



STAFF REPORT

SAUSALITO CITY COUNCIL

AGENDA TITLE:

Response to 2007-2008 Marin County Civil Grand Jury Report "Tails of Marin"
Marin County Animal Control Services and the Marin Humane Society

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Approve the suggested responses to the Marin County Grand Jury Report
entitled "Tails of Marin"

SUMMARY / BACKGROUND

The 2007-2008 Marin County Civil Grand Jury published a report on April 7, 2008 which is entitled "Tails of Marin" Marin County Animal Control Services and the Marin Humane Society. State Law requires that those agencies receiving the report must respond, in writing, to the Findings and Recommendations contained in the report within ninety days. Additionally, governing bodies are required to present their comments or responses during a noticed and agendized meeting pursuant to the Ralph M. Brown Act.

All responses are placed on the Marin County Civil Grand Jury website.

Attached for your consideration is a proposed response to the Findings and Recommendations, along with a copy of the Grand Jury Report.

FISCAL IMPACT

None

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Approve the suggested responses to the Grand Jury Report as submitted.


Alternatively, Council may amend any of the responses and then approve the responses, as amended.

Item #: 4B1
Meeting Date: 10.24.08
Page #: 1

ATTACHMENTS

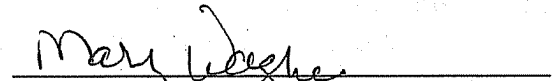
1. Response to the Grand Jury Report, "Tails of Marin"
2. Grand Jury Report entitled "Tails of Marin" Marin County Animal Control and the Marin Humane Society, dated April 7, 2008.

PREPARED BY: _____



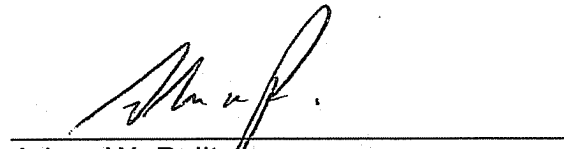
Debbie Pagliaro
Assistant to the City Manager

REVIEWED BY: _____



Mary Wagner
City Attorney

SUBMITTED BY: _____



Adam W. Politzer
City Manager

Item #: 431
Meeting Date: 6-24-08
Page #: 2

RESPONSE TO GRAND JURY REPORT FORM

Report Title: "Tails of Marin" Marin County Animal Control Services & the Marin Humane Society

Report Date: April 7, 2008

Response by: Sausalito City Council

By: _____

FINDINGS

- I (we) agree with the findings numbered: F1, F2, F3, F5, F6, F7, F8
- I (we) disagree wholly or partially with the findings numbered: F4, F9
(Attach a statement specifying any portions of the findings that are disputed; include an explanation of the reasons therefore.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recommendations numbered _____ have been implemented.
(Attach a summary describing the implemented actions.)
- Recommendations numbered R2 have not yet been implemented, but will be implemented in the future.
(Attach a timeframe for the implementation.)
- Recommendations numbered R3, R4 require further analysis.
(Attach an explanation and the scope and parameters of an analysis or study, and a timeframe for the matter to be prepared for discussion by the officer or director of the agency or department being investigated or reviewed, including the governing body of the public agency when applicable. This timeframe shall not exceed six months from the date of publication of the grand jury report.)
- Recommendations numbered _____ will not be implemented because they are not warranted or are not reasonable.
(Attach an explanation.)

Date: _____ Signed: _____

(Number of pages attached _____)

RESPONSE TO GRAND JURY REPORT

"TAILS OF MARIN"

Marin County Animal Control Services & the Marin Humane Society

Finding F1. The nonprofit Marin Humane Society is nationally respected and honored. It has served Marin's citizens and animals well over the past 100 years.

Response: Agree.

Finding F2. The Marin County Board of Supervisors and Marin's City Councils have supported the Marin Humane Society and its mission for many years, and historically contracted with the Marin Humane Society as the county's sole animal service agency. The current MHS contract expires on June 30, 2008.

Response: Agree.

Finding F3. The Joint Powers Agreement between Marin County, Marin's cities and MHS promotes uniform ordinances, equitable enforcement and cost-effective delivery of animal control services throughout Marin's jurisdictions.

Response: Agree

Finding F4. The Marin Humane Society subsidizes 10 percent or more of animal control services costs with its own charitable funds.

Response: Disagree

The 10% of the costs of MHS Animal Control Services not covered by the JPA allocation supports services that are not required by the JPA or mandated by the State. This arrangement allows MHS to provide its services – including those that are not part of the JPA contract – more flexibly and effectively. Additionally, there are overlapping administrative costs for JPA contracted animal control services and MHS services that are difficult to separate in the provisioning of contracted services.

