

County of San Joaquin



Adopted

2011 and 2012

Federal Legislative/Regulatory

Platform

and

Policy Guidelines

February 8, 2011

County of San Joaquin Board of Supervisors



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District 1*



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County of San Joaquin
Adopted 2011 and 2012 Federal Legislative/Regulatory
Platform
and
Policy Guidelines

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County of San Joaquin

Adopted 2011 and 2012 Federal Legislative/Regulatory Platform & Policy Guidelines

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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Clerk of the Board

February 8, 2011

The Honorable President Barack Obama
Hon. Dianne Feinstein, and Hon. Barbara Boxer, United States Senators
Hon. Dennis Cardoza, and Hon. Jerry McNerney, U.S. House of Representative.

Dear Mr. President, Senators, and Representatives:

The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors is pleased to share with you the County's federal policy priorities for 2011 and 2012, 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. This partnership has been severely tested as the nation struggles through a protracted economic recovery. The County has appreciated the national programs designed to maintain employment and expand infrastructure construction activity, but much more will be needed this year to address the continuing high rates of unemployment.

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. San Joaquin County has been particularly impacted by the economic downturn, with mortgage foreclosures and unemployment rates far above national averages. Assistance from the state has also been sharply reduced. Our ability to meet the basic and essential needs of our citizens will depend in large measure on additional resources from the federal government.

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 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. These essential regional infrastructures, as well as the safety and economic welfare of our residents, are protected by over a thousand miles of vulnerable levees. One of our highest priorities continues to be 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.

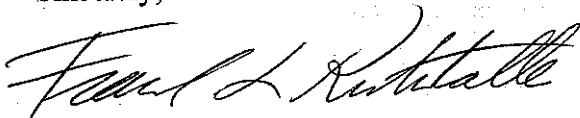
For the past 150 years, we have provided health care to our citizens at the San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH). This hospital has been a source of pride for the County but also a continuous fiscal challenge. Passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act presents both new opportunities as well as new challenges for SJGH. We will need your strong support for implementation actions that will assist our public hospital in meeting its unique and critical obligations to the residents of our County. We also

February 8, 2011

remain very enthusiastic about plans by the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs to improve services for our regional veteran population through the expansion of the current outpatient clinic and the construction of new health and long-term care facilities near SJGH.

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,



Frank L. Ruhstaller
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin County, State of California

enclosures

c: San Joaquin County's State Delegation
Manuel Lopez, County Administrator
County Department Heads
Federal Advocates: NPS and The Ferguson Group
State Advocates: Peterson Consulting

BOS02-01



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Flood Protection

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

1. **Title:** Lower San Joaquin River (CA) Feasibility Study

Issue: The California – San Joaquin Central Valley levee system that protects invaluable infrastructure has been neglected for decades.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support legislation, budgetary proposals, and regulations which would:

1. Provide 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.
2. Provide funding assistance of \$1.2 million for the Lower San Joaquin River Urban Flood Protection Feasibility Study.
3. Seek federal support for inclusion of the following language into the new Federal Water Resources Development Act:
 - i. Permit the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to credit, toward future non-federal project implementation costs, the cost of any in-kind contribution by the non-federal sponsors to the Feasibility Study that exceeds their required cost-share;
 - ii. Permit the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to credit, toward future non-federal project implementation costs, the cost of any locally funded flood protection project that is subsequently found to be consistent with a federally approved project;
 - iii. Streamline the Section 408 permitting process to allow permit approval by the respective U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District Engineers;
 - iv. Allow local agencies to obtain Section 104 credit without first being required to acquire a Section 408 permit;
 - v. Direct the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to restore PL 84-99 status for levees to allow for disaster assistance in the event of a flood;
 - vi. Prevent U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from revoking Federal Emergency Management Agency levee certifications previously issued; and
 - vii. Require the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to revisit its levee vegetation removal policy to more fully evaluate the potential impacts and implementation challenges.

Appropriations Request: \$1.2 million

Total Study Cost: Projected at \$14.9 million – Multi-year Project



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Flood Protection

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Lower San Joaquin River (CA) Feasibility Study (*continued*)

Background: Levee systems in San Joaquin County (SJC) protect over 400,000 residents and invaluable infrastructure that is critical to the State's well-being. Major flooding in the County could result in overwhelming negative economic impacts statewide. Such potentially long-lived impacts to homes, businesses, transportation, farms and agriculture, municipal sewer and water systems, energy infrastructure, and environment can be avoided with the identification of levee deficiencies, and 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-Machado) 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. The USACE administers the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study (project map included) currently underway, in partnership with local, State, and federal flood management agencies, to identify options for improved flood protection for existing urban areas. A completed feasibility study is a USACE prerequisite to building improvements needed in order to implement SB 5 flood protection mandates. The Feasibility Study includes an analysis of alternatives to provide improved flood protection and associated ecosystem restoration.

Cost-Share Agreement for Feasibility Study

In 2006, SJC and the San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency initiated preliminary Feasibility Study project coordination with the USACE, Department of Water Resources, 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 for continuation of the Feasibility Study. The Federal Cost-Share Agreement with the USACE was signed by the State Department of Water Resources and the San Joaquin Area Flood Control Agency in July 2010.

“Non-Project” Levees

Many levees in SJC are non-project levees. Therefore, the USACE and the State are not involved in the operation and maintenance of these levees. And, the non-project levees are subject to the State's 200-year protection requirement, consequently an unfunded State mandate. In light of the large number of non-project levees in the County protecting urban areas, the development, re-development, and infrastructure improvements could come to a standstill if funding for both project and non-project levee infrastructure improvements is not appropriated. Given the importance of non-project levees to this area, the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan, currently under development by the State, should consider and include all non-project levees.



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Flood Protection

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Lower San Joaquin River (CA) Feasibility Study (*continued*)

Federal Water Resources Development Act

SJC is also seeking that the new Federal Water Resources Development Act include language which would permit the USACE to credit the cost of any local contributions by non-Federal sponsors to the Feasibility Study that exceed their required cost-share. In relation to advanced work conducted by a non-Federal sponsor, the Section 408 permitting process should be streamlined to ensure that the USACE can issue permits in a timely manner for local agencies to accomplish work demonstrated to enhance flood protection within the existing Federal projects.

Restoration of PL 84-99 Disaster Assistance

Another concern regarding flood protection in SJC is that in 2010 the USACE rescinded Disaster Assistance (PL 84-99) for some of the levees in the County. Consequently, in the event of a flood in those areas, there would be no disaster assistance funding from the USACE after a flood.

