

**MARIN COUNTY COUNCIL OF MAYORS AND COUNCILMEMBERS
MINUTES**

**Wednesday, May 27, 2020
VIA VIDEOCONFERENCE
SPECIAL START TIME OF 5:30pm**

Members Present

Belvedere: Campbell, Kemnitzer, McCaskill
Corte Madera: Casissa, Kunhardt
Fairfax: Coler
Larkspur: Paulson, Way
Mill Valley: McCauley, McEntee,
Novato: Athas, Eklund, Lucan, Wernick
Ross: Brekhus, Kircher, Kuhl, McMillan, Robbins
San Anselmo: Colbert, Greene; Wright
San Rafael: Colin
Sausalito: Burns, Cleveland-Knowles, Withy
Tiburon: Fredericks, Thier

Ex Officio: Belvedere City Manager Craig Middleton; Sausalito City Manager Adam Politzer; MCCMC Secretary Rebecca Vaughn

Guests were: Congressman Jared Huffman; Jenny Calloway, District Director for Congressman Huffman; Dr. Matt Willis, Public Health Officer; Supervisor Judy Arnold, Supervisor Katie Rice; Supervisor Damon Connolly;

Call to Order

President Elizabeth Brekhus called the meeting to order at 5:30p.m., welcomed everyone to the meeting of the Marin County Council of Mayors and Councilmembers via webinar for May 27, 2020. A roll call of the Marin towns/cities was taken. She then called for Public Comment.

Public Comment

1. Tarrell Kullaway, Executive Director, Marin County Bicycle Coalition (MCBC). Ms. Kullaway provided the following comments and also submitted two pdf documents, a cover letter from MCBC and "Streets for Pandemic Response & Recovery" both included as an attachment to the minutes. Great. Ms. Kullaway commended the officials in Marin and members of Marin Recovers for exploring alternative street usage to accommodate dining and shopping al fresco. MCBC wants to be of assistance during this time in this effort to re-envision our streets for people and we offer our assistance in any way we can. But we're also very eager to make sure that the county doesn't lose sight of the fact that as we remove parking and transit is increasingly seen as unsafe, we will need safer routes to get to the downtown cores by foot or by bike, routes that are safe for families with kids and their grandparents. Cities and towns across the world have realized the necessity to make more space for people to recreate and get where they need to go during this crisis, removing through car access to many neighborhood streets while saving access for residents, deliveries and, of course, emergency vehicles. In the Bay Area, six of the nine counties, including many towns of similar sizes to ours, have chosen to use this opportunity to create easy wins for health. Unfortunately, there are no plans for this in Marin and I'm here to ask you, if not now, when? We realize Marin streets are a challenge. We are not built on a grid like Oakland or other cities, but towns all over Europe and South America, towns of equal size to our small towns with all kinds of squirrely streets, have done this. So can we. In fact, all

of you have at your disposal Bicycle Master Plans, both at the town and county levels. The ideas are vetted and right there for the taking. We are happy to provide technical assistance and the National Association of City Transportation Officials just recently released Streets for Pandemic Relief and Recovery, and I've entered that into the public record. It gives excellent ideas for street configuration, all of which can be made at nominal cost. I urge each of you to dust off your Bicycle Master Plans and see what can be implemented fast, cheap and easily. We're eager to see how our bright and creative mayors and council members in Marin use this time. These next few months can be the most innovative of our lifetime if we don't let this opportunity pass us by. Thank you.

Seeing no further public comment, President Brekhus then called upon Congressman Jared Huffman to provide a presentation on the current federal response to COVID-19 and answer any questions attendees may have.

4. Presentations:

4A: Congressman Jared Huffman: President Brekhus introduced Congressman Huffman, who represents us in Congress and volunteered to come and speak about the federal COVID response that is going on that he thought was important to us. She thanked him for volunteering to be here.

(Verbatim Transcript of Q&A)

Thank you, Elizabeth. And it's great to see all of you. Thanks for your incredible public service during a real difficult time and for all of the workarounds and the flexibility that all of us are being required to find in order to keep doing what our constituents need. So a brief word about what Congress has been doing. You know a lot of this but we have put trillions of dollars onto the table in pretty short order and in largely bipartisan fashion in the first wave of response to this pandemic.

When it comes to state and local government, so far, at least that funding has been available only for direct COVID-related expenses. And we all know that there were some challenges with the way that money moved through the states to local government, or didn't more precisely, or hasn't yet. So I had a chance to talk with several of you about that. The 500,000 population threshold that allows larger local government entities to go straight to Treasury to get their COVID expenses reimbursed really did favor them over smaller entities that have had to wait in line for Sacramento to figure out when, or even if, perhaps, you get that money.

Congress certainly intended it to go to you but as of a couple of weeks ago, when I last checked in with mayors and council members, it wasn't happening and we had no guidance from Sacramento on when it might be. So a couple of things about this. First, I will certainly continue to work with you in any way I can to move those direct COVID expenses to reimbursement from the state. You're entitled to that and we want to make sure you get it. But second, I've heard you loud and clear that what you really need is revenue loss relief and that's where we have [inaudible] different way. A couple of weeks ago, the House passed a bill called the HEROES Act.

And the responses that we've passed prior to that were largely deals that were cut among three people in a closed room. I didn't have a lot of input into it. Certainly most of you didn't. It was Nancy Pelosi and Steve Mnuchin and Mitch McConnell figuring out what the deal was and then we all waited for the smoke signals and we took a look and decided if we wanted to support the huge deals, trillion, multi-trillion dollar deals, This time instead of waiting, and waiting didn't look very promising because Mitch

McConnell was saying, "We're done." And Donald Trump was saying, "Let's take a pause, there's no more crisis to address."

We thought there was a crisis and so we actually pushed through in something closer to regular order, a bill that reflects the House of Representatives' priorities and state and local governments were right at the top of that list. And the revenue loss that you all have been really clear in telling me about was at the top of the top of that list. So about a trillion dollars for state, local, tribal and territorial governments. There's actually a spreadsheet that tells you for your town or for the County of Marin exactly how much you would get under the formula that we put together. And I'm happy to share that with you, but it's very substantial.

And then in addition to that, we think it's important to push more money into testing and to contact tracing, to provide more national direction and financial support for the tools that Dr. Willis and his colleagues around the country desperately need in order to safely take us through the reopening phases that are coming. In addition, we think it's really important that we protect the election this fall because this pandemic is still going to be with us and so support for all mail balloting for any voter that wants to vote by mail, and support the postal service so that we can actually have an election and have it work with what is sure to be an increase in mail in balloting.

Those are some of the big ticket items in the HEROES Act. So we passed it, got a little bit of bipartisan support. One Republican in New York, Peter King, voted for it but for the most part, it's a Democratic bill and it is meant to be our opening offer in negotiations that we feel really need to continue with urgency. And I think we accomplished something by doing that, even though you've heard some characterizations of that as dead on arrival, et cetera, from our colleagues across the aisle.

We're driving the conversation and they are under a growing amount of pressure to do something on all of these fronts, including for state and local government. And we're starting to see some movement, I think, even in their rhetoric so there will be negotiations. I think we will have subsequent waves of federal responses and we will make sure that it includes revenue losses. The scale and the timing of that is still very much unresolved at this point but I'm going to do everything I can for you.

