



2015-2016

Approved **FEDERAL**

*Legislative/Regulatory
Platform and Policy Guidelines*



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SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FEBRUARY 24, 2015

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY



**ADOPTED 2015 - 2016
FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY
PLATFORM AND POLICY GUIDELINES**

FEBRUARY 24, 2015



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San Joaquin County

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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



MIMI DUZENSKI
Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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February 24, 2015

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
The Honorable Barbara Boxer
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Jerry McNerney
The Honorable Jeff Denham
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. President, Senator Feinstein, Senator Boxer, Representative McNerney and Representative Denham:

The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors is pleased to share with you the County's Federal policy priorities for 2015 and 2016, and requests your assistance in achieving our goals. On behalf of my fellow Supervisors, I also would like to thank you for your continuing commitment to the enduring partnership between the County and Federal government. Our ability to serve the needs of our common constituents is vitally enhanced by the Federal resources we have received for health care, agriculture, transportation, criminal justice, and water resource development. The County has appreciated the Federal programs designed to maintain employment, expand infrastructure construction activity, and those which provide a social safety net critical for many county residents.

This policy platform represents the views of thousands of County residents, County personnel, and others who have met with Members of the Board over the past year to raise these issues and to express their interest in maintaining the high quality of service which is the hallmark of our County. Assistance from the State of California has been sharply reduced, challenging the County in our ability to meet the basic and essential needs of our citizens. Therefore, the County will depend in large measure on additional resources from the Federal government.

More assistance will be needed over the next two years to address persistent, high rates of unemployment, which continues to hinder San Joaquin County's rate of economic growth. The County seeks augmented funding to train and provide services to the County's workforce. The County is poised for increased economic growth through County assets, including the Stockton Metropolitan Airport, which is located in a Foreign Trade Zone, in the middle of critical goods movement transportation pathways, and has adjacencies to the Silicon Valley. Federal investment, as well as increased Passenger Facility Charges, is vital for maintaining and enhancing the Airport as a regional economic development and area asset.

San Joaquin County is located at a vital crossroads in California. The water supply for 30 million Californians flows through the County on its way to the Bay Area and Southern California. This water resource is dependent on the fragile and important Delta of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers, much of which is located in our County. Harm to the Delta would



San Joaquin County

Adopted 2015 and 2016 Federal Legislative/Regulatory Platform and Policy Guidelines

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (CONTINUED)

Mr. President, Senators, and Representatives
San Joaquin County's Federal Policy Priorities for 2015 and 2016

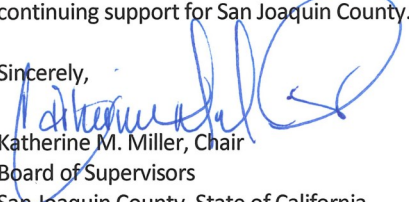
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affect the economic health of the entire state. San Joaquin County is also a crossroads for the major north-south corridors of commerce – highways, rail, pipelines, and communication facilities. This essential regional infrastructure, as well as the safety and economic welfare of our residents, remains one of our highest priorities, which can be addressed through the completion of a comprehensive flood protection and levee improvement plan. This plan is an important priority not just for our County, but for the entire State of California.

For over 150 years, we have provided health care to our citizens at the San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH). SJGH has been a source of pride for the County but a continuous fiscal challenge. With the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and the designation of six County-owned clinics as Federally Qualified Health Clinic Look-A-Likes, new opportunities have been presented to assist in the challenges SJGH and the County has in meeting unique and critical obligations to the residents of the County. We are encouraged with plans by the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA), and the recent inclusion to fund the Livermore Realignment and Closure plan as proposed in the FY 2016 President's Budget, which prioritizes the construction of a new Central Valley Community-Based Outpatient Clinic and provides for initial facilities infrastructure enhancements for the Community Living Center. Each of these projects would improve services for the Central Valley veteran population. An important priority for the County is to maintain SJGH's existing medical services relationship with the VA, and to improve access for veterans to mental health services through a direct contract for County Behavioral Health Services with the VA.

We look forward to meeting with you to discuss these issues in greater detail. We also welcome the opportunity to work with you to ensure that County residents receive the full value of their combined tax dollars for essential governmental services to address their health, welfare, transportation, safety, and resource requirements. Thank you again for your continuing support for San Joaquin County.

Sincerely,


Katherine M. Miller, Chair
Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin County, State of California

c: San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin County State Delegation
Gary Haskin, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Escalon
Sonny Dhaliwal, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Lathrop
Bob Johnson, Mayor, and Council Member, City of Lodi
Stephen DeBrum, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Manteca
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1. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Issue: California's Central Valley levee systems provide valuable protection to lives, property, and critical infrastructure. As a result, higher flood protection standards have been established in recent years, which require improvements to and increased maintenance of these levee systems.

Legislative Platform:

1. Seek, advocate, and support legislation, regulations and administrative efforts to:
 - a. Fund and facilitate completion of the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study and the needed levee system infrastructure; and
 - b. Fund levee maintenance, including repair and restoration after a flood event.
2. Urge legislative and administrative support for the following:
 - a. A Federal appropriation sufficient to fund completion of the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study currently estimated at \$600,000;
 - b. Seek Federal support for the Study to remain in active status in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) new 3x3x3 process for feasibility studies; and
 - c. Inclusion of the following language into a new Federal Water Resources Development Act:
 - i. Provide Federal authorization of projects with an approved Chief's Report; and
 - ii. Provide additional opportunities for funding levee maintenance, including repair and reconstruction after a flood event.
3. Seek, advocate, and support legislative and administrative efforts, including budgetary proposals which would provide state funding to analyze, plan, design, construct, and maintain facilities to improve Delta levees and waterways in San Joaquin County for the protection of urban communities, critical water supplies, and statewide levee system infrastructure, including non-project levees.

Background: Levee systems in San Joaquin County (SJC) protect over 400,000 residents and essential infrastructure that is critical to the state's well-being. Major flooding in SJC could result in

Public Works

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1. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (*CONTINUED*)

overwhelming negative economic impacts statewide. Potential impacts to homes, businesses, transportation, farms and agriculture, municipal sewer and water systems, energy infrastructure, and the environment can be avoided with the identification of levee deficiencies and the proper planning and construction of flood protection improvements.

The current urban flood protection system generally provides a 100-year level of flood protection. SB 5 (2007) mandates, among other things, a 200-year level of urban flood protection by 2025. Many levees in SJC are U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) project levees; therefore, any improvements to those levees must be coordinated through the USACE. In partnership with local and state flood management agencies, the USACE administers the preparation of the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study (project map on page 14) currently underway, to identify options for improved flood protection for existing urban areas. A completed feasibility study is a USACE prerequisite to constructing improvements needed to comply with SB 5 flood protection mandates. The feasibility study includes an analysis of alternatives to provide improved flood protection and associated ecosystem restoration. Additionally, it has become difficult to raise sufficient local monies to fund levee maintenance in compliance with USACE requirements to remain eligible for levee rehabilitation funding under the PL 84-99 program. Increased opportunities are therefore needed for local agencies to obtain funding for levee maintenance, including repair and reconstruction after a flood event. Either new funding programs need to be established, or existing programs need to be modified, to provide increased levee maintenance funding.

Cost-Share Agreement for Feasibility Study

In 2006, SJC and the San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency (SJAFCA) initiated a preliminary feasibility study project in coordination with the USACE, Department of Water Resources (DWR), and the California Reclamation Board (now known as the Central Valley Flood Protection Board). In 2008, the USACE completed a project management plan and developed a Feasibility Cost-Share Agreement (Agreement) for continuation of the feasibility study. The Federal Agreement with the USACE was signed by the DWR and the SJAFCA in July 2010. The Agreement was amended in 2012 to allow flexibility for advancing non-Federal funds.

“Non-Project” Levees

While the USACE and the state are not involved in the operation and maintenance of non-project levees, these levees are still subject to the state’s 200-year protection requirement. Because many levees in SJC are non-project levees, the County could be faced with a significant unfunded state mandate. Also, a large number of non-project levees in the County protect urban and adjacent agricultural areas, development, re-development and critical infrastructure improvements could come to a standstill if funding for both project and non-project levees is not appropriated. Given the importance of non-project levees to this area, the recently completed Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP) considers select, non-project levees. Therefore, future planning efforts by the state



1. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (*CONTINUED*)

to implement the CVFPP should incorporate the improvement needs of both project and non-project levees.

Federal Water Reform and Resources Development Act (WRRDA)

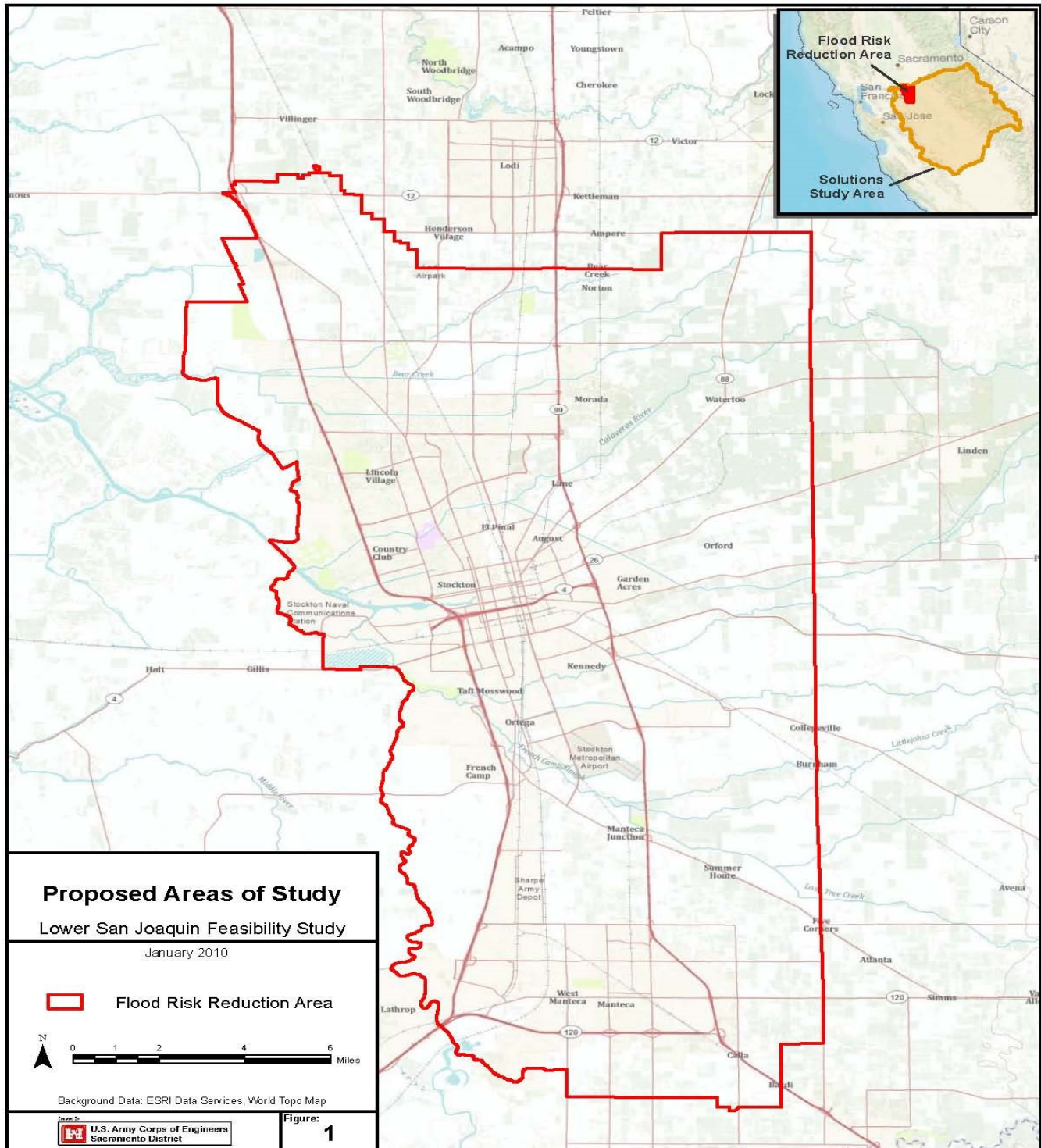
Congress approved a new WRRDA in 2014. This legislation included much needed provisions such as crediting for non-Federal agencies that advance funding for Federally authorized projects, reform of the USACE's levee vegetation policy and authorization of projects with an approved Chief's Report. A WRRDA reauthorization is needed to provide for Federal authorization for projects identified in the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study, which is anticipated to have a completed Chief's Report in late 2016.

(Project Map on Page 14; Literature Available)



1. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (CONTINUED)





2. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Issue: Since the passage of the Delta Reform Act of 2009, the adoption of the final draft Delta Plan by the Delta Stewardship Council and the release of the public review draft Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) and associated Environmental Impact Report and Environmental Impact Statement (EIR/EIS), San Joaquin County maintains the Delta Plan and BDCP are: a) inconsistent with the best interests of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta within San Joaquin County; b) inconsistent with the Co-Equal Goals of the Delta Reform Act of 2009 and the policy of the state to reduce reliance on the Delta for future California water needs; and c) destructive to the economy, habitat, water rights, water quality, land-use governance, and way of life in San Joaquin County.

Legislative Platform:

1. Seek legislative and administrative support for advancement of the following with regard to the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan and BDCP:
 - a. Actions associated with the Delta ecosystem and water supply reliability for areas outside of the Delta must not redirect unmitigated adverse environmental, economic, or social impacts to San Joaquin County;
 - b. Actions and activities associated with the Delta must honor and adhere to water rights, priorities, and area-of-origin protections. San Joaquin County opposes water user fees that would tax water users in the areas of origin and/or general taxpayers for the cost of mitigation efforts in the Delta, or to provide a water supply for those outside of the Delta;
 - c. Water conveyance facilities routed through San Joaquin County must have no adverse effect on the existing and future agricultural operations in the County. Other adverse impacts of water conveyance facilities routed through the County must be fully mitigated. The County must be fully involved in routing and operational issues of water conveyance facilities located within the County;
 - d. The Delta Stewardship Council's definition of "Covered Actions" must continue to be narrowly defined as set forth in the Delta Reform Act of 2009 as opposed to being broadly interpreted by the Council. Legislative solutions may be necessary to clarify ambiguous statutory provisions regarding "Covered Actions";

Public Works

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209.468.3100



2. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (*CONTINUED*)

- e. Implementation of the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan and future development and implementation of other planning documents must ensure that those documents do not conflict with San Joaquin County land use planning, economic development, agriculture and recreational opportunities;
- f. Financial resources must be committed by the state to maintain and enhance vital transportation and flood control infrastructure in areas of the Delta within San Joaquin County. Financial resources also need to be committed to improve emergency response within the Delta; and
- g. The set of strategies to address problems in the Delta must be comprehensive, accounting for the multitude of causes of the Delta's decline and not simply focusing on one or a limited number of causes.

2. Support legislative and administrative efforts, including budget proposals which would provide:

- a. Funding for near-term projects which do no harm to San Joaquin County and its constituents and help further the long-term sustainability of the Delta and its unique economy and environment;
- b. Funding to continue the Delta Counties Coalition, Coalition to Support Delta Projects, and the joint Delta Counties Coalition/California San Joaquin Valley Partnership processes to enable the continuation of these efforts or other similar efforts/coalitions, to identify and/or prioritize viable near-term projects which further the co-equal goals of improving statewide water supply reliability and restoring and enhancing the Delta ecosystem in a manner that protects and enhances the unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural values of the Delta as an evolving place; and
- c. Funding from Propositions 1, 1E, and 84 to be disbursed for projects and proposals consistent with the adopted County Legislative Platform and does not advance or support the adoption or implementation of BDCP.

3. Seek legislative and administrative support in:

- a. Protecting San Joaquin County's governmental prerogatives in the areas of local land use authority, tax and related revenues, public health and safety, economic development, and agricultural stability;
- b. Protecting San Joaquin County's ability to govern, as an elected body, from proposed usurpation through governance by a non-elected, appointed board or council. Any and all councils, commissions, or boards established to "govern" the Delta must include



2. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (*CONTINUED*)

voting membership for elected representatives from the County; and

- c. Working with the state's representatives implementing BDCP, the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan, and the development and implementation of other future planning documents to ensure that those Plans do not conflict with San Joaquin County land use planning and economic development, including agriculture, or any other County interests.

4. Aggressively oppose legislative, regulatory and administrative efforts including water plans and infrastructure proposals that would negatively impact San Joaquin County's urban communities, vital agricultural economy and the delta, such as isolated conveyance as proposed in the BDCP.

Background: Nearly two-thirds of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta) comprises approximately one-third of the County area. In total, Delta agricultural production is valued at approximately \$1.4 billion annually, which in turn results in over \$5.4 billion in additional state economic benefit. The Delta is also a critical thoroughfare for infrastructure such as highways; natural gas storage and transmission; and water supply conveyance. The Delta's maze of navigable waterways supports maritime commerce and the transportation of goods; boating and recreation; numerous fish and wildlife species; and is a source for local drinking water, as the City of Stockton has recently brought into operation the Delta Water Supply Project.

San Joaquin County (SJC) is unquestionably tied to the long-term economic, social, and environmental viability of the Delta. Current proposals, including the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan (DP) and the proposed isolated conveyance facility as recommended by the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), could have significant adverse effects on communities in the Delta and within the Delta watershed. Examples that conflict with the long-term economic, social, and environmental viability of the Delta, and SJC as a whole include:

- Limiting the sovereignty of local agencies to make land use decisions;
- The diminution of water rights to the detriment of senior water right holders and the area of origin;
- The conversion of over 140,000 acres of agriculture in the Delta shallow water habitat in-lieu of direct mitigation for export pumping and endangered species takings; and,
- Potential for continued deterioration in Delta water quality and quantity, resulting in impacts to agriculture, wildlife, recreation and commerce in the Delta.



2. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (*CONTINUED*)

Since the passage of the 2009 Comprehensive Water Package, including the Delta Reform Act of 2009 (SBX7_1), the need for SJC's efforts to react to and influence the processes, policies and projects created or proposed by the 2009 Comprehensive Water Package have increased greatly. Consistent with the Board of Supervisors' policy direction, SJC staff has worked to represent the County's position, defend the County's interests, and constructively participate in many of the ongoing state and Federal activities surrounding the Delta. SJC has engaged with local, state and Federal agencies, public entities, state and Federal legislators, environmental groups, and private businesses on several fronts to ensure that the County's position and interests would be represented in any action or policy affecting the Delta.

SJC also worked to support several coalition building and consensus based efforts, including the Delta Counties Coalition, the Coalition to Support Delta Projects, and the joint Delta Counties Coalition/California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley (SJV Partnership) (12-County Water Work Group). (Appendix B - Joint Delta Counties/SJV Partnership Resolutions) These efforts are currently focused on identifying and securing funding for near-term "no regrets" projects that benefit the region.

Consistent with SJC's continued commitment to collaborate with state and Federal governments and other appropriate agencies in developing regional water supply solutions, and in light of the proposals contained in the draft BDCP and the revised BDCP reported by the Department of Natural Resources on June 26, 2012 to construct a major isolated water conveyance system (9,000 cubic feet per second) in the Delta, the SJC Board of Supervisors declared opposition to the draft BDCP and to the revised BDCP and adopted Principles Regarding the BDCP in July 2012. The County seeks legislative and administrative support for the advancement of these principles (See Appendix A - SJC Board Adopted Resolution):

- A. San Joaquin County seeks full, fair, and effective participation in the BDCP development and implementation process. San Joaquin County must be a voting member of a governance body developing, approving and implementing the BDCP.
- B. Consistent with conclusions and recommendations in the Delta Protection Commission's peer review and adopted Economic Sustainability Plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (January 2012), San Joaquin County maintains that through-Delta conveyance is currently the only viable alternative in meeting the co-equal goals of water supply reliability and ecosystem restoration in the Delta.
- C. Through-Delta flow standards (including quantity and quality) shall be established based on peer-reviewed best science and made legally enforceable before the adoption of the BDCP. Mitigation for in-Delta flow reductions and adverse water quality impacts due to export operations shall be included in the BDCP and shall not compromise area of origin protections or senior water rights.



2. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (*CONTINUED*)

- D. All reasonable Delta management alternatives that reflect the entire spectrum of options available to meet the co-equal goals established by the Delta Reform Act, and which reduce reliance on the Delta as a water resource for areas outside the Delta in accordance with the policy of the State of California, shall be included in the BDCP analysis and shall be subjected to a peer-reviewed “cost- benefit” analysis. The Department of Water Resources handbook shall be used for such analyses (http://www.water.ca.gov/pubs/planning/economic_analysis_guidebook/econguidebook.pdf).
- E. All BDCP proposals and actions, and BDCP implementation, shall preserve, protect, and enhance the Delta economy and agriculture, and there shall be complete financial mitigation of all direct and indirect negative impacts on the Delta economy and agriculture caused by any and all BDCP actions and implementations.
- F. Water storage projects, including groundwater storage and storage projects associated with water reuse projects, providing for the development of five-million acre-feet of new stored water shall be constructed and fully developed as part of the BDCP.
- G. All pending San Joaquin County water rights and water resource projects shall be perfected and/or built before implementation of the BDCP.
- H. Flood control and levee maintenance programs and projects in San Joaquin County shall be included in the BDCP, in a manner satisfactory to the County, as a prerequisite to the issuance of any permits under the BDCP.
- I. Adequate funding for the projects and studies in San Joaquin County must be addressed and provided through the BDCP process (Appendix A, Attachment 1 – San Joaquin County – Preliminary List of Projects – Complete list of projects will be provided upon request).
- J. BDCP must be consistent with locally developed Habitat Conservation Plans/Natural Communities Conservation Plans (HCP/NCCPs). If conflicts exist between locally developed HCP/NCCPs and the BDCP, the BDCP staff must work collaboratively with local HCP/NCCP staffs to resolve the conflicts. BDCP must not interfere with local HCP/NCCPs’ ability to attain their habitat target goals or objectives. When conflicts arise the local HCP/NCCPs will take priority for the resolution of the conflict as long as it does not undermine the BDCP overall habitat goal. Additionally, acquisitions of lands within the jurisdiction of the local HCP/NCCP plan area will be coordinated (and potentially directed) with the local plan staff. BDCP shall not invoke eminent domain authority for restoration or mitigation land within San Joaquin County.
- K. BDCP must be subject to the full extent of state and Federal environmental review. San Joaquin County cannot support any streamlining or exemptions from either the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).



2. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (*CONTINUED*)

- L. BDCP must recognize the linkage between the Delta and the terrestrial lands (habitat and agricultural), and recognize that any project that emerges from the BDCP could impact the entire Bay-Delta estuary, not just the immediate Delta area in which the project is located. The environmental analysis of the project(s) must examine for potential impacts throughout the entire estuary, including, but not limited to, impacts on flow from the Delta, water quality, aquatic/terrestrial species, habitat and the agricultural economy of San Joaquin County within the estuary.



3. 2015-2020 Stockton Metropolitan Airport Capital Improvement Projects

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$18.8 million budgetary appropriation to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for capital improvement projects.

Total Appropriations Request: \$18.8 million

Total Project Cost: \$20.7 million

Projects are listed by several categories: runway/pavement, security, terminal improvements and equipment needs.

1) <u>Runway/Pavement Priorities (includes engineering & construction)</u>	
(a) Extend Taxiway B to East End of Runway 29R	\$1,200,000
(b) Repave and Rehabilitate Taxiway B	\$1,200,000
(c) Rehabilitate Runway 11R-29L & Taxiways D, D9, F, G, L, M & N	\$2,196,000
(d) Upgrade Airfield Lighting Home Run Duct Bank	\$720,000
(e) Upgrade Airfield Markings	\$250,000
2) <u>Replace Security Access Controls per TSA</u>	\$937,000
3) <u>Terminal Improvements</u>	
(a) Design & Build FIS Facility	\$8,150,000
(b) Design & Build New Baggage Facility	\$3,295,000
(c) Terminal Safety ADA Improvements	\$705,000
(d) Terminal Fire Suppression System	\$589,000
4) <u>Equipment</u>	
(a) Sweeper	\$230,000
(b) Tractor & 24-Foot Brush Mow	\$100,000
(c) ARFF Vehicle	\$1,200,000

Background: The Stockton Metropolitan Airport (Airport), located in the San Joaquin Valley, is uniquely poised to become a major commercial service, air cargo, and agricultural goods export hub for northern and central California. The Airport is a foreign trade zone and has port of entry status from U.S. Customs and Border Patrol and is conveniently located and easily accessible by two major north-south arterials in California – Interstate 5 and U.S. Highway 99. The soon-to-be widened and

Airport

CONTACT: Harry Mavrogenes, Airport Director; hmavrogenes@sigov.org;
209.468.4709



3. 2015-2020 Stockton Metropolitan Airport Capital Improvement Projects

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (*CONTINUED*)

improved influx of roadways create an ideal passenger and cargo air-transport center for the recreational traveler, the business commuter, the agricultural producer, and Central Valley residents.