Finding F5. MHS collects fees for dog-licensing, impound, boarding, permit, quarantine, veterinary and disposal services. The funds are remitted to the county. County and city taxpayers fund the balance of animal control services.

Response: Agree

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Finding F6. MHS's dual role as both a private nonprofit organization and as a contractor to the county for animal control services is not widely understood and is not clearly explained to the public.

Response: Agree

Finding F7. Two performance goals set forth in the Joint Powers Agreement are not being met: (1) licensing of all dogs in Marin County is targeted at 75 percent, while MHS estimates compliance at 25-33 percent; and (2) license and other fees were to be set at a level to fund 20 percent or more of animal control services costs, while actual fee revenues account for only 10 percent.

Response: Agree

While Marin County's licensing rate is above the national average, a target of 75% compliance may need to be revisited. Additionally, an educational promotion may help to increase the compliance rates. While the cities take the lead from the County of Marin, fees may need to be analyzed and adjusted.

Finding F8. Novato has been a strong advocate for control of its cat population by mandatory micro-chipping and spaying or neutering.

Response: Agree

Finding F9. Pet-owner compliance with leash laws, noise ordinances, and waste pickup is dismal. The need continues for improved enforcement of local animal control ordinances.

Response: Disagree

In addition to MHS providing enforcement of these issues, our local Police Department does in fact cite or warn for violation of leash laws and "pooper-scooper" laws. Additionally, our Police respond to complaints of barking dogs and warn owners of these violations or act as mediators.

Recommendation R2. The county, Marin's municipalities and MHS work to update their websites and public outreach materials to explain their cost sharing agreement and the relationships established by the Joint Powers Agreement.

Response: Agree

We are willing to offer information on our website which describes the nature of the JPA and its role in contracting for animal control services; along with any educational materials which may assist with public outreach.

Recommendation R4. The county and Marin's other cities adopt measures similar to Novato's progressive ordinances to control their unwanted cat population through mandatory micro-chipping and spaying or neutering.

Response: Partially disagree.

While we are willing to continue to recommend spaying and neutering of cats and dogs, we are unaware of our community having a large, unwanted cat population which would require mandatory micro-chipping and spaying/neutering.

Recommendation R5. The county, city and MHS staffs take appropriate steps to improve pet-owner compliance with all animal control, annual licensing and animal protection ordinances. These steps could include, but are not limited to: (1) holding public workshops; and (2) conducting intensive public education efforts.

Response: Partially disagree

As noted above, we are willing to improve public education efforts as part of the achievement of the overall mission of the JPA and MHS, as well as to improve compliance with pertinent ordinances. However, as noted in Finding 9, the information that this recommendation is based on may not be complete with regard to compliance/enforcement of applicable laws.

Implementation of Recommendations:

As noted in our responses, we are willing to add educational materials to our website in order to make our residents more aware of applicable animal control ordinances and licensing issues. In order to do this, we will need to obtain information/suggestions from MHS and/or other JPA members. It would be our hope that these additions to our website, community magazines, and community e-mail services could come about within the next nine months.

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2007-2008 MARIN COUNTY CIVIL GRAND JURY

