. There are over \$1.2 billion in applications pending.

Alleviating Hunger

- **Supplemental Nutrition Assistance:** \$20 billion to provide nutrition assistance to modest-income families and to lift restrictions that limit the amount of time individuals can receive food stamps.
- **Senior Nutrition Programs:** \$200 million for formula grants to states for elderly nutrition services including Meals on Wheels and Congregate Meals.
- **Afterschool Meals:** \$726 million to increase the number of states that provide free dinners to children and to encourage participation by new institutions by increasing snack reimbursement rates.
- **Supplemental Nutrition Program Information Systems:** \$100 million to improve state management information systems for the WIC program.

Payments to Disabled and Elderly: \$4.2 billion to help 7.5 million low-income disabled and elderly individuals with rising costs by providing an additional SSI payment in 2009 equal to the average monthly federal payment under the program (approximately \$450 for an individual and \$630 for a couple). This one-time payment will serve as an immediate economic stimulus as half of SSI recipients have no other form of income and the other half average outside income of less than \$450 per month.

Community Services Block Grant: \$1 billion for grants to local communities to support employment, food, housing, and healthcare efforts serving those hardest hit by the recession. Community action agencies have seen dramatic increases in requests for their assistance due to rising unemployment, housing foreclosures, and high food and fuel prices.

Community Development Block Grants: \$1 billion for community and economic development projects including housing and services for those hit hard by tough economic times.

Emergency Food and Shelter: \$200 million to help local community organizations provide food, shelter, and support services to the nation's hungry, homeless, and people in economic crisis including one-month utility payments to prevent service cut-off and one-month rent or mortgage assistance to prevent evictions or help people leave shelters. Funds are distributed by formula based on unemployment and poverty rates.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance: \$1 billion to help low-income families pay for home heating and cooling at a time of rising energy costs.

Child Support Enforcement: \$1 billion to provide federal incentive funds for states to collect support owed to families.

Social Security Administration Disability Backlog and Claims Processing: \$500 million to help the Social Security Administration process a steep rise in disability and retirement claims, getting people their benefits faster, and preventing existing backlogs from getting worse. Within this total, \$40 million will help SSI upgrade health information technology.

Centers for Independent Living: \$200 million for state formula grants to help individuals with disabilities continue to live in their communities.

AmeriCorps Programs: \$200 million to put approximately 16,000 additional AmeriCorps members to work doing national service, meeting needs of vulnerable populations and communities during the recession.

Compassion Capital Fund: \$100 million for grants to faith- and community-based organizations to provide critical safety net services to needy individuals and families.

Department of Labor Worker Protection and Oversight: \$80 million to ensure that worker protection laws are enforced as recovery infrastructure investments are carried out.

SAVE PUBLIC SECTOR JOBS AND PROTECT VITAL SERVICES

We will provide relief to states, so they can continue to employ teachers, firefighters, and police officers and provide vital services without having to unnecessarily raise middle class taxes.

Medicaid Aid to States (FMAP): \$87 billion to states, increasing through the end of FY 2010 the share of Medicaid costs the federal government reimburses states, with additional relief tied to rates of unemployment. This approach has been used in previous recessions to prevent cuts to health benefits for their increased low-income patient loads at a time when state revenues are declining.

State Education and Other Budget Priorities: \$120 billion to states and school districts to stabilize budgets and prevent tax increases and deep cuts to critical education programs, including:

- \$41 billion to local school districts through Title I (\$13 billion), IDEA (\$13 billion), a new School Modernization and Repair Program (\$14 billion), and the Education Technology program (\$1 billion).
- \$79 billion in state fiscal relief, including: \$39 billion to local school districts and public colleges and universities distributed through existing state and federal formulas; \$15 billion to states as bonus grants as a reward for meeting key performance measures; and \$25 billion to states for other high priority needs such as public safety and other critical services, which may include education.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families: \$2.5 billion for block grants to help States deal with the surge in families needing help during the recession and to prevent them from cutting work programs and services for abused and neglected children.

State and Local Law Enforcement: \$4 billion to support state and local law enforcement including \$3 billion for the Byrne Justice Assistance formula grants to support local law enforcement efforts with equipment and operating costs, and \$1 billion for the COPS hiring grant program, to hire about 13,000 new police officers for three years. The grantee is responsible for at least 25% in matching funds and must commit to use their own funds to keep the officer on board in the fourth year.