Revocation of Levee Certification by the USACE

A new USACE policy (EC 1110-2-6067) was recently put in place that limits levee certifications to a 10-year life. A number of levees within SJC were certified by the USACE ten years ago. Withdrawal of said certifications would set in motion a process that could lead to new Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain maps. Remapping large urban areas of the County into the FEMA flood zone could impact over 400,000 county residents. SJC strongly urges the USACE to reconsider this new policy, and in the short-term, postpone its implementation to allow further discussion with local agencies on the potential impacts.

USACE Levee Vegetation Removal Policy

After Hurricane Katrina, the USACE made major levee policy changes, which included new standards banning vegetation on or within 15 feet of levees (2009). Levee owners and operators are concerned that the new policy does not adequately consider that levee vegetation is viewed, by many resource agencies, as providing important habitat to listed, threatened and endangered species. Pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, it may be impossible for many levee owners and operators to comply with the new policy within the required timeline. In addition, there is unresolved debate as to whether vegetation actually impairs levees, or whether some vegetation can actually help stabilize levees. SJC is urging that implementation of the levee vegetation removal policy be postponed until the impacts can be fully evaluated, and the policy is scientifically validated and properly vetted.

(Project Map Below and Literature Available)

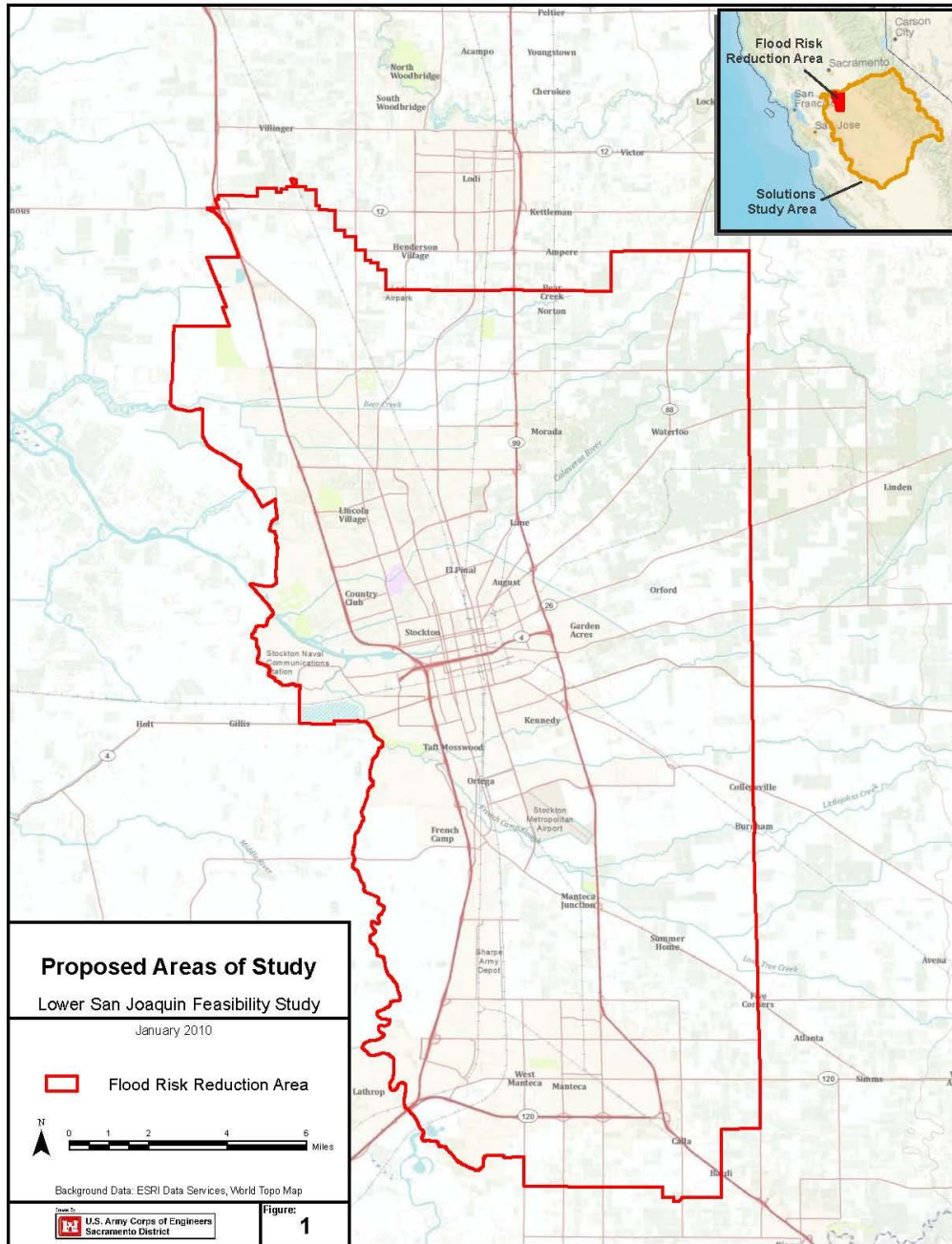


LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Flood Protection

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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Lower San Joaquin River (CA) Feasibility Study (continued)



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LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Delta

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

2. Title: Delta Water Solutions

Issue: San Joaquin County supports legislative and regulatory efforts toward a more sustainable water supply approach as developed in the Water Plan for the 21st Century (Central Delta Water Agency) while opposing the development of a Peripheral Canal or any isolated water conveyance facility as the solution to the State's water supply needs.

Legislative Platform:

1. Strongly seek and advocate in support of legislation, regulations, policies, budgetary appropriations, and related efforts and activities which would:

- a. Advance San Joaquin County's Delta Legislative Objectives (Pages 16-18), San Joaquin County's Better Way (Appendix A – Pages 77-80), the Delta Counties Coalition Statement of Principles (Page 19), The California Partnership for San Joaquin Valley Resolution in Support of the Partnership-Sponsored Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Framework (Appendix C – Pages 83-84), and the Resolution with Respect to Delta Actions and Activities Concerning the Delta Vision and Delta Conservation Plan (Appendix D – Pages 85-87):
- b. Pursue regional water solutions, and limit exports of water from the Delta to only surplus water.
- c. Support the statewide water rights priority system, Delta water rights and quality protection, riparian use, and local control and management of groundwater resources.
- d. Provide that new water supplies 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 over-drafted groundwater basins.
- e. Provide for the development of local and regional water resource management activities, and utilize local water projects for improved conjunctive use, recharge capability, and groundwater storage.
- f. Support strengthening Delta levees, including maintenance dredging and the installation of gates and other facilities, at strategic locations, to improve sustainability of the Delta.