In the meantime, we're actually voting today in a way that Congress has never voted. I sent in my vote to a colleague from Michigan by proxy and I get to stay here in San Rafael and I'm really happy about that actually, because getting yourself onto a crowded airplane and taking those risks and traveling when you don't need to is a bad idea right now, especially going to Washington which is still on the upswing of COVID cases.

So today's vote was on the foreign intelligence reauthorization. I voted against that. Tomorrow is a vote that may be of greater interest to all of you. It will continue to improve upon the Paycheck Protection Program, which is one of these big tools we've put in place to try to keep the lights on in small businesses, taking over eight weeks of payroll with a forgivable loan. If employers will keep their folks on payroll, we will take over that payroll essentially, make that into a grant, and then up to 25% of the loan amount, the part that may not be forgivable, can be used for other expenses and overhead.

We're adding flexibility to that program so we're doing away with the 25/75 split. We're making it a 60/40, so only 60% of the loan needs to be for payroll. I've heard from small businesses in our area that that's important because rent and other overhead items are just a bigger part of their nut doing business in California and many other places so that flexibility will be important. And then extending the duration of the program to the end of this year, really critical because eight weeks was not even close to enough for folks to make these decisions, can you make a commitment that at the end of eight weeks you'll be able to maintain your payroll in order to make that loan forgivable. A lot of businesses couldn't make that commitment so they either rolled the dice and went into the program anyway, or they waited and didn't go into the program so these changes are really important.

And then we're going to keep working on making sure that state unemployment trust funds are replenished. We have 40 million Americans out of work right now. That's a big deal and it's about the worst possible time to imagine allowing those unemployment trust funds to go insolvent and not providing that backstop at the federal level. So that's another critical piece of what we will be working on in the days ahead. I'm happy to answer whatever questions that you might have and I think I'll just stop there and turn it over back to you, Elizabeth, for whatever questions you have.

Q&A Session:

Question 1: From Corte Madera Vice Mayor David Kunhardt who says, "There is a consumer spending stimulus bill live in the House that does not add to the deficit at all. It has the added benefit of putting a price on carbon. HR 763 already has 80 co-sponsors. Do you like this fact of not adding to the deficit?"

Jared Huffman: Well David, you and I, I think, talk about this Bill and this issue every single time we talk so I commend you for your steadfast commitment to not just pricing carbon but for this particular legislation which has some good ideas in it. Look, for the benefit of those who have not been part of this iterative conversation I keep having, I like carbon pricing, I'm for carbon pricing. What I'm not for is suspending EPA regulation under the Clean Air Act as a trade off for carbon pricing. And that is a serious flaw in this bill and that's why I'm not co-sponsoring it. If they can fix that I'd be happy to come on board and I had that position from the beginning.

The other commitment I'm not willing to make at this point is that we would take the revenues from carbon pricing and just push them back out to people in equal shares. I think we're going to need those revenues to invest in disadvantaged communities in an equitable and fair transition, for areas that depend on fossil fuels to bring them along. I think we're going to be really in need of revenue and I don't want to just have carbon pricing be revenue neutral and go right back out as a dividend, necessarily, although some kind of dividend could be part of the mix. So stay tuned. We will probably not have carbon pricing in the infrastructure package that you see, I hope, in the weeks ahead, even though I'd love to see it. But you will see a lot of good old fashioned borrowing proposed, I think, by certainly the House of Representatives. We have zero interest rates essentially to borrow our own money and go big on the one thing that can revive our economy which is investing in infrastructure, and that's got to be green infrastructure. It's got to be investments that help us with our climate crisis as well. But more work to do on the other aspects of the crisis, for sure, and definitely carbon pricing in the mix.

Question from San Anselmo Mayor Ford Greene: "The Republican machine will continue to make big efforts to suppress voting in Democratic areas. What action are being taken to counter this?"

Jared Huffman: Well, I am very concerned about voter suppression. I'm very concerned about dirty tricks. I think in places like Wisconsin and Georgia purging voter rolls, Texas, of course, this has all become the norm. And so I think it's going to be up to the organizations that are lawyered up that are already mounting these legal challenges to do it, and vote by mail will probably be part of this. There's a legal challenge already underway in Texas to require them to make mail in ballots available to people, and certainly the State of Texas didn't want to do that. So I think a lot of this is going to play out in the courts and I'm not as worried about anything like that happening in California. We are well protected and we set a very high standard of election integrity. In states where we've come to expect mischief, it's a big deal, and the answer is going to be through the courts because certainly this Department of Justice is unlikely to do much about it.

Question from Tiburon Vice Mayor Holli Thier: She has been getting questions about whether the SBA will reopen the EIDL to non-agricultural businesses. Can you speak to that please?

Jared Huffman: Yeah, so thanks for that question, Holli. I think what had happened, we did add eligibility for agricultural businesses to that program. And to, I guess, allow them to catch up because

they hadn't initially been eligible, there was a period where it was only those businesses that were getting that. I don't know where that stands currently, whether they have reopened it up more broadly. If I can cheat a little bit and ask Jenny Calloway on my team, do you have any update on that Jenny?

Jenny Calloway: The HEROES Act is going to give a lot more money to the program, another \$10 billion, which would be welcome to open that program back up. The other area where people could apply were those that were missed in the first round before they updated it from the CARES Act.

Jared Huffman: Yeah, and I just don't know whether it's been opened up right now. Our legislation would put more money in and obviously make it broadly eligible to any type of small business. We can get an answer for you though.

Question from MCCMC President/Ross Councilmember Elizabeth Brekhus. Can you explain to us how the remote voting is going to happen in Congress? Because I know that was complicated at first and you indicated that you were able to vote by proxy, and so can you talk to that?

Jared Huffman: Yes, and I'm sure that many of your councils and public boards are wrestling with workarounds in your own right? I don't know that I would look to Congress quite yet as the gold standard on how to do this. We are making this up as we go along and Congress is an ossified old institution that doesn't do change very well, so here's what we have done. We have decided that when we have votes on the floor, you can either be there in person and do it with all sorts of spatial separation, and we vote in waves based on alphabetically where you are now so there's never more than a small number of people on the floor of the House at any one time, and we circulate in a certain pattern to avoid even crossing each other.

But the other, I think, much more significant change is that we can send in proxies and so there's two steps that I have to do to make that happen. I've got to send very specific written instructions to the colleague who'll have my proxy. So today it was Dan Kildee of Michigan who is my roommate when I'm back there, so for each vote, I name it, I say how I want him to vote, and then we transmit that to him. But then I also have to follow up with a telephone call to make sure that he hears directly from me that I authorize all that, so that's the proxy side. Then there is how we get the hearings going again and this has been a real problem because Congress has been off the field for three months. And so we've adopted a hybrid approach where you can either be present in a hearing room or join by video. And we're still waiting for our Rules Committee to roll out the details of how this works. We know that there's a specific proprietary platform that this is going to have to happen on, and I think it's the Cisco Webex, I believe, that we will be using for purposes of the House IT system.

But we don't yet know exactly how this is going to happen. Each committee is required to have two kind of warm up hearings before it has an official legislative hearing with a markup or anything like that. So we anticipate that we're going to have some stumbles and have to work the kinks out. The warmup hearings have not begun yet, but I think in the next few weeks you should start to see that. And my guess is that most members of Congress will choose to participate remotely. I don't know too many folks that want to be back in the Petri dish of the Capitol right now, if they don't have to be.