Tails of Marin

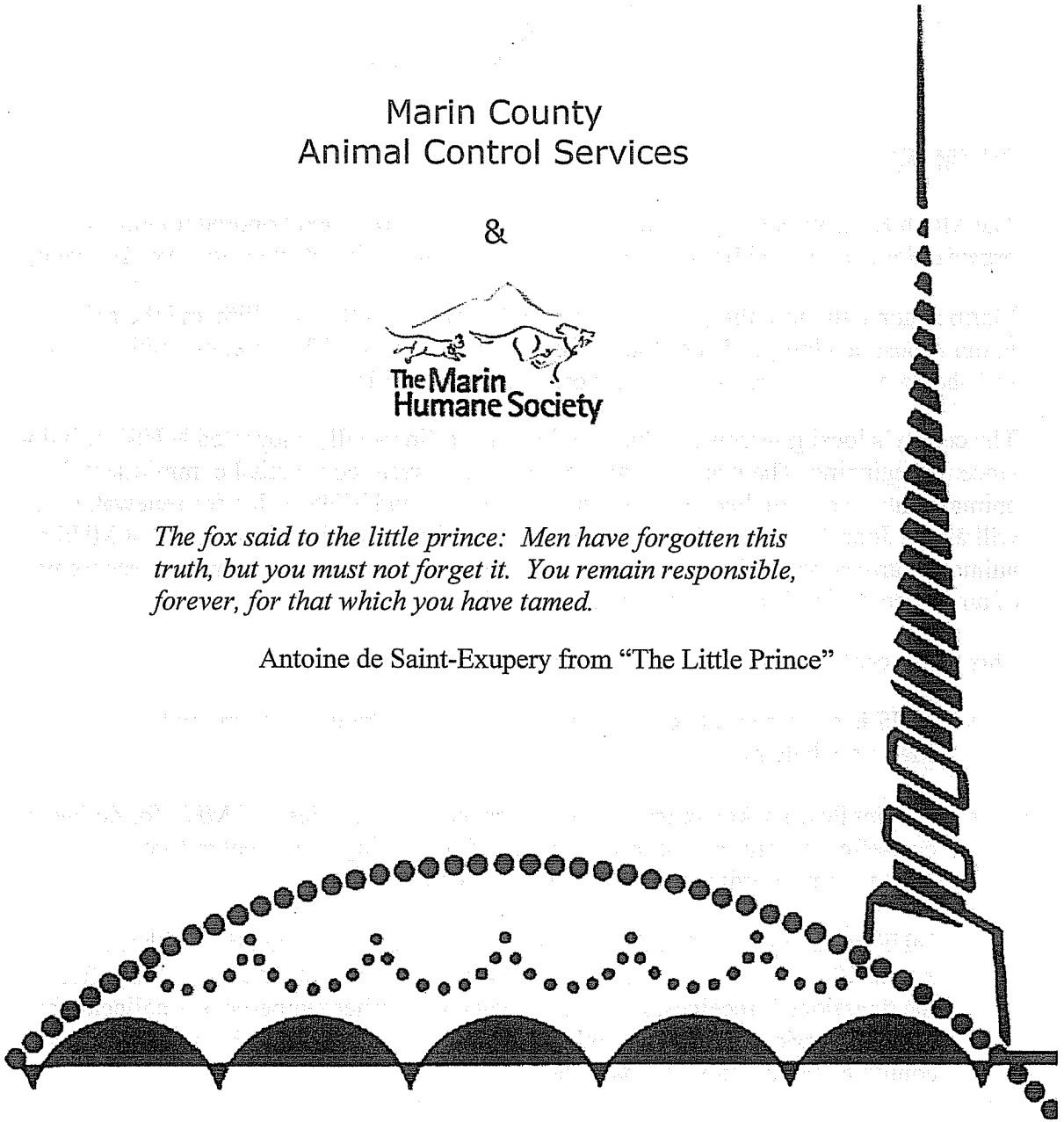
Marin County
Animal Control Services

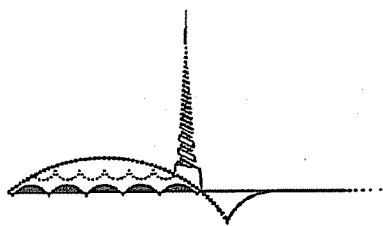
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The fox said to the little prince: Men have forgotten this truth, but you must not forget it. You remain responsible, forever, for that which you have tamed.

Antoine de Saint-Exupery from "The Little Prince"





“Tails of Marin”
Marin County Animal Control
And
The Marin Humane Society

SUMMARY

The Marin Humane Society (MHS), a nationally recognized and honored nonprofit organization, has served both the citizens of Marin and their pets well for over 100 years.

Marin is home to more than 150,000 household pets, as well as wildlife and the animals in our robust ranching and sustainable farming communities. The care, protection, and well-being of Marin’s animals are important responsibilities.

The county’s local governments have endorsed and financially supported MHS’s mission since its beginning. The nearly \$3 million per year current contractual commitment for animal control services between the County of Marin and MHS is due for renewal, as it will expire June 30, 2008. It’s been 18 years since the Grand Jury last looked at MHS and animal control services. It is an appropriate time to review the operations and economics of animal control in Marin—past, present and future.

This report centers on the following key points.

- MHS is an important community asset, and the citizens, pets and wildlife of Marin are better off for it.
- A Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) unites the county, cities and MHS for delivering cost-effective animal control services and promoting consistent enforcement of animal control ordinances throughout the county.
- MHS has an unusual funding formula and fee-collection function with the county. About 10 percent of animal control services costs are subsidized by MHS from the donations it receives. An amount equal to another ten percent is collected by MHS for various license and other fees, which is remitted to the county. City and county taxpayers fund the balance.
- MHS’s dual role as both a private nonprofit organization and as a contractor to the county for animal control services is not widely understood and is not clearly explained to the public.