2. Aggressively oppose legislative, regulatory, and administrative efforts including water plans and infrastructure proposals, which would include project alternatives that would lead to negative impacts to the County's urban communities, vital agricultural economy, and the Delta, including the development of a Peripheral Canal or isolated water conveyance facility in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Delta

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Delta Water Solutions (*Continued*)

Background: With nearly two-thirds of the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (Delta) located in San Joaquin County (SJC), one of the County's priorities is the protection of the quantity and quality of water available within the Delta, and the significant negative impacts, including water reliability and water quality that a Peripheral Canal or similar facility would have on the County's infrastructure, economy, wildlife, recreation, and the fragile Delta environment. This issue has been further exacerbated by the Delta Vision Blue Ribbon Task Force's Delta Vision Strategic Plan (published October 2008), the Bay Delta Conservation Planning activities, and the new Delta Stewardship Council's Interim Plan (August 2010). At the center of these efforts are the co-equal goals of the health of the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem, and a reliable water supply. While this effort has outlined possible approaches that may help the Delta to meet future beneficial use demands, it also revives and calls for studies, modeling, and investigations into the benefits of an isolated water conveyance facility or Peripheral Canal/Tunnel.

SJC has long been concerned about the possible impacts of the construction of a Peripheral Canal, or any isolated water transfer facility to carry the Sacramento River water around the Delta to State and federal pumps. Since 1982, the SJC Board of Supervisors (Board) has opposed the authorization, funding, and construction of what was then the proposed Peripheral Canal (SB 200-1982), and has urged a "No" vote on Proposition 9 on the June 1982 ballot. The Board reaffirmed its opposition to the development of a Peripheral Canal, or other isolated water conveyance facility, on September 18, 2007 (Resolution 07-534) (Appendix F– Pages 92-93).

The State should pursue water resource strategies of a regional nature, such as increased conjunctive use of surface and groundwater and better management of flood waters, rather than the inopportune resurrection and perpetuation of historically divisive project alternatives such as the Peripheral Canal/Tunnel. A principle that should guide actions with respect to the Delta is that, in undertaking actions and activities associated with protection of the Delta, County and area-of-origin assurances and protections, as well as water rights priorities, must be honored.

Regional Efforts

SJC continues to actively participate in local and regional efforts in seeking a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the Delta. SJC's regional efforts include participation in the Delta Counties Coalition (DCC). The DCC is a consortium of the California counties (Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo) working to give one voice to the Delta, advocating on behalf of the affected local governments and the four million residents of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The DCC's central tenet is that a comprehensive plan must provide for a secure, sustainable water supply, and ensure the quality and reliability of that supply, not just for Southern California, but for the four million Californians who reside in the five Delta counties as well. A comprehensive solution must also include support for flood control and the maintenance of levees in the Delta, provide for the



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Delta

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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Delta Water Solutions (*Continued*)

restoration of the Delta's ecosystem and the health of the species native to the Delta, and sustain the communities and economy of the Delta, most notably agriculture and recreation.

Finally, a comprehensive plan must be based on validated and peer-reviewed science and represent and include an equal voice from local government in any new governance structures, if established, for the Delta and must protect and affirm water rights priorities and area-of-origin protections established under State law. These objectives, which are part of twelve adopted principles that form the basis of the DCC position, will provide for a more sustainable water system and a healthier Delta in the future.

SJC is also a member of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley (Partnership). Established in 2005, the Partnership includes eight San Joaquin Valley Counties - Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare. The Partnership's focus is on improving the region's economic vitality and quality of life in the region. The Partnership has 10 workgroups, one of which is Water Quality, Supply, and Reliability. On October 22, 2009, the eight San Joaquin Valley counties, realizing that they have much more in common with regards to a sustainable water supply of adequate quality and commitment to sustained flood protection, adopted a resolution in support of Partnership-Sponsored Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Framework (Appendix C - Pages 83-84).

SJC has successfully participated in a regional planning process with the recent adoption of the Eastern San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. This Plan highlights the potential benefits of the County working with neighboring Amador, Calaveras, and Alpine counties, and the East Bay to improve future water supply.

SJC also seeks to build coalitions with other counties and local agencies beyond the Delta, including the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley, the Foothills, Sierra, and the Bay Area.

2009 Delta/Water Legislative Package

On November 4, 2009, the Legislature passed a comprehensive water package, which significantly reformed State policies, programs, and governance for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The County continues to participate and comment on the various documents stemming from the Delta Package, including the Delta Interim Plan as well as the Plan itself, the Bay Delta Conservation Plan, the Delta Conservancy Plan, the Delta Protection Commission Economic Sustainability, and Primary Zone Expansion Studies. However, the County continues to have serious concerns regarding the unrealistic deadlines for public comment on the various Plans, processes, and activities required by the 2009 Delta Package.



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Delta

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Delta Legislative Objectives

1. The specific areas of legislative interests for San Joaquin County are:

A. Water:

1. Water Rights: including, but not limited to, maintenance of common pool of water in the Delta, water rights priorities, area of origin protection;
2. Supply: including, but not limited to, defining Delta quantities and use, diversions; establishing minimum flows into and out of the Delta sufficient for all in-Delta needs; meeting needs for agriculture, species maintenance and enhancement, municipal and industrial operation; increased storage;
3. Quality: including, but not limited to, temperature, salinity, turbidity; and
4. Conveyance: through Delta; no isolated facility.

B. **Flood Control**: including, but not limited to, urban flood control, channel maintenance, levee maintenance and improvement, flood plain management.

C. **Agricultural Economy**: including, but not limited to, protection of property rights and tax base.

D. **Infrastructure**: including, but not limited to, levee maintenance and improvement.

E. **Governance**: including local governmental involvement/control of Delta land use, activities and operations.

F. **Funding**: including, but not limited to, Delta planning and maintenance of efforts, habitat protection, restoration, and maintenance efforts, emergency services, levees, flood control, and water projects.

G. **Mitigation**: of all negative effects of action taken pursuant to any Federal, State, local or other public agency plan, project, operation or activity in or related to the Delta or the County.

2. Potential near term actions to be pursued:

A. San Joaquin County's "Better Way" approach.

B. Completion of studies and related plans, projects and activities, including, but not limited to, flood control, Delta flows, salinity, temperature, water quantity and usage, flood plain management.