Periodic Census and Programs, Communications: \$1 billion for work necessary to ensure a successful 2010 census, including \$150 million for expanded communications and outreach programs to minimize undercounting of minority groups.

OTHER IMPORTANT POLICY PROVISION

Medicare and Medicaid Regulations: The bill extends the moratorium on Medicaid and Medicare regulations through October 1, 2009.

Chairman Rangel Outlines Economic Recovery Package

Bill would provide critical tax, health, job training benefits for families, incentives to create jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C. - Ways and Means Committee Chairman Charles B. Rangel (D-NY) today released details of the economic recovery package falling under the jurisdiction of the Committee. This groundbreaking plan will provide critical tax, health and job-training benefits to American families, incentives for businesses to grow and create jobs and assistance for those who have lost their jobs or are economically disadvantaged.

“The critical state of our economy calls for swift, comprehensive action and this package will provide relief to all communities and all sectors of the American economy,” said Chairman Charles B. Rangel (D-NY). “This recovery package will provide tremendous tax relief, health care and job training benefits for families struggling to make ends meet, while also giving businesses the boost they need to create new jobs. We have also designed specific provisions to help State and local governments fund critical infrastructure projects to improve our roads, schools, bridges and airports, while also maintaining and creating good-paying jobs for working families. This package was developed with strong coordination between the House and Senate leaders, President-elect Obama and his economic team. I look forward to working with all parties involved toward a swift passage.”

The Recovery legislation will be formally introduced in the coming days, and is expected to receive consideration in the Ways and Means Committee next week.

An outline of the provisions under the Ways and Means Committee’s Jurisdiction included in the Economic Recovery package follows:

Tax Relief for Individuals

- “Making Work Pay Credit”
- Expand Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)
- Increase in child tax credit, \$0 floor

Education

- Simplification of education credits w/ \$2,500 credit for first four years of higher education expenses (increase income limitations), with credit partially-refundable (40% refundable)

Housing

- Remove repayment requirement on \$7,500 first-time home buyer credit for homes purchased after 2008 and before termination of credit (June 30, 2009)
- Coordination provisions with new grant program for low-income housing being designed by the Financial Services Committee

Business

- Bonus depreciation
- 5-year carryback of net operating losses (excluding companies receiving TARP benefits, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac)
- Extension of increased small business expensing
- Expand work opportunity tax credit for disconnected youth and unemployed, recently-discharged veterans
- Prospectively repeal Treasury Section 382 ruling

State and Local Governments

- Allow financial institutions to purchase State and local bonds and other changes
- Repeal AMT limits on new private activity bonds
- Taxable bond option for governmental bonds
- School construction bonds
- One year deferral of withholding tax on government contractors

Distressed Areas

- Provide tax exempt bonds and tax credit bonds to “recovery zones.” These tax exempt bonds and tax credit bonds can be used for a wide array of purposes to stimulate economic development, including job training and education. A “recovery zone” would be an area within a State, city or county that has exhibited high unemployment, foreclosures or poverty. These bonds would be allocated automatically to States and large

municipal governments based on the number of unemployed individuals within that area.

Energy Tax Incentives

- Long-term extension of renewable energy production tax credit
- Temporary election to claim the investment tax credit in lieu of the production tax credit
- Coordination provisions with new grant program for renewable energy projects being designed by the Energy and Commerce Committee (sections 45 and 48 projects)
- Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (“CREBs”)
- Qualified Energy Conservation Bonds
- Energy efficiency and conservation tax incentives under sections 25C, 25D and 48
- Smart energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy R&D credit
- Refueling property credit expansions

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA)

- Updates, modernizes and expands TAA to cover service workers, and substantially improves and extends coverage to manufacturing workers
- Triples funds for job training

Unemployment Insurance (UI)

- Encourage UI Modernization
- Continue the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program
- Increase UI checks by \$25/week

Additional Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

- Provide additional TANF Contingency Funds to serve needy families

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

- Provide a one-time additional SSI Payment to Low-Income elderly and disabled recipients

Child Support Enforcement Funding

- Restore federal funding for Child Support Enforcement for 2 years

COBRA Healthcare for the Unemployed

- Provides temporary subsidies for health insurance coverage to those who have lost their jobs.
- Extends the availability of unsubsidized COBRA coverage for older and tenured workers beyond the 18 months provided under current law

Health Information Technology (HIT)

- Establishes standards, payment incentives and privacy protections to encourage the widespread adoption of health information technology.