- Public officials have failed for years to enforce compliance with two specific performance goals set out in the JPA: (1) license 75 percent of all dogs in Marin County, and (2) set license and other fees at a level to fund 20 percent or more of total animal control services costs.
- Novato has adopted progressive measures to control its cat population.
- The long history of collaboration, cooperation, and advocacy between county and municipal officials and MHS in adopting progressive animal ordinances is a partnership the Grand Jury commends.

The Grand Jury recommends:

- The Board of Supervisors take appropriate steps to fulfill JPA goals by: (1) improving dog-licensing compliance to at least the 75 percent rate, and (2) increasing annual animal license and other fees to assist in achieving 20 percent or more self-funding of animal control services costs.
- The county, city and MHS staffs take appropriate steps to achieve improved pet-owner compliance with all animal control, annual licensing and animal protection ordinances.
- The county, city and MHS staffs take appropriate steps to update their websites and public outreach materials to explain their cost sharing agreement and the relationships established by the JPA.
- The county and Marin's other cities adopt measures similar to Novato's progressive ordinances to control Marin's unwanted cat population through mandatory micro-chipping and spaying or neutering.

BACKGROUND

Marin County and municipal animal control ordinances have been enforced through a Joint Powers Agreement¹ (JPA) since 1979. At that time Marin County, acting for the parties to the JPA, entered into a countywide multimillion dollar, multiyear animal control services contract with the Marin Humane Society (MHS), a nonprofit agency. The current MHS contract expires on June 30, 2008.

Numerous animal control situations are currently in the public eye, and pending state and local legislative initiatives are actively being lobbied for adoption. As part of this trend,

¹ **Joint Powers Agreement (JPA):** a legal arrangement that two or more local governments may create by contract to perform a function common to both or all parties.

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the county recently updated its animal control ordinance, and Marin's municipalities are in the process of doing the same.

This current legislative activity, along with an 18-year gap since the Grand Jury last reported on MHS, makes a review of its activities and related economic issues appropriate.

METHODOLOGY

The Grand Jury reviewed documents relevant to animal control services within Marin County. Documents reviewed included the JPA, the county's animal control ordinance (Title 8), a city's animal control ordinance, the current animal control services contract, and MHS's most recent annual audited financial reports. Principal documents reviewed are listed in the **Bibliography**.

The Grand Jury interviewed a cross section of public and MHS officials knowledgeable about the MHS animal control services contract, MHS and the public interest. They included a city manager, a deputy city manager, a police captain, an executive director, several department heads and chief deputy department heads, a police psychologist and various staff.

Extensive use was also made of the internet to compare and contrast best practices in other jurisdictions, national animal rights trends, and pending legislative issues. Members of the Grand Jury toured MHS facilities and attended several MHS centennial functions.

DISCUSSION

The Marin Humane Society: An important community asset

The Marin Humane Society (MHS) has been serving the people and animals of Marin for over 100 years. As the Grand Jury began its research on the topic of animal control services in Marin, a well known and highly placed county official said, "*I certainly hope you don't plan to investigate the Marin Humane Society—they do such a great job!*"

And so they do. Without exception, everyone the Grand Jury interviewed was highly complimentary of the professionalism and dedication of MHS's staff.

MHS is widely recognized as a progressive, award-winning animal shelter. It offers refuge and rehabilitation to nearly 8,000 animals each year through a myriad of community services. These include adoptions, foster care, behavior and training, humane education, lost-and-found pet services, low-cost clinics, and more.

And it has been effective. During MHS's first 100 years, over 250,000 lost, stray or abandoned animals were placed for adoption and over 75,000 sterilization procedures performed. MHS assisted in rescuing over 2,500 animals from Hurricane Katrina as part of a Bay Area rescue program. Over 10 percent of those animals were placed locally by MHS. More recently, MHS relocated to Marin for medical care, fostering, and eventual adoption 100 of 800 Chihuahuas and other small dogs discovered in a horrific hoarding situation in Arizona.

A conservative estimate puts the current number of pets in Marin County at about 153,000: approximately 70,000 cats, 60,000 dogs, 10,000 birds, 4,000 horses, and 9,000 rabbits, turtles, hamsters, snakes, lizards, etc.

Given those numbers it is not so surprising that in the past three years, MHS has handled over 35,000 animal service calls. On average, over 2,000 strays are rescued and 1000 bite complaints are investigated annually in Marin. MHS also handles all calls involving sick, injured, dead or rabies-suspect wildlife: over 2,500 wildlife emergency calls per year. These calls range from deer stuck in fences, to coyotes intruding into backyards, to educating property owners about coexisting with wildlife.

Appendix A summarizes the main categories of community services and programs carried out by MHS.