The Airport, in addition to providing facilities for general aviation activities to support local business and recreational flying, provides passenger air service. Contrary to most of the other airports throughout the nation, passenger enplanements at the Airport have continuously increased over the past years and are expected to continue to increase.

Planning for international service, the additional air carrier traffic, along with general airport maintenance requires a sizable capital improvement program. In order to ensure the Airport is able to maximize the use of limited funding opportunities, it is applying for and accepting FAA grants through the Airport Improvement Program. An annual entitlement grant of \$1 million is inadequate to meet the pressing needs of the Airport in order to prepare it for its business future. The Airport has proposed an aggressive \$20.7 million capital improvement program which will meet these needs. An appropriation request of \$18.8 million will be needed from FAA in order to leverage local funding.



3. 2015-2020 Stockton Metropolitan Airport Capital Improvement Projects

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES *(CONTINUED)*





4. State Route 4 Corridor Improvements Project

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$5 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for the State Route 4 Corridor Improvements Project.

Appropriations Request: \$5 million

Total Project Cost: \$20 million

Background: State Route (SR) 4 is a state highway in California, routed from Interstate 80 in the San Francisco Bay Area to SR 89 in the Sierra Nevada. SR 4 begins in the City of Hercules (Bay Area) at which point it becomes a full freeway (the California Delta Highway) passing the cities of Concord, Pittsburg, and Antioch. After Antioch, the freeway becomes SR 160, and SR 4 separates to become a suburban and rural road passing through the Bay Area's outermost eastern suburbs (cities of Oakley and Brentwood). SR 4 continues to the City of Stockton, in San Joaquin County, where it briefly joins Interstate 5, then enters a separate freeway routing almost directly through downtown Stockton. SR 4 then runs concurrently with SR 99 before heading eastward into the Sierra, and ends at SR 89 on the California – Nevada border.

Currently, SR 4 in San Joaquin County is a two-lane rural road overburdened with automobile and truck traffic, causing congestion as well as operational and safety problems. In the event of a flood in the Delta, such as the one that occurred on Jones Tract in June 2004, SR 4 would be used as an evacuation route. The Project would widen SR 4 from a two-lane road to four lanes. The improvements to SR 4 in and near San Joaquin County would provide much needed commuting capacity for San Joaquin County and eastern Contra Costa County commuters, as well as safety and operational improvements to the corridor.

(See Page 25 for Vicinity Map, Project Literature Available)

Public Works

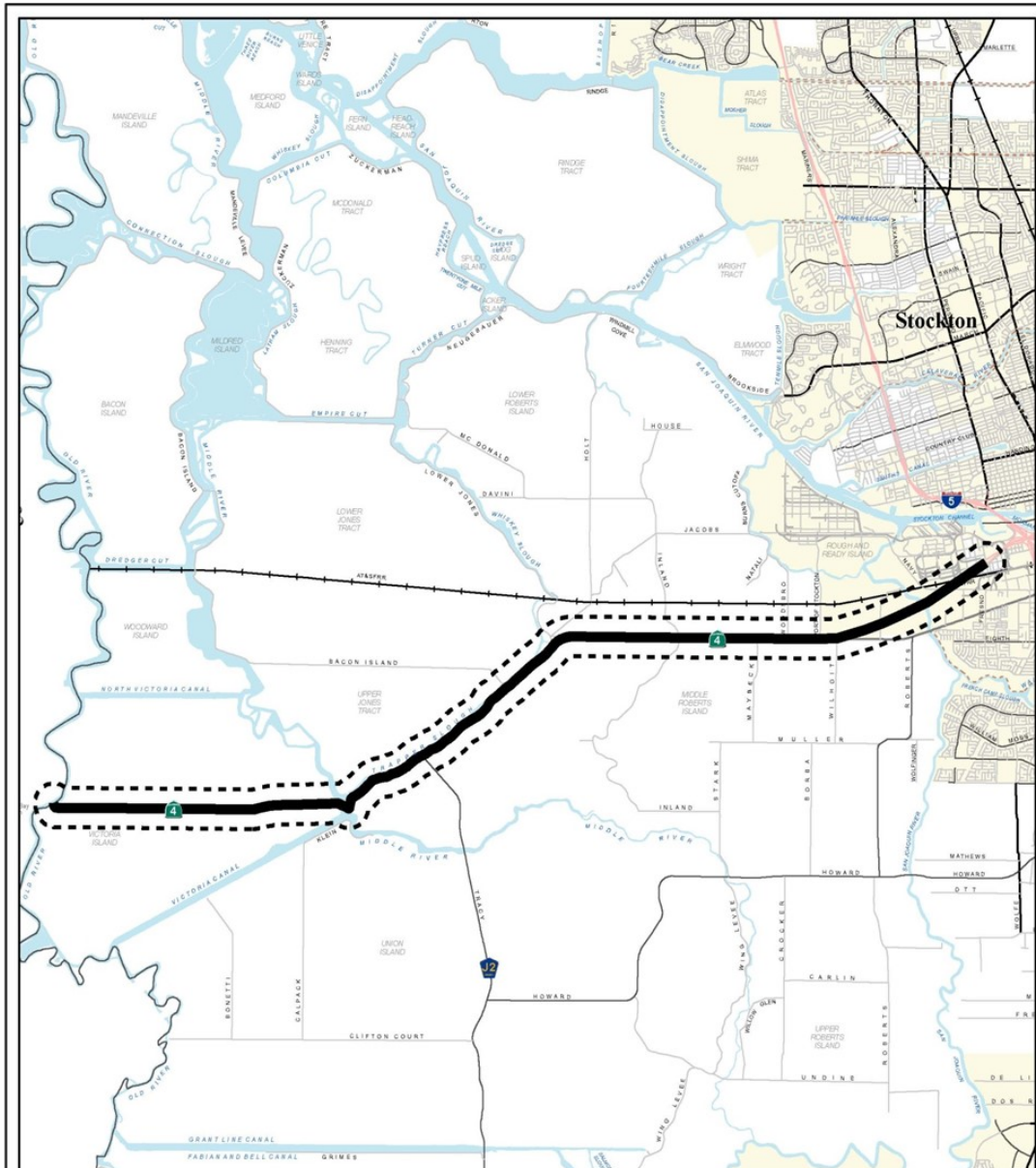
CONTACT: Mike Selling, Public Works Deputy Director; mselling@sigov.org;
209.468.3100



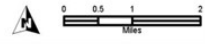
4. State Route 4 Corridor Improvements Project

LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES (CONTINUED)

State Route 4 Corridor Improvements Project Map



Legend: Project City Limits



**STATE ROUTE 4
CORRIDOR IMPROVEMENTS**

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

Department of Public Works, 1810 E. Hazelton Ave., Stockton, CA 95205

The County of San Joaquin does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any particular purpose. The information on this map is not intended to replace engineering, financial or primary records research.



Printed 10/30/2009 NM

2015-2016 Adopted Federal Legislative/Regulatory Platform and Policy Guidelines



San Joaquin County

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES

Administration

- 1) Support economic stimulus/job proposals which would assist the County in providing vital local government services to its residents, as well as funding for economic developing, including infrastructure projects essential to the sustainability of communities.
- 2) Advocate for maximum Federal financial support and local flexibility in the administration of Federally-mandated programs.
- 3) Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would prevent future “sequestration”, or similar across-the-board funding reductions.
- 4) Support funding to cover the costs of unfunded Federal mandates on state and local governments, as well as legislation to reduce burdensome and unnecessary regulatory and administrative requirements of Federal programs.
- 5) Advocate for and support maximum flexibility, simplification, and financial support in Federal legislative and regulatory requirements.
- 6) Maintain close relationships with San Joaquin County’s legislative delegation to foster more effective advocacy and understanding of San Joaquin County’s issues.
- 7) Seek Federal reimbursement for the County’s costs associated with services to undocumented immigrants, including incarceration, public safety, and medical services.
- 8) Oppose legislation that would permit states to pass penalties imposed on them by the Federal government onto local agencies unless the penalties were incurred by the local agencies.
- 9) Support legislative and administrative efforts to ensure protection of the deductibility of state and local taxes, as well as interest on tax exempt bonds, and oppose proposals to reduce or eliminate Federal exemption for interest on municipal bonds.
- 10) Respond as timely and effectively as possible to legislative issues both by Board of Supervisors action and, if time constraints exist, by the affected department heads with concurrence of the County Administrator. If consideration by the Board of Supervisors is not feasible, the County Administrator will notify the Board.

County Administration

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San Joaquin County

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

Administration of Justice

- 11) Support Federal funding and equitable distribution of funding for local public safety efforts including law enforcement, drug courts, juvenile justice, delinquency prevention and intervention, counter-terrorism programs, and construction and operation of incarceration facilities.
- 12) Support legislation and budgetary proposals to provide programs to address gang violence in San Joaquin County.

Agriculture

- 13) Support legislation and budgetary proposals which would provide funding assistance to local agencies for the development of strategies for prevention, preparedness, and combat agro-terrorism and dangers posed by invasive species, imported pests, and other threats posed to the San Joaquin County agricultural economy.

Capital Projects

- 14) Support legislation or budgetary proposals which would provide funding assistance to local governments for renewable energy projects.

Emergency Services – Flood Response

- 15) Seek, advocate, and support regional coordination of Federal, state, and local agencies' efforts to patrol levees to identify and respond to threats to levee integrity.
- 16) Encourage Federal and state agencies to facilitate the development of systems for the centralization and dispatch of materials/supplies needed to prevent a levee failure or to minimize flooding in the event of a levee failure.
- 17) Encourage the Federal Emergency Management Agency to work with the State of California to remove regulatory and other administrative rules which currently impede local, state, and Federal agencies in responding to a levee issue.

Employment and Economic Development

- 18) Seek, advocate, and support the reinstatement of critical unemployment and mass layoff statistical information gathering which was excluded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 2006.



San Joaquin County

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 19) Seek and advocate in support of Federal funding and other economic development related incentives for the development and enhancement of the iHub San Joaquin program.
- 20) Seek and advocate in support of Federal incentives, including regulatory, administrative and legislative proposals that would sustain and accelerate economic development in San Joaquin County.
- 21) Pursue legislation that would provide local flexibility needed to more efficiently and effectively achieve economic development in San Joaquin County.

Health Care

- 22) Advocate for Federal health care and public health funding formulas that equitably reflect the Central Valley of California's demographics, population characteristics, and health burdens.
- 23) Seek to preserve and expand Medicare, Medicaid, and other Federal funding for health care programs, while aggressively opposing funding reductions in these programs.
- 24) Aggressively oppose reductions in Medi-Cal, Safety Net Care Pool, and other health care funding or reform to Medi-Cal which would result in decreased access to health care and/or would shift costs or risk to the County.
- 25) Support legislative efforts and budgetary proposals which would create new and expanded health-related training/educational programs in the Central Valley to address critical shortages of licensed and/or ancillary health care staff, including physicians, nurses, and public health staff.
- 26) Support funding for enhanced health career-related training tools, such as loans, grants and scholarship programs for use in schools and communities, including investment in workforce outreach and development of nursing faculty similar to those provided for in the Public Health Service Act (Nurse Reinvestment Act of 2002).
- 27) Support legislative and budgetary proposals for local health department programs which would: a) address prevention of chronic health conditions, b) fund injury and violence prevention, c) support and enhance local disease control and prevention, d) provide a sustainable disease control and outbreak response infrastructure that would include epidemiology, surveillance, investigation, and response, d) support public health infrastructure development to enable national accreditation and e) support emergency, bioterrorism, and pandemic influenza preparedness, response, and infrastructure development to address public health threats and emergencies.



San Joaquin County

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 28) Advocates in support of funding for health care information technology infrastructure to enhance the quality of patient safety, the reporting of diseases to public health, and the delivery of health care services.
- 29) Advocate in support of policies, which promote healthy eating, and increase access to opportunities for physical activity.
- 30) Seek and support legislation and budgetary proposals for the enhancement of public health information technology infrastructure in order to improve surveillance, emergency response and population health.
- 31) Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which support maternal, child and adolescent programs that: a) provide increased funding, b) protect children from environmental risks to their health, such as unintentional injuries, lead poisoning, and poor air quality, c) ensure that women and adolescents have access to the unique prevention and health care services needed.
- 32) Advocates for the ability of San Joaquin County to maximize Federal funds for health care programs and services, which result in direct payments to the County.
- 33) Seek to preserve the Affordable Care Act Prevention and Public Health Funds. Advocate for allocation of funds (rather than competitive grants) to local governmental health departments in a manner that includes consideration of health disparities and burden of disease in jurisdiction.
- 34) Support the County's established Federally Qualified Health Center Look-A-Like Clinics (FQHC-LAL); ensure appropriate and equitable treatment of County affiliated FQHC's regarding payments, reporting and operational requirements.
- 35) Advocates for policies that reduce health inequities within the communities by ensuring equal opportunities in everyday choices, especially those environmental and social-economic factors that impact personal and public health. These include housing, education, training, jobs, transportation, safe neighborhoods, and places for daily physical activity.
- 36) Ensures full implementation of Mental Health Parity, as intended under the Affordable Care Act, which requires that states select an essential health benefits package that includes mental health and substance use disorders treatment. Implementation of parity must fulfill the intention to provide behavioral health services on par with physical health services.

Human Services

- 37) Support simplification, flexibility, and lessening of Federal benefits restrictions pertaining to the requirements of income maintenance and social services programs.



San Joaquin County

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 38) Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would provide critical volunteer services, including the Corporation for National and Community Services program and the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program.
- 39) Oppose efforts to reduce Federal funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, particularly to maintain utility services for low income households.

Public Works

- 40) Support maximum Federal funding participation directly to local agencies for various infrastructure projects critical to the economic vitality of San Joaquin County.

Flood Protection

- 41) Advocate and support legislation which would require coordinated planning and funding levels to provide comprehensive levee evaluations and improvements (including project and non-project levees) to achieve enhanced urban flood protection statewide.
- 42) Aggressively oppose legislative efforts to shift Federal and/or state flood control liability or obligations to local agencies.
- 43) Support legislation and/or regulations which would reduce local impacts related to Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate floodplain mapping changes.
- 44) Support legislation or regulatory changes which would mandate coordination between state and Federal agencies relative to flood protection and floodplain management regulations.
- 45) Support legislative, regulatory, and administrative proposals which would improve coordination between Federal and state levee inspection programs to eliminate redundancies and accelerate correction of problems by requiring: a) joint Federal, state, and local inspections; b) single inspection criteria be applied; c) coordination to secure the necessary permits; and d) recognition of time requirements needed to completed the desired correction work.
- 46) Oppose legislative or regulatory efforts which would impose arbitrary increases in flood protection standards without sufficient feasibility studies, including financial impacts and identification of funding sources for local implementation.
- 47) Oppose legislation or regulatory changes which would result in a duplication of efforts between local, state, and Federal floodplain administrators with regard to the evaluation of community development projects.



San Joaquin County

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 48) Support legislative, regulatory, and budgetary efforts to provide additional surface water storage projects that would provide improved flood control, water supply, and environmental uses.
- 49) Oppose amendments to the National Flood Insurance Program reauthorization to mandate flood insurance coverage in “residual risk” areas.

Transportation

- 50) Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budgetary appropriations which would provide increased Federal and state roadway funding levels to local agencies.
- 51) Advocate for California’s fair share of contributions from the Federal Highway Trust Fund.
- 52) Advocate for counties and cities to share equitably in the growth of Federal revenues available to California for the network of local roads.
- 53) Continue to support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would provide dedicated funding to address local transportation needs, including bridge maintenance projects.

Water

- 54) Support legislation and/or regulatory reform which would address groundwater overdraft issues in the Northeastern region of San Joaquin County.
- 55) Support legislation and/or regulatory reform which would serve to restore the San Joaquin River in-stream flows to the Delta in accordance with the San Joaquin County Water Management Plan and the Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin Groundwater Management Plan.
- 56) Advocate and support legislative or regulatory efforts which would provide for the use of surface water to recharge critically over-drafted groundwater basins.
- 57) Support in concept the designation of a National Heritage Area (NHA) for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta provided such designation will not limit, impact, or prohibit present and future agricultural resources and activities, flood protection facilities, and other public infrastructure, and considers them as important resources to be preserved, maintained, restored, managed, protected, promoted, and encouraged within the boundaries of the NHA, and will provide ongoing Federal funding for the protection, preservation, maintenance, restoration, and management of the Delta, and that the NHA Plan would be written by and managed by the Delta Protection Commission.



San Joaquin County

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

Regulatory Reform

- 58) Support regulatory changes which would require an economic evaluation and finding of a positive benefit-to-cost ratio before new regulations are implemented.

Solid Waste

- 59) Support legislation which would provide for extended producer responsibility or funding for the development and implementation of product recycling programs.
- 60) Support legislation which would provide incentives for development of “landfill gas-to-energy”, “waste-to-energy”, and streamline the permitting process.
- 61) Oppose legislation which would impose new solid waste disposal requirements on local government unless the funding mechanisms needed to implement the requirements are provided.
- 62) Oppose legislation or regulatory reform requiring municipal landfills (Class III) to accept semi-hazardous wastes, including medical or radioactive waste products.
- 63) Support legislation which would provide: a) local control of where locally produced wastes are disposed, for the purpose of assuring waste diversion mandates are met, and b) adequate funding for that legislation.
- 64) Support legislation which would require that state and Federal facilities comply with state-imposed waste diversion mandates, or provide local jurisdictions relief from diversion mandates for waste over which they have no control.
- 65) Support legislation and/or regulations which would establish transparent and fair principles and procedures to manage end-of-life costs of universal and other waste products.

Veteran Services

- 66) Continue to advocate in support of funding for the construction and opening/operation of the new Veteran Affairs (VA) expanded health care facilities and Community Living Center adjacent to the San Joaquin General Hospital campus in French Camp.
- 67) Support congressional efforts to expand Veterans Affairs health care benefits to include Priority 8 veterans.



San Joaquin County

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 68) Aggressively seek to maintain the ability of County public hospital to continue partnering with the VA in providing services to veterans and their families. Oppose any new VA regulations, such as the draft Request for Proposal from the VA (Draft RFP VA 791-12-R-0009, Medical – Surgical Services, Patient Centered Community Care) to establish a standardized healthcare contracting system, which would prevent public hospitals from being able to continue working with VA regional offices.



5. New Water Supplies for San Joaquin County: Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use (MORE Water Project)

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would:

1. Seek local, state, and Federal support for the project concepts provided in the County's amended Water Right Applications 29835 and 29657; and
2. Seek state and Federal grant funding for local and regional conjunctive use projects on the Mokelumne River, and also from other water supply sources including the Stanislaus, Calaveras, Sacramento, and American Rivers, and local creeks and sloughs; and
3. Advocate for the utilization and protection of surface water rights and entitlements from the Mokelumne River and other water sources, to enhance recovery of groundwater levels and to increase groundwater storage in the underlying basin; and
4. Oppose the state and Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers designations (Appendix I) and/or similar legislation that would restrict stream segment utilization and prevent the development of future water supply, flood protection and ecosystem needs of San Joaquin County and other communities throughout the Mokelumne River Watershed.

Background: The Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use Project (MORE Water Project) seeks to divert un-appropriated flows from the Mokelumne River to provide a source of surface water for groundwater recharge which can then be used in future drought years. The MORE Water Project provides additional storage capability and improves water supply reliability for project participants both locally and regionally.

The underlying groundwater basin in eastern San Joaquin County is the primary source of water for farms and residents. In 1980, the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin was at one time characterized by the state Department of Water Resources as being in "critical groundwater overdraft" and unsustainable. Since then, market forces, technology and cultural practices have resulted in more efficient use of groundwater and surface water. Groundwater pumping today is approximately 70% of the historical average. Today, through investments totaling over \$700 million in projects and water use efficiency practices, County stakeholders are able to refer to the underlying basin as "in recovery" and are continuing to work towards sustainability.

Groundwater Resources Management Report: In 2013, the County initiated an evaluation entitled *Groundwater Resources Management Report: Documentation of Duck Creek Reservoir Feasibility and*

Public Works

CONTACT: Mike Selling, Deputy Director; mselling@sjgov.org; 209.468.3100



5. New Water Supplies for San Joaquin County: Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use (MORE Water Project)

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

Recommended Surface Water Entitlement Program (Management Report). The purpose of the Management Report was to evaluate the feasibility of Duck Creek Reservoir and recommend a strategy going forward for both Water Right Applications 29835 and 29657.

Diversions from the Mokelumne and American Rivers have significant technical, environmental, institutional and legal issues, which have been over a number of years. The most recent evaluations are contained in the following reports as funded by the County:

- *Freeport Element of the American River Use Strategy: Phase I Draft Feasibility Study Volume I: Report, GEI Consultants, August 2011*
- *Environmental Constraints Analysis, HDR, October 2011*
- *Initial Geotechnical Study, Duck Creek Reservoir, HDR, May 2012*

The Management Report concluded that proceeding with Duck Creek Reservoir appears to be infeasible at this time due to a number of identified issue areas: protected and endangered species in the reservoir area; the junior priority of the County to divert only after the senior water rights of East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) are fulfilled; high dam construction costs due to leaky native soils; and the high cost of planning and engineering prior to construction. It is estimated that planning and engineering costs prior to construction could total \$14 million with additional construction and mitigation costing near \$750 million.

The Management Report is also careful to point out that the use and connotation of the term “in recovery” may be misinterpreted to suggest that additional groundwater management actions including the use of additional surface supplies are unnecessary. Such a suggestion does not take into account a range of future conditions that are foreseen, remotely possible, and/or completely unpredictable. Several identified risks include:

- *Prolonged Droughts* – Extended drought periods could reverse recent gains in groundwater levels and induce groundwater level declines that would require additional groundwater management actions and/or projects in the future; and
- *Regulatory Induced Droughts* – Curtailment of existing surface water right entitlements or contracts including non-renewal or reallocation to another purpose could reduce surface water deliveries. This scenario would trigger a direct increase in groundwater pumping to meet agricultural and urban demands. The state Water Board proposes to increase the amount of flow required in the Stanislaus River to better mimic natural runoff patterns for the benefit of fish. This proposal, if implemented, jeopardizes water supply contracts for New Melones Reservoir water held by Stockton East Water District (SEWD) and Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District; and



5. New Water Supplies for San Joaquin County: Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use (MORE Water Project)

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

- *Conversion of Grazing Land to Irrigated Agriculture* – It is estimated that dormant groundwater demand exists for approximately 70,000 acres of unirrigated pasture land in eastern San Joaquin County; conversion may result in the planting of vines or olives in the future. An estimated water demand of 1.5 acre-feet of water per acre could increase groundwater demands by approximately 105,000 acre-feet per year. The potential increase due to future exercise of dormant groundwater pumping would still represent groundwater demands at 75% of the historical 1976-1996 average.

The Management Report concludes that Applications 29835 and 29657 should be amended to remove the proposed Duck Creek Reservoir as a storage site and instead focus on utilizing existing and expanded infrastructure to divert Mokelumne and American River Water to eastern San Joaquin County. Existing infrastructure includes the North San Joaquin Water Conservation District (NSJWCD) South System and the Mokelumne Aqueduct and Freeport Regional Water Project when excess capacity exists. New infrastructure includes replacing the NSJWCD South and North Systems with larger capacities to convey water under NSJWCD's existing water right as well as under Applications 29835 and 29657.

Water Right Applications: The County originally filed Water Right Application 29835 with the state Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in 1990, to divert the Mokelumne River system for the purpose of recharging the underlying groundwater basin and to provide agricultural and municipal users surface water in lieu of groundwater. In addition, a second water right filing also filed in 1990, Water Right Application 29657, was made on the American River which was intended to divert unappropriated flows in wet years from the South Fork of the American River upstream of Folsom Reservoir, or from Nimbus Lake on the Lower American River.