Question from Corte Madera Vice Mayor David Kunhardt: Congressman, I assume that you and Susan and your family have noticed how wonderful the clean air has been with the reduction of about half of the traffic, right? And we have heard that there's some efforts underway by Representatives from both parties in Michigan and other auto supplying states to try to put some subsidy in to auto manufacturers. I'm hoping that you can kind of put a stake in the ground in favor of maintaining some of the improved quality of cleaner air that we have by supporting continued supports and other policies, including standards that will really strengthen the case that I think so many people across the country realize what advantage we have of cleaner air.

Jared Huffman: I wouldn't be surprised at all if there's an effort for, from the Michigan delegation and others to, to get some kind of an auto bailout on the table. I've been on a few caucus calls where some pretty dire words were shared on behalf of the auto industry. But I do agree that certainly we want to be careful to set a very high bar on zero emission vehicles and fuel efficiency and clean air. One way I'm trying to do that is to mandate that the postal service as we support it, electrifies its fleet. So this is the largest fleet of vehicles still in the United States.

And it's a real clunky, polluting old fleet that barely runs on any given day. So it's a great time to support the postal service in a way that will make them more competitive, dynamic and responsive to this clean air challenge and climate challenge. And then we've got to make sure that we, we defeat the Trump administration's attempts in court, of course, to undermine California's clean car authority, so that we can continue to set these very high standards at the state level. As long as our high standards under the clean air act in California are in tech, the industry is going to keep heading in that direction. We're just going to have to defend that in court and win on that front.

Question from Sausalito Councilmember Joe Burns: Last year about this time we were talking about the slides we had in Sausalito, and we still have a lot of FEMA reimbursement on the table. Just kind of an opinion. Should we be banking on that still come given all the financial stress that Washington DC has been under? Or what do you think that might come about?

Jared Huffman: I am not aware of any delay in FEMA reimbursement or anything like that. So, we'll happily work with you to make sure that you get the money that you're entitled to. The other thing that I'm personally working on is trying to make sure that as we think about economic recovery and stimulus, that we don't forget our natural infrastructure and our public lands. We've got just a massive backlog of maintenance and deferred projects of every type. And so it's great, there are jobs in that, of course. And that would also help as you think about your neighbors, and GGNRA, and other public land agencies around my district. I would like to put people to work and have them do good things in our community as part of this infrastructure push as well.

Question from MCCMC President/Ross Councilmember Elizabeth Brekhus: What are the questions you're being asked by your constituents?

Jared Huffman: Well, a lot of the questions fall more to the state and County public health officials, who are making these tough decisions about our phased reopening and these risk based decisions that are messy. You know, you're going to hear from Matt Willis here in a minute, he's got the world's hardest job because he's literally trying to decide which activities are allowed in which context and he wants to avoid micromanaging every type of business you can think of at the same time. It is very predictable that we're going to see more spread of this virus as we relax some of the stay at home rules, and so I think how we all navigate that is on everyone's mind, it's critically important. It's not so much my job to inform that as a member of Congress, but I'm just as interested in it as all of you.

And I guess I would say, I think all of us have a role to play in this and that. We're sometimes presented with this binary choice of extreme lockdown that is so stifling and suffocating, and just relaxing, thinking that the threat has passed and going back to business as usual. And we've got to make sure that as we resume this semi-normal see we're all urging people to be smart and be careful. I think how we do it with the masks, the distancing, and the hygiene and everything, we know we have to do is maybe almost as important as the particulars of these directives that Matt Willis will be putting together. We all need to encourage people to just be smart and careful as we go back closer to normal. So I think if it's okay with you, I'll just end with that, and I might listen into a little bit of Dr. Willis.

Jared Huffman: You know, Elizabeth, while she's working on that it does occur to me, there's one other thing I hear a lot from constituents that a good lawyer might be interested in knowing about. There's a lot of debate in Washington these days about immunity, and Mitch McConnell has said that

he might be willing to do something more, but it's got to be built around providing a lot of broad immunity for businesses. I will just tell you that your representative in Congress doesn't like that. I'm not a big fan of broad immunities. I don't want some huge industrial meatpacking plant that knowingly put people at risk, made them sick, and got some of them killed to not be held accountable in court if they were negligent and reckless in their conduct. So I'm going to really be skeptical of any kind of broad immunities proposed as a response to this.

I think it's just another way of shutting people who've been hurt and suffered out of court. I'm not a fan in general of that. I didn't want to forget to mention that, and then if your technical issue has been resolved, I'm happy to hear from your public comment person as well.

There were no additional public comments. President Brekhus thanked Congressman Huffman for his time.

4B: Dr. Matt Willis, Marin County Public Health Officer: President Brekhus welcomed Dr. Willis, who shared a brief power point presentation to the group, and then took questions from attendees.

Matt Willis: Dr. Willis opened by explaining that his presentation will bring together some of the questions that he has been hearing over the past few days, and then also address some of the trends that he thinks we all need to be aware of.

(Verbatim Transcript)

I think the first most important piece of context is recognizing that a lot of the questions have come up in terms of why aren't we moving as quickly as the state, the Governor making an announcement that indoor retail is coming online.

I think yesterday he made an announcement that certain elements of what the stages described as stage three, for them, including barbers were coming back online. And these inevitably lead to local questions about why aren't we moving, or keeping pace with those announcements. And this slide I hope helps answer some of that, which is: if you think about the state as 40 million residents or so over 58 counties, the majority of those counties are experiencing very little incidents of COVID-19. These red circles represent where the clusters of cases are, the highest numbers of cases. And you can see, especially in Northern and Eastern areas, very little activity in some. Many, many counties that have none. And so the Governor is trying to allow those counties with very little burden to move forward in what had been the same restrictive shelter in place that he had offered those counties that are clearly hotspots. Like our urban core in the Bay area and Los Angeles.

It's important for us to recognize here in Marin that we are part of that hotspot in the San Francisco Bay area. Our case rates are much more similar to those in San Francisco, Contra Costa, San Mateo, and Alameda, as the core counties that rim the Bay, then we are similar to the Sonoma, or Napa, or our neighbors to the North. Our burden is much higher. We are 16th, highest of the 58 counties in the state, and we have the eighth highest death rate. So we are squarely in this area that has higher numbers of cases. And that's an important piece of context, as we think about what, and try to interpret what the governor's doing for this data as a whole. This is a graph that represents, and this is information that's on our website.

We seek to be transparent and open about what our experience is and very data driven. So there's dozens of indicators now that we've built that people can follow in different dashboards on the website. This shows just the number of cases that we're experiencing over time. That shows since about the 17th of May, right? It's relatively dramatic increase in the slope of that. Otherwise, relatively consistent. For us to get into the bottom text there, for us to be a variant County, which would mean applying to

the state to be allowed to move more quickly than the state would move. We would have to have several criteria. And one of them is that we have to have less than 25 cases per a hundred-thousand residents in the past 14 days. And in Marin, we've had 54 in, in the past 14 days. So we don't qualify by that particular indicator. The next slide is, it shows just the number of tests. So this shows that a lot of that increase in cases is the result of increased tests. Here you see, there was this little sort of the double humps if you look at the blue line, which is seven day average of testing.