Extends Moratorium on Selected Medicare Regulations through October 1, 2009

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CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES FINANCE CORPORATION

January 15, 2009

To: CSAC Executive Committee
From: Tom Sweet, Executive Director, CSAC Finance Corporation
RE: Finance Corporation Program Update
INFORMATION ITEM

The following are highlights of the numerous programs that the CSAC Finance Corporation offers to your counties:

CalTRUST

- CalTRUST, a public agency investment pool, currently has 63 active participants and current assets exceed \$530 million. This represents an increase during the last 30 days of approximately \$50 million.
- Standard & Poor's has recently reconfirmed its "AA" credit rating on the CalTRUST Short-Term Account, citing "very strong protection against losses from credit defaults". In addition, S&P also has reiterated its "S1+" volatility rating on the Short-Term Account, recognizing that the portfolio "possesses an extremely low sensitivity to changing market conditions".
- The head of Wells Capital Management has sent correspondence which notes that current investment teams will remain intact and continue to manage our assets as the merger of Evergreen (Wachovia) is fully integrated.

California Communities

- Responding to recent legislation allowing for the formation of county-wide assessment districts, a new solar financing program is being constructed will soon be offered. Two firms have been selected to provide financing for the program.

U.S. Communities

- US Communities has established an affordable housing database containing multifamily housing properties for which California Communities has issued bonds or that license U.S. Communities FOCUS™ Compliance Software. The database was designed to provide greater access to individuals and families in need of affordable housing and is searchable by city, county, and housing type (family or senior.) The website is: www.affordablehousingportal.org. The site will be available to all public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and affordable housing developers in California that serve low-income clients. For a flat annual fee of \$199 (regardless of quantity) all local agencies and developers are eligible to upload a list of affordable properties. Effective January 1, 2009 a new U.S. Communities contract awarded to Kone, Inc. is available for elevator repair and maintenance.
-
- An RFP for a rental equipment contract is currently being circulated.

General Information

- A personalized letter has been sent to all CAOs. A similar letter will be sent to all Supervisors
- The November/December issue of *California Counties* magazine features an article regarding Cost Control Associates and the savings they identified for CSAC and counties. We believe that the state they may have to issue warrants (IOUs), so we have begun discussions with the banking community to see if there is a method by which we can pool warrants received by counties for purchase as investments by the banks. This would keep cash in the coffers of counties during this period.

- We believe that the state they may have to issue warrants (IOUs), so we have begun discussions with the banking community to see if there is a method by which we can pool warrants received by counties for purchase as investments by the banks. This would keep cash in the coffers of counties during this period.
- We are continuing e to meet with individual counties and their department heads to present our programs and benefits. Please let us know if you would like a meeting set with your county's department heads.

If you have any questions regarding these programs or any other CSAC Finance Corporation programs please do not hesitate to contact me via phone, 916.327.7500 x556, or via email, tsweet@counties.org, or contact Laura Labanieh at 916.327.7500 x536 or labanieh@counties.org.



MEMORANDUM

January 15, 2009

To: CSAC Executive Committee

From: Paul McIntosh, CSAC Executive Director
Lindsay Pangburn, CSAC Corporate Relations Manager

Re: **Corporate Associates Program Updates
INFORMATION ITEM**

- The Corporate Associates Steering Committee will hold their annual planning meeting later this month (January 21st – 23rd) in Sonoma County. The meeting agenda includes election of our 2009 program president: Bob Fisher, Vice President, Employee Relations, Inc.
- We have already received 2009 membership commitments from almost 20 organizations, including two new members as well as two long-time members (PG&E and Kaiser) who are increasing their financial contributions for this year.
- We are continuing to distribute a monthly e-newsletter to all Corporate Associates members.
- The Exhibit Hall at the 2009 Annual Meeting in Monterey County is approximately 20 percent filled at this time.
- Membership stood at 84 organizations at the close of 2008.
- The program exceeded its Annual Meeting sponsorship fundraising goals for the 2008, bringing in more than \$165,000.
- The 2008 Annual Meeting Exhibit Hall in San Diego County was completely sold out, with more than 100 companies exhibiting.