Water Right Applications 29835 and 29657 provide the basis for the MORE Water Project. At the time of filing, the MORE Water Project description consisted of direct diversions from the Lower Mokelumne River between Camanche Reservoir and Interstate 5 as well as a diversion from Pardee Reservoir to the proposed 150,000 acre-feet Duck Creek Reservoir just north of Bellota on Highway 26. Application 29657 was amended previously to utilize excess capacity in the Freeport Regional Water Project to divert American River water to Eastern San Joaquin County and also the proposed Duck Creek Reservoir.

On June 24, 2014 both Applications 29835 and 29657 were amended by the Board of Supervisors and subsequently submitted to the State Water Board. The proposed Duck Creek Reservoir Alternative was removed from both water right applications as part of the amendment process citing viability and feasibility issues. The following section describes the analysis which supported the water right application amendments.



5. New Water Supplies for San Joaquin County: Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use (MORE Water Project)

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

Inter-Regional Conjunctive Use and Watershed Efforts: On September 24, 2013, EBMUD and the County entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the development of a Groundwater Banking Demonstration Project (Demonstration Project) and have also executed a cost-share agreement for the Project development phase. EBMUD and the County may be uniquely positioned to seek state and Federal funding for the Demonstration Project citing the inter-regional and groundwater storage aspects of the Project and may choose to advocate for funding and permit approvals.

On November 25, 2014, EBMUD, NSJWCD, SEWD, Central Delta Water Agency, South Delta Water Agency and the County executed an agreement to mutually dismiss all objections on various pending water right matters before the State Water Board. Under the agreement, EBMUD will provide up to \$4 million for the Demonstration Project. Of the \$4 million, \$1.75 million will go towards improvements to NSJWCD's conveyance system which would greatly assist in the delivery of NSJWCD's Mokelumne River Water entitlements and also water for the Demonstration Project. EBMUD has also agreed to provide additional water to NSJWCD and SEWD and assist the County by storing water under Water Application 29835 seasonally in Camanche Reservoir. The Demonstration Project development phase is underway with permitting and design commencing in 2015 with possible construction and operation in 2016.

The County actively participates in local and regional efforts to support the MORE Water Project. In 2005, a number of agencies representing Upper and Lower Mokelumne River interests created the Mokelumne River Forum to cooperatively identify conjunctive use projects and storage projects that would yield additional water supply benefits for the entire region.

In 2012, the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority and the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority were awarded an \$878,605 Proposition 84 Integrated Regional Water Management Grant for the Mokelumne Watershed Investigation and Sustainability Evaluation Program (Mokelumne WISE). Many of the same participants from the Mokelumne River Forum are participants in the Mokelumne Collaborative Group as well as a number of non-governmental organizations with interests including the protection of fisheries, recreation, forestry, and other ecosystem services within the watershed. The Mokelumne Program, when concluded, is expected to yield a scientifically-based and broadly-supported water resources program that includes comprehensive and sustainable approaches to water resources management in the Mokelumne River watershed.

(See www.mokewise.org)



6. Public Safety Interoperability Communication System

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Legislative Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budget appropriations which would provide funding assistance for a Public Safety Interoperability Communication System.

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) is seeking Federal and state assistance to develop and implement Phase 5, the final phase of the Public Safety Interoperability Communication System to provide emergency communications interoperability for all public safety agencies within SJC. The communications systems within SJC operate in a narrowband digital mode in compliance with the Federal Commission mandate that all public safety agencies operate in narrowband mode by January 2013. This recent migration of all public safety entities to a common digital platform allows the agencies to effectively communicate with each other during emergencies.

Phase 5 of the Project will consolidate the region's frequency resources to a trunked technology to provide interoperability and is consistent with the SJC Radio Communications Master Plan (Master Plan), which was developed by a committee comprised of representatives from all public safety agencies within the County. Agencies represented on the committee included Emergency Medical Services, City and Rural Fire Districts, Sheriff and City Police Chiefs, Office of Emergency Services, and other County public safety agencies. All of these agencies have adopted the Master Plan and have agreed to operate on a public safety trunked radio system. The agencies have also agreed to share resources to accomplish this goal. Due to the magnitude of this effort and the potential impact to ongoing public safety operations, this project was designed with the intent that it would be implemented in five phases.

Appropriation Request: \$9.2 million

Total Project Cost: \$20.5 million

(Project Literature Available)

Sheriff

CONTACT: Steve Moore, Sheriff; smoore@sjgov.org; 209.468.4311

Information Systems Division

CONTACT: Jerry Becker, Information Systems Director; jbecker@sjgov.org; 209.468.3960



7. Solar Energy Project

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$2.5 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for Phase II of the County's Agricultural Center Solar Energy Project.

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) has constructed a new Agricultural Center to consolidate the Agricultural Commissioner, University of California (UC) Cooperative Extension, and the Office of Emergency Services. The Agricultural Commissioner's Office enforces the provisions of the California Food and Agricultural Code for the protection of public health, safety, and welfare, and to promote and protect the County's agricultural industry. The UC Cooperative Extension functions under a cooperative agreement between the UC, Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources, and SJC. The Office of Emergency Services is responsible for the planning and management of emergency and disaster situations.

The Agricultural Center Solar Energy Project includes the procurement and installation of a solar electric generating system designed to eventually produce approximately 85% of the new Agricultural Center's electrical usage. In 2008, the County received a \$490,000 Federal grant which was utilized for Phase I of the Solar Energy Project. Phase I was completed in 2009, and is anticipated to offset approximately 15% of the Agricultural Center's expected electric usage. The County's request for \$2.5 million is for Phase II of the Project which, together with Phase I, is anticipated to offset close to 100% of the Agricultural Center's expected electric usage. Phase I was designed to accommodate expansion of the solar electric generating system. Therefore, Phase II is "ready-to-go", only pending funding. In addition, National Environmental Policy Act and California Environmental Quality Act environmental clearances have already been secured for both Phase I and Phase II.

Appropriation Request: \$2.5 million

Total Project Cost: \$31 million

Facilities Management

CONTACT: Rob Lim, General Services Director; rlim@sjgov.org; 209.468.3357



8. Health Care Information Technology Infrastructure

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Overview

San Joaquin County's Health Care Services Agency (HCSA) and San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH) are the safety net providers for San Joaquin County (SJC). Due to fiscal constraints, the HCSA and SJGH underinvested in information technology. The data infrastructure has become less efficient in tracking the treatment of patients, maintaining accounts, and assuring appropriate revenue tracking. A strategic plan for information technology services has been developed to guide SJC's priorities given limited funding. These efforts have resulted in the adoption of an electronic health record for SJGH that meets Federal meaningful-use requirements, adoption of wireless technology, telemedicine linkages, and the distribution of digital radiology images to community partners and correctional facilities. Unfortunately, annual operating budgets continue to have very limited capacities to fund improvements to SJC's health information technology systems. Consequently, state and Federal government assistance toward technology improvements is essential in maintaining the viability of SJC as a cost-effective safety net provider.

8. Health Care Information Technology Infrastructure Project

Legislative Project Appropriations Request:

1. **Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budgetary appropriations to fund the Information Technology Infrastructure Project and to ensure continued implementation.**
2. **Seek, advocate and support legislation to amend 42 CFR Part 2 to permit information sharing between health care providers.**

Health Information Exchange (HIE) - \$500,000: SJC Safety Net Partnership (SNP) will develop and implement a HIE among safety net providers in SJC. The SNP consists of the SJC HCSA, Behavioral Health Services, SJGH, and Health Plan of San Joaquin and Community Medical Centers, Inc. Individually, and collectively, the SNP provides critical access to a wide array of medical and behavioral health services for the majority of safety net patients in SJC. The SNP also serves the majority of Medi-Cal, uninsured and under-insured individuals in the County. In SJC, which has fewer resources than the more urban counterparts, health information technology has historically been underfunded. This has resulted in the development of organizationally unique but often incompatible systems that currently lack the necessary infrastructure to share patient information.

Health Care Services Agency/San Joaquin General Hospital

CONTACT: Greg Diederich, HCSA Director; gdiederich@sjgh.org; 209.468.7031

CONTACT: David Culberson, SJGH CEO; dculberson@sjgh.org; 209.468.6042



8. Health Care Information Technology Infrastructure

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

An enhanced and coordinated shared information technology and collaboration to develop a HIE will improve quality and yield greater cost efficiencies than that which can be obtained as individual organizations. The HIE provides a platform for sharing relevant clinical information between the entities. In turn, this will lead to better access, better outcomes, and a healthier community. The ability to include substance use disorder treatment information would significantly enhance the potential for fully integrated health care services and more positive outcomes. The SNP was able to secure a start-up grant from the Blue Shield Foundation of California. This funding allowed the HIE project to go from a concept phase to a limited implementation phase. Additional funding would provide sufficient resources for a Countywide rollout within twelve months. The true benefit of a HIE only occurs when a critical mass of provider participation occurs.

Infrastructure Technology Enhancements - \$500,000: New internal data needs are stressing the network backbone in terms of available bandwidth and reasonable redundancy to accommodate system maintenance with minimal interruption to clinical system access. Funding is needed to upgrade capability in high traffic segments - improving response time for all network users, support the delivery of diagnostic imagery in addition to the current radiology reports to remote physicians, and introduce routing redundancy in the network to provide business continuity in the event of scheduled network maintenance or individual component failures.

Emergency Department Information System (EDIS) - \$600,000: An EDIS is a specialized application that complements an underlying electronic medical record. Emergency Departments by their very nature are chaotic, non-linear systems where nurses and physicians generally have less time for detailed keyboard entry than other medical departments. An EDIS helps to overcome much of the time challenge by providing decision support templates for common conditions dealt with in the Emergency Department, reducing keyboard entry normally associated with traditional Computerized Physician Order Entry components of an electronic medical record and providing status board indicators tracking patient care, clinical order and diagnostic test result stages. Because SJGH is a designated trauma center, an EDIS would be an important support tool for achieving the operational and reporting efficiencies associated with such a designation.

Obstetric Department Information System (ODIS) - \$400,000: The Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) is a key service line for SJGH and an important resource for SJC residents. An ODIS is a specialized application that complements an underlying electronic medical record. There are very specific charting provisions and compliance mandates that are critical to the delivery of superior care in an Obstetrics and Gynaecology (OB/Gyn) or NICU setting that are not part of the “meaningful-use” criteria required of a certified Electronic Health Record (EHR). An ODIS provides a consistent structured approach to address these specialized requirements as well as providing convenient linkage between the medical records of a mother and her baby(ies). It



8. Health Care Information Technology Infrastructure

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

simplifies information availability for the care team and helps abstract relevant EHR data gathered over multiple visits during a pregnancy – prenatal consultation, OB/Gyn clinic visits, family maternity in-patient delivery, post-delivery follow-up and well-baby clinic visits.

Data Loss Prevention and Information Security Monitoring - \$250,000: The introduction of an electronic medical record is certainly simplifying clinician access to critical patient information when and where they need it. This movement away from paper records also elevates the potential risk of a data breach as a compromised system could provide access to literally thousands of patient records. Two technologies have been identified to help mitigate this risk, one for front-end access management and one for back-end detection of unusual network behavior. The first technology will allow us to evaluate the effective permissions a specific user or security group has been granted through Active Directory Using. It will also allow us to only provide the access permissions needed by staff to do their job and will help reduce staff being granted access to information that is outside their scope of operation. The second technology will allow us to be alerted to workstations or servers that are behaving in a manner that is not consistent with their role. This would serve to identify systems that have been compromised or an internal user that is engaging in activity outside their scope of operation. Implementing these two new technologies will provide for a tightening of existing access management credentials and help detect inappropriate system activity that could lead to a serious data breach.

Appropriation Request: \$1 million

Total Project Cost: \$2.25 million (approximate)



9. Public Health Laboratory 10. Public Health Facility Expansion

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

9. Public Health Laboratory

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budgetary appropriations to provide funding assistance for a new local public health laboratory.

Background: A new state-of-the-art public health laboratory structure is needed on the Public Health Services complex. The San Joaquin County Public Health Laboratory has been designated as a Level B laboratory for the identification of agents that can be used as weapons of mass destruction. However, the existing facility is not sufficient for the necessary level of bio-containment capacity. The San Joaquin County Health Care Services Agency has developed and is implementing a bio-terrorism preparedness and public health infrastructure plan.

Appropriation Request: \$2 million

Total Project Cost: \$10.5 million (approximate)

(Project Literature Available)

10. Public Health Facility Expansion

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support legislation which would create a funding program to construct new public health facilities.

Background: The San Joaquin County Public Health Services facility was constructed in the 1960s, over 50 years ago, with Hill-Burton funds. The facility is now outdated and insufficient to support current state-of-the-art public health efforts, and is in need of major repairs. The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors approved, in principle, the building of future Public Health facilities, giving priority to a new Public Health Laboratory (see item above). The primary objectives are to: 1) consolidate Public Health operations onto a single site, and 2) plan sufficient space for future growth.

Appropriation Request: \$5 million

Total Project Cost: \$17.6 million (approximate)

Health Care Services Agency/Public Health

CONTACT: Greg Diederich, HCSA Director; gdiederich@sjgh.org; 209.468.7031

CONTACT: Tamara Evans, PHS Director; tevans1@sjcphs.org; 209.468.3410



11. San Joaquin General Hospital Facility Replacement Capital Improvement Project

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budgetary appropriations to fund facility replacement and capital improvements for San Joaquin General Hospital.

Background: The “Old Towers” Building at San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH), built in the early 1930s, is functionally obsolete and is well past the usual life span for a critical health facility. Although San Joaquin County requested and received an extension on the replacement of the building for seismic integrity until 2020, the continuous maintenance and deteriorating infrastructure of this facility is costly and inefficient to use. The extension of the facility replacement to 2020 is also contingent upon meeting state statutory milestones for planning, design, and construction activities. The replacement and facility improvements would provide, amongst other things, state-of-the-art facilities for the Neonatal Intensive Care and Obstetrics Post-Partum units, and medical/surgical capacity for community patients.

In addition, SJGH has been significantly under-capitalized for the past several years, as operating losses necessitated the use of capital funds for ongoing operations. As a result, much of the new equipment purchased when the new Towers were built in 1997 have reached the end of its useful life and will need to be replaced shortly. In addition, Information Technology infrastructure for disaster recovery, decision support and patient care and management need to be purchased, upgraded or replaced to meet Federal requirements for patient records and quality milestones. These changes will require significant capital investment.

Appropriation Request: \$25 million

Total Project Cost: \$45 million

San Joaquin General Hospital

CONTACT: David Culberson, SJGH CEO; dculberson@sigh.org; 209.468.6042



12. Adolescent Substance Abuse Facility

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budgetary appropriations to provide funding assistance for an Adolescent Substance Abuse Facility.

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) has identified significant needs for a residential substance abuse treatment facility for adolescents ages 14 to 18. Studies conducted conclude that methamphetamine appears to be the drug most used, while alcohol is also a major drug of choice among adolescents. Additionally, there is an alarming trend in the misuse of prescription drugs, most often opiates. It is estimated approximately 2,500 SJC youth are in need of treatment for alcohol abuse, and approximately 3,300 are in need of treatment for illicit drugs.

The only available option for adolescents needing treatment for alcohol abuse and illicit drug use is outpatient counseling services. If an adolescent needs more than outpatient counseling no other treatments are available.

Appropriation Request: \$2.5 million

Total Project Cost: \$5.5 million

(Project Literature Available)

Health Care Services Agency/Behavioral Health Services

CONTACT: Greg Diederich, HCSA Director; gdiederich@sigh.org; 209.468.7031

CONTACT: Vic Singh, BHS Director; vsingh@sjcbhs.org; 209.468.2082



13. Renewable Energy Project at the San Joaquin County Jail

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$10 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for the implementation of a renewable energy project at the San Joaquin County Jail.

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) is seeking Federal funding assistance for the implementation of a renewable energy project at the County Jail. The proposed renewable energy project will lower the County's contribution to polluting greenhouse gas emissions and global warming, by creating clean, on-site power generation, lowering the County's dependence on California's utility grid, and providing the ability to directly match the size of the Project to meet the energy loads of the County.

The proposed Jail Renewable Energy Project consists of a one megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic system to generate electricity on-site, and a one MW cogeneration system using fuel cells, reciprocating engines, or micro turbines to also produce electricity and hot water on site. The Project is projected to provide approximately 80% of the expected annual electric usage of the SJC Jail Complex. The Project is expected to generate \$1 million per year in energy savings, and to create green jobs locally.

Appropriation Request: \$10 million

Total Project Cost: \$20 million

Facilities Management

CONTACT: Rob Lim, General Services Director; rlim@sjgov.org; 209.468.3357



14. Top Ten Transportation Projects

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

San Joaquin County's Top Ten Transportation projects are of regional significance, focusing on roadway safety and improvements that serve to advance economic vitality in the Central Valley region.

#	PROJECT	FUNDING REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
1	State Route 4 Corridor Improvements	\$5 million	Planning and Engineering studies, right of way acquisition and project design to widen State Route 4 from 2 to 4 lanes. Project limits include 1 major bridge at Middle River. Project length is approximately 16 miles.
2	Grant Line Road and Kasson Road Improvements	\$20 million	Widen existing or new alignment for 2 to 4-6 lane roadway, add curb, gutter and sidewalk in select locations, and add paved shoulders for a Class III Bike Route as shown in the San Joaquin County Bike Plan.
3	Thornton Road Improvements	\$4.47 million	Widen from 4 to 6 lanes, add curb, gutter and sidewalk, and stripe for Class II Bike Lanes where required by the San Joaquin County Bike Plan.
4	Eleventh Street Corridor Improvements	\$9.5 million	Construct median and intersection improvements through this 4-mile corridor. The cost estimate allows for the construction of a roundabout at each of the intersections in the corridor.
5	Lower Sacramento Road Railroad Crossing Improvements	\$15 million	Improve safety and traffic operations at the Lower Sacramento Road railroad crossing near Woodson.
6	State Route 12/88 Improvements (Lockeford Bypass)	\$5 million	Project to provide 4 lanes (2 lanes EB and 2 lanes WB) from State Route 12/88 west to State Route 12/88 east. Ultimate alternative selected may include multiple minor structures. Project length is approximately 9 miles.
7	Escalon Bellota Road	\$1 million	Preliminary engineering to widen from 2 to 3 lanes/5 lanes and add 8' shoulders.
8	Byron Highway (State Route 239)	\$1 million	Preliminary engineering for widening the corridor to 4 lanes and 2 potential overpass projects at Mountain House Parkway and Central Parkway. TIER II - 2004 SJCOG RTP PROJECT LIST (Overpasses are Tier II - 2007 SJCOG RTP Project List, but considered Mountain House jurisdiction)
9	Mariposa Road (Austin Road to Jack Tone Road)	\$1 million	Preliminary engineering to widen from 2 to 3 lanes/5 lanes and add 8' shoulders.
10	Mariposa Road (Jack Tone Road to Escalon-Bellota Road)	\$1 million	Preliminary engineering to widen from 2 to 3 lanes/5 lanes and add 8' shoulders.

Public Works

CONTACT: Mike Selling, Deputy Director; mselling@sigov.org; 209.468.3100



15. Revise the Definition of Inmates Eligible for Reimbursement under the State Criminal Population Assistance Program

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The Federal government recently re-interpreted the State Criminal Population Assistance Program enabling legislation to exclude pre-trial inmates. Counties have mostly pre-trial, rather than post-conviction inmates, thus losing substantial funding.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislative action which would:

1. Revise the definition of eligible inmates to include pre-trial as well as post-conviction for undocumented inmates; and,
2. Increase State Criminal Alien Assistance Program funding to ensure reimbursement to states and counties for the cost of housing both pre-trial and post-conviction alien inmates.

Background: The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, reimburses states and local governments for the cost of housing criminal undocumented persons. (It is important to note that states and counties are only reimbursed for a small fraction of these costs.) Until Federal fiscal year 2002, local expense reimbursements were always made based on *all* (both accused as well as convicted) criminal undocumented persons bed-days. A routine Federal legal review revealed that according to SCAAP statute limits, reimbursement was to be given for *convicted criminal aliens only*. Since counties house primarily pre-trial inmates, this change in reimbursement resulted in an enormous revenue loss to Sheriff's departments around the nation.

Sheriff

CONTACT: Steve Moore, Sheriff; smoore@sjgov.org; 209.468.4311



16. Federal Funding to Combat Illegal Drugs

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: There is a serious need to increase Federal funding for the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant and similar Federal programs to combat the production, trafficking, and sales of methamphetamine, and other illegal drugs and narcotics.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation and/or budgetary appropriation which would:

1. Increase funding to local law enforcement agencies to combat the production, trafficking, and sales of methamphetamine and other illegal drugs;
2. Increase Federal funding for the Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant or similar programs targeted at combating illegal drug production and trafficking; and,
3. Provide local government broad latitude and flexibility in allowable expenditure categories of program funds.

Background: Production and trafficking of methamphetamine continues to be a significant issue in San Joaquin County in spite of the decreased seizures of large-scale clandestine laboratories. Although Federal and state laws have been enacted to curtail and restrict the sales of precursor chemicals, drug trafficking organizations have adapted and continue to transport large quantities of methamphetamine into California. In addition, marijuana and cocaine trafficking is increasing in San Joaquin County. Increased Federal and state funding is necessary to maintain high-level enforcement to combat this issue, and to address the growing operating costs, including technological costs of keeping abreast of the sophisticated and elusive drug trafficking organization.

Sheriff

CONTACT: Steve Moore, Sheriff; smoore@sjgov.org; 209.468.4311



17. Juvenile Delinquency

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Gang-related youth issues are a major problem in San Joaquin County.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support budgetary appropriation and/or legislation similar to HR 1064 and SB 132 (2009), which would provide resources to address juvenile delinquency, including gang-related youth issues.

Background: Gangs and gang involvement are major law enforcement issues in San Joaquin County. Prevention of gang involvement is a major focus in dealing with youth in this area. Support should be given to programs that provide additional local resources to support anti-gang and gang prevention programs.

H.R. 1064 and S. 132 (2009) proposed to increase and enhance law enforcement resources committed to investigation and prosecution of violent gangs, to deter and punish violent gang crime, to protect law-abiding citizens and communities from violent criminals, to revise and enhance criminal penalties for violent crimes, to expand and improve gang prevention programs, and for other purposes.

Probation

CONTACT: Stephanie James, Chief Probation Officer; sjames@sjgov.org;
209.468.4077



18. Pest Prevention and Surveillance

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Insufficient funding for pest prevention and surveillance detection.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support legislation and budget proposals which would restore and provide full state and Federal funding of county pest prevention programs, and identify alternative sources of funding for county pest prevention programs.

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) is the sixth largest agricultural county in the State of California and the nation. As a result, agriculture is a major factor in the County's economy and way of life; therefore, funding for early plant pest detection and surveillance is of priority importance to SJC.

Due to severe budget cuts at both the state and Federal levels, funding has decreased significantly for local pest exclusion and pest detection programs. Most notable are the reductions in funding for the High Risk Pest Exclusion Program and the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Prevention Program; High Risk Pest Exclusion program experienced a 89.2% decrease in funding from 2007-2008 to 2013-2014 significantly hampering the Agricultural Commissioner's ability to detect incoming pests. This exposes the agricultural industry to significant risks of being placed under state and Federal quarantine, hampering industry's ability to market their products.

The SJC agricultural industry continues to battle invasive plant pest infestation. In 2009, the County experienced its first plant pest quarantine in 28 years with the detection of a Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) infestation. The only other plant pest quarantine established in the County prior to the LBAM infestation was a medfly quarantine in 1981. Since then, the SJC Agricultural Commissioner's Office has detected additional LBAM infestations, an European Grapevine Moth infestation in 2010, an Oriental Fruit Fly infestation in 2011, and most recently Asian Citrus Psyllid in October 2014. All these detections resulted in state and Federal plant pest quarantines that seriously impacted SJC's agricultural industry and economy.

The County Agricultural Commissioner's Office has two main programs aimed at preventing invasive pests, the Pest Exclusion Program and the Pest Detection Program. The Pest Exclusion Program is the first line of defense aimed at preventing pest entry into the state through plant and commodity inspections at their point of entry into the County. The Pest Detection Program is the second line of defense which maintains a countywide network of insect traps and other detection tools to serve as an early warning system against serious agricultural pests designed to detect the pest before it spreads. The earlier a foreign pest invasion can be detected, the easier and less costly it is to eradicate.