MHS and Marin elected officials: Partners in animal advocacy

Throughout its history, MHS has aggressively pursued a course of advocacy for animals. The MHS mission statement:

Guided by the humane ethic, it is the mission of the Marin Humane Society to protect animals from neglect, abuse, and exploitation; to advocate for their interest and welfare; and to inspire awareness and compassion for all living things.

Some of MHS's better-known advocacy positions are included in **Appendix B**.

Yet MHS can only accomplish so much acting on its own. Working as partners with MHS, Marin's elected officials have been well ahead of most California communities and the state in enacting progressive animal legislation. Together, they have prohibited:

- Leaving animals in unattended vehicles without adequate ventilation.
- Selling shelter animals for experimentation.
- Selling shelter animals unless spayed or neutered.
- Allowing dogs to ride unrestrained in open vehicles.

Marin County and municipalities: Collaborative, cooperative contracting

The Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) for animal control services encourages members to establish uniform animal control ordinances and citation authority. It also provides for enforcement of these rules and regulations through MHS.

The Grand Jury found that although not all officials were familiar with the JPA and its requirements, all agreed with the JPA's spirit of collaboration and cooperation and with the intent to implement common goals for animal services.

All officials further agreed that options to provide animal control services through alternatives to MHS were either nonexistent or significantly more costly. A city manager familiar with alternate animal control models said Marin would experience an increase in costs and degradation in service quality if MHS were not involved in providing animal services.

As the county's animal control services provider, MHS is authorized to appoint qualified professionals to act in a regulatory role as animal services officers. These officers are available 24 hours a day every day of the year. The scope of their services is extremely broad. **Appendix C** details those essential services that are part of MHS's legislated and contracted animal control service operations.

Who pays for Marin's animal control services?

Under the present JPA, the county and cities underwrite the cost of animal control services to a maximum of \$2.7 million per year.

The county's annual share of the net cost of the animal control services contract fee is 30 percent (about \$.7 million per year). The remaining 70 percent (\$1.5 million per year) is prorated among Marin's municipalities. The actual share each municipality pays is based on population and the number of animal control actions performed by MHS within each jurisdiction.

As MHS performs its services, it bills the county. But with an interesting twist. Only 90 percent of the cost for the service is charged to the county, in effect a sort of backdoor subsidy.

But what happens if MHS costs exceed the \$2.7 million agreement figure even with the ten percent subsidy? The short answer is that MHS absorbs all costs above \$2.7 million from charitable donations it receives.

All told, the MHS budget is about \$6 million a year. MHS depends on charitable giving for that other \$3.3 million. That money covers not only the 10 percent or more that MHS contributes to animal control service costs and any excess costs, it also funds administration, maintenance, and the other expenses that are part of any substantial organization. It also helps to fund many other services that aren't part of the JPA agreement.

Subsidy aside, the county and cities benefit in yet another way. As a law-abiding pet-owner who has a licensed dog, you may think the license fee goes into the coffers of MHS. In reality, MHS is a collection agency for the county. Last year it forwarded a little over \$250,000 in license and fee collections. In summary, the county avoids over \$500,000 in contract costs because of what MHS both collects and contributes each year.

The Grand Jury asked MHS why it would agree to seek reimbursement for only 90 percent of its costs to provide animal control services. MHS responded that animal control services are an essential part of its mission and that by subsidizing 10 percent of the costs to deliver these services, MHS establishes itself as a partner with local jurisdictions. As a partner, it has more input in determining the quality of care provided for animals. For instance, if MHS believes an animal should be kept longer than expected while waiting for the right home, or needs more costly medical treatment, MHS can do what's right for the animal, and not just what the budget may allow.

MHS: Organization and funding not clearly explained

MHS is a stand-alone nonprofit agency. It works under contract to the county and municipalities of Marin as the sole animal control services provider. The county's website links to MHS without an explanation of this relationship. Taxpayers fund 80 percent of what MHS spends on animal control services, but you couldn't tell that from the county website. The city websites we looked at explain even less.

For its part, MHS has not helped clarify its role as deliverer of a publicly funded service. Its website and some fund-raising solicitations state that MHS receives no government funds and relies solely on private donations, bequests, and grants. The inaccuracy of this claim is acknowledged by MHS officials, but it still has not been fully corrected.

The county, Marin's municipalities and MHS need to update their websites and public outreach materials to explain their cost sharing agreement and the relationships established by the JPA.