If you have any questions about the Corporate Associates program, please feel free to contact Lindsay Pangburn, at (916) 327-7500 ext. 528, or lpangburn@counties.org.



**Corporate Associates
Steering Committee Retreat
Meeting Agenda**
January 21-23, 2009
The Lodge At Sonoma
Sonoma, California

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND

- 1. Welcome and Introductions** **8:00 a.m.**
Stuart Wells, CSAC Corporate Associates President
CSAC Officers

- 2. CSAC Updates** **9:00 a.m.**
Paul McIntosh, CSAC Executive Director
Jim Wiltshire, CSAC Deputy Director
Lindsay Pangburn, CSAC Corporate Relations Manager
 - State Budget & Legislation Review
 - NCCAE 2009 Annual Meeting
 - CSAC Institute for Excellence in County Government
 - NACo 2009 Conference & Supervisor Valerie Brown
 - Corporate Associates Program Improvements

- Break** **10:00 a.m.**

- 3. Review of Issues Discussed and Addressed in 2008** **11:00 a.m.**
Stuart Wells, CSAC Corporate Associates President
Lindsay Pangburn, CSAC Corporate Relations Manager

- 4. Dues Structure for Small Businesses** **1:00 p.m.**
Stuart Wells, CSAC Corporate Associates President
Lindsay Pangburn, CSAC Corporate Relations Manager

- 5. Policy Committee Liaison Agreements** **1:30 p.m.**
Stuart Wells, CSAC Corporate Associates President
Lindsay Pangburn, CSAC Corporate Relations Manager

- 6. Off-Site Event** **3:00 p.m.**

- 7. Reception and Dinner** **6:30 p.m.**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23RD

- 8. Program Plans and Ideas for 2009** **8:00 a.m.**
Stuart Wells, CSAC Corporate Associates President
Lindsay Pangburn, CSAC Corporate Relations Manager
 - CSAC Legislative Conference
 - NACo Conference
 - CSAC 115th Annual Meeting
 - Other events, activities and ideas

- 9. Election of Corporate Associates Officers for 2009** **11:30 a.m.**

- 10. Adjourn** **12:00 p.m.**



County Counselors' Association of California

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Jennifer B. Henning

MEMORANDUM

To: Supervisor Gary Wyatt, President, and
Members of the CSAC Executive Committee

From: Jennifer Henning

Date: January 29, 2009

Re: Litigation Coordination Program Update

At your Executive Committee retreat last October, you requested regular updates on the activities of the CSAC Litigation Coordination Program. This memorandum will provide you with information on the Program's most recent activities. If you have questions about any of these cases, please do not hesitate to contact me. I hope this information is useful to you.

I. New Case Activity Since Last Executive Committee Meeting

Bernardi v. County of Monterey

167 Cal.App.4th 1379 (6th Dist. Sept. 30, 2008)(H031648), ordered published (Oct. 29, 2008), *petition for depublication pending* (filed Dec. 26, 2008)(S169318)

Monterey County appealed an award of approximately \$260,000 in attorney fees and costs to plaintiffs in a Public Records Act case. The award of attorney fees and costs was not reduced by the hours the plaintiff spent in fruitless pursuits that the court recognized were without basis in law and without merit. The Sixth Appellate District upheld the fee award. It disagreed with the county that fee awards must be commensurate with the degree of success achieved in the litigation, finding that applying such a rule in the PRA setting would discourage efforts to enforce the public's right to information. The county has asked the California Supreme Court to depublish the case, and CSAC filed a letter in support of the depublication request.

Coffee Lane Alliance v. County of Sonoma

Pending in the First Appellate District (filed Nov. 28, 2008) (A119463/A119869)

A landowner filed for a grading permit to make improvements to an existing driveway on his property. The county granted the permit, but neighboring interests challenged the county's actions, arguing that issuance of the permit was discretionary and therefore subject to CEQA. The trial court agreed, finding that because the uniform code allows for soils testing before issuing the grading permit, it is a discretionary project and CEQA should have been followed. The county has appealed, and CSAC will file an amicus brief in support.