Agricultural Commissioner

CONTACT: Tim Pelican, Agricultural Commissioner; tpelican@sjgov.org
209.953.6007



18. Pest Prevention and Surveillance

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

New agriculture pest introductions significantly impact farmers as additional resources must be spent to control the pest and market the crops. Additionally, once an invasive pest becomes established in California, millions are spent on eradication costs and millions more are lost due to establishment of quarantines against infested areas by other states and countries. These quarantines at the most prohibit exportation of agricultural products from infested areas and at the least require costly treatments and inspections as a condition of export.



19. Light Brown Apple Moth Eradication

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Detections of Light Brown Apple Moths in San Joaquin County has prompted quarantines to contain the spread of the invasive pest.

Legislative Platform: Urge the Legislature to seek full restoration of Federal funding for the Light Brown Apple Moth quarantine, eradication, and related activities.

Background: The Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM) was detected in California in 2007, the first in the United States mainland. The LBAM is of particular concern because it can damage over 250 crop and plant species, including stone fruits (almonds, cherries, peaches, plums, and apricots), pome fruits (apples and pears), grapes, vegetables (tomatoes, corn, and cucumbers), alfalfa, and nursery stock. In addition to crop damage, international and domestic markets may impose costly export restrictions on host crops grown both inside and outside LBAM regulated areas.

Presently, California's LBAM infested areas are under Federal quarantine. The quarantine regulates the movement of agricultural products and includes detection, containment, and eradication activities. Quarantine activities for LBAM are handled cooperatively under a LBAM Quarantine Project consisting of local agricultural commissioners, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Currently, there are three distinct LBAM quarantines and partially regulated areas in San Joaquin County (SJC), thereby SJC is considered a partially-infested county. To protect the agriculture in SJC from the spread of LBAM, the Agricultural Commissioner maintains an active detection and regulatory program. The LBAM program is funded by the USDA through CDFA. Without this funding the LBAM program in SJC could not be sustained. In fiscal year 2011-2012 the County received \$79,000 for the LBAM program and funding decreased again in 2014 to \$29,000. Loss of Federal funding or discontinuance of the LBAM quarantine could have significant negative impacts on the agricultural industry in SJC.

Without LBAM quarantines, agricultural exports could suffer from quarantines imposed by foreign countries on California agricultural products. In addition, growers' costs would increase due to the need to protect their crops from LBAM damage. Restoring funding for the LBAM Eradication Program is vital to sustaining SJC's agricultural industry and economy.

Agricultural Commissioner

CONTACT: Tim Pelican, Agricultural Commissioner; tpelican@sjgov.org
209.953.6007



20. Passenger Facility Charges

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Nationally, Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) are collected under Federal authority by airports. The current PFC collected (\$4.50 per passenger), has not been modernized since 2000 and has failed to keep up with inflation, leading to delayed airport capital and facilities improvements.

Legislative Platform: Support Congressional regulatory and/or budgetary actions to increase the Passenger Facility Charges to \$8.50 per passenger and implementation of a cycling index.

Background: One of the primary sources of revenue for airports is through a PFC. The PFC is a source for an airport's local cost share to the Federal Aviation Administration's Airport Improvement Program, which includes discretionary and entitlement funding. As a stable source of revenue, many airports leverage the PFC by issuing bond debt based on this revenue stream. With inflation, airports continue to lose ground and have suffered, as needs for capital improvements have increased. Modernization of the PFC would have a significant impact on airport revenue and increase the ability to initiate much needed capital improvements. It is expected that implementation of a cycling index will create greater flexibility than the current annual index. These measures would give the airport the tools it needs to ensure the continued safety, security, and modernization of our facilities.

Airport

CONTACT: Harry Mavrogenes, Airport Director; hmavrogenes@sigov.org;
209.468.4709



21. Federal Aviation Administration Discretionary Funds

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The Stockton Metropolitan Airport (Airport) receives \$1 million annually from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as an entitlement grant. However, additional Airport capital is required beyond this level of funding. The FAA has previously made available discretionary funding that would serve as another source for Airport capital project funds.

Legislative Platform: Seek Congressional support for additional FAA Discretionary funding to provide revenue to implement the Airport's adopted five-year Capital Improvement Program.

Background: In January 2015, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors approved a five-year Capital Improvement Program for Stockton Metropolitan Airport with over \$27 million in identified improvements. These projects are prioritized on an annual basis, allowing the Airport to submit funding requests to FAA. Local and Federal entitlement funding remains inadequate to meet project needs as outlined in the Airport Capital Improvement Program. Modernizing the Airport's infrastructure is the best option for meeting the growing needs of this major transportation hub.

Airport

CONTACT: Harry Mavrogenes, Airport Director; hmavrogenes@sigov.org;
209.468.4709



22. Housing Foreclosure Prevention and Mitigation

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: San Joaquin County continues to rank among the top jurisdictions in the State, and in the nation, as impacted by the housing foreclosure crisis as a result of the Great Recession of 2007.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support legislation or a budget proposal which would continue to provide local jurisdictions with funding to operate foreclosure prevention counseling programs, and to purchase, redevelop, and sell foreclosed properties to low income buyers.

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) has experienced a significant number of residential foreclosures. Foreclosures impact families, neighborhoods, and communities through displacements, blight, increased crime, and reduced property values. Foreclosures impact local government through reduced property tax revenues and increased demand for social services and law enforcement. Delays in addressing the national home foreclosure issues will continue to have a significant impact on SJC's budget in the form of reduced property tax revenues and increased demand for services.

Community Development

CONTACT: Kerry Sullivan, Community Development Director;
ksullivan@sjgov.org; 209.468.3140



23. Homelessness Prevention

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: San Joaquin County continues to experience high foreclosure and unemployment rates, resulting in a significant increase in its homeless population.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support legislation or budgetary proposals which would provide local jurisdictions with ongoing entitlement funding to operate homelessness prevention programs.

Background: The Great Recession of 2007 resulted in significant property foreclosures and job losses in San Joaquin County (SJC). Because of the economic downturn, homelessness has significantly increased in SJC.

Homelessness is a very undesirable condition, both for the people it affects and for society in general. Most often, homeless persons have poor health, and homeless children experience developmental delays, behavioral problems, and perform poorly at school. These issues and how they manifest themselves can be very costly to both non-profit and government social service providers.

A Homeless Prevention Program would provide assistance to avert housing loss through supportive services, mediation, and cash assistance for rent and mortgages. Furthermore, a Homeless Prevention Program would divert demand for social services, which continue to be heavily impacted by budget reductions.

Community Development

CONTACT: Kerry Sullivan, Community Development Director;
ksullivan@sjgov.org; 209.468.3140



24. Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Since inception of the Workforce Investment Act in July 2000, San Joaquin County has experienced a \$5.6 million reduction in Workforce Development funding, while experiencing unemployment rates that typically exceed California's and the national average.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation which would:

1. Support the implementation of the new Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act (WIOA);
2. Include additional funding; and,
3. Maintain local control under a business majority lead Workforce Investment Board service delivery system.

Background: Between 2000 and 2014, California saw a reduction of 47% in Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds, translating to a 41% (\$5.8 million) reduction in San Joaquin County (SJC). In 2012-2013, the WIA formula funding allocation from the U.S. Department of Labor to SJC was further reduced by an additional 14.9%. WIA is insufficiently funded to effectively facilitate the re-entry of displaced workers and meet the needs of the employer community. SJC's annual funding for displaced workers has been reduced by 45% (\$2.4 million). These reductions have resulted in the closure of several one-stop employment centers, a decrease in training resources for job seekers, and have hampered the County's ability to meet the needs of the employer community. Reductions in overall funding have also negatively impacted collaboration efforts between partner agencies, such as education programs, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, and the business community. The reduction in WIA funding was temporarily offset with funding under the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA); however, those ARRA funds were fully expended in 2010.

Under WIA, funding to SJC for the youth program has been reduced by more than 41%. These reductions in funding for youth programs have significantly decreased employment and training opportunities for youth. At the same time, juvenile delinquency, high school dropout rates, and gang activity have been steadily increasing.

Although improving, the unemployment rate in SJC still remains over 11%, far above the national rate of 6.1% and the State's rate of 7.8%. Coupled with a large, limited-English speaking population and low educational levels, funding for employment and training programs, such as WIOA, is critical to SJC. Workforce preparation is essential to the economic well-being of SJC. Furthermore, if SJC is to maintain its competitive edge in the economy, workforce development must be a priority.

Employment and Economic Development

CONTACT: John Solis, Employment and Economic Development Director;
jsolis@sjcworknet.org; 209.468.3511



24. Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

On July 24, 2014 the President signed into law the WIOA, promising to bring back funding to 2010 levels. Workforce development is too important of an issue that has been neglected for far too long. At the start of WIA in 1999, the intent was to increase funding for the new service delivery system, recognizing the fact that it was under-funded given the new role of universal access and multiple one-stop resource centers. Compared to the levels experienced in the 1970's, WIA has been funded at less than 15% of its original funding with inflation considered.



25. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Flood Fight Emergency Fund

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The Delta is the hub of California's major water supply systems. The lack of cash flow at the beginning of a flood fight prevents prompt action once substantial costs are involved by the jurisdictions best placed to act. The presence of Federal highways, water transfer systems, migratory bird and fish habitat, and navigable waterways in the Delta makes protection of the levees, and the limiting of flood waters in the event of a levee breach, a major Federal interest.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation, budgetary proposals, regulatory and/or administrative action which would provide \$200 million for an emergency trust fund to be established, maintained, and operated by the Delta Protection Commission to ensure that prompt emergency action is taken to prevent levee failure in the legal Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Background: Emergency actions during a flood in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to prevent levee failure, close levee breaks, dewater flooded areas, and otherwise limit the extent and duration of flood waters, are primarily engineering and construction activities. Existing mutual aid agreements between public agencies are not generally relevant in this situation because such engineering activity most often involves the direct purchase of materials and services from private vendors and not a sharing of publically-owned resources covered in those agreements. These purchases of materials, construction services, pumps, and other privately-provided products require substantial funds that must be committed by contract at the moment of need.

In California, reclamation districts are the typical public agencies with primary jurisdiction and responsibility for maintaining levees before and during a flood emergency. These districts are best placed, best motivated, and best capable of acting to prevent levee failure or contain flood waters in a crisis. This decentralized response system works well operationally and should be continued to ensure the best possible response to flooding threats when the integrity of multiple levees is threatened. Action by local agencies is to be preferred to potentially delayed action by more distant agencies.

However, local reclamation districts have limited ability to raise funds to maintain levees that also protect vital regional and community infrastructure. Owners and/or operators, of much of the regional infrastructure protected by Delta levees, do not contribute to the costs of levee maintenance or of emergency actions to threats to levee stability. The subsequent lack of cash flow at the beginning of a crisis prevents prompt action once substantial costs are involved by the jurisdictions best placed to act.

Emergency Services

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25. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Flood Fight Emergency Fund

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

Other local, state, and Federal agencies that could provide the needed response are often delayed in responding to a request for assistance by the same lack of readily available funds as well as by bureaucratic processes and requirements. The lack of clear eligibility for reimbursement under the Federal Stafford Act for potentially large expenditures made outside of the agency legal jurisdiction is an additional disincentive to action by most local and state agencies. The response of Federal agencies can be further delayed or limited by overly stringent rules, policies, and regulations for action under Public Law 84-99 and other authorities.

Recommendation: The correction of this situation and the assurance that the most prompt and effective action possible will occur to prevent levee failure or limit flood water extent is of vital importance. Preventing levee failure and effectively limiting flood extent and duration directly reduces impacts on American citizens, damage to private and public property, and subsequent expenditures under Federal and state disaster assistance programs. The existence of a suitably controlled emergency fund would be the best way to provide this necessary assurance. An emergency trust fund, once established, would be used during a flood for direct emergency expenditures to ensure that prompt emergency action is taken to prevent levee failure, close levee breaks, dewater flooded areas, and otherwise physically limit the extent, depth, and duration of flood waters in the event of a levee failure. The funds will be provided on the condition that the local agency will seek state and Federal disaster assistance and any reimbursements received for expenditures paid with emergency trust funds will be paid back to the trust fund. To the extent such actions are required for Project levees, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers exercises its authority to immediately take needed emergency action, the response by the local agency may not be necessary and the emergency trust fund will not be accessed. The Delta Protection Commission will, in cooperation with local and state agencies, establish criteria and procedures for use of the trust fund in a flood emergency that will be incorporated within a multi-party formal agreement. Once these criteria and procedures are established, the fund can be accessed for levee protected area located within the legal Delta for which the local maintaining agencies are parties to the trust fund agreement. The trust fund agreement will also establish mechanisms for long-term replenishment of the fund and its ability to support eligible emergency actions.



26. Emergency Management Performance Grant Funding for Flood Preparedness

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Emergency Management Performance Grant funding for flood preparedness activities and hazards has remained an important component of local emergency management programs, and continuation of this funding is essential to local government.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support an increase in Emergency Management Performance Grant funding, retaining flexibility in the use of funds for non-terrorism specific threats.

Background: The 1950 Civil Defense Act established a Federal grant program intended to assist local governments to prepare for disasters. These matching grants (50% match) assist in funding local emergency management staff, communications equipment, and enhancements to local emergency operations centers. Eligible costs and funding levels have fluctuated over the years, and the program name has been changed to Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) program. This basic 50% Federal funding match assistance program for local preparedness activities has remained an important component of local emergency management programs for nearly 55 years.

Homeland Security Grant programs has far overshadowed the EMPG program in funding levels and attention. While these grants can be used for dual-use purposes there must be a terrorism element in eligible activities. Local governments are constrained by future audit requirements to keep activities credibly related to terrorism. The continuing changes in allowed activities, allocation formulas, and funding levels make these grants questionable sources of support for ongoing costs such as permanent emergency management staff.

In San Joaquin County, EMPG has been the only ongoing, reliable, and non-local source of funding for permanent emergency staff. The all-hazards orientation of the grant has made it a key resource for flood-related preparedness activities in the County. The potential for a catastrophic flood in the Central Valley is a major concern for local government and the community at large. This continuing and growing threat of staggering economic losses and potential loss of life from a major flood event in this area must receive ongoing preparedness work. As the region builds out and becomes increasingly populated, the potential loss exposure and threat to life will become a major factor in California's ability to ensure its citizens' quality of life.

Emergency Services

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27. Emergency Work Eligibility under Federal Emergency Management Assistance Regulations

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Current Federal Emergency Management Assistance regulations limit emergency assistance/work eligible for disaster assistance/reimbursement. These limitations hinder the ability of counties and cities to commit funds and resources to assist levee failure prevention where the levee is legally maintained by an independent agency.

Legislative Platform: Change Paragraph (3a) of Section 206.223 of Chapter 1, Volume 1, of Title 44, Emergency Management and Assistance, to read as follows:

(a) General. To be eligible for financial assistance, an item of work must be:

1. Required as the result of the major disaster event;
2. Located within a designated disaster area; and,
3. The legal responsibility of an eligible applicant or applicant served by the eligible applicant to prevent the catastrophic loss of life or property.

Background: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (PL 93-288), as amended, establishes programs for the Federal government to assist locally in disaster costs. Subsequent Federal Emergency Management Assistance (FEMA) regulations have defined the conditions under which costs are eligible for assistance. One such criterion is that the emergency work listed in Section 206.223 of Chapter 1 of Title 44 be the legal responsibility of the applicant. In 1997, San Joaquin County (SJC) provided assistance to local agencies in a joint effort to prevent levee failure. Because levee maintenance was not the legal responsibility of the County, FEMA inspectors disallowed assistance/reimbursement to the County. SJC was obliged to bill the levee-maintaining agencies for those costs.

In addition, changes to FEMA policies and practices now require local agencies responsible for maintaining levees to fully pay eligible disaster costs prior to the receipt of Federal reimbursement. The local agencies responsible for maintaining levees in SJC are not able to pay for costs that counties and/or cities incur in assisting with the prevention of levee failure prior to the receipt of Federal reimbursement. These changes in requirements could leave counties, cities, and state agencies with costs for which even partial Federal reimbursement cannot be obtained.

Emergency Services

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27. Emergency Work Eligibility under Federal Emergency Management Assistance Regulations

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

Legitimate emergency efforts by any public entity aimed at directly preventing loss of life and property, even in cases where the action is not the legal responsibility of the entity, should be eligible for Federal financial assistance, provided the other regulatory criteria are met.

Particularly in the California Central Valley, maintaining the ability to rapidly mobilize all available resources to prevent levee failure and subsequent catastrophic losses should be an objective of the highest priority. Elimination of potential barriers to rapid commitment of resources by public agencies that are in a position to act to prevent loss of life and property will advance this objective. Clarification of Federal regulations and the removal of real and perceived barriers will serve to improve response to floods and other disasters.



28. Recruitment and Retention of Public Health and Environmental Health Workers

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: There is a lack of public health and environmental health workers.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support the establishment of a Public Health Workforce Scholarship program and a Public Health Workforce Loan Repayment program as an incentive to increase the supply of public health and environmental health professionals in an effort to mitigate an anticipated public health preparedness workforce shortage.

Background: The ability of the public health system to prevent, to respond, and to recover from bioterrorism, infectious disease outbreaks, and other health threats depends on the existence of adequate numbers of well-trained public health and environmental health professionals. The current public health system has an aging staff nearing retirement with no clear influx of highly-skilled and capable employees to fill the void.

Environmental Health/Health Care Services Agency

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29. Medicaid and Medicare Funding Programs

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Proposals to reduce Medicaid and Medicare program funding include implementation of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services rule changes, changes in the Upper Payment Limit, Medicare Recovery Audit Contractor Program, and other mechanisms.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative and/or regulatory efforts which would:

1. **Aggressively oppose reductions in reimbursement from Medicaid and Medicare, including any restrictions in Federal financing of Medicaid, which would result in a shift or increase in cost to county safety net health care systems.**
2. **Oppose Medicaid reform efforts which would result in decreased access to health care, and/or shift costs or risks to counties.**
3. **Maximize Federal Medical Assistance Program which provides matching funds for Medicaid, while ensuring that the enhanced funding is directed to counties.**
4. **Oppose efforts which would negatively impact cost-based rates for San Joaquin County clinics designated as Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) Look-A-Likes.**
5. **Support adding dental benefits to Medicare Coverage, and enhance and ensure Federal participation in Medicaid for dental services for covered populations.**

Background: Medicaid and Medicare are the primary mechanisms for supporting the provision of health care coverage for the nation's low-income, disabled, and uninsured patients. Medicaid and Medicare are the primary sources of revenue supporting the safety net health care systems that provide essential health care services in San Joaquin County (SJC).

SJC's Health Care Services Agency and San Joaquin General Hospital are health care safety net providers for SJC. Maintaining and increasing revenues is critical to the financial viability of the County's safety net health care system, especially for the County's public hospital, which is a vital part of our community's safety net health care delivery system. Newly added to the safety net is the designation of existing County primary care clinics as FQHC Look-A-Likes. This designation will enhance access to care for low-income persons, and the Medicaid cost-based payment program is essential to retaining and expanding these services.

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29. Medicaid and Medicare Funding Programs

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

San Joaquin General Hospital specializes in health care delivery programs not otherwise available in the community, serves a disproportionate share of Medicaid and uninsured patients, and relies on over \$90 million a year in Medicaid funding for its patient care revenues. Reductions in Medicaid funding could lead to significant reductions in critical health care programs and could have an adverse impact on the overall health and well-being of the low-income, disabled, and uninsured population in our community.

Currently, dental care is excluded from Medicare coverage. Congress has not amended the dental exclusion since 1980, when it made an exception for inpatient hospital services when the dental procedure itself made hospitalization necessary. The low-income population, particularly seniors, cannot afford the out-of-pocket cost of dental care, and poor dental health can result in significant cost to the Medicare program. Dental care is a critical component to overall health and should be included in the Federal Medicaid program for all covered populations.



30. Health Care Funding Within the Medicaid Demonstration 1115 Waiver

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The 2010-2015 1115 Waiver has altered the manner in which counties, public hospitals, and county mental health services are paid under the Medicaid program. As the new Waiver for 2015-2020 is developed, it is critical that support of the county safety net system be maximized through this mechanism.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative and regulatory efforts which would:

1. Support the ability of counties to maximize their funding under any Medicaid Demonstration Waiver, including Coverage Initiatives and delivery system improvement, and direct the funding to counties and public hospitals;
2. Oppose regulations or legislation which would diminish or negatively impact safety net hospital funding mechanisms, such as Certified Public Expenditures;
3. Maximize use of intergovernmental transfers for Managed Care;
4. Advocate that the public hospitals continue to receive the highest maximum amounts through the Delivery System Reform Incentive Pool, and advocate for additional Waiver funding for investment in public hospital delivery systems;
5. Advocate for minimal use of county generated funding for state administrative and service uses;
6. Advocate for county developed programs and public hospitals as providers as the basis for continued implementation of managed-care programs for Medicaid seniors and persons with disabilities;
7. Advocate for an Organized Delivery System of Substance Use Disorder amendment to the 2010-2015 1115 Waiver that would assure counties the ability to effectively manage the delivery system to provide accessible, effective treatment services and the authority to provide the oversight required to ensure high quality, cost effective services through such tools as selective contracting. This model would also give counties better ability to detect and address fraudulent practices. In addition, support the inclusion of the Delivery System change in the 2015-2020 Waiver;
8. Protect access to care to the San Joaquin County Clinics Federally Qualified Health Center Look-A-Likes by ensuring cost-based services;

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30. Health Care Funding Within the Medicaid Demonstration 1115 Waiver

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

9. Support efforts that promote integration of primary care and behavioral health and allow for appropriate payment for such services or visits; and
10. Ensure that Waiver programs do not create additional liabilities or unfunded mandates on county operated services, or on Local Initiative Health Plans.

Background: Medicaid 1115 Waiver payments are traditionally designed to reimburse hospitals that serve a majority of patients who are uninsured, under-insured, low income, or indigent. In recent years, this mechanism has been expanded to encompass many aspects of health care programs that serve low income individuals.

Approximately 75% of the patient base at San Joaquin General Hospital, the County's public hospital, is low-income. Therefore, a significant amount of the County's hospital funding is received through the Medicaid program. Waiver funds are an important and necessary component of hospital financing for the cost of providing health care to the low-income population in San Joaquin County.

The Waiver for 2015-2020 is currently being negotiated by the State. In the most recent Waiver, it will likely not only deal with public hospital funding but also allows for Federal match of county funding for coverage of targeted populations for both medical and mental health care. There are significant concerns that regulatory and/or legislative efforts may be underway, which would limit the available funding, limit any future growth in the Waiver, or impact the ability of counties and their public hospitals and safety net health systems to maximize this funding mechanism.



31. 340B Drug Purchasing Program

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The 340B Program has been a critical factor in reducing the cost of drugs prescribed to patients in San Joaquin County for both patients of San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH) and the County clinics, designated as Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) Look-A-Likes. Inpatient drugs are currently excluded from “best price” calculations which dictate savings that drug manufacturers pass on to Medicaid providers. The addition of inpatient medications would allow eligible providers such as SJGH and Behavioral Health Services to obtain 15-25% discounting on drug pricing through the 340B Drug Purchasing Program.

Legislative Platform:

1. Continue to support the 340B Drug Purchasing Program for entities that serve uninsured and Medicaid populations.
2. Expand the 340B Drug Purchasing Program to include county correctional facilities and behavioral health psychiatric health facility and clinics.
3. Seek legislative and administrative support to include inpatient drugs in the 340B Drug Purchasing Program.
4. Ensure continued access to the 340B Program for FQHC Look-A-Likes.

Background: In 1992, Congress created the 340B drug discount program, which allows certain hospitals and clinics that serve vulnerable populations to purchase outpatient drugs at the Medicaid “best price” from pharmaceutical companies that participate in the Medicaid program. Eligible providers negotiate additional discounts from manufacturers as part of the program, obtaining prices that are approximately 25% lower than those available from group purchasing organizations or other buying arrangements.

This program has provided significant savings to the patients of SJGH for several years. Other County owned and operated facilities and clinics that also serve this population could also benefit from these discounts as they have few other options to leverage large pharmaceutical firms to offer them price relief. Both the Senate and House versions of the Medicare Prescription Drug Bill of 2009 included an exemption from the Medicaid “best price” calculation for inpatient drugs charged to 340B hospitals. With annual expenditures of over \$4 million for inpatient pharmaceuticals, SJGH could possibly reduce drug purchasing costs by over \$500,000 per year.

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32. Shortages of Physicians, Nurses and Ancillary Clinicians

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: San Joaquin County Health Care Services departments continue to experience a significant shortage of physicians, nurses and ancillary clinical and support staff.