The first was this Bolinas testing they did out there where they tested every single person in town, almost 2000 people over a period of days. But that second hump is our current, and it's reflect some more sustainable and permanent drive towards building testing infrastructure across the County. And this more recent spike in cases is we limited to that. When we see increased rates of disease, we obviously wonder whether or not it's related to just testing or whether or not there's actually an outbreak. And one way to know the difference is by looking at the percent positive tests, and we see here that we've actually seen it increase in the positivity. A slight increase in the percent positive from about 4% to 5.6%, which suggests that despite increased testing, we're seeing that a higher proportion of people who were tested are infected.

We also look at the number of people hospitalized to determine whether or not increase positive breaks are reflective of an outbreak, or testing bias. And reassuringly, we have not seen an increase in people who have been hospitalized. And this is an important indicator that we will continue to track. This is what's called a lagging indicator because people generally, if they become ill enough to be hospitalized, it will be an interval of a week to 10 days after diagnosis typically. And so this is an indicator that we're watching very closely over the next few days.

This just shows some of the testing resources that have allowed us to reach those testing goals. We have a site in the canal that it's open daily. We've set aside hours on Tuesday and Thursday for walk-ins, because we want people from that particular community to be able to just access that site directly. The online portal that the state has developed for particular site, because that site is run by the state, is not linguistically appropriate for Spanish speaking residents, unfortunately, and it's a little bit challenging to navigate. Again, it is not our process, but to get around that we just open it up for walk-ins on Tuesdays and Thursdays. We have our Kelly run point of testing site by the civic center, that's the drive through site that's been up for more than two months now. We do 150 to 200 a day there.

And we have a mobile testing unit we've gotten thanks to some funding from the Marin health care district. A second mobile site to work off to this one, and it's really been one of our most important resources for getting out to areas that we're having clusters of cases. Where their skilled nursing facilities, or homeless shelters, or communities. We were out there in the mobile testing site today, and the canal did a hundred tests at Canal Alliance, just on a walk-in basis. This will be there the next two days to test more there. And then obviously our healthcare partners, Marin health, Kaiser, et cetera, also doing tests. And that second column there, and the number of tests that we can do per day, reflects why we were able to achieve our testing goals. And I think we're the first of the six core Bay Area counties to get to that goal.

This is important insights that we've gained about where transmission is occurring in our County, and how. And this is important for us to think about as we move into the shelter in place. What this shows is that I moved through an opening, is it the majority of people on the 112 that were tested for whom we were able to obtain some occupational history, majority were employed and out in the workforce. And among them, people in grocery and food services were the most represented about the occupations of people who tested positive. Also, seeing people in personal services, that's mainly people who are working as housekeepers, who are visiting homes with people who are not able to manage their own housekeeping needs, because that was otherwise prohibited under shelter in place, construction, healthcare workers, people working in schools, et cetera. And what this means to me is that when we're not able to shelter in place and people are mobilized into the workforce and are out,

especially in community facing jobs where they're being exposed, we're seeing evidence that they're also becoming infected and often infecting others in the workplace. We see clusters among employees in the same workplace, and that would be an important source of potential infection for our community members, as we relaxed elements of the shelter in place and bring more people into the workforce and into retail and other establishments, where there may be opportunities for spread among employees and from employees to customers. So it's a sign that we need to be cautious and vigilant as we move forward.

This is another important aspect of our epidemiology over the past few weeks in Marin, which is, if you look at the second donut there where it says cases, the green corresponds to people who self-identify as being Hispanic or Latino. And that group has now eclipsed whites as the predominant ethnicity for people who are being diagnosed with COVID-19 in Marin County. And that correlates very directly with what I just shared on the previous slide regarding those who are involved in those essential services as the backbone of our workforce, especially for lower paid jobs where they were not able to work from home, and seeing evidence of exposure and infection in that group.

I'm assuming that because this is going to be with us for, you know, we're going to be battling this pandemic for eight months to a year together, at least, so that we just have some common understanding of how transmission occurs. And so we can navigate decisions as leaders for our communities, but also so you can sort of begin to predict and anticipate how the policies might be. It's important to think about how infection actually occurs with COVID-19. In order to be affected, you have to have at least a certain amount of virus in your system. It's an infectious dose. So if you had less than this, you might have an exposure, but you might not actually develop infection because of the way it's not able to take hold.

It's thought that, based on other coronaviruses, that it's about a thousand virus particles are necessary for real infection to be established. And that the virus doesn't care how you get to that dose. It can either happen all at once or over a period of time. So if someone sneezes that's about 200 million virus particles that go into the air in a given sneeze, whereas someone with regular breathing, it might be 100 or so with a normal breath. So you could either be exposed all at once if you breathe in after someone sneezes near you, versus over a period of minutes if you're near someone who's just breathing normally who's infected if they're not covering their face.

So the factors that determine risk, that that dose for an individual is the duration of time that you're with someone who was infected and the proximity with which you're... How close you are to that person. The virus will travel about six feet on someone through the respiratory droplets who was infected. A sneeze, it goes that distance with a high velocity. With breathing it's maybe more like three feet, but duration and proximity is important. And factors that affect that, whether or not someone's covering their face, indoors versus outdoors is emerging as a very important variable in terms of risk. And it's obvious that when you're out of doors, there's much more ventilation. The droplets will travel and disperse much more quickly and not for any one individual, not necessarily achieve that minimum sort of critical dose to be infected. That's not the case indoors with less ventilation. There's a lot higher likelihood of getting that infectious dose. And then obviously it's settling on surfaces where you might touch the surface and then touch your face, another way to get to that dose.

From a public health standpoint, we also take into account in terms of our policies the number of encounters that someone might have with someone who is infected. So a hairdresser might have one encounter every hour, whereas a cashier might have multiple encounters every hour, but they of closer proximity and longer duration. And then we also think about the contribution of any activity or sector when we're thinking about lifting elements of the shelter in place. So the overall mobility of the population as a whole. And so recognizing that, for example, indoor retail, if this becomes normative for people to go out and shop, there's a large sort of proportional contribution to overall mobility away

from the norm of a shelter in place associated with a given activity or sector, which is another sort of public health consideration.

So this is just getting into now what we've done for, so far, between the May 4th and the May 18th, changes to the shelter in place. Construction is back online as of May 4th and landscaping, local parks came online on May 18th with curbside retail as well. Pet grooming, golf and tennis, outdoor rental, and fitness are back online as well. And now planned for June 1st, we have summer camps, stable cohorts of 12 for three weeks. And these are all outlined very specifically on the Marin Recovers website, I'm not going to go into all of them in detail. We're opening some coastal parks and beaches. Office space will be coming online on June 1 as well. We're modifying outdoor retail to allow for people to display goods outside on the sidewalk or in the street. And outdoor restaurants. And we're seeking guidance from the state to determine whether or not we can actually take that step. If we are able to take that step as a county, we will take that step to begin to allow outdoor restaurants, limited to households, you're members of that same household, with potentially moving forward on June 15th.