Fogarty-Hardwick v. County of Orange

Pending in the Fourth Appellate District, Div. 3 (filed Aug. 3, 2007)(G039045)

Plaintiff and her husband divorced and were involved in child custody proceedings in family court. After an allegation of sexual abuse of one of the children, the county's Department of Social Services filed a petition. The family court proceedings were stayed while the juvenile court acted on the petition. The children were initially placed with their mother, then in a group home and a foster home. The parties ultimately reached an agreement awarding custody to the father, and the juvenile court terminated jurisdiction in favor of informal monitoring. The family court then resumed its activities and also awarded the father custody with weekend visitation for mother. She then filed this action in Superior Court alleging the county violated her civil rights by deceiving the juvenile court, even though the social workers never recommended removing the children from their mother's custody. A jury found in mother's favor and awarded her nearly \$5 million. The court later awarded over \$1.6 million in attorney fees. The county has appealed, and CSAC will be filing an amicus brief in support.

Los Angeles Unified School Dist. v. Great American Insurance

Previously published at: 163 Cal.App.4th 944 (2d Dist. June 5, 2008)(B189133),
petition for review granted (Sept. 17, 2008)(S165113)

In this breach of contract action, the contractor was hired to do a specified list of tasks. Thereafter, the contractor indicated that unforeseen circumstances required additional work and requested an advancement of additional funds. The school district conditionally advanced the funds, but requested back some \$1.1 million of the advancement upon concluding that the work should have been done as part of the original list of tasks. The school district initiated this action to get the money back, and the contractor cross-complained for breach of contract. The trial court ruled in favor of the school district, but the appellate court reversed, finding that the trial court should have considered evidence outside of the contract (documents and conversations) indicating that the school district misrepresented conditions on the

project site. The California Supreme Court granted review and CSAC will be filing an amicus brief in support of the school district.

M.V. v. Superior Court (Orange County Social Services Agency)
167 Cal.App.4th 166 (4th Dist. Div. 3 Sept. 30, 2008)(G040676), *depublication request denied* (Dec. 10, 2008)(S168086)

In this juvenile dependency case, the mother of a very young minor was deported to Mexico following criminal violations. Though she initially began services in Mexico toward reunification, she failed to comply with much of her case plan. Six months after the minor was detained, the juvenile court terminated reunification services and set a hearing to consider termination of mother's parental rights. On appeal, the Fourth Appellate District found the juvenile court applied too strict a standard in terminating reunification services at the six month hearing. The court should have continued services if it found "a strong likelihood of a possibility of return." The court remanded back to the juvenile court for consideration of the case based on the new standard. Orange County requested depublication, which CSAC support, but the request was denied.

Sunset Sky ranch Pilots Assoc. v. County of Sacramento
Previously published at: 164 Cal.App.4th 671 (3d Dist. July 2, 2008)(C055224), *petition for review granted* (Oct. 1, 2008)(S165861)

The county granted a 5-year conditional use permit (CUP) to an airport that had been operating as a non-conforming use for many years. When the five years was close to running, the airport applied for a renewal of the permit, which the county denied. Without the CUP, the airport could no longer operate. The airport operator sued, alleging CEQA review was required. The county argued that there was no "project" under CEQA because the relevant statute and guidelines state that a denial is not a project. The trial court ruled in favor of the county, but the Third Appellate District reversed holding in relevant part that the closure was a project under CEQA that required review, including what use would be made of the abandoned hangers and the impact of transferring flights to other airports. The California Supreme Court has granted review. CSAC will be filing an amicus brief in support of Sacramento County.

United States v. City and County of San Francisco
Pending in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal (filed July 26, 2007)(07-16344)

The United States is seeking to recover its fire fighting costs for a fire that started on private land when a tree hit a power line owned by the city and ultimately spread to the Stanislaus National Forest. The case presents the issue of which statute of limitations applies—the state law provision of two years, or the federal provision of six years. The city argues state law applies, and the case should be dismissed because it

was filed more than two years after its accrual. The federal district disagreed. It noted that the federal statute applies if the right to recover costs and damages is created by or through federal law. The court acknowledged it was a close question in this case because the United States is suing under provisions of state law that give a public agency the right to collect fire suppression costs and damages in certain circumstances. But because the United States is acting as the sovereign with the duty to maintain the federal park system, the court ultimately concluded the federal statute of limitations applies. San Francisco has appealed to the Ninth Circuit. CSAC will file an amicus brief in support.