Legislative Platform:

1. **Advocate and support legislation and budgetary efforts, which would expand health-related training programs for physicians, nurses and ancillary clinical and support staff.**
2. **Support funding for health training loans and scholarship programs, including reauthorization of the Public Health Services Act as amended by the Nurse Reinvestment Act of 2002, for the purpose of providing funding.**
3. **Support funding for health-training loans and scholarship programs which target Central Valley needs and shortages, including changes in the Graduate Medical Education Programs.**
4. **Support legislation which would provide incentives to encourage and attract health care and public health professionals to practice in California's Central Valley.**

Background: The health care industry continues to face a critical shortage of physicians, registered nurses, including public health nurses, nurse practitioners, and ancillary clinical staff (e.g., radiology, nuclear medicine, microbiology, ultrasound technology, respiratory therapy, physical and occupational therapy, and pharmacy). Shortages also exist for other clinical providers such as licensed clinical social workers and marriage and family therapists. In the past, funding has been provided for the expansion of some training programs. However, additional support to expand training programs, fund loan and scholarship programs, pursue career outreach and development programs, and incentivize location to underserved areas is critical to address these career deficiencies in the health care industry.

All eight San Joaquin Valley counties have Medically Underserved Areas and Populations designations. These counties also experience shortages in dental, mental health, and primary care professionals, as determined by the United States Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professionals. Regionally, the Central Valley experienced greater shortages for all physicians, primary care physicians, and specialty physicians than any other region in the state. Similar patterns can be observed for dentists, mental health practitioners, and the spectrum of allied health professionals.

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33. Exclusion of Psychiatric Health Facility from Institute for Mental Disease

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Behavioral Health Services had operated a 40-bed Psychiatric Health Facility (PHF) for several years that did not qualify for Medicaid payments because it exceeded the Federal 16-bed limit, known as the Institute of Mental Disease Exclusion. The facility reconfigured its bed capacity and the PHF now meets the 16-bed limit, but this size will not be adequate for future needs.

Legislative Platform:

1. **Support legislation or regulatory changes that would exclude the County's psychiatric health facility from the Institute of Mental Disease Exclusion for Medicaid funding and permit the psychiatric health facility to receive Medicaid payments.**
2. **Support legislation or regulations that would allow Medicaid payments for multiple 16-bed facilities owned and operated by the County.**

Background: Federal law prohibits Medicaid payments to those facilities determined to be an Institute for Mental Disease. This type of facility is defined as psychiatric inpatient or residential facility that has more than 16 beds, unless the facility is licensed as an acute psychiatric inpatient facility. The original intent of this law was to avoid Medicaid payments to state hospitals. This limitation severely restricts the development of non-medical alternatives to acute psychiatric inpatient facilities. The County Behavioral Health Services' 40-bed PHF was redesigned and the beds reduced to 16. The PHF now qualifies for Medicaid payment; however, 16 beds will not meet San Joaquin County's future needs. Through the PHF the County offers clinically-based and cost-effective care which provides services similar to an acute psychiatric inpatient facility at approximately 50% of the cost. The eligibility for Medicaid payments to psychiatric health facilities or residential treatment programs for substance abuse, operated by counties would produce savings that could be reinvested in behavioral health community programs.

Health Care Services Agency/Behavioral Health Services

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34. Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: There is an increased demand and need for methamphetamine treatment.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative efforts to increase funding for the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) supports an increase in the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funding specifically targeted to counties heavily impacted by methamphetamine addiction. SJC continues to experience significant increases in the number of individuals seeking treatment for methamphetamine addiction and there is an alarming trend in the misuse of prescription drugs, most often opiates.

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35. Services and Facilities for Veterans

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Long awaited appropriate health care facilities and clinical and mental health services to be provided in French Camp for Central Valley veterans.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation, administrative actions and/or budgetary proposals which would:

1. Advocate for the speedy initiation and completion of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) facilities slated for French Camp.
2. Develop alternate means of providing veterans' health care, behavioral health and related support services to veterans and their families through a joint venture agreement and the appropriate rate structure with the VA Palo Alto Healthcare System, San Joaquin General Hospital and Behavioral Health Services.
3. Allow the Secretary of the VA to enter into partnership agreements with appropriate non-Federal and other Federal entities for the construction of Major Construction Project at French Camp otherwise referred to as the Realignment and Closure of the Livermore Campus/Central Valley.

Background: Within the Livermore Realignment and Closure Project, the top priority should be construction of the Central Valley Outpatient Clinic and Community Living Center in French Camp. Congress appropriated \$55 million in 2010 for Realignment and Closure of the Livermore Campus. The VA purchased 52 acres of land in French Camp for the Central Valley Project with a portion of the 2010 appropriated funds. According to the VA Office of Construction and Facilities Management, all necessary design, development and construction documents for the Project will be completed by the end of calendar year 2015, making it "shovel ready" for execution and funding for 2016. This Project must be included in the category of need described as "Prioritizing Major Construction Projects according to impact on outpatient access." The Livermore Project is one of five projects designated as Major Construction Projects having a significant impact on access. It is critical to the health and safety of Central Valley veterans that the Project receive construction funding in 2016.

Wait times for Central Valley veterans for both clinical and mental health services continue to be a significant concern to San Joaquin County. County health and mental health services continue to treat veterans after hours and on weekends for emergency medical and behavioral health issues due to the obstacles they face accessing services at the Livermore or Stockton VA facilities managed by the VA Palo Alto Health Care System.

Health Care Services Agency/Veteran Services

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35. Services and Facilities for Veterans

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

San Joaquin County's Behavioral Health Services and San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH) are prepared to partner with the VA to ensure timely and quality clinical, specialty, and mental health services to veterans. SJGH was able to finalize an agreement with TriWest for medical services August 12, 2014 as part of the VA's Patient Centered Community Care Program. However, due to the TriWest referral process and interpretation of the VA Choice program, utilization of SJGH services may be limited. The VA Choice program mandates that in order to seek services outside the VA system, a veteran must live 40 miles from any VA facility, whether or not that facility can provide the needed services. Therefore, a veteran from San Joaquin County still must travel to Palo Alto or Livermore if the service needed is not offered in the French Camp VA clinic. This would appear to preclude use of SJGH for a wide variety of inpatient and specialty services, despite the TriWest contract, and may create hardships for veterans in the community.

The County Behavioral Health Services has been unable to contract with TriWest due to the behavioral health payment rates offered by TriWest, which are well below the County's costs and well below California Medicaid payment rates. The County cannot agree to payments that are below its costs. If more realistic rates are not offered, this will preclude the County from participating in the TriWest network for behavioral health services. Regrettably, this exclusion will work to the detriment of veterans who need the service and may not be able to gain timely access to it.

A direct agreement between the VA and the County would mitigate for the behavioral health rates that TriWest is unable to meet and could accelerate the delivery of services through SJGH and County Behavioral Health Services for both medical and behavioral health services immediately enhancing the VA's capacity and capability. Additionally, through a direct agreement with the VA, the County can assist in mitigating some of the lengthy wait times and backlogs currently experienced by the VA and eliminate the hardships for Central Valley veterans who would otherwise have to travel to Livermore or Palo Alto for VA services.



36. Funding for Public Health Emergency Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: To ensure adequate safety and protection of the public, there needs to be a continuation of fair and equitable funding for public health emergency services.

Legislative Platform: Aggressively pursue and support:

1. An increase in Federal funding to prepare for and respond to, and recover from the medical/health consequences of terrorism, disasters, or other public health emergencies;
2. The development of funding formulas that consider proximity of jurisdictions to high-profile targets and that are not based solely on the presence of such targets within jurisdictional boundaries; and,
3. Local flexibility in the administration of the public health emergency services with no fiscal penalties if staff is pulled from categorically-funded programs in order to respond to terrorism, disasters, or other public health emergencies.

Background: The terrorist activity occurring on and after September 11, 2001 identified the need to increase preparedness efforts and local public health jurisdiction response capabilities for dealing with terrorism, including bioterrorism, at the local level. Hurricanes Katrina, Irene and Sandy identified the impact of natural disasters on local, state, and Federal medical/health response capabilities. Pandemic influenza threatens to overwhelm an already fragile medical and public health system. San Joaquin County is at a severe disadvantage in its ability to obtain new funding sources to address these additional public health and safety issues.

Increases in Federal funding are needed to augment local programs to be able to prepare for and respond to all forms of terrorism, natural disasters, and other related public health emergencies. Legislation is needed which would increase prevention and response capabilities, and strengthen the partnerships between Federal, state, and local agencies to effectively identify, prevent, and respond to the medical/health consequences of terrorism, disasters, or other public health emergencies. Funding formulas should consider proximity to high profile, high impact targets; nearby jurisdictions to such targets will likely be severely impacted through the provision of mutual aid to the impacted jurisdiction or by the influx of large numbers of people seeking shelter and/or treatment. Currently, staff within local health jurisdictions is often funded by categorical grants and are perceived to be ineligible for participation in emergency preparedness and response activities. Policies must be flexible to ensure a competent, trained workforce regardless of salary funding stream or program assignment.

Health Care Services Agency/Public Health

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37. Controlling Tuberculosis

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: There is a lack of funds for monitoring, controlling, and treating Tuberculosis.

Legislative Platform: Pursue and support legislation that would increase domestic and international funding for continued monitoring, controlling, and treating Tuberculosis (TB).

Background: TB remains a persistent global health threat, with 6 million cases of active TB and 1.3 million deaths attributed to TB each year worldwide. California continues to report more than 20% of the active TB cases diagnosed in the United States annually. TB programs within health departments play a critical role in treatment, containment, and prevention. Across California, they evaluate 10,000 persons suspected to have TB, and nearly 20,000 contacts of people with TB each year. The rate of TB in San Joaquin County is higher than California due to many factors including the influx of immigrants from Southeast Asia in the late 1970's and 1980's who are now aging, and the high rate of poverty. San Joaquin County also has more cases in children less than 5 years of age, indicating recent transmission. In 2013, 2.7% of active TB cases in California were in children under 5 years; in San Joaquin County, 2013, 9.3% of all reported TB cases were in children less than 5 years of age. To stop the spread of TB, public health departments oversee identification of active, infectious TB cases, investigation of contacts, and ensure adequate treatment of TB disease which takes up to nine months of daily visits for drug susceptible TB and 18 months or longer for drug resistant TB.

The incidence of active TB disease will not decrease substantially until emphasis is placed on treating TB infection. Approximately 2 million Californians are infected with TB, and treatment is essential to prevent those infections from becoming active and spreading to others. Support is needed for all aspects of TB control, including improved immigrant evaluation on arrival to the United States and outbreak investigation. Further, support for a system of easily notifying TB control counterparts from where immigrant TB cases come, in order for them to follow-up with case finding or contact tracing and treatment of latent TB infection in those home communities will greatly help in controlling TB here and internationally.

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38. Elder Justice and Adult Protective Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Federal funding is critically needed for support of the Elder Justice Act, in particular, funding for Adult Protective Services.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would increase funding for the Elder Justice Act, and increase funding for Adult Protective Services.

Background: Elder Justice Act of 2010 provides authority to implement a comprehensive national strategy to address elder abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Four years later, no system has been developed to coordinate elder abuse prevention, response, and/or assistance activities. Although local Area Agencies on Aging (AAA's) provide assistance and referrals to services to prevent elder abuse, there is no specific funding appropriated at the Federal level for providing these services locally. When EJA was enacted, it authorized \$777 million in Federal funding; however, only \$11.9 million was appropriated to states. Increased appropriation of Federal funds is needed so that funding can be made available to states for AAA's and Social Service Agencies to provide Elder Abuse Prevention, Adult Protective Services, and other needed services to help the most vulnerable senior population live safely in the community.

Human Services Agency

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39. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program is threatened, while the demand for services continues to increase.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would increase or maintain funding for Low Income Home Energy Program.

Background: Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program is an efficient and highly effective program that delivers critical short-term seasonal aid to the most vulnerable community members, including low-income families and the elderly, many of whom are on fixed-incomes. These once-per-year utility payments serve as “bridges,” making it possible to avoid utility shutoffs so that these households do not have to make the difficult choice between paying for their home energy bills, versus paying for essentials, such as food and medicine.

As a result of the Great Recession of 2007, rising unemployment has driven record numbers of Americans, many for the first time, to seek help from this program. A reduction in funding would impact the most vulnerable households within San Joaquin County (SJC), including the elderly, disabled, or at-risk pre-school children. If funding is maintained at current levels, LIHEAP is estimated to serve over 6,500 households in SJC. However, if funding is cut, then many households needing the service would go unserved.

Human Services Agency

CONTACT: Michael Miller, Director; mimiller@sjgov.org; 209.468.1650



40. Child Welfare Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: States and counties have not been provided with adequate funding to be able to meet the Federal outcomes aimed at protecting children from abuse and neglect.

Legislative Platform:

1. **Strongly advocate support of protecting existing funding levels while seeking adequate funding levels for mandated child welfare services.**
2. **Oppose budgetary proposals which would result in further reductions in funding for mandated child welfare services.**
3. **Strongly oppose legislation or budgetary proposals which include new child welfare services mandates without adequate funding.**
4. **Support legislation which would provide counties the resources needed in meeting mandated Child Welfare Services Outcome goals.**

Background: The State of California is under a Performance Improvement Plan with the Federal Department of Health and Human Services. California's 58 counties are all under System Improvement Plans with the California Department of Social Services. These plans focus heavily on the Federal outcomes which are: 1) Children first and foremost are protected from abuse and neglect; 2) Children are safely maintained in their homes whenever possible and appropriate; 3) Children have permanency and stability in their living situations, without increasing re-entry into foster care; 4) The family relationships and connections of children served by Child Welfare Services will be preserved; 5) Children receive services adequate to their physical, emotional, and mental health needs; 6) Children receive services appropriate to their educational needs; 7) Families have the enhanced capacity to provide for their children's needs; and 8) Youth emancipating from foster care are prepared to transition to adulthood. In order for the Federal mandated outcomes for children and families to be met, County government needs adequate resources to affect change.

Current funding levels do not adequately support these mandated services aimed at protecting children from abuse and neglect, providing family maintenance and reunification services, providing permanent child placement services (including long-term foster care, guardianship, and adoptions), and emancipation from foster care.

Human Services Agency

CONTACT: Michael Miller, Director; mimiller@sjgov.org; 209.468.1650



41. Retired and Senior Volunteer Program

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) continues to face reduced funding for critical volunteer services which support a variety of County and non-profit agencies and provide services to the community. A reduction in the number of available volunteers for County programs and community organizations, threatens the potential elimination of the RSVP Program.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would maintain or increase funding for the Corporation for National and Community Services (CNCS) programs, including the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program.

Background: On March 4, 2014, President Obama released his Federal Fiscal Year 2015 budget, which included proposed funding for CNCS and its programs at \$1.05 billion. Although this funding level is an increase from the previous funding year, the increase does not restore the funding to the 2011 level. In 2011, reductions to CNCS programs impacted local senior volunteer service levels and eliminated approximately 175 volunteers in San Joaquin County.

In addition, the proposal included a restructuring of RSVP, moving current RSVP funds to another program. This proposal would represent a 66% reduction potentially resulting in at least two-thirds of RSVP programs being eliminated in 2015.

Millions of Americans and thousands of local non-profit organizations will lose services and non-profits will be left without a viable resource to maintain the critical services they provide. Communities face increasing needs; the shift and loss of RSVP funding and volunteers will have a negative impact on local organizations' ability to sustain services to the neediest populations.

In 2012, there were 296,000 RSVP volunteers, a decrease of over 100,000 volunteers from the 2010 level of engagement when RSVP received 20% cuts to budgets. By cutting another 66%, RSVP is estimated to lose another 195,000 volunteers. An estimated 40.9 million hours of volunteer services to children, veterans, disaster response and many other activities provided to non-profits will be lost. This would reduce the level of service value by \$906 million (based on value of volunteer service in 2014 by Independent Sector). This change would be devastating to the 65,000 community organizations that collaborate with RSVP.

Human Services Agency

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42. Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: An extension of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families beyond the current September 30, 2015 expiration date is necessary to ensure families in need receive critical safety net services.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or regulatory reform which would allow: 1) State welfare to work programs not funded through TANF to be excluded from the Federal Work Participation Rate (WPR); 2) Partial participation credit toward the Federal WPR; 3) Increased flexibility in counting and documenting the WPR; and, 4) Broader definition of exceptions from participation such as for temporarily disabled individuals.

Background: In August 1996, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (Public Law 104-193) became law. Title I of PL 104-193 established Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to provide a welfare-to-work program nationwide. California's implementation of this welfare to work program is known as California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs). Congress has extended TANF's original expiration date of September 30, 2002 on numerous occasions with the current extension scheduled to expire on September 30, 2015.

Human Services Agency

CONTACT: Michael Miller, Director; mimiller@sjgov.org; 209.468.1650



43. Community Services Block Grant

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: A 50% cut has been proposed in past years for the Federal Community Services Block Grant (CSBG). The remaining 50% in funding is currently proposed to be competitively bid, rather than allocated as done in past funding years. Both proposals would have a direct impact on the availability of services to low-income community members and families served by the San Joaquin County Human Services Agency.

Legislative Platform:

1. **Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would maintain or increase CSBG funding for safety net services provided by County Community Centers.**
2. **Oppose legislation or budgetary proposals which would reduce CSBG funding or that would competitively bid the funding.**

Background: Reduction in CSBG funding would have serious consequences to San Joaquin County and its low-income residents. In 2013, CSBG funding for San Joaquin County covered approximately 66% (\$894,824) of the total operating costs for the County's eight (8) Community Centers. This potential reduction in CSBG funding would have a critical impact on community-based services provided to the County's low-income population; services would need to be drastically curtailed or no longer available.

The eight (8) Community Centers provide vital community-based services to low-income residents of San Joaquin County. Some of the important initiatives that serve low-wage earners, their families, and retirees include, but are not limited to: transportation to medical appointments; job training; providing healthy and nutritious meals; receiving referrals to other services; and providing education and support to the most at-risk families. In addition, the Community Centers provide: emergency food and clothing assistance; senior, adult and youth programs and services; information and referral assistance, and much more.

During the last three years, County Community Centers have seen a greater number of residents who have never needed services before. Without CSBG, San Joaquin County's ability to respond to emerging needs would be significantly reduced. CSBG-funded programs provide multiple benefits as they work to employ individuals, who in turn pay taxes, prevent expensive emergency shelter placements, reduce unemployment and the need for welfare services, which provides savings to taxpayers in the long-run.

Human Services Agency

CONTACT: Michael Miller, Director; mimiller@sjgov.org; 209.468.1650



44. Race to the Top Funding for Children from Prenatal Stage to Age Five

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The impact of reductions to First 5 funding would negatively impact local services to children prenatal to age five.

Legislative Platform:

1. **Oppose legislation, regulations, and/or initiatives which would adversely impact local First 5 Commissions as it relates to funding, services, and programs (including the opposition of any legislation that increased the tobacco tax but does not contain language to replace any funds lost to the Children and Families Act/Trust fund for local services as currently funded by state Proposition 10). This also includes any redirection of Race to the Top local funds and the provision to hold harmless the County in the event another Federal tax on tobacco should occur.**
2. **Ensure continued support and effective delivery of Federal services for vulnerable children prenatal to age five in the areas of health, early childhood education, and child safety.**

Background: First 5 San Joaquin is one of seventeen local consortia participating in the Federal Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge grant received by California. The funding is being used to raise the quality of local child care within the County. First 5 San Joaquin was awarded a grant of \$1.7 million in late December 2011 and received an additional \$700,000 beginning July 2013 for a total of \$2.4 million through December 2015. Local First 5 funds were utilized to leverage the Federal resources.

Human Services Agency

CONTACT: Michael Miller, Director; mimiller@sjgov.org; 209.468.1650



45. Older Americans Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Federal funding for critical Older Americans Act programs is not made available to Local Area Agencies on Aging in the absence of a State Budget, and there is no Federal funding dedicated to supporting the prevention, investigation or prosecution of elder abuse. Although the Act is considered mandated, the funding is discretionary with no minimum level of Federal funding dedicated to support its programs. Legislation is needed to require full funding of the Federally-mandated program.

Legislative Platform:

- 1. Support legislation or administrative rules which would require state governments to pass-through Federal Older Americans Act funding to Local Area Agencies on Aging in the absence of a State Budget.**
- 2. Support legislation or regulatory changes which would fully fund mandated Older American Act programs provided by the states and counties.**

Background: Congress passed the Older Americans Act (OAA) in 1965. The purpose of the OAA was to serve elderly persons with the greatest social and economic need, giving particular attention to low-income minority individuals and providing services and programs that assist them in maintaining their independence as well as their dignity. OAA is considered to be the major vehicle for the organization and delivery of social and nutritional services to this group and its caregivers. Unfortunately, in the absence of a State Budget, the state does not provide Federal OAA funds for the continuation of OAA services provided by Local Area Agencies on Aging. If County funds are not provided to continue OAA programs during the absence of a State Budget, vital services to the vulnerable senior population would be discontinued. While counties are provided the funds upon the passage of a State Budget, the holding of OAA Federal funding to Local Area Agencies on Aging places an unnecessary burden on counties to either fund the continuation of services or discontinue the vital services.

As the number of older Americans continues to grow, so is the problem of elder abuse, neglect and exploitation. This, often invisible treatment, is among the gravest issues facing millions of American families.

Human Services Agency

CONTACT: Michael Miller, Director; mimiller@sjgov.org; 209.468.1650



46. Commercially Sexually Exploited Children

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Traffickers are known to target youth because of their unique vulnerabilities and accessibility. The children who fall prey to traffickers frequently have prior involvement with child sexual abuse (70%-90%). Treating Commercially Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) as victims of child abuse instead of putting them in the juvenile justice courts, affords the State child welfare agency an opportunity to provide support services to this uniquely vulnerable population.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals that would foster multi-system responses for specialized placements, resources, and protective services to support the needs of the CSEC.

Background: CSEC is defined as the sexual abuse of a minor primarily, or entirely, for economic reasons, and is of significant concern to the child welfare system. Currently, CSEC victims are being identified by various agencies within the community; however, there is a lack of specialized placements, resources, and protective services in place to support their needs. CSEC is a complex problem that requires a multi-system response working collaboratively to address the issue at all levels.

This is a global industry and one of the world's most profitable criminal activities. Within the United States, California has emerged as a magnet for sex trafficking of children. The FBI has identified San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego as three of the nation's high intensity child prostitution areas. San Joaquin County's proximity to San Francisco, I-5 and Hwy 99 make it a hub for traffickers to recruit, use, and transport CSEC youth along the track as it is referred by traffickers. San Joaquin County recognizes that there is a limited amount of data to identify the prevalence of CSEC within the community.

The issue of CSEC remains and is one that local services and systems frequently encounter. The creation of evidence-based interventions and practices that promote positive outcomes specifically targeted to this population's needs is required. Traffickers prey on children and youth with low self-esteem and minimal social support which is prevalent among foster youth, homeless youth, and runaways. Traffickers recruit in public places, youth shelters, schools, group homes, and the internet. Based on these factors, there is a need for increased public awareness and service provider/first responder education. There is more awareness about females being exploited, however, under-identification of males and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and questioning youth are also being victimized. The development of screening and/or assessment tools, intake by first responders, and outreach will also be necessary.

Human Services Agency

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47. First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The County currently has a Mobile Data Communications system will reach its end-of-life in 2015.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation, budgetary, and/or funding proposals that would facilitate the replacement cost of implementing the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet).

Background: H.R. 3630, the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012, allocated the D-Block Spectrum to public safety and establishes the FirstNet to manage the build out of a nationwide public safety broadband network. H.R. 3630 establishes a \$7 billion grant program to fund the build out; an additional \$135 million grant program to assist state and local planning and implementation; \$115 million for Next Generation 9-1-1, and the giveback of T-Band public safety spectrum between 470 and 512 MHz. Pursuant to the Act, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) is charged with implementing the grant program to assist state and local governments in planning for a single, nationwide interoperable public safety broadband network (PSBN). NTIA intends to use the input received via Requests for Information (RFI) for the development of programmatic requirements to govern the state and local planning grants program. This program is consistent with the goals established by the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Emergency Communications for device interoperability and network security for the critical information network.

The County, in partnership with all public safety agencies within San Joaquin County region, have completed an analysis identifying the need and appropriate options for replacement of the County's existing mobile data system. The proposed FirstNet broadband network has been identified as a viable option for the replacement of the County's aging mobile data system.