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Delta

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Delta Legislative Objectives (*continued*)

3. Points for Legislation

- A. Minimum flow quantities and usage in and from the Delta are determined by scientifically validated, peer reviewed studies approved by an appropriate governance body(s) such as the Delta Protection Commission (DPC) and/or the Delta Conservancy and/or the Delta Stewardship Council (DSC), and incorporated into the DSC's Delta Plan.
- B. Flood management, including the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan, are determined by scientifically validated, peer reviewed, studies approved by an appropriate governance body(s) such as the DPC and/or the Delta Conservancy and/or the DSC, and incorporated into the DSC's Delta Plan.
- C. Delta water inflow and out-flow, temperature, and salinity studies necessary for aquatic and terrestrial species, agriculture, municipal, and industrial use in the Delta and Suisun Marsh are determined by scientifically validated, peer reviewed studies approved by an appropriate governance body(s) such as the DPC and/or the Delta Conservancy and/or the DSC, and incorporated into the DSC's Delta Plan.
- D. Physical integrity and long term viability of Delta levees with the goal of long term protection of all interests in the Delta, including those which do not pertain to conveyance, is to be determined by scientifically validated, peer reviewed, studies approved by an appropriate governance body(s) such as the DPC and/or the Delta Conservancy and/or the DSC, and incorporated into the DSC's Delta Plan.
- E. Near term actions to improve the quality and quantity of the Delta waters, including, but not limited to, such projects as the proposed Delta Corridors or other improved through-Delta conveyance, completed and put into operation and results evaluated and incorporated into the DSC's Delta Plan.
- F. Construction, permitting and operation of storage capacity to create an additional 5 million acre feet per year of firm water, surplus to the needs of the Delta, for use in the State Water Project, using a series of off-stream multi-purpose (flood control, ground water recharge, surface storage) reservoirs in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys.
- G. Revise State system of water operations, including:
 - 1. appropriate separation of State Agencies' adjudicatory and regulatory authorities so that State Agencies have transparent and independent authority;
 - 2. creation of a State entity with utility-like authority and process, for governance of the operation of the State Water Project and the Central Valley Project, as appropriate to and consistent with established water right and area of origin protections; and,



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Delta

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Delta Legislative Objectives (*continued*)

3. ensuring that the recently created State Water Master is sufficiently legislatively authorized to independently inspect State and Federal water facility operations, and to independently ensure that those operations are in conformity with existing water rights and priorities, area and watershed of origin law, common pool theory; diversion water from the Delta only in amounts surplus to the needs of the Delta flow, salinity and temperature control necessary for aquatic and terrestrial species. The Water Master would be sufficiently and continuously funded by the State or State water facility users. The Water Master should have authority to hire staff, including legal counsel independent of the State Attorney General. The Water Master should have authority to institute legal action in a special five member judicial forum having original jurisdiction with de novo hearing process. The special forum would consist of 5 Justices, one each from the 5 California Courts of Appeal, appointed by the Supreme Court.
- H. Any Delta Plan shall be based, at a minimum, on recognition of, adherence to, and enforcement of existing water rights and priorities, area and watershed of origin law, common pool theory; diversion water from the Delta only in amounts surplus to the needs of the Delta; flow, salinity and temperature control necessary for aquatic and terrestrial species; protection of public and private property and infrastructure; continued State participation in maintenance and improvement of Delta levees; maintenance of economic viability of Delta agricultural land and agricultural land use, protection of local governance and County prerogatives, including land use, public revenues, public health and safety, economic development and agricultural stability; Delta as a Place concepts and goals.
- I. Funding in the full amount necessary for water storage and conveyance projects, groundwater recharge projects, flood plain management projects, and flood control projects in the Mokelumne, Calaveras, and Stanislaus Rivers watersheds.
- J. Funding in the full amount necessary for emergency response and levee maintenance efforts to deal with threats to the integrity of Delta levees.



Delta Counties Coalition

Contra Costa County · Sacramento County · San Joaquin County · Solano County · Yolo County
"Working together on water and Delta issues"

Statement of Principles Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (2009)

The five counties of the Delta Counties Coalition (DCC) have each adopted the following principles that describe their joint interests on the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta and Greater Bay-Delta Estuary. The DCC believes that the 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 to the entire state's water management;
10. Protect and restore the Delta ecosystem, including adequate water supply and quality to support it in perpetuity;
11. Include the study of storage options and implementation of conservation, recycling, re-use, and regional self sufficiency as part of a statewide improved flood management and water supply system; and,
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.
(Board Adopted 7/13/10)



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Water

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

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

Legislative Project Appropriations Request:

- 1. Seek and support a \$1.0 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for the MORE Water Project (Project authorized by Public Law 109-338 on October 12, 2006).**
- 2. Seek inclusion of report language included in the Senate Energy & Water appropriations bill which would broaden the MORE Water study to include the entire Mokelumne River watershed, and to consider recommendations included in the Eastern San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan in examining the feasibility of providing additional water supplies, and improving water management reliability through the development of new water storage and conjunctive use programs.**

Appropriations Request: \$1.0 million

Total Project Cost: Not yet determined

Background: The reliability of the region's water supply is being threatened by the lack of sufficient surface water for diversion from local tributaries and an over reliance on groundwater pumping that exceeds natural recharge amounts in Eastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin. The greatest depression in groundwater levels appears centered below the North San Joaquin Water Conservation District and Stockton East Water District's service areas and could be up to 90 feet below sea level. Water agencies in San Joaquin County (SJC) are working to develop projects and financing to address the groundwater overdraft and saline intrusion issues, of which the MORE Water Project is a significant effort sponsored by the Mokelumne River Water and Power Authority and the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation under a Memorandum of Agreement signed in 2008. Damage to the aquifer system due to saline water intrusion, withdrawal of groundwater from storage, and potentially subsidence and aquifer consolidation could be irreversible. The loss of the Basin as a viable water source could further damage the region's economy, including a multi-billion-dollar agricultural industry and rapidly impacted commercial and residential development.

In summary, the purpose of the MORE Water Project is the development of a new surface facility to capture unappropriated flows from the Mokelumne River, and regulate supply for an integrated system of conjunctive use projects. Such projects will provide additional storage capacity, water supply reliability, sustainable hydropower and anticipated flood control benefits for the County and potentially throughout a greater inter-regional area.