Dog-licensing compliance and funding goals not met

The JPA includes two performance goals that are consistently unmet: (1) that 75 percent of dogs be licensed countywide, and (2) that the MHS animal control services contract be at least 20 percent self-funding through the fees charged. These goals are related: if the 75 percent licensing of the dog population were achieved, the additional revenues generated would satisfy the 20 percent self-funding goal even at current rates. Sadly, the Grand Jury found no evidence in the past 30 years that either goal has come close to being achieved:

- In a county with one of the highest median household incomes in the country, MHS estimates owner compliance with dog-licensing laws is, at best, 25 to 33 percent. This is based on the ratio of license revenue to the estimated county dog population. License fees can be as low as \$8 per year for a dog, among the lowest in the Bay Area.

- As noted previously, the county recoups only about 10 percent of animal control services costs through fees for dog-licensing, impound, boarding, permit, quarantine, veterinary and disposal services. County fee schedules were last revised in 2004.

So, by default if not intentionally, JPA licensing goals are ignored by public officials, while the majority of Marin's dog owners ignore dog licensing ordinances. MHS's benefactors and the taxpayers pick up the difference.

Immediate steps should be taken to ensure that the long-standing JPA goal of 75 percent compliance with dog licensing be accomplished. In addition to reducing reliance on the county's general tax revenues to subsidize animal control services, improved licensing compliance would also result in proper vaccinations for more pets (a requirement to obtain a license).

The county's license and permit fees should be increased to assist in achieving the JPA goal of 20 percent or more self-funding of animal control services.

Novato's commendable actions to control its cat population

Novato has a mandatory microchip identification program for cats. It is also pursuing adoption of a progressive ordinance requiring spaying or neutering of all cats (with few exceptions). The Grand Jury commends Novato's continued efforts to reduce its unwanted cat population and urges the county and other municipalities to follow Novato's lead. In February 2008, the City of Los Angeles enacted a mandatory spay or neuter ordinance that applies to cats *and dogs*.

Poor compliance by Marin's pet owners

Marin County, Marin municipalities and MHS have established an admirable record of working together for public safety and animal well being. The Grand Jury hopes this partnership continues.

At the same time, the Grand Jury is concerned about low public compliance with animal ordinances. Any interested observer who enjoys Marin's outdoors is familiar with noncompliance by pet owners regarding leash laws, noise ordinances, and waste pickup.

Marin officials should take appropriate and effective steps now to achieve improved compliance with all animal control, animal licensing and animal protection ordinances. All of Marin will benefit: pet owners, the general population, and the animals.

FINDINGS

F1. The nonprofit Marin Humane Society is nationally respected and honored. It has served Marin's citizens and animals well over the past 100 years.

- F2.** The Marin County Board of Supervisors and Marin's city councils have supported the Marin Humane Society and its mission for many years, and historically contracted with the Marin Humane Society as the county's sole animal service agency. The current MHS contract expires on June 30, 2008.
- F3.** The Joint Powers Agreement between Marin County, Marin's cities and MHS promotes uniform ordinances, equitable enforcement and cost-effective delivery of animal control services throughout Marin's jurisdictions.
- F4.** The Marin Humane Society subsidizes 10 percent or more of animal control services costs with its own charitable funds.
- F5.** MHS collects fees for dog-licensing, impound, boarding, permit, quarantine, veterinary and disposal services. These funds are remitted to the county. County and city taxpayers fund the balance of animal control services costs.
- F6.** MHS's dual role as both a private nonprofit organization and as a contractor to the county for animal control services is not widely understood and is not clearly explained to the public.
- F7.** Two performance goals set forth in the Joint Powers Agreement are not being met: (1) licensing of all dogs in Marin County is targeted at 75 percent, while MHS estimates compliance at 25-33 percent; and (2) license and other fees were to be set at a level to fund 20 percent or more of animal control services costs, while actual fee revenues account for only 10 percent.
- F8.** Novato has been a strong advocate for control of its cat population by mandatory micro-chipping and spaying or neutering.
- F9.** Pet-owner compliance with leash laws, noise ordinances, and waste pickup is dismal. The need continues for improved enforcement of local animal control ordinances.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Grand Jury recommends that:

- R1.** The county renews the animal control services contract with the Marin Humane Society prior to its expiration date of June 30, 2008.
- R2.** The county, Marin's municipalities and MHS work to update their websites and public outreach materials to explain their cost sharing agreement and the relationships established by the Joint Powers Agreement.
- R3.** The Marin County Board of Supervisors take appropriate steps to improve dog-licensing compliance to at least the 75 percent compliance goal and increase annual animal license and other fees to assist in achieving self-funding 20 percent or more of animal control services costs.

R4. The county and Marin's other cities adopt measures similar to Novato's progressive ordinances to control their unwanted cat population through mandatory micro-chipping and spaying or neutering.

R5. The county, city and MHS staffs take appropriate steps to improve pet-owner compliance with all animal control, annual licensing and animal protection ordinances. These steps could include, but are not limited to: (1) holding public workshops; and (2) conducting intensive public education efforts.

REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code Section 933.05, the Grand Jury requests responses from the following governing bodies:

Marin County Board of Supervisors: **F1 through F9; R1 through R5.**

City and Town Councils of Marin's eleven cities and towns (Belvedere, Corte Madera, Fairfax, Larkspur, Mill Valley, Novato, Ross, San Anselmo, San Rafael, Sausalito, and Tiburon): **F1 through F9; R2, R4, and R5.**

The governing bodies indicated above should be aware that the comment or response of the governing bodies must be conducted in accordance with Penal Code Section 933 (c) and subject to the notice, agenda and open meeting requirements of the Ralph M. Brown Act.

The California Penal Code Section 933 (c) states that "...the governing body of the public agency shall comment to the presiding judge on the findings and recommendations pertaining to matters under the control of the governing body." Further, the Ralph M. Brown Act requires that any action of a public entity governing board occur only at a noticed and agendized public meeting.

The Grand Jury also invites a response from the Executive Director of the Marin Humane Society specifically on: **F4, F6, and F9; and R2, R4, and R5.**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agreement for Animal Service Contract Between Marin County and Humane Society (dated 7 June 2005, expires 30 June 2008)
- Animal Control Joint Powers Agreement between Marin County and Marin municipalities (dated 20 March 1979; amended 4 December 1990)
- Final Report for the Animal Services Alternatives Study to the County of Marin and the Marin Managers Association (a county-sponsored study dated March 1996)

- 1990 Grand Jury Report on the Marin Humane Society (County response dated 15 March 1991; MHS response dated 14 January 1991)
- *Making Tracks...the Marin Humane Society Celebrates 100 Years* (published in 2007)
- Stray Animal Statistics for the years 2005, 2006, 2007 provided by the Marin Humane Society
- List of Collaborative Affiliations by the Marin Humane Society Field Services Division (dated 3 January 2008)
- Marin Humane Society field call statistics from 2003-2006
- MHS SB 90* Claim information (pursuant to the Hayden Bill) for fiscal years 2004-2006
- Novato cat-licensing program reports from inception in 1995 through June 2007
- Novato Animal Control Ordinance, including January 2008 revisions
- Related cat ordinance supporting materials provided by the Marin Humane Society (dated 27 March 1997)
- Marin Humane Society independent audited financial reports for 2005-06 and 2006-07
- MHS animal services revenue collection records for 2006 and 2007

*This information is used by the county to seek reimbursement for state-mandated costs.

Reports issued by the Civil Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code Section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person, or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Civil Grand Jury. The California State Legislature has stated that it intends the provisions of Penal Code Section 929 prohibiting disclosure of witness identities to encourage full candor in testimony in Civil Grand Jury investigations by protecting the privacy and confidentiality of those who participate in any Civil Grand Jury investigation.

APPENDIX A: The Marin Humane Society program summary list

1. Rescue, Rehabilitate and Rehome... *The Heart of MHS Mission* ...Partners with 40 different agencies to bring more than 1000 cats and dogs to Marin each year for adoption.
2. Behavior and Training... *Building Better Relationships between People and Pets*... The Marin Humane Society offers a variety of animal behavior services, including up to 35 training classes each week, as well as private lessons and behavior consultations. Among its specialized classes are sessions for senior handlers, for small dogs, and for dogs who show aggression toward other dogs.
3. Humane Education... *A Legacy of Teaching Kindness*... Marin Humane Society's Education Department offers tours of the shelter as well as classroom visits to Marin County schools. It also provides weeklong Animal Care day camps each summer. Education Department volunteers and staff are involved in local after school programs, pet assisted therapy for children, and animal intervention projects with at-risk youth. MHS can create special animal related education programs for groups such as 4-H, Girl Scouts, and Boy Scouts.
4. Adoptions... *Where Lasting Relationships Start* ...MHS helps to: Reunite lost animals with their worried families; Adopt unwanted animals into new, loving homes; Give sick and injured animals a second chance at life; Assist elderly pet guardians; Bring the joy of animals to the elderly and homebound through animal-assisted therapy; Teach young people the responsibilities and rewards of companion animals.
5. Share (*Special Human-Animal Relationships*)... *Lending a Helping Hand*... provides pet care assistance to low-income seniors, persons living with HIV/AIDS and those receiving hospice services. The MHS Volunteer program offers an assortment of exciting opportunities to those wanting to make a hands-on difference for the animals.
6. "*Companions in Crisis*" serves three purposes: (1) it removes animals from dangerous situations, (2) it makes sure that they are cared for until a situation stabilizes, and (3) it provides peace of mind and one less thing to worry about for victims desperate to provide for their own safety and that of their children. Ultimately, it helps keep animals with the people who love them.
7. Emergency Response... *When Disaster and Tragedy Strike*... The Marin Humane Society Animal Services Department has organized a countywide animal disaster plan in the event of a disaster or emergency. Together with the Marin County Office of Emergency Services, the American Red Cross and other key agencies, The Marin Humane Society provides food, shelter, medication and transportation for those families who need help with their pets in the event of an emergency.
8. Animal Services... *Coming to the Rescue for a Century*... Administers a feral cat trap, treat, and release program for feral cat colonies along with those services required by the JPA's animal service contract and listed in Appendix C.