Information Systems Division

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48. Help America Vote Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: States and counties throughout the United States are now looking to replace their aging voting systems. Current systems are beyond their end-of-life and maintenance, with replacements parts often unavailable, thereby requiring the costly replacement of voting systems.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation, budgetary, and/or funding proposals that would facilitate the replacement of aging voting systems for improved public access.

Background: On October 29, 2002 Congress passed the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) to make sweeping reforms to the nation's voting process. Through HAVA, California was allocated approximately \$200 million to improve its voting systems and enhance voter access. San Joaquin County purchased what was then, a state-of-the-art voting system, which allowed visually impaired voters as well as others to vote electronically.

The County, the State of California, as well as other states and counties across the United States, are all suffering from the same issue. Voting equipment currently in use, is well beyond its end-of-life and maintenance, with parts no longer available for maintenance of these systems. The County is requesting the allocation of Federal funding to states and counties to purchase commercial, off-the-shelf voting systems.

Information Systems Division

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49. E-Rate Funding for Libraries

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Continued reductions in E-Rate funding to schools and libraries would impair the library's ability to continue to provide the public with up-to-date technology.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative and administrative efforts and/or budgetary proposals which would maintain the current level of E-Rate Program funding to libraries, raise the funding cap, and continue simplification of the application and distribution process, while opposing efforts to reduce funding for the Program.

Background: E-Rate is the commonly used name for the Schools and Libraries Program of the Universal Service Fund, authorized as part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The E-Rate Program provides discounts to assist most schools and libraries in the United States to obtain affordable telecommunications and Internet access. Funded at \$2.25 billion annually, the E-Rate Program provides funding under four categories of service: telecommunications services, Internet access, internal connections, and basic maintenance of internal connections. E-Rate discounts for support depend on the level of poverty and the urban/rural status of the population served and range from 20% to 90% of the costs of eligible services, with the deepest discounts going to those communities with the greatest need based upon the local eligibility levels for participation in the National School Lunch Program.

The E-Rate Program has played a pivotal role in helping libraries connect their users to the Internet. More than 95% of the nation's libraries offer Internet access to the public, compared to 1996, when 28% of the library systems offered public access to the Internet in at least one branch. Without the E-Rate Program, libraries would not have access to critical resources such as online job information, government information and educational resources. As technologies evolve and budgets remain tight, libraries depend more and more on E-Rate discounts, and increased funding will be required in the future to meet library needs.

Library Services

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50. Transportation Funding

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: County transportation financing needs exceed existing and foreseeable revenues, and additional funding is required to respond to the significantly growing transportation needs.

Legislative Platform: Advocate in support of a sustainable long-term solution to ensure the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund.

Background: Local jurisdictions, cities, and counties have the sole responsibility of operating and managing over 80% of the maintained road miles in California. The local or secondary road network is a critical component to a seamless transportation system.

For the past 50 years, surface transportation programs have been funded by the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) (as opposed to the Treasury general fund). The primary revenue source for the HTF is the 18.4 cent per gallon tax on gasoline and a 24.4 cent per gallon tax on diesel fuel. Annually, California receives a share of these funds through the Federal transportation program (currently MAP-21), which authorizes \$101.3 billion for highways, transit, and transportation safety projects nationwide for 2013 through 2014. For most of its history, the HTF has collected more revenue than had been expended. This situation has changed in the last few years. Most recently, an infusion of approximately \$10.8 billion from the U.S. Treasury into the HTF was required to ensure solvency of the HTF through May 2015.

Recommendation: Raising and indexing the Federal Gasoline Tax; implementation of a user fee, such as Vehicle Miles Traveled or other fees that more accurately charges motorists for their use of the transportation system; and assessment on alternative fuel vehicles.

Public Works

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51. Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: MAP-21 will expire on May 31, 2015.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support for continued reauthorization of MAP-21 or a new Federal transportation bill which would include adequate funding and ensure that California receives a fair share of its contributions to the Highway Trust Fund.

Background: MAP-21, signed by President Obama on June 29, 2012, authorized an investment of approximately \$101.3 billion for Federal highway, transit, and safety projects over a two-year period through September 30, 2014. The legislation included an amendment to transfer \$18.8 billion from the General Fund and \$2.4 billion from the Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund to restore the Highway Trust Fund balance in order to ensure the solvency of the Highway Account of the Trust Fund for the remainder of MAP-21. These infusions proved to be insufficient, and Congress had to pass another funding amendment of \$10.8 billion from the General Fund to replenish the Highway Trust Fund through May 2015. This was subsequently signed by the President in August 2014. The Senate and the Administration have both put forth reauthorization plans, however the House has not. With the Republicans taking control of both houses in 2015, they have stated that passage of a new transportation bill is one of their top priorities.

Objectives for reauthorization of MAP-21, or a new transportation bill, should be aimed at providing for the most cost-effective use of Federal transportation revenues to preserve and enhance the nation's transportation system while ensuring California receives a fair-share contribution from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. In addition, new transportation legislation should include, as a basic objective, an increase in funding and direct subventions to local agencies for safety improvements and maintenance on local roadways. The new legislation should provide a more streamlined and flexible approach to allocating Federal funds for highway, transit, local road, and bicycle/pedestrian improvements based on need, and by reducing the number of core programs to smaller flexible programs. Due to congestion on the State Highway System, the local Federal aid network of roads is experiencing increased traffic, and is functioning as secondary highways. A safety and maintenance component similar to State Highway Operation and Protection is required for local agencies to address current and future transportation capacity and maintenance needs. The revision of Federal regulations to emphasize the need for roadway infrastructure safety and maintenance funding remains a high priority.

San Joaquin County supports the reauthorization of MAP-21, or a new transportation bill, that would build upon successes of SAFETEA-LU, and focus on the following priorities: 1) Protect and enhance transportation revenues and expenditures; 2) Protect previous and future investments via system

Public Works

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51. Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

maintenance and preservation; 3) Increase safety on existing transportation systems; 4) Improve environmental stewardship and address climate change concerns; 5) Streamline the regulatory and project delivery process; and 6) Increase state, regional, and local agency flexibility.



52. Local Road and Bridge Maintenance Backlog

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: County transportation financing needs exceed existing and foreseeable revenues, requiring additional funding to respond to significant growth in transportation needs.

Legislative Platform/Project Appropriations Requests: Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budget appropriations that would serve to address/provide funding for the backlog of local road and bridge maintenance projects.

Background: Currently in San Joaquin County, the backlog of deferred road maintenance includes an estimated:

- \$209 million in pavement maintenance;
- \$230 million in bridge maintenance; and
- \$229 million in essential components (signs, signals, sidewalks, storm drains etc.)

This shortfall reflects funds needed in order to maintain the current local roads and bridges in good condition. The shortfall does not include system expansions such as those required to address existing congestion or population growth. Continued delay of this work will result in further declining road conditions and increasing the County's roadway maintenance backlog.

(Project Literature Available)

Public Works

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53. Clean Water Act: EPA Rule Making, Navigable Waters

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: The final version of the guidance regarding identification of waters protected by the Clean Water Act expands Federal Clean Water Act jurisdiction over tributaries, including canals, culverts and ditches. Furthermore, there is a concern that the administration may seek to issue the Final Guidance, in effect creating a de facto rule, bypassing the formal rulemaking process and immediately creating additional project-related mitigation and permit costs.

Legislative Platform:

- 1. Oppose legislative and/or administrative efforts, including the issuance of guidance or a formal rulemaking, to broaden the application of the Clean Water Act to include small isolated wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent streams, and other marginal waters that are not directly adjacent to "navigable waters."**
- 2. Support legislative efforts to bar the Environmental Protection Agency and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers from finalizing the proposed guidance described in the notice of availability and request for comments entitled "EPA and Army Corps of Engineers Guidance Regarding Identification of Waters Protected by the Clean Water Act."**

Background: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (EPA and USACE) jointly released a proposed rule to clarify protection under the Clean Water Act for streams and wetlands that form the foundation of the nation's water resources. The proposed rule was published in the *Federal Register* on April 21, 2014, and the public comment period closed on October 20, 2014. Determining Clean Water Act protection for streams and wetlands became confusing and complex following Supreme Court decisions in 2001 and 2006. The proposed rulemaking seeks to describe how the EPA and Corps will identify waters subject to jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and implement the U.S. Supreme Court's decisions in *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (SWANCC)* and *Rapanos v. United States* concerning the extent of waters covered by the Act.

In the process of Proposed Rule Making, the final version of the CWA guidance document submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review on February 21, 2012, showed that the EPA and USACE proposed rules, if adopted, would expand Federal CWA jurisdiction over tributaries, including canals, culverts and ditches. Specifically, the guidance seeks to advance a broad interpretation of Justice Anthony Kennedy's opinion in *Rapanos, et al. v. United States*, which held that waters sharing a "significant nexus" with jurisdictional waters can also be subject to CWA regulation. At this point, no action is expected on the Final Guidance until after the start of the 2015 Congressional session.

Public Works

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53. Clean Water Act: EPA Rule Making, Navigable Waters

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

The concern is that the administration may seek to issue the Final Guidance, in effect creating a de facto rule, bypassing the formal rulemaking process and immediately creating additional project-related mitigation and permit costs.

In drafting the original Clean Water Act, Congress clearly recognized that not all waters should be subject to Clean Water Act jurisdiction. Congress distinguished between water bodies that are "jurisdictional" and those that are not by limiting the Act's authority to "navigable waters." By definition, any move away from "navigable waters" to some broader definition could include virtually any wetlands, irrigation canals, roadside ditches, ephemeral pools, and other non-navigable waterways.

The potential implications of the Final Proposed Rule Making could be significant as the Clean Water Act affects many aspects of public and private operations in San Joaquin County. Farming practices could be significantly impacted in attempting to improve marginal range land to irrigated pasture. For example, roadside or private irrigation ditches (some are jurisdictional, but many are not) could all become jurisdictional under the Proposed Rule. Many routine but vital maintenance operations in small stream channels, dry washes and man-made water conveyances could be subjected to costly and time-consuming permitting processes, even though such operations have no real effect on water quality. As a consequence, residents could see their water and power rates increase with no improvement in reliability, and little or no enhancement of the environment.

In addition, California faces a major challenge in meeting the water and power needs of a growing population, while ensuring the vitality of its environmental resources. Adoption and issuance of the Final Rule could make that task much more difficult.

Other potential impacts include the County's operations and maintenance of critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and utilities, which are often located in close proximity and/or drain in to ditches or channels. Any expansion of the definition could add significant time and expense to these maintenance efforts.



54. Coordination of State and Federal Levee Infrastructure Inspection Efforts

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Levee inspections by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are not coordinated with state and local maintaining agencies resulting in redundancy and inefficiencies in the inspection process.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative, regulatory, and/or administrative processes which would improve coordination between Federal and State levee inspection programs to eliminate redundancies and accelerate correction of problems by requiring: 1) Joint Federal and state local inspections; 2) Consistent inspection criteria to be applied; and 3) Recognition of reasonable time requirements needed to complete the desired correction work.

Background: Levees are repeatedly inspected by Federal, state, and local maintenance agencies at various times utilizing diverse standards. The absence of coordination between inspection agencies often results in inefficiencies in the inspection process. Furthermore, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the state have different standards for vegetation, encroachments, system-wide treatments, and reporting. When corrections are completed by local maintenance agencies, the corrections are recognized by the State and USACE months after the work is completed, which can result in the temporary loss of funding eligibility. Coordinated levee inspection efforts would reduce costs associated with responding to inspection reports and would likely reduce overall levee maintenance costs.

Public Works

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55. Invasive Weeds

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Issue: Invasive weeds choke Delta waterways and impede flow causing degradation of water quality and quantity in channels and canals which impacts irrigation and at times completely stifles the ability to divert water at all. Large mats of water hyacinth are also extremely good breeding grounds and hiding places for mosquitoes, which has challenged local mosquito and vector control agencies to control the spread of the West Nile Virus, which is potentially deadly when contracted through mosquito bites. At times water hyacinth mats impede night time navigation of water-ways and create dangerous situations for large barges and ships trying to access the Port of Stockton. The spread of the giant reed in local waterways has also challenged levee maintenance agencies to keep channels from being clogged and choked during times of floods.

Legislative Platform: Advocate and support increased funding for research and the development and implementation of a long-term invasive weeds management strategy.

Background: San Joaquin County continues to advocate for a comprehensive long-term strategy for eradication of invasive weeds. Invasive aquatic weeds such as submerged Brazilian waterweed (*Egeria densa*), floating water hyacinth (*Eichhorcia crassipes*) and emergent giant reed (*Arundo donax*), are a few of the most prolific and damaging invasive plant species in the Delta.

The California Department of Boating and Waterways has limited resources and permissions to control and eliminate the threat of these invasive aquatic weeds. In recent years, water hyacinth mats occupied several miles of channels and canals and in some cases from bank to bank, literally choking off access to irrigation. Currently, herbicides are applied at key times of the year under strict conditions from state and Federal regulators.

Cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Boating and Waterways, and other regulatory agencies have been focused mainly on permitted spraying programs throughout the Delta. Recent inclusion of USDA and National Aeronautics Space Administration researchers has been crucial to developing a science-based, comprehensive management approach to integrated pest and invasive weed management. Efforts to implement these strategies must be increased and include additional coordination across multiple jurisdictions and disciplines, local governments, state and Federal regulatory agencies and local stakeholders, culminating in a sustainable, long-term and fundable integrated pest and invasive weed management strategy.

Public Works

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R-12-278: Resolution Adopting A Position of Opposition to the State’s Draft Bay Delta Conservation Plan Proposal to Construct a Major Isolated Water Conveyance System in the Delta, and Adopting a Statement of Principles Regarding the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Adopted: July 24, 2012

APPENDICES

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

RESOLUTION

R-12- 278

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING A POSITION OF OPPOSITION TO THE STATE'S DRAFT
BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN PROPOSAL TO CONSTRUCT A MAJOR
ISOLATED WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEM IN THE DELTA, AND
ADOPTING A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE
BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN**

WHEREAS, the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) process has produced a draft BDCP which is inconsistent with the best interests of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) within the County of San Joaquin; and,

WHEREAS, the present draft of the BDCP is inconsistent with the co-equal goals of the Delta Reform Act and the policy of the State to reduce reliance on the Delta for future California water needs; and,

WHEREAS, the present draft of the BDCP is destructive to the economy, habitat, water rights, water quality, land use governance, and way of life in the County of San Joaquin and the Delta; and,

WHEREAS, the proposed new course of the BDCP as outlined by the State of California (“State and Federal Principals Joint Recommendations Regarding Key Elements of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan”, as presented by Dr. Jerry Meral, Deputy Secretary of the State Natural Resources Agency on July 16, 2012), does not rectify that inconsistency; and,

WHEREAS the process whereby the BDCP is being developed is governmentally, economically, and scientifically flawed and deficient;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board of Supervisors:

Consistent with the San Joaquin County’s Board-adopted Principles and Policies regarding the Delta and its continued commitment to collaborate with the State and Federal governments and other appropriate agencies in developing regional water supply solutions, and in light of the proposals contained in the Draft Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) and the revised BDCP reported by the Department of Natural Resources on June 26, 2012, to construct a major isolated water conveyance system (9,000 cubic feet per second) in the Delta, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors hereby declares opposition to the current draft BDCP and to the revised BDCP as reported by the Department of Natural Resources. Furthermore, the County hereby submits the following Principles relative to a BDCP. These Principles are to be



APPENDIX A (continued)

R-12-278: Resolution Adopting A Position of Opposition to the State's Draft Bay Delta Conservation Plan Proposal to Construct a Major Isolated Water Conveyance System in the Delta, and Adopting a Statement of Principles Regarding the Bay Delta Conservation Plan **Adopted: July 24, 2012**

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considered a package (A-L are not individual stand-alone items); this umbrella set of Principles is essential to the 'sustainability and enhancement' of the Delta and required to gain the support from the County of San Joaquin.

1. Opposes the draft BDCP and the proposed revision of the BDCP as outlined by the State of California; and
2. Adopts the following Statement of Principles regarding the BDCP:
 - A. San Joaquin County seeks full, fair, and effective participation in the BDCP development and implementation process. San Joaquin County must be a voting member of a governance body developing, approving and implementing the BDCP.
 - B. Consistent with conclusions and recommendations in the Delta Protection Commission's peer reviewed and adopted Economic Sustainability Plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (January 2012), San Joaquin County maintains that through-Delta conveyance is currently the only viable alternative in meeting the co-equal goals of water supply reliability and ecosystem restoration in the Delta.
 - C. Through-Delta flow standards (including quantity and quality) shall be established based on peer-reviewed best science and made legally enforceable before the adoption of the BDCP. Mitigation for in-Delta flow reductions and adverse water quality impacts due to export operations shall be included in the BDCP and shall not compromise area of origin protections or senior water rights.
 - D. All reasonable Delta management alternatives that reflect the entire spectrum of options available to meet the co-equal goals established by the Delta Reform Act, and which reduce reliance on the Delta as a water resource for areas outside the Delta in accordance with the policy of the State of California, shall be included in the BDCP analysis and shall be subjected to a peer-reviewed "cost-benefit" analysis. The DWR handbook shall be used for such analyses (see http://www.water.ca.gov/pubs/planning/economic_analysis_guidebook/econguidebook.pdf).
 - E. All BDCP proposals and actions, and BDCP implementation, shall preserve, protect, and enhance the Delta economy and agriculture, and there shall be complete financial mitigation of all direct and indirect negative impacts on the Delta economy and agriculture caused by any and all BDCP actions and implementations.



APPENDIX A (continued)

R-12-278: Resolution Adopting A Position of Opposition to the State's Draft Bay Delta Conservation Plan Proposal to Construct a Major Isolated Water Conveyance System in the Delta, and Adopting a Statement of Principles Regarding the Bay Delta Conservation Plan **Adopted: July 24, 2012**

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- F. Water storage projects, including groundwater storage and storage projects associated with water reuse projects, providing for the development of five-million acre-feet of new stored water shall be constructed and fully developed as part of the BDCP.
- G. All pending San Joaquin County water rights and water resource projects shall be perfected and/or built before implementation of the BDCP.
- H. Flood control and levee maintenance programs and projects in San Joaquin County shall be included in the BDCP, in a manner satisfactory to the County, as a prerequisite to the issuance of any permits under the BDCP.
- I. Adequate funding for the projects and studies in San Joaquin County must be addressed and provided through the BDCP process (Attachment 1 – Preliminary San Joaquin County Project List).
- J. BDCP must be consistent with locally developed Habitat Conservation Plans/Natural Communities Conservation Plans (HCP/NCCPs). If conflicts exist between locally developed HCP/NCCPs and the BDCP, the BDCP staff must work collaboratively with local HCP/NCCP staffs to resolve the conflicts. BDCP must not interfere with local HCP/NCCPs' ability to attain their habitat target goals or objectives. When conflicts arise the local HCP/NCCPs will take priority for the resolution of the conflict as long as it does not undermine the BDCP overall habitat goal. Additionally, acquisitions of lands within the jurisdiction of the local HCP/NCCP plan area will be coordinated (and potentially directed) with the local plan staff. BDCP shall not invoke eminent domain authority for restoration or mitigation land within San Joaquin County.
- K. BDCP must be subject to the full extent of state and federal environmental review. San Joaquin County cannot support any streamlining or exemptions from either the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).
- L. BDCP must recognize the linkage between the Delta and the terrestrial lands (habitat and agricultural), and recognize that any project that emerges from the BDCP could impact the entire Bay-Delta estuary, not just the immediate Delta area in which the project is located. The environmental analysis of the project(s) must examine for potential impacts throughout the entire estuary, including, but not limited to, impacts on flow from the Delta, water quality, aquatic/terrestrial species, habitat and the agricultural economy of San Joaquin County within the estuary.



APPENDIX A (continued)

R-12-278: Resolution Adopting A Position of Opposition to the State's Draft Bay Delta Conservation Plan Proposal to Construct a Major Isolated Water Conveyance System in the Delta, and Adopting a Statement of Principles Regarding the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Adopted: July 24, 2012

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PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7-24-12 by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: **Villapudua, Vogel, Ruhstaller, Ornellas, Bestolarides**

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **None**

ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California


STEVE J. BESTOLARIDES, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin,
State of California

By 
Deputy Clerk



OPPOSE BDCP PROPOSAL-RESO.DOCX



APPENDIX A (Attachment 1)

R-12-278: Resolution Adopting A Position of Opposition to the State's Draft Bay Delta Conservation Plan Proposal to Construct a Major Isolated Water Conveyance System in the Delta, and Adoption a Statement of Principles Regarding the Bay Delta Conservation Plan Adopted: July 24, 2012

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San Joaquin County



Principles Regarding the Bay Delta Conservation Plan

(July 24, 2012)

Attachment 1

Preliminary San Joaquin County Project List

- A. Flood Gates along the "Western Front" of the Stockton Metropolitan Area – Installation of flood gates to prevent flows backing up into sloughs/canals to the east during water events in the Delta. Would provide increased flood protection to urban areas along the westerly portion of the Stockton Metropolitan area by relieving flood pressure on upstream levees. Gates would be installed at the mouths of sloughs and canals, including the Smith Canal, Five Mile Slough and Fourteen Mile Slough.
- B. Improvements to Existing Levees along the "Western Front" –Completion of the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study and Improvement of existing levees along the western boundary of the Stockton Metropolitan area to prevent flooding of urban areas from high Delta waters. Would provide a minimum 200-year level protection for the area. Also, would include ecosystem enhancements and recreational improvements.
- C. San Joaquin County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan – Implementation of projects identified in San Joaquin County's adopted IRWMP.
- D. BDCP Impact Studies – Studies related to various impacts of the BDCP on San Joaquin County, including but not limited to economic, social, and environmental impacts.



R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley
 Adopted: November 20, 2012

APPENDICES

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
 OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

R-12- 332

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE JOINT PROJECT LIST OF THE TWELVE COUNTY WATER WORK GROUP CONSISTING OF THE COUNTIES REPRESENTED BY THE DELTA COUNTIES COALITION AND THE CALIFORNIA PARTNERSHIP FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY

WHEREAS, the Delta Counties Coalition (DCC) and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley (Partnership) together represent 12 Counties encompassing the majority of the San Joaquin Valley and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) regions and include the Counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, Contra Costa, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo, and San Joaquin; and,

WHEREAS, the 12 Counties of the DCC and the Partnership represent the issues and interests of the people who live, work, recreate and perhaps best understand the tremendous resources the San Joaquin Valley and Delta regions possess; and,

WHEREAS, the DCC and Partnership Counties had previously come to an agreement on the "Resolution of Counties Within the San Joaquin Valley and Delta Supporting Proactive Actions to Safeguard a Sustainable Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta" (Attachment 1), which was adopted by the Partnership Board on October 25, 2011, and subsequently adopted by this Board of Supervisors on January 10, 2012 (Attachment 2); and,

WHEREAS, DCC and Partnership representatives met on May 23, 2012, and agreed to "Joint Resolution A" (Attachment 3) which defines the implementation framework to guide the effort to forward the proactive actions listed in Attachment 1 and to establish the Twelve County Water Work Group comprised of one Supervisor representative from each of the DCC and Partnership Counties; and,

WHEREAS, on May 23, 2012, DCC and Partnership representatives also agreed to "Joint Resolution B" (Attachment 4), which adopts a candidate list of projects to address the Integrated Regional Water Management Needs of the San Joaquin Valley and Delta Regions which include: a) incorporating major levee enhancements in the San Joaquin Valley and Delta to safeguard and enhance regional water quality and water supply, as well as provide for flood control; b) augmenting surface water and groundwater banking programs, and recycled water projects; c) improving water quality and expanding inland saline water management; d) expanding environmental restoration and conservation strategies; and e) expanding agricultural and urban water conservation and energy efficiency programs; and,

WHEREAS, the Twelve County Water Work Group has conducted a review of the candidate projects listed in the "Combined Delta Counties Coalition and California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley Water Management Project List" (Attachment 5); and,



APPENDIX B (continued)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley
Adopted: November 20, 2012

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WHEREAS, the projects shaded in green on the "DCC-SJV Partnership Candidate List of Water Management Projects Summary" (Attachment 6) appear to do no harm to the DCC and Partnership Counties and also appear to be consistent with the proactive actions set forth in Attachment 1; and,

WHEREAS, the projects shaded in yellow on Attachment 6 will require further evaluation and assurances before the Twelve County Water Work Group can reach consensus that the projects do no harm to the DCC and Partnership Counties and are consistent with the proactive actions of Attachment 1; and,

WHEREAS, on September 21, 2012, the Partnership Board of Directors resolved unanimously to support the ongoing process of the Twelve County Water Work Group and to advance the list of representative and integrated projects in Attachment 6 with an emphasis on near-term improvements and other projects that meet the co-equal goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem for California within the unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural framework of the Delta as an evolving place; and,

WHEREAS, Attachment 5 and Attachment 6 are not intended to be comprehensive or exhaustive for the San Joaquin Valley or the Delta, and by no means is intended to resolve all of the issues common or exclusive to areas represented by the DCC and Partnership Counties; and,

WHEREAS, Attachment 5 and Attachment 6 may be modified as projects are further developed or if projects on the list conflict with the directive that the projects do no harm to any of the DCC and Partnership Counties and are consistent with the proactive actions in Attachment 1, and,

WHEREAS, it is the intent of the DCC and the Partnership that such a list of projects be submitted for consideration by the appropriate authorities; and,

WHEREAS, San Joaquin County's Flood Advisory Water Commission, on October 17, 2012, voted unanimously to recommend that this Board of Supervisors conditionally support the DCC and Partnership projects shaded in green on Attachment 6.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County hereby supports the efforts of the DCC and Partnership Counties and approves continued participation under the agreed upon process embodied in "Joint Resolution A" (Attachment 3); and,

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that this Board of Supervisors finds that the projects shaded in green (as listed in Attachment 6 and as described in Attachment 5) appear to do no harm to the DCC and Partnership Counties and appear to be consistent with the proactive actions of the "Resolution of Counties Within the San Joaquin Valley and Delta Supporting Proactive Actions to Safeguard a Sustainable Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta" (Attachment 1); and,



APPENDIX B (continued)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley
Adopted: November 20, 2012

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FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that this Board of Supervisors hereby supports in concept the projects shaded in green as listed in the "DCC-SJV Partnership Candidate List of Water Management Projects Summary" (Attachment 6) and as described in the "Combined Delta Counties Coalition and California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley Water Management Project List" (Attachment 5). Furthermore, the adoption of this Resolution does not diminish or supersede previous actions or positions of this Board of Supervisors.