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Water

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use Project (MORE Water Project) (continued)

Federal Action Taken:

In 2010, the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Mokelumne River Water and Power Authority signed with contract consultants to complete an update to the Mokelumne-Calaveras Rivers Simulation Model hydrological model for the Mokelumne River to include upper watershed operations in order to further evaluate the potential of inter-regional conjunctive use program alternatives as outlined under the 2009 Energy and Water (E&W) Appropriations Bill Report Language.

- ✓ In 2009, the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Mokelumne River Water and Power Authority signed with contract consultants to complete a Federal Feasibility Gaps Analysis and Updated Plan to Study for the MORE Water Project to align local water resources planning efforts with Federal Procedures and Guidelines.
- ✓ The 2009 E& W Appropriations Bill included report language to broaden the MORE Water Project study to include the entire Mokelumne River watershed. The report language reads: *MORE Water Feasibility Study.—The Committee has provided an additional \$1,500,000 for the MORE Water feasibility study authorized in Title V of Public Law 109-338. In carrying out this study, the Secretary of the Interior shall include the entire Mokelumne River drainage area and shall consider the recommendations included in the Eastern San Joaquin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan. As authorized, this study is intended to be regional in scope and shall examine the feasibility of providing additional water supply and improved water management reliability through development of new storage and conjunctive use programs, including, but not limited to, the Eastern San Joaquin Ground Water Basin, Pardee Reservoir, Lower Bear Reservoir, and Duck Creek.*
- ✓ In 2008, the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, and the Mokelumne River Water and Power Authority signed a Memorandum of Agreement on cost-sharing for the MORE Water Project according to the approved Plan of Study.
- ✓ On October 12, 2006, the President signed Public Law 109-338 (S 203-109th Congress) authorizing the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation to complete “...a study to determine the feasibility of constructing a project to provide additional water supply and improve water management reliability through the development of new water storage and conjunctive use programs.”



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Water

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use Project (MORE Water Project) (continued)

- ✓ S. 203 includes a \$3.3 million federal cost-share to conduct studies to determine the feasibility of constructing the MORE Water Project.
- ✓ In August 2007, the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, released the MORE Water Project Appraisal Report. In summary, the findings of the Appraisal study determined that:
 - “The MORE Water Project meets the requirements for advancing to a Feasibility Study.”
 - “The MORE Water Project is one of few surface water resource projects that can be developed within San Joaquin County to provide new supply.”
 - A range of economic benefits is possible with the MORE Water Project: 1) reduced groundwater over-drafting, 2) improved water quality, and 3) additional benefits including reduced flood damages and improved ecosystems conditions.
 - The benefit-to-cost ratios suggest that benefits exceed costs and that the alternatives with the highest benefit-to-cost ratios are also among the more cost-effective.
 - There is a “Federal Interest” in the MORE Water Project.

Inter-Regional Efforts:

The Mokelumne River Water and Power Authority (Authority) continues to actively participate in local and regional efforts in seeking support for the MORE Water Project. In 2005, the Mokelumne River Forum was formed as a Joint Powers Authority with member agencies including: Alpine and Amador counties, Amador Water Agency, Calaveras County Water District, Calaveras Public Utilities District, California Department of Water Resources, cities of Lodi and Stockton, East Bay Municipal Utility District, Foothill Conservancy, Jackson Valley Irrigation District, Mokelumne River Water and Power Authority, North San Joaquin Water Conservation District, San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation, Stockton East Water District and/or Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District, and Woodbridge Irrigation District. These agencies are interested in working together to identify additional water supply benefits from the Mokelumne River, and have developed a project concept proposal that includes inter-regional conjunctive use.

The Mokelumne River Forum continues to advance regional efforts. In August 2010, the Authority entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority (UMRWA) for stakeholder participation in U.S. Bureau of Reclamation MORE Water Project feasibility study. UMRWA is a Joint Powers Agency established in 2000 for the purpose of preserving and enhancing Mokelumne River water supply, water quality, and the environment. The member agencies comprising UMRWA are Alpine County Water Agency, Amador Water Agency, Calaveras County Water District, Calaveras Public Utility District, East Bay Municipal Utility



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Water

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use Project (MORE Water Project) (continued)

District, Jackson Valley Irrigation District, and the counties of Alpine, Amador, and Calaveras. Many of these agencies are also members of the Mokelumne River Forum.

The MOU allows the UMRWA to participate with the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation and the Authority in the preparation of various studies and plans, which includes ongoing regional studies of a Federal Feasibility Gap Analysis, and updates to the Bureau's Plan of Study for the MORE Water Project to guide future feasibility-related work efforts by regional stakeholders.

(Project Map Below and Literature Available)