Watkins v. County of Alameda

Pending in the First Appellate District (filed Oct. 21, 2008)(A123320/A122992)

This case involves a challenge to Alameda County's definition of "employability" for purposes of the General Assistance, which allows counties to limit cash benefits to a portion of the GA population determined to be "employable." (Approximately 36 counties limit benefits under this provision.) Earlier this year, Alameda County attempted to limit cash benefits to "employable" GA recipients so that they would receive benefits for 6 months during each 12 month period. The county defined "employable individuals" as those persons who lack a verified physical or mental disability that prevents them from performing work. The Public Interest Law Project challenged the county's action and the trial court ruled against the county, finding the county's definition of employable was impermissible because it did not take into account factors such as level of education, work experience, English language proficiency and the availability of jobs. The county has appealed, and CSAC will be filing an amicus brief in support.

II. Amicus Cases Decided Since Last Executive Committee Meeting

Equity Lifestyle v. County of San Luis Obispo

548 F.3d 1184 (9th Cir. Nov. 25, 2008)(05-55406)

Outcome: Positive

In 2002, Equity Lifestyle, the owner of a mobilehome park in San Luis Obispo County, filed a facial and as-applied regulatory takings challenge to the County's 1984 mobilehome rent ordinance. The Ninth Circuit granted judgment for the County on all claims. With respect to the facial regulatory takings challenge, however, the initially found that under *Palazzolo v. Rhode Island* (2001) 533 U.S. 606, the statute of limitations for such challenges did not commence in 1984 at the time the County adopted the ordinance, but rather restarted each time the property transfers to a new owner. On the county's petition for rehearing, the panel withdrew its decision and reissued this opinion, which still upholds the county's ordinance, but no longer contains the problematic statute of limitations holding. Instead, the decision merely states in a footnote that "the statute of

limitations on a facial takings claim runs from the date when the statute is enacted.” CSAC filed a brief in support of the county’s petition for rehearing.

O.W.L. Foundation v. City of Rohnert Park
168 Cal.App.4th 568 (1st Dist. Nov. 19, 2008)(A114809)
Outcome: Positive

In 2005, the city adopted a Water Supply Assessment (WSA) pursuant to SB 610. SB 610 requires that for large projects, the water supplier assess whether water supplies will be sufficient for both the proposed project and existing and planned future uses. (See Water Code §§ 10631, 10910-10915.) Additional requirements are imposed when the supply includes ground water. Plaintiff challenged the city’s WSA, and the superior court found the groundwater portion of the WSA was inadequate. According to the trial court, SB 610 requires that a local water supplier assess past and projected future pumping from all water uses in an entire groundwater basin. The city appealed, and the First District reversed. The court determined that a WSA need not analyze groundwater pumping by all users in an entire basin. The court also found that SB 610 does not specify a particular methodology for a sufficiency analysis, so the water supplier has substantial discretion in determining how to measure groundwater sufficiency. While the court noted the water supplier’s discretion is not boundless, it was “satisfied the City acted well within its discretion in adopting the WSA.” CSAC filed an amicus brief in support of the city.

Vasquez v. State of California
45 Cal.4th 243 (Nov. 20, 2008)(S143710)
Outcome: Neutral

In 2003 as a result of a taxpayer action brought by plaintiff, the Fourth District found that under the Prison Inmate Labor Initiative (Prop. 139), the State had a duty to require private sector employers to pay comparable or prevailing wages to inmate employees. Plaintiff was then awarded \$1.2 million in attorney fees under the private attorney general statute (Civ. Code § 1021.5.) The Fourth District affirmed the fee award, finding in relevant part that plaintiff did not have to make reasonable attempts to settle her claim before resorting to litigation. The California Supreme Court affirmed, rejecting a categorical rule that anyone claiming fees under section 1021.5 must make reasonable attempts to settle before litigation. However, the Court held that in all cases, “section 1021.5 requires the court to determine that ‘the necessity and financial burden of private enforcement . . . are such as to make the award appropriate . . .’ In making this determination, one that implicates the court’s equitable discretion concerning attorney fees, the court properly considers all circumstances bearing on the question whether private enforcement was necessary, including whether the party seeking fees attempted to resolve the matter before resorting to litigation.” CSAC filed a brief in support of the State. While the decision did not adopt the position of the CSAC brief, it did include reasonable attempts to settle as a factor in determining attorney fees, which is preferable to the appellate court’s decision.