And I wanted to share with you, these are some of the things that are on deck, based on the risk profile. If we're able to manage the current rise in cases on June 15th, we're discussing moving into indoor retail, and certainly where there would be some limitations on the total number of people who would be in that setting at a given time, increasing access to personal services, such as house cleaning for a wider number of people, not just those who are dependent for that. And then outdoor religious services is also being considered for June 15th. And I'm forecasting these not to say that these are for sure, but to say this is... I think one of the things we're learning is that you all and the community needs a sense of what is in the queue based on the risk profile for those things. And what would the timing be if we were able to match our indicators.

The timing for these is generally every two weeks. So going back to this, we had May 4th, two weeks later, the May 18th, the next two weeks is June 1, and then June 15th would be the following. The reason we do these in two week intervals is because that's the incubation period for COVID-19. And if we have any real increases in transmission based on lifting elements of the shelter in place, we would see that over that two week interval. And that would be a criteria for us to delay the sequencing or the cadence of the next stage of reopening. So I'm hesitant to say that these are the things that will be in place on June 15th. It feels like a long time in COVID-19 time. Three weeks away is like a lifetime. But these are the things that would be likely to come online next, if we're achieving our indicators.

So our challenge, how do we safely continue to reopen knowing the virus is part of our environments, we're seeing more transmission. And the answer is that we will do it carefully and together. We will optimize self measures, it's going to be very important for us, for you all, to do everything you can for the communities that you serve, to make sure that everyone understands and sort of internalizes the rules of these health measures. Covering our face, six feet distance, washing our hands, not coming to work if we're sick, et cetera. Moving things outside as much as possible that traditionally happened indoors is emerging as a really protective and important principle that would allow our economy to move forward more quickly, especially in Marin where we have good weather.

Recognizing that we are at risk. I want to be clear, and I think it's important for all of us to recognize that the virus is being transmitted in our community. We have very low levels of immunity right now. Most of us are susceptible, probably 90%, 95% of our community is still susceptible. So there is risk built in to stepping out of our homes and re-engaging, and it's just important for us to have our eyes wide open about that. We'll follow the data. We will need to be adaptive and flexible as things change. The evidence-based changes, the science changes as we learn more and we will need to change our strategies as we learn more. And then we're rethinking our assumptions about how things get done. When someone says, well, that's just not how we do it, we can't do that outside. I think we just need to be creative and imaginative in how we approach this together. And we can do it.

Following his presentation, Dr. Willis took questions from attendees.

Question from San Anselmo Mayor, Ford Greene: The conventional wisdom is that the value of wearing a mask is to prevent any potential COVID particles from spreading from one's own person, but it doesn't work oppositely, that wearing a mask... And not an N95, but just a normal, like a cowboy handkerchief, will not prevent one from inhaling particles. And that seems internally contradictory to me. And I was hoping you could fill in the thinking on that, assuming that the way I've described it is accurate.

Dr. Willis: If you were to sneeze, for example, you sneeze into your mask, that's a much different experience for someone who's three feet from you than if you just sneeze without a mask. I mean, it's a pretty [crosstalk] reality. So take that and apply that, on the continuum, to even breathing. So you're capturing what's admitted from the airways earlier and maintaining it in that immediate space between the mask and your face as the emitter. So there's less droplets being secreted into the environment by someone who's wearing a mask. So it really is something that, it's kind of an important point for us. It is something we do for one another more than it is something we do for ourselves.

Mayor Green, Continued: I recognize that, but my question is really focused on also, I understand that, is on the inhale part. If the mask stops the particles from going out, why doesn't it stop them from coming in?

Dr. Willis, Continued: I think it's because by the time they're diffused into that environment, when it's in the air, they're small enough to penetrate through the cloth, but they start larger and they diffuse into smaller and smaller particles. And by the time they're in that six feet radius, they're very tiny particles and they're able to... That's why the N95 is the solution for people. When you're trying to actually protect yourself, you have to have much more tight weave on that mask.

Question from Tiburon Vice Mayor, Holli Thier: Many parents are asking about how and if schools will reopen in the fall, and do you have any advice for what we should tell them?

Dr. Willis: That's the million dollar question. Yes. I mean, I think so. Schools will reopen. The question is how will they reopen? And we're working a lot with Mary Jane Burke. She is pushing hard for us to find a way for schools to reopen in the most normal way. And what I mean by that is the way it has been in the past, as much as possible. Things are changing so quickly. So my understanding is, the state announced some rules for childcare and camps and things which sort of I think foreshadows how we're approaching gatherings of children, which would include school. What he said was that limiting the numbers as much as, there wasn't a number that was offered for camps or childcare, which was a surprise to many of us, as we had been looking at groups of 10 or 12 children as being these sort of stable cohorts that would move together to prevent too much transmission between kids at larger numbers. And so it may be that we would have permission at the local level to decide what we would see as the appropriate class size. We already have a model for 12 kids to come together indoors with an adult educator with them. That's how we've been approaching childcare all along. That's how we're moving forward with the camps. And if we didn't do anything differently, that's how we would approach schools. What we're hearing from our educators is that that's not a viable option for the way the schools would be organized, because they normally have, depending on the age group, up to 32 kids in a classroom for high school, and just being able to figure out schedules and having those adults stay with that same cohort wouldn't work. So we're working with the school superintendents and Mary Jane to sort of determine how do we at different age groups ensure kind of a safe school experience. You know, taking temperatures as kids come in each day, making sure that the schools are fully prepared with all of the disinfection that they need. What would the policies in the bathrooms be? How do they make sure that the classroom is disinfected on a regular basis, make sure that the groups are far enough apart, do children cover their face or not cover their face? At what age is that appropriate?

These are all very active questions that we're trying to answer in the next couple of weeks, but yes, school will resume, and we can expect that there will be children traveling to school for an in-class experience of some kind, but it'll probably be mixed with some augmented, with some virtual experiences. And that hopefully we'll have somewhat more clear guidance. And I know the schools are really looking for that in the next couple of weeks.

Question from MCCMC President/Ross Councilmember Elizabeth Brekhus: I have a question that I was asked by a friend of mine who owns an inn in Marin County. She has rentals week to week. She shut down for May. She's trying to reopen in June. She says she hasn't been able to see any kind of information on what that will look like, whether people can offer week to week rent, vacation rentals. And I'm sure it affects not just her inn, but all of the summer vacation rentals. And she's in a situation, should she open up to 30 days or 31 days. I'm not sure if that's the right number. Can you give any kind of direction so that people trying to run these kinds of businesses or operate a lease can give clarity to the people that they need to get clarity? Because June 1 is coming, we don't have any direction on that, which was a big question mark. So I understand that that's kind of an issue for some of our vacation rental areas like in West Marin.

Dr. Willis: The Marin Recovers industry advisors processed 17 different sectors, brought together with leaders in each sector and then task forces of five to eight people per sector. One of them is tasked with offering guidance in how we might move forward with short term rentals. And that's on the docket for next week to really go through and determine what the safest practices would be. This is an area where we're hearing a lot of feedback on both sides. A lot of our residents of West Marin are really concerned about influxes of people from the city. This Bolinas testing site that I talked about where they did everyone revealed zero cases in the entire town of Bolinas just a couple of weeks ago.