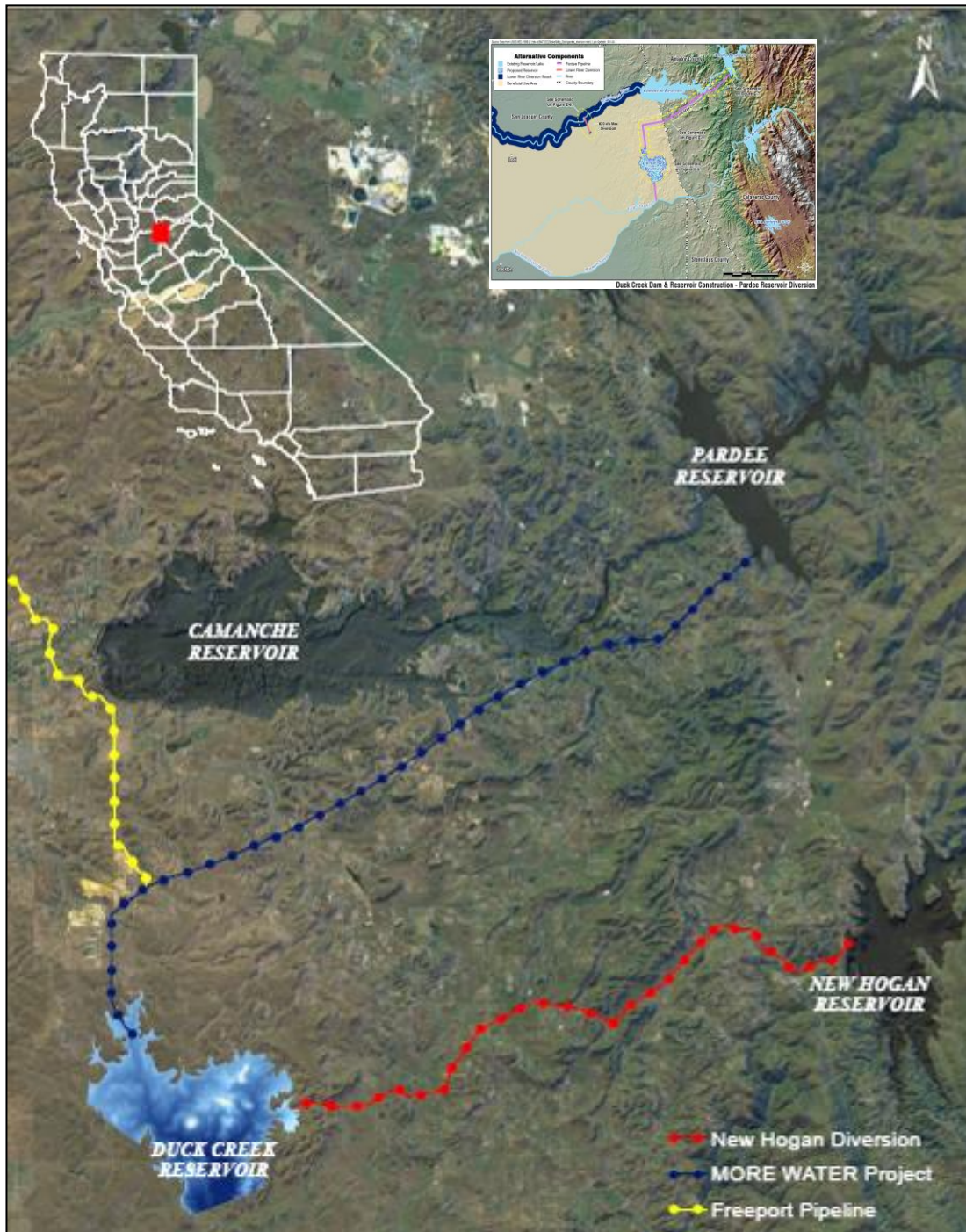


LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Water

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

MORE Water Project (Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use (MORE Water Project) - (continued)





LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Airport

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ STOCKTON METROPOLITAN AIRPORT

Contact: Susan L. Palmeri, Airport Director; E-Mail: spalmeri@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-4709

4. Title: Stockton Metropolitan Airport Capital Improvement Projects

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$2.3 million budgetary appropriation to the Federal Aviation Administration for capital improvement projects.

Appropriations Request: \$2.3 million

Total Project Cost: Approximately \$2.4 million

1. Design and Reconstruction of Aircraft Parking Ramp - \$1.8 million
2. Airfield Enhancements of Main Runway and Signage - \$600,000

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 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 improved influx roadways create an ideal passenger and cargo air-transport center for the recreational traveler, the business commuter, the agricultural producer, and central valley residents. (See aerial below)

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 Stockton have almost doubled over the past year and are expected to continue to increase.

Planning for the additional air carrier traffic along with general airport maintenance requires a sizable Capital Improvement Program. In order to ensure that the Airport is able to maximize the use of limited funding opportunities requires applying for and accepting Federal Aviation Administration through the Airport Improvement Program grants. The County's appropriations request consist of two projects vital to the enhancement of airport safety and capacity. The first project is design and reconstruction of the terminal commercial aircraft parking ramp from asphalt to concrete; and the second project is an enhancement to the airfield, specifically, rubber removal, crack repair, seal and remark of main Runway 11L/29R and runway entry points from taxiways, and an upgrade to airfield signage. Together both projects total \$2.4 million, and are included in the Airport's 2011-12 Capital Improvement Program.



LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Airport

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ STOCKTON METROPOLITAN AIRPORT

Contact: Susan L. Palmeri, Airport Director; E-Mail: spalmeri@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-4709

Stockton Metropolitan Airport Capital Improvement Project - (continued)





LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES ~ Transportation

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Contact: Thomas R. Flinn, Director; E-Mail: tflinn@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3100

5. Title: State Route 4 Corridor Improvements Project

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$5.0 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for the State Route 4 Corridor Improvements Project.

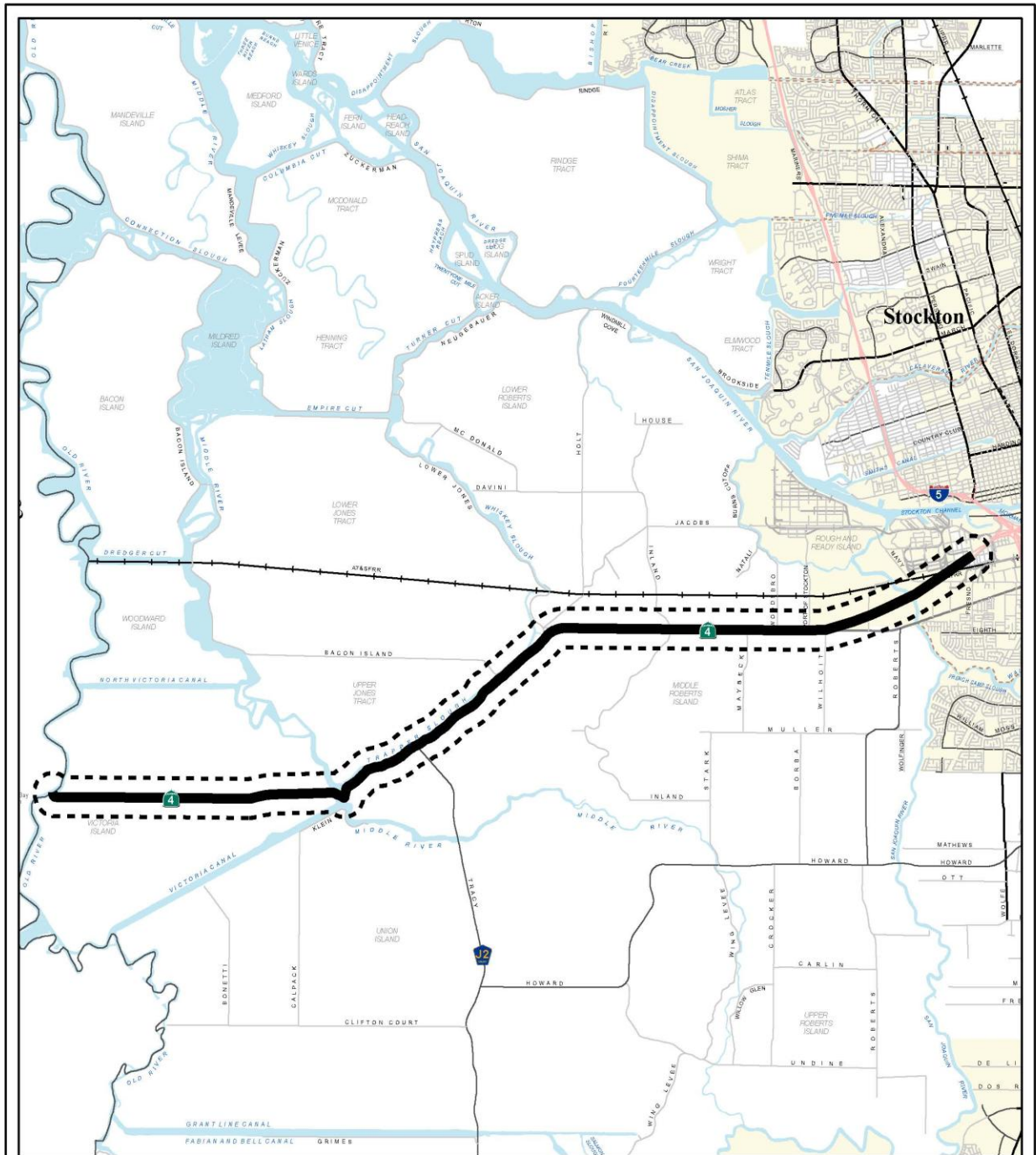
Appropriations Request: \$5.0 million
Total Project Cost: \$20.0 million