PASSED and ADOPTED 11/20/2012, by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors to wit:


AYES: **Villapudua, Vogel, Ruhstaller, Ornellas, Bestolarides**

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **None**

ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California




STEVE J. BESTOLARIDES
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin,
State of California

By  (SEAL)
Deputy Clerk

WR-12J049-M3



APPENDIX B (Attachment 1)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Adopted: November 20, 2012

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Attachment 1



California Partnership for the
San Joaquin Valley

A RESOLUTION OF COUNTIES WITHIN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AND DELTA SUPPORTING PROACTIVE ACTIONS TO SAFEGUARD A SUSTAINABLE SACRAMENTO- SAN JOAQUIN DELTA

WHEREAS the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is the largest estuary on the Pacific Coast of the United States and includes major eastside tributaries that account for nearly half the snowmelt and runoff of the entire state. Located east of the San Francisco Bay and Suisun Marsh at the confluence of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers, the Delta stretches inland to encompass an area of over 730,000 acres with islands and tracts of rich fertile soil surrounded by miles of sloughs and winding channels protected by levees creating one of the country's most productive agricultural regions; and

WHEREAS the Delta is also habitat for hundreds of plant and animal species providing crucial habitat for fish and wildlife. In addition, the Delta with its Legacy Communities is a popular boating and recreation area which supports a fishery for both recreational and commercial purposes. Eighty percent of the State's commercial fishery species either live in or migrate through the Delta; and

WHEREAS the Delta is also the hub of California's State and Federal water storage and delivery system with water exports made to agricultural and urban users in the Bay Area, Silicon Valley, San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast, and Southern California wherein two-thirds of Californians rely on the Delta for all or some of their drinking water. Additionally, over 7 million acres of farmland in the San Joaquin Valley are irrigated in part by water conveyed through the Delta, contributing to California's multi-billion dollar agriculture industry which produces half the nation's fruits, nuts and vegetables, and twenty percent of the nation's dairy products; and

WHEREAS many people living in California depend on the Delta for drinking water; water for irrigation and livestock; habitat, recreation, the shipment of goods from inland ports over highways and railways crisscrossing the Delta, natural gas fields, electrical transmission and conveyance facilities among many other benefits; and

WHEREAS the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley ("Partnership") and the Delta Counties Coalition ("Coalition") together encompass an area within 12 counties in the State of California's San Joaquin Valley and Delta, representing the issues and interests from the unique perspective of the people who live, work and recreate and perhaps best understand the tremendous resource this area of California represents; and

WHEREAS the Partnership and Coalition have been engaged in a collaborative dialogue to bring together these vital regions with their perspectives and interests to develop a shared vision on actions to help safeguard a sustainable Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta for future generations while ensuring the economic and environmental well-being of the Delta and Valley and an improved quality of life for all its citizens; and

WHEREAS the Coalition and Partnership together desire to advance the goals of the Delta Protection Act of 1992 and the Delta Reform Act of 2009 through action with the recognition of achieving the two coequal goals of providing a more reliable water supply for California and protecting, restoring, and enhancing the Delta ecosystem for California within the unique



APPENDIX B (Attachment 1)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Adopted: November 20, 2012

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cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural framework of the Delta as an evolving place; and

WHEREAS the Coalition and the Partnership support efforts by the State of California to establish a more open, fair and effective public process in the development of the Bay Delta Conservation Plan including greater involvement by local government and stakeholder interests and encourage this approach as plans and programs are developed by the Delta Stewardship Council, Delta Conservancy, Delta Protection Commission and other organizations with responsibilities in the Delta.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley and the Supervisors of the Delta Counties Coalition unanimously support the following proactive actions to safeguard a sustainable Delta for the benefit of all Californians, including the:

1. Recognition of the authority and responsibility given to local government related to land use, water resources, flood management, tax revenues, public health and safety, economic development, agricultural stability, recreation, and environmental protection.
2. Incorporation of the overarching principles of regional self-sufficiency and integrated regional water management planning, funding and implementation to support sustainable approaches for improved water supply, quality and reliability to reduce future reliance on the Delta consistent with the Delta Reform Act of 2009.
3. Protection and restoration of the Delta ecosystem including adequate water supply, quality and outflow to support fisheries, wildlife and habitat in perpetuity while supporting immediate improvements for through-Delta conveyance as part of a complete strategy consistent with the Delta Reform Act of 2009.
4. Funding and implementation of urban and non-urban flood protection and water resource programs in the Delta and its watersheds for water storage; conjunctive use; conservation; and rehabilitation, improvement and maintenance of flood control levees and structures.

PASSED APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 25 day of October, 2011, by the Board of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin.

Ashley Swearingin
Chair

Corwin Harper
Deputy Chair



APPENDIX B (Attachment 1)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Adopted: November 20, 2012

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Endorsed by:

California Partnership - Water Policy Working Group

Raymond Watson, Co-Chair
Supervisor, Kern County

Leroy Ornellas, Co-Chair
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Delta Counties Coalition

Mary Nejedly Piepho
Supervisor, Contra Costa County

Don Nottoli
Supervisor, Sacramento County

Larry Ruhstaller
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Michael J. Reagan
Supervisor, Solano County

Mike McGowan
Supervisor, Yolo County



APPENDIX B (Attachment 3)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Adopted: November 20, 2012

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Attachment 3

**JOINT RESOLUTION "A"
OF THE
CALIFORNIA PARTNERSHIP FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
AND
THE DELTA COUNTIES'
ADOPTING A FRAMEWORK TO IMPLEMENT ACTIONS THAT MEET JOINT PRINCIPLES
AND GOALS ON DELTA SUSTAINABILITY**

WHEREAS the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley ("Partnership") and the Delta Counties (Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano) together encompass an area within 11 Counties in the State of California's San Joaquin Valley ("Valley") and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ("Delta"), representing the issues and interests from the unique perspective of the people who live, work and recreate there and perhaps best understand the tremendous resource this area of California represents; and,

WHEREAS the Delta Counties and Partnership have been engaged in a collaborative dialogue to bring together these vital regions with their perspectives and interests to develop a shared vision on actions to help safeguard a sustainable Delta for future generations while ensuring the economic and environmental well-being of the Delta and Valley and an improved quality of life for all its citizens; and,

WHEREAS the Partnership and Delta Counties have previously adopted a joint Resolution in October, 2011, that framed the principles and goals necessary to move forward on water resource management actions that will address the collective needs of the parties; and,

WHEREAS the Delta Counties and the Partnership joint 11 County Water Work Group" has developed an implementation strategy to guide the actions necessary to meet the adopted principles and goals using a consensus-driven process; and,

WHEREAS the implementation strategy and support processes are described herein in an attachment to this Resolution so as to be memorialized and adopted by the Partnership and Delta Counties; and,

WHEREAS upon approval by the Delta Counties and Partnership, the actions and activities adopted by the partners under this implementation process have the full support of the Partnership and Delta Counties; then

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley including its eight County Boards of Supervisors and the Boards of Supervisors of the Delta Counties, propose to authorize and use the implementation strategy attached to this Resolution noted as the "Implementation Framework" to attain their mutual goals.

PASSED APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 23rd day of May 2012, by the Board of Directors of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley and the Delta Counties.

Ashley Swearingin
Chair

Corwin Harper
Deputy Chair



APPENDIX B (Attachment 3)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Adopted: November 20, 2012

APPENDICES

Endorsed by:

California Partnership - Water Policy Working Group

Raymond Watson, Co-Chair
Supervisor, Kern County

Leroy Ornellas, Co-Chair
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Delta Counties

Mary Nejedly Piepho
Supervisor, Contra Costa County

Don Nottoli
Supervisor, Sacramento County

Ken Vogel
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Michael J. Reagan
Supervisor, Solano County



APPENDIX B (Attachment 3)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley
Adopted: November 20, 2012

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Attachment to Joint Resolution “A” of the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

The 11 County Water Work Group Implementation Framework

The 11 County Water Work Group Implementation Framework provides for the following:

1. Memorializes the establishment of a 11 County Water Work Group (“Work Group”) made up of the following participating Counties: Yolo, Sacramento, Solano, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Kern. County Membership on the Work Group shall be limited to one member of the Board of Supervisor of each of the 11 Counties. Other representation shall be at the discretion of the Coalition and Partnership under their authorities and charters.
2. Re-affirms the adopted “principles and goals” in the joint October 2011 Resolution which is a consensus-driven process.
3. Establishes the purpose of the Work Group:

The purpose of the Work Group is to advocate for projects on the Partnership Coalition approved project list that have been determined to be consistent with the previously adopted proactive actions in the joint October 2011 Resolution to safeguard a sustainable Delta.

- a. Definition of Advocacy: The Work Group will keep current a list of projects that have been developed by the implementation process through the Work Group. Upon request of a member and approved by the Work Group, a letter of support finding the proposed project consistent with the four adopted proactive actions will be signed by the Co-Conveners (one representative each from DCC and the Partnership) of the Work Group and advanced to the Coalition and Partnership for the full force of advocacy to the extent feasible by these partners and their constituents.
 - b. Project Advocacy: Only those projects which do not harm any County or other member of the Partnership or Coalition shall be advocated. A preliminary project list may be established by the Work Group if it appears that the projects are consistent with the principles and goals in the joint October 2011 Resolution and have been analyzed by the Work Group to verify that the details of such projects are consistent with the principles and goals and do not harm any County or other member of the Partnership or Coalition.
4. The process for developing the list of projects that meet the goals of the joint October 2011 Resolution using the following:

The Work Group will utilize the services of a “technical advisory committee” (TAC) appointed by the Work Group. The TAC will be made up of individuals or organizations that can represent the collective interests of the Work Group. These representatives will be affirmed by the Coalition and the Partnership at the recommendation of the Work Group. The primary role of the TAC is to evaluate the technical merits of a proposed project and provide to the Work Group recommendations as to the proposed project’s consistency with the four proactive actions of the joint October 2011 Resolution.



APPENDIX B (Attachment 3)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Adopted: November 20, 2012

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5. The TAC will develop and use a process for supporting a project utilizing the joint October 2011 Resolution. The project criteria and listing process will be reviewed and approved by the Water Work Group. Project descriptions must be submitted to the TAC in the format provided. A contact person and lead agency must also be listed.

8. Maintenance of project lists:

The Work Group will seek TAC members from both the Partnership and Coalition Counties to jointly maintain and coordinate the project lists.

9. Reports:

The Work Group, in consultation with their TAC, will prepare any necessary oral or written summary reports to meet the needs of the parent organizations.

10. Term of the implementation strategy:

The Work Group will meet on an as-needed basis and be convened by the Co-chairs or the parent organizations until the partners determine the process, the projects and their advocacy no longer serve the collective interests or until the parent organizations find the efforts are no longer needed.



APPENDIX B (Attachment 4)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Adopted: November 20, 2012

APPENDICES

Attachment 4

**JOINT RESOLUTION "B"
OF THE
11 COUNTY WATER WORK GROUP
ON BEHALF OF THE
CALIFORNIA PARTNERSHIP FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
AND
THE DELTA COUNTIES
ADOPTING A CANDIDATE LIST OF WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROJECTS
FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

WHEREAS the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley ("Partnership") and the Delta Counties' (Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano) together encompass an area within 11 Counties in the State of California's San Joaquin Valley and Delta, representing the issues and interests from the unique perspective of the people who live, work and recreate and perhaps best understand the tremendous resource this area of California represents; and,

WHEREAS the Partnership and Delta Counties have previously adopted a joint "Resolution" in October 2011, that framed the principles and goals necessary to move forward on water resource management actions that will address the collective needs of the parties; and,

WHEREAS the Delta Counties and the Partnership joint "11 County Water Work Group" has adopted an implementation strategy to guide the actions necessary to meet the adopted principles and goals using a consensus-driven process; and,

WHEREAS the implementation strategy determines projects to meet the joint goals; and,

WHEREAS the partners in this process have developed such a list of projects which appear to be consistent with the principles and goals of the joint Resolution adopted in October, 2011, and which appear to do no harm to any County or other member of the Partnership or Delta Counties; and

WHEREAS such projects on the list shall be analyzed by the Work Group to verify that the details of such projects are consistent with the principles and goals and do not harm any County or other member of the Partnership or Delta Counties;

WHEREAS the intent of the Delta Counties and Partnership is for the Work Group to identify a subset of mutually agreed upon projects that are "no regrets" projects that benefit the region;

WHEREAS such a list of projects is not intended to be comprehensive or exhaustive for the San Joaquin Valley or the Delta, and by no means is intended to resolve all of the issues, both common or exclusive to the members of the Delta Counties and the Partnership, in the Sacramento San Joaquin Delta;

WHEREAS it is the intent of the partners in this process that such a list of projects be submitted for consideration by the appropriate authorities; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the 11 County Water Work Group representing the Board of Directors of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley and the Boards of Supervisors representatives of the Delta Counties support in concept the 11 County Candidate List of projects (Attachment A) currently being considered, subject to the verification of consistency and no harm by the Work Group and where necessary, their Counties, and propose



APPENDIX B (Attachment 4)

R-12-332: Resolution Supporting the Joint Project List of the Twelve County Water Work Group Consisting of the Counties Represented by the Delta Counties Coalition and the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

Adopted: November 20, 2012

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to forward the list of projects attached to this Resolution to the most appropriate authorities that can assist the partners in meeting their mutual goals.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 23rd day of May, 2012, by the Water Work Group for the Board of Directors of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley and the Delta Counties.

Ashley Swearingin
Chair

Corwin Harper
Deputy Chair

Endorsed by:

California Partnership - Water Policy Working Group

Raymond Watson, Co-Chair
Supervisor, Kern County

Leroy Ornellas, Co-Chair
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Delta Counties

Mary Nejedly Piepho
Supervisor, Contra Costa County

Don Nottoli
Supervisor, Sacramento County

Ken Vogel
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Michael J. Reagan
Supervisor, Solano County



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S "BETTER WAY" - Solutions for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

APPENDICES



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY Supports "Better Way" Solutions for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

San Joaquin County proposes that there is a "Better Way" to support a vision for a vibrant and sustainable Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in the near and distant future. San Joaquin County's vision for a Better Way begins with the recognition that the Delta is a vibrant ecosystem which supports diverse fish and wildlife species and passionate recreational enthusiasts. We must also recognize the proud tradition of the Delta in agriculture and maritime commerce. Miles of utility lines, roads and other infrastructure traverse through the Delta and support urban communities far and near. The unique splendor of the estuary, its history, and the lifelines that traverse through it makes the Delta a special place for all Californians especially to those who live, work and play here.

Spreading the Message...

California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley

San Joaquin ~ Stanislaus ~ Merced ~ Madera ~ Fresno ~ Kings ~ Tulare ~ Kern

Since 2005, California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley has focused on improving the region's economic vitality and quality of life for the region's 4 million residents. The Partnership's efforts are broad and encompass several work groups which specialize in areas such as transportation, education, energy, and water. The Partnership's Water Work Group had recently presented a resolution to the Partnership Board of Directors. Despite the polar nature of the Peripheral Canal issue, the eight San Joaquin Valley Counties found that they have much more in common with regards to a sustainable water supply of adequate quality and a commitment to sustained flood protection efforts. On October 22, 2009, the historic resolution was passed unanimously by the Partnership Board of Directors.

"Let's build on the 90% we can agree upon and stop fighting over the 10% we can't."

~ Fritz Grupe,
Deputy Chairman
California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley





APPENDIX C (continued)

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S "BETTER WAY" - Solutions for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

APPENDICES

In June 2008, the Counties of Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo recognized the need for a coalition to advocate for the common interests of the 5-Delta Counties with the adoption of a multi-county resolution. The Delta Counties developed a joint resolution which outlines 11 basic principles of mutual interest concerning water quantity, water quality, Delta ecosystem, water rights, local economies, governance, levee maintenance, through-Delta conveyance, improved Statewide water demand management, and maximum recycling and reuse. The Delta Counties Coalition will continue to meet and advocate in accordance with the adopted principles.

The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is the largest estuary in the western United States. The Delta is also home to two major shipping ports, four major highways, various railroads, water pipelines, power transmission and natural gas storage facilities; and more than 750 plant and animal species, many of which are endangered. Water diverted from the Delta is used to support 28 million Californians and 7 million acres of farmland. **Two thirds of the Delta lies in San Joaquin County** while the remainder of the Delta overlies the Counties of Contra Costa, Sacramento, Solano and Yolo.



Thinking out of the Box...

A Water Plan For The 21st Century: Regional Self-Sufficiency – It is no coincidence that increased exports out of the Delta has caused the drastic decline in the health of the Estuary. As communities and farms throughout California struggle to find new and reliable water supplies, sustainability is a concept that must be made a priority to ensure that future generations may continue to enjoy the riches of California. Self-sustaining water regions throughout California – the concept is not new. What if we reactivate historical floodplains to lessen flood peaks, enhance wildlife habitat, and replenishes depleted groundwater basins? What if we built new reservoirs to increase flood control and water storage potentials? What if we recycled or desalted as much water as we could?



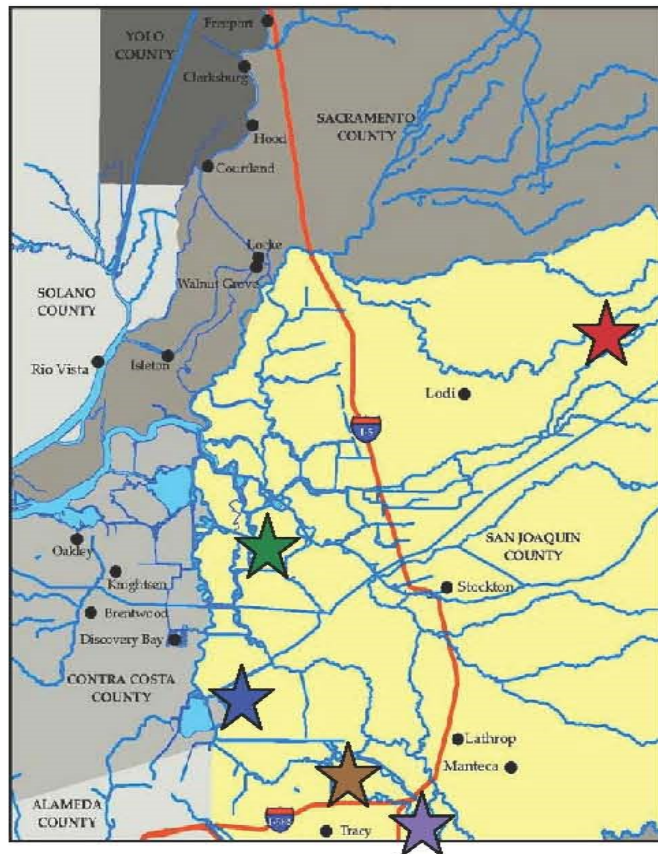
APPENDIX C (continued)

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S "BETTER WAY" - Solutions for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

APPENDICES

MORE WATER Project - Flood water is a liability and is only available in certain months during wet years. How do we turn this liability into a resource? The MORE WATER Project proposes to divert flood water off the Mokelumne River in Wet years during the months of December to June. The water will be diverted into the proposed Duck Creek Reservoir, an off-stream reservoir, for use during the irrigation season. The use of surface water in-lieu of groundwater will help to combat conditions of overdraft in Eastern San Joaquin County. Conjunctive use is the key to turning straw into gold.

South Delta Bypass - A south delta flood bypass and habitat restoration area in the vicinity of Paradise Cut could reduce the flood risk in the lower San Joaquin River for the residential areas of Lathrop, Manteca, and Stockton.



Delta Management is about Water Quality not Quantity...

Thinking about alternative ways to manage the Delta, we must recognize that fish, including salmon and Delta Smelt, prefer a certain water quality which can fluctuate tremendously throughout the Delta and is also dependant on seasonal runoff and export pump operations. Fish have not done well in the Delta because it has historically been primarily managed as a water supply switch yard. What if we could manipulate the flow in Delta channels to mimic preferable water quality conditions in certain parts of the Delta away from the export pumps? This scenario could potentially provide an opportunity for salmonid and Delta Smelt populations to recover with less severe Delta export restrictions.



APPENDIX C (continued)

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S "BETTER WAY" - Solutions for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

APPENDICES

Delta Corridors Project – The concept of the Delta Corridors Project is to avoid mixing salinity with fresh water near the export pumps. The proposal is to reconnect Old River with the San Joaquin River to provide more nutrients often needed by fish and to redirect the Delta's fresh water pool through Middle River to the export pumps. A total of 12 flood gates, barriers and/or pumping facilities would need to be constructed throughout the Delta.

Two-Gate Project – Delta Smelt like turbid water typical of high runoff conditions in the winter and spring months. Physical flow barriers at Old River and Connection Slough could keep the more turbid Sacramento River flows of the spring winter months and therefore the Delta Smelt in the western and central portions of the Delta thus enabling less severe export restrictions. Project proponents are proposing a 5-year study where temporary operable gates would be installed at a total cost of \$80 million. Boater interests and safety remain a major concern for local entities.

Act Now...

Levee Subventions – "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound in cure." Levee maintenance entities have for years accomplished the herculean task of maintaining the levee systems in the Delta with very limited funding sources. A renewed investment in levee improvements, emergency management, and a more coordinated approach to flood protection would allow flood managers to actually reduce the risks of levee breaks instead of fretting over the consequences.

Delta Recirculation – The Lower San Joaquin River continues to be a major source of imported salinity to the South Delta. The concept of Delta recirculation is to freshen Lower San Joaquin River flows with water from the Delta-Mendota Canal. Recirculation improves water quality entering South Delta and the export pumps. Improved salinity concentrations in the Lower San Joaquin River also could potentially reduce the Bureau of Reclamation's reliance on New Melones Reservoir, a major source of surface water for Eastern San Joaquin County, to meet Delta water quality objectives.