And so I think we're seeing a part of our community that's been relatively spared compared to what we've seen in kind of the 101 corridor that aligns with the urban core of the Bay Area. So it's not something we would do lightly to just open things up to say, okay, now, because we know that that will be the effect. If we open short term rentals in West Marin, it will be, people from the city and others will come in, as they do. And we recognize that that's inevitable and that's part of our experience as a county. But I think it's something that needs to be considered in terms of what is the minimum duration of time for rental to limit the throughput. And when we would feel safe to begin that process, knowing that it'll introduce the virus in the West Marin in a way that it hasn't before.

President Brekhus, continued: So are you expecting that you'll make that decision next week, or is it Marin Recovers that makes that decision?

Dr. Willis, continued: The Marin Recovers process is the industry advisory group will have a conversation based on the guidelines that we've offered in terms of what are the practices that, that short term rental would need to employ for disinfection between clients, et cetera, what do they see as the sort of minimum viable timeframe. From my perspective, I could say the longer the timeframe, the better, because it reduces the number of people coming through that setting, but that needs to be matched against what's economically viable for the business owner. And so they will put that together and come with a proposal that we will then review and approve. And as soon as that's approved, it goes onto the Marin Recovers website as an approved activity, as long as they follow the template in terms of safe practice that's been designed in those guidelines. And that's on deck for next week. So I would say by the end of next week.

Question from Mill Valley Mayor Sashi McEntee: Did the number of cases increase in part because we were testing more? And how do you know that 95% are still susceptible?

Dr. Willis: Regarding the testing question, yes, it's partly because we tested more and it's not entirely attributable to testing, but majority of the increase in tests of cases is attributable to increase testing. The reason I say 95% are still susceptible is that we, that's an epidemiologic estimation based on the

fact that we haven't tested everyone and we don't have good antibody testing. We really don't have a good test to determine what the prevalence of immunity is. When we did our initial testing, for the first almost two months, the testing was based on people who had symptoms or people who had a known exposure to a case. And most of those tests were happening in our public health testing at the drive through site, at the civic center. For those that had symptoms, you would expect it to be a high proportion of those. Our positivity rate was about 7 or 8%. So even in that group, 93% of those people that were having symptoms or had known exposure to someone who was confirmed, 93 to 94% of those people did not have COVID-19. And so even if you, and we have now countywide a total of about 430 cases, something like that. So even if you say we under counted by tenfold. So there's 10 times as many people who are actually impacted than those who have been diagnosed. That's still only 4,000 people. We have 260-something thousand residents. And so we'd have to be off by a factor of 50 to 100 to 200 in terms of the positivity rate of the testing compared to the number of people who are affected to have anything close to even 90% immunity as a community. So anyway, we're not seeing it in the hospitalizations right now. There's only two people, three people in the hospital. We know that about 5% of people who get COVID-19 end up in the hospital. And so that's another sign that we've been very successful in the shelter in place. We know how to control this. Unfortunately, the way to control this is to stay at home and not interact with anybody, that's not sustainable. But what it means is it leaves us with a high number of susceptible people. And that's why we're really vulnerable to a second wave if we're not careful.

Question from Ross Mayor Pro Tem, Dr. Elizabeth Robbins: There's widespread concern that the slow pace of Marin's reopening, including its beaches, residents have commented that if it's safe enough to shop for groceries, then it's safe enough to visit a beach. Can you disassociate Marin County from the other Bay Area counties and speed up Marin's reopening because of potentially a logical restriction such as ongoing beach closures, residents are starting to question and disregard public health directives. Do you have a response to that, please?

Dr. Willis: We are opening beaches, and again, there's the question of...It's all cost benefit in terms of just balance. So Stinson Beach is a beach that brings in a lot of people, and they're very closely gathered in the parking area where social distancing is more difficult. So we're considering not opening Stinson Beach specifically, or maybe Muir Woods, because that's another area that brings a lot of people that are closely gathered together but other beaches are slated to come back online, which may reflect the kind of thinking that goes into these things. We recognize that a beach experience is a valuable experience and that people should have a right to that freedom as long as we can ensure that it's safe enough. The question about what's happening regionally, I think when we look southward, we see San Francisco that's moving more slowly. I said we're on a two week cadence. Their cadence is closer to a three or four week cadence where they make a decision and then wait for longer before they open another aspect.

What I outlined for you today is something that would be, the things that would come back online on June 1 for Marin are much more likely to be mid-month for San Francisco and Santa Clara, may be even later and ahead of Contra Costa. We're moving a little bit more quickly than those other core Bay area counties. We also have slightly lower incidents. I'm also really confident that we have a really great system for measuring. We have a very strong epidemiology team. We have good testing rates, so I'm more confident that I can actually see what's happening in our community that would allow us to modify practices with more precision, which gives us more confidence to take that next step to move forward. In the north, when people talk about Sonoma County, again, they have four total deaths and they have a population that's about twice ours. We've had 14 deaths, three times as many deaths with half the population. It's really important to recognize that our epidemiology, our experience of this pandemic and Marin is very different than it has been to the north of us.

Question from Belvedere Councilmember Bob McCaskill: As suggested in Sunday's Marin I.J. Editorial, why can't the County provide town by town, Coronavirus, case numbers, knowing that there are five or

20 cases in a town of 2000 would not seem to violate anyone's confidentiality. And it would make people more aware that the infection knows no boundaries. Other Bay area counties are doing this Contra County releases town by town data for even its smallest towns and San Francisco releases data for every zip code.

Dr. Willis: I think we really do want to just offer as much information as we can to the public and to you all so that you can partner with us in terms of the thinking about how to do this best. There's another, countervailing value there of confidentiality and the CDC's recommendation is that you need at least 20,000 people. It's the denominator in any group before you offer the numerator of the number of cases in order to protect confidentiality. And that's why we arranged the County as we did with Novato, San Rafael, Southern Marin, Central Marin, except Fairfax and San Anselmo were separated out because they had at least 20,000 people in Western Marin. So it was kind of a past work of geographies that we put together in order to assemble that minimum of 20,000 people in order to offer the numbers.

Once you get to a certain minimum number of cases, the sort of the anonymity that you can offer anyone case increases. And so the short answer is that today or tomorrow, there will be a zip code-based assessment of the number of cases. And it will show what that question suggests it will show, which is that there's, the virus is present throughout our community, but you also show more with more precision where we're seeing hotspots. And the reason we didn't was again, based on just epidemiologic norms and the guidance that we're offered and the rules that were offered for that.

Question from Mill Valley Councilmember John McCauley: Elected officials in Marin are very concerned about the ability of our restaurants to survive the shutdown and continue to help create vibrancy in our communities. City staff and multiple cities are working collectively through MCCMC to remove barriers or speed up approvals to allow restaurants, to expand services outside in both public and private spaces. That idea is to create a sense of a place to encourage others, diners, to come back with the cities, being gas, not brakes regarding issuing permits and temporarily relaxing certain ordinances. Will the health department be gas or brakes regarding allowing social-distancing and dining outside in public and private spaces during the next phase, as in-service dining is relaxed. Do you see any issues with using public plazas or blocked off streets as locations for people to gather and consume takeout food as long as appropriate distancing is monitored and maintained?