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 ended commuting capacity for San Joaquin County and eastern Contra Costa County commuters, as well as safety and operational improvements to the corridor.

(Vicinity Map Below, and Project Literature Available)

State Route 4 Corridor Improvements Project (continued)



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.





County of San Joaquin

2010 Federal Legislative Platform

General Legislative Policy Guidelines

Administration

- 1) Support a second economic stimulus/jobs proposal, which would provide assistance to the County in meeting the needs of our residents, including additional Medicaid funding and other resources for the provision of vital local government services, as well as a stimulus package, which would include funding for 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 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.
- 4) Advocate for, and support maximum flexibility, simplification, and financial support in federal legislative and regulatory requirements.
- 5) Seek federal reimbursement for the County's costs associated with services to undocumented immigrants, including incarceration, public safety, and medical services.
- 6) 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.
- 7) Support legislative and administrative efforts to ensure protection of the deductibility of state and local taxes, as well as interest, on tax exempt bonds.
- 8) Oppose the Internal Revenue Service's proposed regulation (Section 511, PL 109-222) published on December 5, 2008, requiring local government to withhold a 3% tax for goods and services contracts beginning in 2011, and support legislative efforts to repeal the tax withholding requirement.
- 9) Maintain close relationships with San Joaquin County's legislative delegation to foster more effective advocacy and understanding of San Joaquin County's issues.
- 10) Respond as timely and effectively as possible to legislative issues both by board 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.

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 our agricultural economy.

Capital Projects:

- 14) Support legislation or budgetary proposal 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.

Health Care

- 18) 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.
- 19) Seek to preserve and expand Medicare, Medicaid, and other federal funding for health care programs, while aggressively opposing funding reductions in these programs.
- 20) Oppose legislation or regulations which would result in unfunded federal mandates, and/or decrease in funding of safety-net health care services provided by county government.
- 21) 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.
- 22) Support funding for health-training loans, grants, and scholarship programs, such as those provided for in the Public Health Service Act (Nurse Reinvestment Act of 2002), including nursing faculty; an increase in funding for workforce outreach, development in schools and the community.

General Legislative Policy Guidelines (*continued*)

Health Care (*continued*):

- 23) Support legislation or regulations which would allow the State and local agencies, responsible for collecting delinquent court ordered obligation(s) or restitution, to notify the Internal Revenue Service of the outstanding delinquent financial debt.
- 24) Support budgetary proposals for local health department programs which would: a) address prevention of chronic health conditions, b) support and enhance local disease control and prevention, c) provide a sustainable disease control and outbreak response infrastructure that would include epidemiology, surveillance, investigation, and response, and d) support emergency, bio-terrorism, and pandemic influenza preparedness, response, and infrastructure development to address public health threats and emergencies.
- 25) Seek and support legislation and budgetary proposals for the enhancement of local health care information technology infrastructure to improve patient safety as well as the quality and efficiency of the local health care delivery system.
- 26) Advocate in support of policies, which promote healthy eating, and increase access to opportunities for physical activity.
- 27) Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would: a) provide increased funding for maternal, child, and adolescent health programs, b) protect children from environmental risks to their health, such as unintentional injuries, lead poisoning, and air quality, and c) ensure that women and adolescents have access to the unique prevention and health care services needed.
- 28) Support maximization of the Federal Medical Assistance Program (FMAP) and direct payments to counties.
- 29) 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.

Human Services

- 30) Support simplification, flexibility, and lessening of federal benefits restrictions pertaining to the requirements of income maintenance and social services programs.
- 31) Support legislation or budgetary actions which would allow for the pass-through of Federal Older Americans Act funding to local Area Agencies on Aging even though the State Budget is delayed past the start of the State fiscal year.

Public Works

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

Flood Protection

- 33) 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.

General Legislative Policy Guidelines (continued)

Public Works – Flood Protection (continued):

34) 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.

35) Aggressively oppose legislative efforts to shift federal and/or state flood control liability or obligations to local agencies.

While it is necessary for local agencies to act responsibly when approving development in and near existing floodplains, it is inappropriate to subject local agencies, which approve development in a manner consistent with existing law, to liability for flood damages due to conditions over which the agencies have no control.

36) Support legislation and/or regulations which would reduce local impacts related to Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate floodplain mapping changes.

37) Support legislation or regulatory changes which would mandate coordination between state and federal agencies relative to flood protection and floodplain management regulations.

38) 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.

39) 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.

40) Support legislative, regulatory, and budgetary efforts to provide additional surface water storage projects that would provide improved flood control, water supply, and environmental uses.

41) Oppose amendments to the National Flood Insurance Program reauthorization to mandate flood insurance coverage in “residual risk” areas.

Transportation

42) Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budgetary appropriations which would provide increased federal and state roadway funding levels to local agencies.

43) Advocate for California’s fair share of contributions from the Federal Highway Trust Fund.

44) Advocate for counties and cities to share equitably in the growth of federal revenues available to California for the network of local roads.

45) Continue to support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would provide dedicated funding to address local transportation needs, including bridge maintenance projects.