APPENDIX D

R-10-409: Amended and Restated Multi-County Resolution on Water and Delta Related Issues Adopted: July 13, 2010

APPENDICES

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION

R-10- 409

AMENDED AND RESTATED MULTI-COUNTY RESOLUTION ON WATER AND
DELTA RELATED ISSUES

This Amended and Restated Resolution is effective upon passage by the COUNTIES OF CONTRA COSTA, SACRAMENTO, SOLANO, YOLO AND SAN JOAQUIN, political subdivisions of the State of California, hereinafter collectively referred to as "the COUNTIES."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta is at risk from many factors, and in addressing these threats the State may make large-scale changes to the Delta's legal boundaries and ecosystem, land use authority within the Delta, water conveyance through and around the Delta, water rights, management Statewide and many other aspects related to the Delta; and,

WHEREAS, the COUNTIES believe there is value in developing a coalition on issues concerning the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and greater Bay/Delta Estuary; and,

WHEREAS, the COUNTIES wish to collectively articulate the issues and interests from the perspective of the Delta region itself, from the people who call the Delta home, and perhaps best understand the tremendous resource the Delta represents; and,

WHEREAS, the COUNTIES have identified a need for joint action and advocacy in the areas of mutual interest on Delta-related issues; and,

WHEREAS, the COUNTIES wish to educate and maintain positive working relationships with regional, State and Federal governmental agencies and the public on Delta-related issues, and,

WHEREAS, through this Resolution, the COUNTIES have adopted a statement of basic principles describing their joint interests which may be refined over time.

NOW THEREFORE, the COUNTIES agree that:

The COUNTIES adopt this Resolution for the purpose of articulating mutual interests on Delta issues. Furthermore, the COUNTIES resolve to work together to better understand Delta-related issues from a regional perspective and to use their unified



APPENDIX D (continued)

R-10-409: Amended and Restated Multi-County Resolution on Water and Delta Related Issues Adopted: July 13, 2010

APPENDICES

voice to advocate on behalf of local government in available forums at the Federal and State levels. Our mutual interests are as follows.

Management of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and greater Bay/Delta Estuary must:

1. Protect and improve water quality and water quantity in the Delta region and maintain appropriate Delta outflow for a healthy estuary;
2. Protect the existing water right priority system and legislative protections established for the Delta;
3. Respect and safeguard Delta Counties' responsibilities related to land use, water resources, flood management, tax revenues, public health and safety, economic development, agricultural stability, recreation, and environmental protection in any new Delta governance structures;
4. Represent and include local government in any new governance structures for the Delta;
5. Protect the economic viability of agriculture and the ongoing vitality of communities in the Delta;
6. Support rehabilitation, improvement, and maintenance of levees throughout the Delta;
7. Support the Delta pool concept, in which the common resource provides quality freshwater supply to all Delta users, requiring mutual responsibility to maintain, restore, and protect the common resource;
8. Support immediate improvements to through-Delta conveyance;
9. Require that any water conveyance plan for the Delta be aligned with the principles established by this Resolution and supported by clearly demonstrated improvement of the entire State's water management;
10. Protect and restore the Delta ecosystem, including adequate water supply and quality to support it in perpetuity; and
11. Include the study of storage options and implementation of conservation, recycling, reuse, and regional self-sufficiency as part of a Statewide improved flood management and water supply system.
12. Support those conservation actions that are aligned with the principles established by this Resolution and that are in accordance with habitat plans and programs of the Delta Counties.



APPENDIX D (continued)

R-10-409: Amended and Restated Multi-County Resolution on Water and Delta Related Issues Adopted: July 13, 2010

APPENDICES

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 7/13/10 by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: **Vogel, Ruhstaller, Ornellas, Villapudua**

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **Bestolarides**

ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California

CARLOS VILLAPUDUA, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin,
State of California

By Caroline Jones
Deputy Clerk



WR-10F008-R3



The California Partnership for San Joaquin Valley – Resolution in Support of the Partnership-Sponsored Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Framework
 Adopted: October 22, 2009

APPENDICES



California Partnership for the
 San Joaquin Valley

A RESOLUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA PARTNERSHIP FOR THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY IN SUPPORT OF THE PARTNERSHIP-SPONSORED INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

1. **WHEREAS** the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley ("Partnership") was established by Executive Order S-22-06 to focus attention on one of the most vital, yet challenged regions of the State and implement changes that would improve the economic well-being of the Valley and the quality of life of its residents. The Partnership has crafted a Strategic Action Proposal that will achieve those goals and has been charged by Governor Schwarzenegger to implement that Strategic Action Proposal; and

2. **WHEREAS** the growing population and expanding economy of the San Joaquin Valley require an adequate water supply of sufficient quality that is reliable for all sectors, including the environment. Current water supplies may be vulnerable to sudden disruption and reoccurring droughts. Groundwater supplies have been drawn down faster than they have been replenished; and current infrastructure is insufficient to address water storage and conveyance needs anticipated under current and future demand patterns and protecting the fragile Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem. Each of these challenges must be addressed; and

3. **WHEREAS** the Strategic Action Proposal's recommendations for Water Quality, Supply and Reliability focus on; a) developing an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan for the San Joaquin Valley that incorporates inter-regional cooperation between the San Joaquin and Tulare hydrologic regions; b) incorporating major levee enhancements in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and San Joaquin Valley to safeguard and enhance regional water quality and water supply as well as provide for flood control; c) augmenting surface water and groundwater banking programs and recycled water projects; d) improving water quality and expanding inland saline water management; e) expanding environmental restoration and conservation strategies; and f) expanding agricultural and urban water use and energy efficiency programs; and

4. **WHEREAS** implementation of the Water Supply, Quality and Reliability recommendations require development of a convergence of interest among the eight counties of the San Joaquin Valley; and

5. **WHEREAS** this resolution takes no position on an isolated conveyance (peripheral canal) around and/or through the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta; and

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 2nd Floor, M/S WC 142
 Fresno, California 93740

559.294.6021 T
 559.294.6024 F

www.sjvpartnership.org



APPENDIX E (continued)

The California Partnership for San Joaquin Valley – Resolution in Support of the Partnership-Sponsored Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Framework
Adopted: October 22, 2009

APPENDICES

6. **WHEREAS** a major goal of the Partnership is to build bridges of understanding and shared vision between interests and regions of the San Joaquin Valley and California that meld together to provide for the economic well being and quality of life for all its citizens; and

7. **WHEREAS** the Partnership Water Policy Working Group has been engaged in a structured, collaborative dialogue since September 2007 to bring the interests and regions together to develop a shared vision for reliable water supply for all the San Joaquin Valley that protects water quality and reliability; and

8. **WHEREAS** the California Water Institute and Water Plan Advisory Committee have been engaged in a 2-year collaborative process to prepare a San Joaquin Valley Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Framework that effectively addresses the key elements contained in the Partnership Strategic Plan.

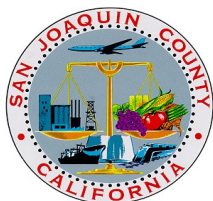
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Directors of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley unanimously supports the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Framework and encourages local, State and Federal resource agencies, as well as Central Valley Cities, Counties, and the public to embrace and implement concepts that address current and future sources, uses and management of water, including;

- a) Necessary infrastructure to capture, control, store and move water consistent with the law and water rights.
- b) Employment of best management practices to ensure that conservation, recycling, reuse, groundwater reclamation and desalination represent the maximum yet realistic portion of water supplies.
- c) Ensuring the safety and quality of current and future water supplies.
- d) Protection and restoration of aquatic ecosystems.
- e) Preventing and minimizing damaging floods.
- f) Encouraging regional self sufficiency for water supplies.
- g) Equitable responsibility among beneficiaries for funding the elements of a successful water management strategy, and
- h) Developing priorities with a commitment to complete the long-range strategy within reasonable timeframes.

PASSED, APPROVED, and ADOPTED this October 22, 2009, by the Board of Directors of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley.

Fritz Grupe, Deputy Chair

Ashley Swearingin, Deputy Chair



R-08-649: Resolution With Respect to Delta Actions and Activities Concerning the Delta Vision and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan
 Adopted: November 4, 2008

APPENDICES

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION

649
 R-08-_____

RESOLUTION WITH RESPECT TO DELTA ACTIONS AND ACTIVITIES
 CONCERNING THE DELTA VISION AND THE BAY DELTA CONSERVATION PLAN

WHEREAS, the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a massive estuary at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in which numerous islands exist that have been rich agricultural lands since the conversion to irrigated agriculture at the conclusion of the California gold rush. These islands and waterways provide habitat for many species of plants and animals, including several listed as either threatened or endangered under the State and Federal endangered species acts; and

WHEREAS, the Delta is the source of irrigation water for approximately seven million acres of agricultural land and a source of municipal and industrial water supply for two-thirds of California's residents. The Delta is the key conveyance point for California's two largest water projects, the Central Valley Project (CVP) and the State Water Project (SWP). The CVP and SWP operate massive pumps that transport water from the Delta to Central and Southern California; and

WHEREAS, Delta water suffers from salt water degradation; agricultural activities and wildlife, including fish species, are threatened; and Delta levees are in need of improvement; and

WHEREAS, these conditions have prompted contentious battles in numerous administrative, legislative, and judicial proceedings between water users within the Delta and those who use water exported from the Delta. Some of the most protracted conflicts have occurred in the context of the administrative proceedings (and subsequent litigation) for the Delta water quality control plan, which is essentially the water quality framework established pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act and California's Port-Cologne Act. The Delta water quality control plan has been the source of active and unabated administrative or judicial proceedings since the mid 1970s; and

WHEREAS, the Governor's Delta Blue Ribbon Task Force (Delta Task Force) was created by executive order in September 2006 and charged with developing "a durable vision for sustainable management for the Delta;" and

WHEREAS, in December 2007 the Delta Task Force released its final Delta Vision setting forth 12 integrated and linked recommendations for long-term management and suggesting several near-term actions to address immediate needs; and



APPENDIX F (continued)

R-08-649: Resolution With Respect to Delta Actions and Activities Concerning the Delta Vision and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan
Adopted: November 4, 2008

APPENDICES

WHEREAS, in October, 2008, the Delta Task Force released a final draft of the Delta Vision Strategic Plan; and

WHEREAS, a parallel State process is underway to develop a Bay Delta Conservation Plan to support the construction of a peripheral canal in the Delta; and

WHEREAS, significant portions of San Joaquin County (County) are within the Delta and, therefore, the County's interests are directly involved with all of these processes and the potential exists to directly and adversely impact areas of the County that lie both within and outside of the Delta; and

WHEREAS, while the County is and has been willing to constructively participate in all of the processes noted above, it must be guided by policies and principles which protect County interests;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County adopts the following policies and principles with respect to Bay Delta activities including the adoption and implementation of Delta Vision Strategic Plan and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan:

1. Actions associated with the Delta ecosystem and water supply reliability for areas outside of the Delta must not redirect unmitigated adverse environmental, economic, or social impacts to the County.
2. Actions and activities associated with the Delta must honor and adhere to water rights priorities and area-of-origin protections. The County opposes water user fees that would tax water users in the areas of origin for the cost of mitigation efforts in the Delta or to provide a water supply for those outside of the Delta.
3. Water conveyance facilities routed through the County must have no adverse effect on the existing and future agricultural operations in the County. Other adverse impacts of water conveyance facilities routed through the County must be fully mitigated. The County must be fully involved in routing and operational issues of water conveyance facilities located within the County.
4. The County will protect its governmental prerogatives in the areas of its local land use authority, tax and related revenues, public health and safety, economic development, and agricultural stability.
5. The County will protect its ability to govern, as an elected body, from proposed usurpation through governance by a non-elected, appointed board or council. Any councils, commissions, or boards established to "govern" the Delta must include voting membership for elected representatives from San Joaquin County, and elected representatives from the Delta counties must be a majority on any of these bodies.
6. The County will work with the State's representatives implementing the Delta Vision



APPENDIX F (continued)

R-08-649: Resolution With Respect to Delta Actions and Activities Concerning the Delta Vision and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan
Adopted: November 4, 2008

APPENDICES

R-08-649

Strategic Plan and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan to ensure that those Plans do not conflict with County land use planning and economic development, including agriculture.

7. Financial resources must be committed by the State to maintain and enhance vital transportation and flood control infrastructure within those areas of the Delta that are within the County. Financial resources also need to be committed to improved emergency response within the Delta.
8. Any solution to the problems being addressed in the Delta must account for the multiple causes of the Delta's decline, and not simply focus on one or even a limited number of them.
9. These policies and principles supplement the principles adopted by this Board in R-08-269: Resolution Opposing The Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force Recommendations for the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta; and in R-08-363: Multi-County Resolution on water and Delta related issues.

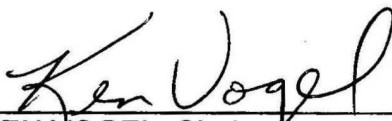
PASSED AND ADOPTED 11/4/08, by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: **Ruhstaller, Ornellas, Gutierrez, Mow, Vogel**

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **None**

ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California


KEN VOGEL, Chairman
of the Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin,
State of California

By  (SEAL)
Deputy Clerk



AD-8J060-R3



APPENDIX G

R-08-269: Resolution Opposing the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force Recommendations for the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
Adopted: May 13, 2008

APPENDICES

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION

R-08- 269

RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE DELTA VISION BLUE RIBBON TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN RIVER DELTA

WHEREAS, on September 28, 2006 under Executive Order S-17-06, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger established the Delta Vision Committee, a Blue Ribbon Task Force and Stakeholder Coordination Group to help develop a durable vision for sustainable management of the Delta with the goal of managing the Delta over the long term to restore and maintain identified functions and values that are determined to be important to the environmental quality of the Delta and the economic and social well being of the people of the State; and,

WHEREAS, the planning process has progressed to the point where, on November 30, 2007, the Task Force released their Delta Vision Report (Report) entitled, "Our Vision for the California Delta." In the report it describes both short- and long-term recommendations that propose changes to a wide array of issues affecting the Delta including water supply, water quality, flood control, land use, habitat, and local governance; and,

WHEREAS, while this planning effort together with the several Report recommendations has outlined ideas that may allow the Delta to meet future beneficial needs in a sustainable way, it also supports and calls for the studies, modeling, investigations, and potential development of an isolated water conveyance facility, Peripheral Canal singularly or as a part of a dual conveyance system; and,

WHEREAS, the construction and operation of a Peripheral Canal or a similar facility would require the taking of prime agricultural land and possibly urban areas for the construction of the canal itself and the loss of additional acreage from seepage from that canal, will cause severance damage to additional prime agricultural land, will sever and impair utilities and local road systems, will create significant new flood dangers to agricultural lands and urban areas within the City of Stockton and San Joaquin County, will adversely affect the water rights of water users within San Joaquin County, will circumvent the Delta common pool, and will seriously impair Delta water quality and an adequate supply for all beneficial uses, and the protection of endangered fish populations, wildlife, and other recreational resources within the County; and,

WHEREAS, given the fact that the Report acknowledges on page 13 that there is not currently sufficient information to determine whether an isolated facility, dual conveyance system or through-Delta conveyance is the best solution for the Delta, the recommendation on page 14 of the Report that an "assessment of a dual conveyance system proceed as the preferred direction" cannot be supported; and,



APPENDIX G (continued)

R-08-269: Resolution Opposing the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force Recommendations for the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
Adopted: May 13, 2008

APPENDICES

WHEREAS, San Joaquin County is concerned that the Seventh Principle of the Report, which provides that a "revitalized Delta ecosystem may require reduced diversions, or changes in patterns of diversion upstream, within and exported from the Delta," does not specifically consider and respect California's water right priority system and statutory protections for watershed protection areas and areas of origin; and,

WHEREAS, San Joaquin County is concerned that the Report considers upstream diversions and diversions within the Delta for local use as a problem to be addressed when these uses must be included within the Delta ecosystem that the State must strive to protect the County from the adverse impacts of Delta exports; and,

WHEREAS, San Joaquin County is concerned that the Report focuses on the Public Trust Doctrine as principles of State law to be recognized, while ignoring other equally important principles of State law, including, but not limited to, the water right priority system, and the protection of areas of origin and watershed protection areas; and,

WHEREAS, other more practical alternatives exist as outlined under a locally-supported proposal for greater regional self-sufficiency than a Peripheral Canal that can be constructed more rapidly at substantially less cost and will not create the destruction and problems that would be created by an isolated water conveyance facility; and,

WHEREAS, the State of California Water Plan has also promoted the need for more integrated and regionally-focused water resource solutions including greater efficiency in the use of available surface supplies, expansion of conjunctive use programs, better management of groundwater resources, desalination, conservation and recycling to establish greater self-sufficiency in areas of the State that rely on imported water supplies; and,

WHEREAS, the Blue Ribbon Task Force has apparently pre-supposed the need for a Peripheral Canal, isolated or dual conveyance facility in the Delta despite the lack of consideration for other more viable alternatives and without sound science and technical analysis needed for an informed decision. County representatives have worked cooperatively with Delta interests and other local water agencies to inform the Delta Vision process of other more viable alternatives with only limited success; and,

WHEREAS, on April 16, 2008, the 19-member agency San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District Advisory Water Commission voted unanimously to recommend approval of this resolution.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors does not support the Blue Ribbon Task Force's Delta Vision Report recommendations and the continued strategic planning process so long as this effort supports and promotes the development of a Peripheral Canal or any other isolated water conveyance facility in the Delta; and hereby urges the following:

1. That the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, not California Delta as listed in the Report, be sustained as a unique and valued area, warranting continued investment, preservation, maintenance and special legal protections wherein the State must adopt explicitly in policy that the over-arching goal is the continuous and simultaneous improvement in health of the Delta, the Bay/Delta Estuary and other Northern California tributaries through improved water supply,



APPENDIX G (continued)

R-08-269: Resolution Opposing the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force Recommendations for the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta
Adopted: May 13, 2008

APPENDICES

R-08-269

the protection of California's water rights priority system; and 3) provide for the protection of watershed protection and area of origin rights.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that in conjunction with these declarations, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors further urges recognition of the following:

1. That the failure of the State Water Project to develop the promised 5 million acre-feet of supplemental water supply for California from North Coast rivers, as listed in Department of Water Resources Bulletin 76, limits the export of only surplus water from the Delta to periods and times when senior water rights, areas of origin and other beneficial uses are not adversely impacted.
2. That the San Joaquin River should also be recognized as a unique and valued watershed to be restored and protected as a vital element of a healthy Delta to provide for the reestablishment of sufficient in-stream flows for all beneficial uses and fishery habitat from the Friant Dam to the Delta.
3. That a long-term sustainable drainage solution in the San Joaquin Valley that incorporates ocean outfall must be implemented so agricultural tail water and groundwater accretions high in salinity from lands in the Westside Service Area, Grasslands and wildlife refuges does not drain into the San Joaquin River. This solution should result in the preservation of our valued agriculture economy in the Valley and in greater regional water supply, improved water quality and sustainability through the conservation of hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of water released annually from the Stanislaus River or other Eastside tributaries to comply with the Vernalis and South Delta Salinity Standards.

PASSED AND ADOPTED 5/13/08, by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: **Ruhstaller, Ornellas, Gutierrez, Mow, Vogel**


NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **None**

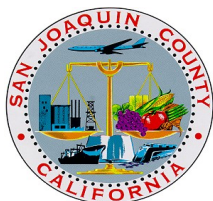
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California

By  Deputy Clerk




KEN VOGEL, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
of the San Joaquin County Flood Control
and Water Conservation District,
State of California

WR-8D071-T3



R-07-534: Resolution Opposing the Development of a Peripheral Canal or Isolated Water Conveyance Facility by California Water Interest
 Adopted: September 8, 2007

APPENDICES

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

R E S O L U T I O N

R-07- 534

RESOLUTION OPPOSING THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PERIPHERAL CANAL, OR ISOLATED WATER CONVEYANCE FACILITY BY CALIFORNIA WATER INTERESTS

WHEREAS, in 1982, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors approved a Resolution opposing the authorization, funding and construction of the proposed Peripheral Canal, or similar isolated water transfer facility to carry Sacramento River water around the Delta to the State and Federal pumps, as authorized by then Senate Bill 200; and,

WHEREAS, that position was re-asserted by additional actions taken by the Board in 1992, and again in 1998, under the CALFED Program; and,

WHEREAS, the State Water Project has not developed the five million acre-feet of water from North Coast watersheds, which was planned to supplement water supplies in the Delta for in-basin and export use; and,

WHEREAS, excessive exports of water from the Delta occur at times and amounts which cause injury to in-Delta water users and the environment, including endangered species; and,

WHEREAS, on September 28, 2006, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger established the Delta Vision Committee, a Blue Ribbon Task Force and a Stakeholder Coordination Group to help develop a Delta vision and strategic plan. This visioning process has progressed to the point where the Coordination Group recently submitted a Preliminary Recommendations Report that includes two primary options, the Flexible Delta and the Resilient Adaptive Delta. While this effort has outlined possible approaches that may allow the Delta to meet future beneficial needs, it also revives and calls for the studies, modeling, investigations, and potential development of an isolated water conveyance facility such as the Peripheral Canal, singularly or as a part of a dual conveyance system; and,

WHEREAS, the construction and operation of a Peripheral Canal, or a similar facility would require the taking of prime agricultural land and possibly urban areas for the construction of the canal itself, and the loss of additional acreage from seepage from that canal will cause severance damage to additional prime agricultural land; will sever and impair utilities and local road systems; will create significant new flood dangers to agricultural lands and urban areas within the City of Stockton and San Joaquin County; will adversely affect the water rights of water users within San Joaquin

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APPENDIX H (continued)

R-07-534: Resolution Opposing the Development of a Peripheral Canal or Isolated Water Conveyance Facility by California Water Interest

Adopted: September 8, 2007

APPENDICES

County; will circumvent the Delta common pool; and will seriously impair Delta water quality and an adequate supply for all beneficial uses; and the protection of fish, wildlife, and other recreational resources within this County; and,

WHEREAS, there are other more viable alternatives to a Peripheral Canal, which would continue the transfer of water from the Sacramento River through the existing channels of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to Clifton Court Forebay that can be constructed much more rapidly and at substantially less cost, and will not create all the damage and problems that would be created by the construction of an isolated water conveyance facility; and,

WHEREAS, the State of California itself, through the California Water Plan Update 2005, has stressed the need for more integrated regionally focused water resource solutions, including greater conjunctive use, desalinization, conservation, recycling, and improved flood plain management to establish greater regional self sufficiency in areas of the State that rely on imported water supplies; and,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors opposes the development of a Peripheral Canal, or any other isolated water conveyance facility in the Delta, and hereby urges the following:

1. That State water interests pursue regional solutions and limit exports from the Delta to water which is truly surplus to all present and future beneficial needs including environmental needs of the Delta and other areas of origin.
2. That the Delta be maintained as a common pool of good quality water for local and export water use.
3. That new water supplies in the State of California be developed through greater conservation, recycling, conjunctive use of ground and surface water, desalinization of brackish and ocean waters, local water storage, water reclamation and improved management of flood waters for the recharge of overdrafted groundwater basins.
4. That local and regional water resource management activities be supported to develop and utilize local regulatory storage and other projects for improved conjunctive use, recharge capability and groundwater storage.
5. That Delta levees strengthened and gates and other facilities installed at strategic locations to improve Delta sustainability and facilitate recovery from flood, seismic and other emergencies.
6. That emergency response plan be developed, financed and implemented to provide improved State and local capability to respond to flood, seismic and other emergencies in the Delta.



R-14-81: A resolution adopting a Board position to Oppose California State Senate Bill 1199 and the designation of wild and scenic for the purposes of restricting critical water resource planning needs on the Mokelumne River.

Adopted: June 10, 2014

APPENDICES

BEFORE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION

R-14 - 81

RESOLUTION OPPOSING SENATE BILL 1199
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS: MOKELUMNE RIVER

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 1199 (SB 1199), authored by California State Senator Hancock and amended on May 6, 2014, and proposes "wild and scenic" designation for parts of the North and Middle Forks of the Mokelumne River and extending downstream to the upper extent of the inundated portion of Pardee Reservoir as it exists on January 1, 2015; and,

WHEREAS, "wild and scenic" designation would prohibit the planned construction or reconstruction of reservoirs such as Pardee, Lower Bear, and Middle Bar which under various climate change scenarios could be critical to meeting the future water supply, flood protection, and ecosystem needs of San Joaquin County and other communities throughout the Mokelumne Watershed.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that this Board of Supervisors hereby opposes Senate Bill 1199 Wild and Scenic Rivers: Mokelumne River as drafted.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chairman of the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors is hereby authorized and directed to sign a letter to Senator Hancock communicating San Joaquin County's position of opposition.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 06/10/2014 by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: **Bestolarides/Ruhstaller/Vogel/Elliott**

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **Villapudua**

ATTEST: MIMI DUZENSKI
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California

By *Mimi Duzenski*
Deputy Clerk

Robert V. Elliott 6/12/2014
ROBERT V. ELLIOTT, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of San Joaquin,
State of California



WR-14E039-M3



*“Advancing San Joaquin County’s
Legislative Interests”*

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