Dr. Willis: That's what the Marin Recovers group that's dedicated to restaurants is working on. We've been having some conversations about this based on the science that is emerging and we're learning more and more, and I'm feeling really excited about what I've seen as the lack of evidence of when we see outbreaks, that they're occurring out of doors. And it sort of gets the the question, I think a little about kind of what are the properties of transmission in the droplets. There's been something like 80 outbreaks described over the past two months in the United States, clusters, and almost all of them have been indoor settings. And that's, that's a piece of science that I intend to apply to how we move forward as much as possible. So outdoor dining is, it seems like a much safer option. I actually see outdoor dining as being safer than indoor retail. The state had to kind of reverse that, but I think that's maybe more due to lobbying than it is to science. But yeah, so I think we're working towards that. And that's why I mentioned outdoor dining is something that would come online potentially June 1st, because it's something that's happening in an area where we know that the risk of transmission is lower.

Question from Novato Mayor Denise Athas: When do you see nail salons opening with protocols, of course, as they are really hurting. And a similar question from Ross Mayor Julie McMillan, asking when will the hair salons, barbers reopen?

Dr. Willis: The problem with those activities is that they are long duration and close proximity, and, the state has put those into stage three. So the state had four stages, stage one is done, stage 2A and stage 2B and then, and barbershops and other things were put out into stage three, there was so much outcry among people that just really felt like it was time that they actually sort of fast-forwarded into like,

reached into stage three, which wasn't otherwise going to happen until like July to pull hairdressers into, something that's allowable now for variant counties. Those are counties that have very low incidence, can actually move forward with that. So I don't have a time for that for us, we might be able to do, that's more like, I just outlined June 1, June 15, early July, again, based on the risk of those activities and our burden. It's probably not something that we would be bringing on online, that right now, nail salons are not allowed anywhere in the state, variant or non-variant counties, regardless of their burdens. So you can think about the fact that, places that haven't had any cases are still not being allowed to pursue nail salons. And here we have some of the highest incidence in the state. Unfortunately, I think that's a little bit ways away from us, but it doesn't mean that those sectors can't get ready. And that's part of the Marin Recovers, processes for each sector to really do the work, to sort of determine how we would move forward with that sector as safely as possible. So that when we can move forward, we're ready to go, we're teed up and we can not delay any further.

Question from Sausalito Councilmember Joe Burns: How will face shields be used for general public? We make thousands per week in Sausalito for medical. Should we continue mass production for schools, restaurants, et cetera?

Dr. Willis: We're definitely going to need face covering. I mean, this is going to be part of our new normal really and, we're changing the culture around how people, covering their face in public. So, I'm not sure if that that question refers to facial covering or face shields specifically.

Joe Burns, continued: Yes the clear face shield that might be able to see the face, eat underneath that type of thing.

Dr. Willis: Yes, I need to sort of go back to what the current recommendations are in terms of that particular technology as an alternative to cloth face shield. I think, for the public, we're really recommending very strongly that people use a cloth face shield. You know, the problem with the shields is that it can diffuse underneath. So maybe that's something that I could answer offline if you want to email me once I look back at the current science on that.

Question from District Attorney Lori Frugoli: When will Marin have antibody tests available and who will be the first to be tested?

Dr. Willis: Yes, we need antibody testing. But before we do that, we need a good antibody test. We need an antibody test that has the accuracy, that we would know how to interpret the results and that just doesn't exist yet. And then we would need to know more about what it actually means to have antibodies. I mean, my own status, having been infected with COVID-19, and I've had antibody testing now twice, and I have the antibodies. The IgG antibodies are sort of what are thought to be the longterm, more protective antibodies. But I can't tell you what that means in terms of my immunity or my level of protection yet, because we don't yet know if it's possible to be reinfected with COVID-19. And if so, at what length of time from, from your first infection. So there are still a lot of unanswered questions about immunity that I think would be important to answer before we get too excited about antibody testing. And then even more importantly, we need a good test. And right now the false negative rate is high enough with the tests we see, that a negative test either means you've been infected or you haven't, and it's hard to know what to do with that. And so we, the CDC and CDPH California Department of Public Health recommend antibody testing only for broad population-based surveillance, because the sort of the error rate kind of washes out if you do it over like 5,000 people. A few false positives, few false negatives here and there wash out, and it'll tell you something about the community as a whole. For any one individual, you cannot say, you can't have an antibody test that says, "I am immune," or, "I am not immune." So I think it's important for, and I know there's some doctors are out there advertising for cash-pay antibody testing. It's such a compelling idea to be able to get this antibody test, to know whether or not you've been infected, whether or not you're immune that I think a lot of people are really attracted to wanting to do that. But the sad reality is that the science isn't there yet, but we will put

antibody testing into our tool chest as soon as we can. And I would start with our healthcare workers to know who we can safely put on the front lines.

President Brekhus read two beach-related questions, "When the beaches are open, is there a plan to limit crowd size this weekend? Stinson had a lot of crowds and not all were Marin residents," and also, "The problem with closing parking lots at Stinson Beach or other public spaces is that it drives visitors into the residential areas where they park illegally, at-risk to local residents. Do you have any thoughts on that?"

Dr. Willis: That's a really difficult challenge. I've talked with the sheriff about whether or not we would post signage down there in Mill Valley at the beginning of where Highway 1 starts up to say that Stinson Beach closed so that people don't even venture in that direction. The police have been out there asking people to move on. This is what happened, the week after the first shelter order, and the reason we offered a Park's Order on March 16th when we did the first shelter-in-place, that following weekend was a beautiful weekend and people flocked in from the city and we're actually blocking even ambulance access just by the way people were parked. And so that's when we followed with a very quick closure. To close all the parks and, and that addressed that problem. But now yes, the Marin Recovers group has a task force dedicated to helping us answer these questions about what we should do and about parks in Marin. We understand that closing parking lots doesn't prevent people from coming, and closing bathrooms was a disaster too, because people who went still needed to use the bathroom. So trying to find that middle ground of sort of having the bathrooms available, but not having the parking lots available for people that would otherwise flock there. Stinson Beach, I think is a kind of a unique destination Bay Area-wide. I'm concerned because the prevalence in San Francisco is high. And the majority of people who come to Stinson Beach and those areas west are coming from East Bay and the city where there's just more, there's much higher community transmission. So I think it's actually, it's justifiable, I think, for us to actually take measures to close the, we can't necessarily prevent, we're not allowed to prevent people from moving between counties, but we can remove the carrot, the thing that's attracting them that would actually bring them to it. And that's where I see this fitting in.

Question, continued: Following up on that, what is the prevention of limiting people from other counties to come into Marin?

Dr. Willis: There is no formal and legal mechanism for us to prevent travel. I work with our health officers to discourage travel, to have people use their local parks, rather than traveling across lines. We've talked about the bridge. There was a period there where we talked about whether or not to put something in-place on the Golden Gate Bridge and it was, it just didn't, the illegality was the problem there.

Question, continued: You've got a orders and power to do shelter-in-place, but why don't you have the authority say, to okay, Stinson or, these other west Marin places, can be used, but only by people from Marin. Can you just explain why is that?

Dr. Willis: That's a different question. That's saying that someone from San Francisco can't travel into Marin County. So I don't, I think that particular question of saying that particular destination is only available to Marin County residents was an enforcement issue. The sheriff was not excited about how do we figure out, we're not like other countries where your license plate sort of will determine, will show where you're from. And that got to be an enforcement issue more than anything else.