**CSAC Executive Committee
and
Board of Directors Meetings
2009**

Thurs., January 29	Executive Committee, Sacramento 10:00am - 1:30pm
Thurs., Mar. 19	Board of Directors, Sacramento 10:00am - 1:30pm
Thurs., April 23	Executive Committee, Sacramento 10:00am - 1:30pm
Thursday, May 28	Board of Directors, Sacramento (CSAC Legislative Conf.) 12:00pm - 3:00pm
Thurs., Aug. 20	Executive Committee (location TBA) 10:00am - 1:30pm
Thurs., Sep. 10	Board of Directors, Sacramento 10:00am - 1:30pm
Thurs./Fri., Oct. 8 & 9	Executive Committee Retreat, Newport Beach
Thurs., Nov. 19	Board of Directors, Monterey (CSAC Annual Meeting) 2:00pm - 4:00pm

Calendar of Events

2009

January

- 21-23 CSAC Corporate Associates Steering Committee Meeting, Sonoma County
- 28 Regional Council of Rural Counties (RCRC) Board Meeting, Sacramento
- 29 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting, Sacramento

February

- 19 [CSAC Institute for Excellence in County Government](#), Sacramento
The Art & Practice of Elected Leadership
- 26-27 CSAC New Supervisors Institute, Session II, Sacramento

March

- 7-11 National Association of Counties (NACo) Legislative Conference, Washington, D.C.
- 13 [CSAC Institute](#), Sacramento - Local Governance in California
- 18 RCRC Board Meeting, Sacramento
- 19 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting, Sacramento
- 26 [CSAC Institute](#), Sacramento - The Art & Practice of Institutional Leadership

April

- 1-3 San Joaquin Valley Regional Association, Stockton, San Joaquin County
- 9 CSAC New Supervisors Institute, Session III, Sacramento
- 16 [CSAC Institute](#), Sacramento - Effective Electronic Communications & Media Relations
- 17 [CSAC Institute](#), Sacramento - Climate Change, AB 32 & SB 375
- 17 [CSAC Institute](#), Sacramento - Current Policy Issues
- 23 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting, Sacramento
- 30 [CSAC Institute](#), Sacramento - Getting Things Done

May

- 7 [CSAC Institute](#), Sacramento - Best Practices
- 20-22 NACo WIR Annual Conference, Pendleton, OR
- 27-28 CSAC Legislative Conference, Sacramento
- 28 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting, Sacramento
- 28-29 [CSAC Institute](#), Sacramento - Financing California Counties

June

- 17-18 RCRC Board Meeting

July

- 24-29 NACo Annual Conference, Nashville, TN

August

- 19 RCRC Board Meeting, Sacramento
- 20 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting, location TBD

September

10 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting, Sacramento

October

7-9 San Joaquin Valley Regional Association

8-9 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting, location TBD

14-17 National Council of County Association Executives (NCCAE) Annual Meeting, Santa Rosa, CA

November

17-20 CSAC 115th Annual Meeting, Monterey County

19 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting, Monterey County

December

16 RCRC Board Meeting, Sacramento

2010

January

28 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting, Sacramento

March

25 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting, Sacramento

April

22 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting, Sacramento

June

2-3 CSAC Legislative Conference, Sacramento

3 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting, Sacramento

August

19 CSAC Executive Committee Meeting, Sacramento

September

9 CSAC Board of Directors Meeting, Sacramento

November

15-19 CSAC 116th Annual Meeting, Riverside County

2011

October

19-22 NACo National Council of County Association Executives Annual Fall Meeting

28-30 California Association of Local Agency Formation Commissions Annual Conference, Yosemite

November

29-2 CSAC 117th Annual Meeting, San Francisco City & County

2012

October

17-20 NACo National Council of County Association Executives Annual Fall Meeting