APPENDIX B: Marin Humane Society's past animal control and protection advocacy positions

Opposed ...1960s... furs; leg-hold traps; cockfighting; pound seizure of animals for experimentation ... 1970s... clubbing of northern fur seals; bullfighting; coyote trapping; greyhound racing;...1980s... dogs riding loose in trucks; leaving dogs in cars without adequate ventilation; genetically altered animal patents.

Promoted...early 1900s humane treatment of horses and livestock throughout Marin ... 1930s...rescue of stray and unwanted cats and dogs...1940s... better treatment of "pound" animals...1950s...dog owner education ... 1960s... encouraged debates on the ethical issues about the nature of zoos, rodeos, circuses, sport hunting, puppy mills, and classroom dissection of animals...1970s...awareness of county mountain lions; cat registration; mandatory spay and neutering of adoption animals ...1980s...Statewide Humane Officer Training; microchip identification; expansion of the volunteer program ...1990s...program assisting victims of domestic violence; non-lethal means for coyote control ...2000s ... animal companion programs including San Quentin partnership program and "Share A Book" reading program.

Currently...MHS is supporting a petition drive aimed at passing the California Prevention of Farm Animal Cruelty Act to make living conditions more humane for farm animals.

APPENDIX C: MHS animal control services: contract services list

Part I: Services mandated by either State Code or County Ordinance.

1. Receive all animal related calls countywide.
2. Dispatch field service.
3. Enforce all animal ordinances including loose and unlicensed dogs.
4. Enforce all City animal laws.
5. Pick up stray dogs and confined cats; impound animals or return home and issue citation.
6. Receive all unwanted animals from the community.
7. Patrol problem areas pursuant to citizen and city complaints.
8. Administer licensing program including ordering tags, developing paperwork, sales site, sponsor rabies clinic, data processing, mailing, renewals, problem solving and enforcement.
9. Investigate complaints including those regarding potentially dangerous or vicious animals and cruelty and neglect.
10. Investigate livestock depredation and wildlife harassment.
11. Participate in dangerous animal mediation and hearings; enforce orders issued by Hearing Officers and the Court, liaison with the District Attorney's office about violations.

12. Promulgate regulations, inspect and license all commercial animal establishments and exhibits.
13. Promulgate regulations, inspect and license applicants for animal hobbyist and ranch dog permits.
14. Serve as field agents for the County Health Department; take and administer all bite complaints; quarantine, check during quarantine, and release from quarantine all biting domestic animals; impound quarantined animals whenever ordered by the Health Department; hold for testing and euthanize all rabies suspect animals.
15. Administer the county injured animal program.
16. Pick up and release or euthanize all trapped wild animals when authorized by the Department of Fish and Game.
17. House and care for all stray and exotic animals in Marin including cats, dogs, livestock, poultry, snakes, birds, rodents, and reptiles. This care includes an in-house identification system, vaccinations, feeding, cleaning, exercise, veterinary care, redemption/adoption, euthanasia and disposal.
18. Provide in-house veterinary care.
19. Euthanize all untreatable animals.
20. Dispose of dead animals by cremation or rendering.
21. Pick up all dead animals countywide on public and private property (excludes marine mammals).
22. Maintain and search to match lost pets with their human guardians.
23. Redeem "found" animals and collect all fees.
24. Sterilize all adoption animals prior to replacement.
25. Produce and maintain all paperwork and generate statistics/ reports.
26. Provide disaster services as the designated lead animal services agency.
27. Treat all animals that can "reasonably" be rehabilitated.
28. Comply with all Hayden and Vincent provisions and other state mandates.

Part II: Other animal services contracted w/ Marin Humane Society but not as a result of legal mandate.

1. Transport all sick and injured wildlife to the Wildlife Center.
2. Provide coverage 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.
3. Resolve complaints about animal service.
4. Provide animal rescue services: i.e. cats in trees, horses in wells, deer caught in fences, etc.