Question from San Rafael Vice Mayor Kate Collin: A good flow of information is so important to create community trust. Could you please share with us where you're getting your info from the state and what the process is to become a variant County?

Dr. Willis: I get my info from the state on their website. There's multiple calls I'm on every day, calls with all the health officers and health directors on different aspects of what the state is doing. And then the state website, California Department of Public Health website has all their guidance and really tries to keep up with everything there. And it's all open available to the public, including the variance process and the criteria for becoming a variant County where you can see that, the incidence rate of the cases per 100,000 over the past 14 days as being less than 25 is displayed there. And along with, I think, the county's different performance there and ours, as being 54 is the last time, in the last 14 days. I agree. I think there's a real need for us to be all looking at the same information to make these decisions and that's, and you can also, if you go to Marin HHS, coronavirus dot Marin HHS.org, there's all of the data. And under the data tab, you'll see all the different, the metrics that I shared with you tonight, and then a variety of other metrics, including the state dashboard, our dashboard and others are visible there, including what I mentioned about the new breakdown by not just by the larger geographic areas, but by city and town and zip code, that's where that will be found.

Question from Ross Mayor Julie McMillan: You said earlier will be battling Coronavirus for eight to 12 months, assuming that is not shelter-in-place for that project, for that period, correct?

Dr. Willis: No, I think the concept of the shelter-in-place is an order and it's a term. And a lot of people are saying, "Lift the shelter-in-place," or say, "Oh, I can't believe that we're extending the shelter-in-place." The shelter-in-place, is the overall framework for an assumption that our default-mode is to remain at home in our households while the virus is transmitting in our environment, because that limits the number of interactions that lead to transmission. So these things that we're describing as we open are exceptions to that rule, and that's why the whole framing is still the shelter-in-place. And we're creating more and more exceptions to what is the behavioral norm of otherwise remaining at home in our stable household groups. And that will be our frame for a period of months. The last element that, the way we've described our process is the last stage of lifting, the end of the shelter-in-place is when we start being able to have large gatherings. And that's going to be a ways away. The last thing to come online is going to be things like stadium gatherings, or where many people are gathered together in one place and close proximity. It will be a very long, it could be two years before that. I'm just talking about that one specific type of activity where you have like thousands of people coming together in very close proximity. So this is all a long arc and a continuum, but I think we can look forward to as long as they, as long as we don't see big surges in the fall, especially I think, come winter time, things are going to be a lot less-restrictive. And in terms of the economy, much more normative in terms of where we are and what we're able to do with the exception of, again, with the exception of those much larger gatherings that I'm forecasting.

President Brekhuis thanked Dr. Willis for his presentation and continued with the remainder of the business meeting.

5. Committee Reports: All Committee reports were submitted in writing and are available in the agenda packet on the MCCMC website. President Brekhuis thanked those who submitted written reports and encouraged the membership to review the reports.

- 5.a. Association of Bay Area Governments – Written and verbal report from Pat Eklund, Novato.
- 5.b. Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transportation District – Verbal report from Alice Fredericks, Tiburon
- 5.c. MCCMC Legislative Committee – Verbal report from Alice Fredericks, Tiburon
- 5.d. Transportation Authority of Marin – Verbal report from Alice Fredericks, Tiburon

6. BUSINESS MEETING

6.a. Announcement of Upcoming Expiration of Terms of the MCCMC Representative and Alternate Representative to Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) Executive Board

1. Primary MCCMC Representative to the ABAG Executive Board (*Incumbent, Pat Eklund / Novato, has indicated interest in reappointment, Letter of Interest included as Attachment 6a*)
2. Alternate MCCMC Representative to the ABAG Executive Board (*Incumbent, Joan Cox / Sausalito, has indicated interest in reappointment*)

President Brekhus announced that there were two seats with expiring terms: MCCMC Representative to the ABAG Executive Board and Alternate MCCMC Representative, which have two-year terms that began July 1, 2018 and expire June 30, 2020. Both incumbents, Pat Eklund and Joan Cox, respectively, have indicated interest in re-appointment, and the letter of interest submitted by Pat Eklund is included with the agenda packet as Attachment 6A. Any additional letters of interest can be sent to the MCCMC Executive Board and Secretary as indicated c.

6.b. Announcement of Current Vacancy and Request for Letters of Interest for Appointment to the CAL-ID Remote Access Network Oversight Committee:

1. Primary MCCMC Appointee to CAL-ID Remote Access Network Oversight Committee - Currently vacant
2. Alternate MCCMC Appointee to CAL-ID Remote Access Network Oversight Committee – Currently vacant

President Brekhus announced the current vacancies and requested letters of interest from those interested in appointment to either the MCCMC Elected Official Primary Committee Member or Alternate Member seat on the Cal-ID Remote Access Network Oversight Committee. This committee meets twice per year. Currently there is no appointed Alternate and the Primary Committee member seat is currently vacant. No letters of interest have been received. President Brekhus reiterated that this is an announcement of an opportunity for appointment, and letters of interest are being solicited and can be sent to the MCCMC Executive Committee and Secretary. The City Selection Committee is scheduled to meet on June 24, 2020 to vote on the appointments.

6.c. Nominations for Executive Committee – MCCMC President and Vice President for 2020-21 Term:

- 1: Nominations for MCCMC President for 2020-21 (*Eric Lucan, Novato, has indicated interest. See attachment 6c-1*)
- 2: Nominations for MCCMC Vice President for 2020-21 (*Sashi McEntee, Mill Valley, has indicated interest. See attachment 6c-2*)

President Brekhus announced that nominations were being considered for MCCMC Executive Committee, MCCMC President and Vice President for 2020-21. She announced that Eric Lucan, Novato, had submitted a letter of interest for MCCMC President and that Sashi McEntee, Mill Valley, had submitted a letter of interest indicating interested in the Vice President role. She reiterated that nominations will be solicited from the floor at this May meeting and letters of interest solicited, and that a vote would be held at the June 24, 2020 meeting.

There was a motion and a second (Athas/Colin) to nominate Eric Lucan, Novato, for President and Sashi McEntee, Mill Valley, for Vice President. President Brekhus asked if anyone else wished to be heard on this item. Hearing no further nominations, she stated that a vote on this item would take place at the June 24, 2020 MCCMC meeting.

6.d. Review of Draft Agenda for June 24, 2020 MCCMC Meeting To Be Held Via Videoconference
(Attachment 6d: June 24, 2020 Draft Agenda)

There were no comments on the draft agenda. A question was asked about the start time and it was confirmed that it was anticipated that it would be the regular start time and that no presentation was set but the Executive Committee was working on plans for the meeting.

6.e. Informational Item Only: Draft Minutes of the April 22, 2020 MCCMC City Selection Committee and Mayors Select Committee Meetings

(Attachment 6e: Draft City Selection Committee Meeting and Mayors Select Committee Minutes – to be approved by the respective committees at their next available meetings)

President Brekhus stated that the draft minutes for these two meetings were being shared as information only, and would be included on agendas to be approved the next time the Mayors Select Committee and City Selection Committee were scheduled to meet.

Adjournment

President Brekhus thanked everyone for attending and adjourned the meeting at 7:12pm to the next regular meeting scheduled for June 24, 2020 to be held via Zoom videoconference.