Water

46) Support legislation and/or regulatory reform which would address groundwater overdraft issues in the Northeastern region of San Joaquin County.

General Legislative Policy Guidelines (*continued*)

Water (*continued*)

- 47) 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.
- 48) Advocate and support legislative or regulatory efforts which would provide for the use of surface water to recharge critically over-drafted groundwater basins.
- 49) 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, will provide on-going 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.

Regulatory Reform

- 50) 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

- 51) Support legislation which would provide for extended producer responsibility or funding for the development and implementation of product recycling programs.
- 52) Support legislation which would provide incentives for development of “landfill gas to energy”, “waste to energy”, and streamline the permitting process.
- 53) Oppose legislation which would impose new solid waste disposal requirements on local government unless the funding mechanisms needed to implement are provided.
- 54) Oppose legislation or regulatory reform requiring municipal landfills (Class III) to accept semi-hazardous wastes, including medical or radioactive waste products.
- 55) 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.
- 56) 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.

Veteran Services

- 57) Continue to advocate in support of locating the new Veteran Affairs expanded health care facilities and Community Living Center on or adjacent to the San Joaquin General Hospital campus in French Camp.
- 58) Support congressional efforts to expand Veterans Affairs health care benefits to include Priority 8 veterans.



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Public Safety

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
Contact: Steve Moore, Sheriff; E-Mail: smoore@sjgov.org; Ph: (209) 468-4311; or
Jerry Becker, ISD Director, jbecker@sjgov.org; Ph: (209) 468-3960

6. Title: Public Safety Interoperability Communication System Project

Legislative Project Appropriations Request:

Seek, advocate, and support a \$4.2 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for the San Joaquin County's regional Public Safety Communication Project.

Appropriations Request: \$4.2 million

Total Project Cost: \$26.3 million

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) is seeking federal and state assistance to develop and implement a Public Safety Interoperability Communication System to provide emergency communications interoperability for all public safety agencies within the County. Public safety agencies within the County use different radio frequencies to communicate and, consequently, do not have the capability to directly communicate with each other. The communications systems within the County currently operate in both digital and analog mode. This project upgrades all agencies to operate in digital mode in order to be compliant with the Federal Communications Commission mandate, which requires all public safety agencies to operate in the digital mode by January 2013.

The SJC Public Safety Interoperability Communication System project will migrate all public safety entities within the County from their existing analog radio communication systems to a common digital radio platform. This migration of all public safety entities to a common digital platform will allow the agencies to effectively communicate with each other during emergencies. The project is consistent with the SJC Master Radio Communication Plan which was developed by a committee comprised of representatives from all public safety agencies within the County. Agencies represented on the committee include 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 Radio Communication 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.

Because of 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. SJC is focused on Phases I and II of the project to establish the infrastructure that will be the foundation for the eventual countywide radio system.

(Project Literature Available)



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Agricultural Center

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Contact: Gabriel Karam, Director; E-Mail: gkaram@sjgov.org (209) 468-2181

7. Title: San Joaquin County Agricultural Center Solar Energy Project

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.

Appropriations Request: \$2.5 million

Total Project Cost: \$31.0 million

Background: San Joaquin County 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 University of California, Division of Agricultural and Natural Resources, and the County. 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 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 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 Center's 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.



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Law & Justice

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Contact: Patty Mazzilli, Chief Probation Officer; E-Mail: pmazzilli@sjgov.org Ph.(209) 468-4063

8. Title: Construction of a New Juvenile Camp Project

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$5.0 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for the construction of a new juvenile camp.

Appropriations Request: \$5.0 million

Total Project Cost: \$9.8 million

Background: San Joaquin County continues to experience a high juvenile crime rate. Based on the most recent year of available data (2007) from the California Department of Justice, the County's overall juvenile crime rate of 6,864 arrests per 100,000 juveniles was the second highest of any county in the State of California with a juvenile population in excess of 50,000. For juvenile felony arrests, the County arrest rate per 100,000 was the third highest in the State, while the County was second highest in the State for misdemeanor arrests per 100,000 in counties with a juvenile population in excess of 50,000.

To address this continuing problem, the County has introduced a number of collaborative juvenile crime prevention and intervention strategies using evidence-based programs. In 1998, the County expanded its continuum of graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders to include a 45-bed camp program on the grounds of Juvenile Hall. The Camp is designed for males ages 14 to 18 and operates as a 180-360 day commitment (post adjudication) program for the Juvenile Court. The camp program allows the County to keep juvenile offenders in the local community who might otherwise be placed in the California Division of Juvenile Justice or in expensive out-of-county or out-of-state offender programs. The existing County Juvenile Camp is available only for males. The Juvenile Camp Project would increase the Camp capacity from the current 45 to 60 beds, and allow the inclusion of females in the program. Both maximum-security pre-disposition beds and post-disposition Juvenile Camp beds are needed. Additionally, San Joaquin County cannot offer the same continuum of sanctions for its female population as it does for its male population due to the design of the existing camp facility. A local camp program for female minors would provide the Court with another option prior to costly out-of-home placement and provide opportunity for family involvement at the local level.

Currently, the State's Juvenile Corrections Reform Program places a high emphasis on local rehabilitative programs such as the Juvenile Camp. There are national and state movements to provide rehabilitative beds where juveniles can participate in evidence-based programs that research has shown to reduce recidivism.

(Project Literature Available)



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY

Contact: Kenneth Cohen, Health Care Services; E-Mail: kcohen@sjgh.org; Ph. (209) 468-7031

Overview

San Joaquin County's Health Care Services Agency (Agency) is the safety-net provider for the County. Due to fiscal constraints, the Agency is underinvested in information technology. Operating budgets have very limited capacities to fund major improvements and changes. The data infrastructure of the Agency has become less efficient in tracking the treatment of patients, maintaining accounts, and assuring appropriate revenue tracking. The Agency has developed a strategic plan for information technology services to guide the County's priorities given limited funding. State and federal government assistance toward technology improvements is essential in maintaining the viability of the Agency as a cost-effective safety-net provider. Following is the Agency's top health care technology project:

9. **Title: Electronic Health Records System Project**

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$900,000 budgetary appropriations to fund the Electronic Health Records System Project.

Appropriations Request: \$900,000

Total Project Cost: \$1.2 million

Background: The Electronic Health Records System is a web-enabled health care information system with wireless capabilities that brings together all clinical and financial data. This system provides a single point of entry for clinicians and other staff to obtain real-time information to support a patient's medical care. The system includes a Computerized Provider Order Entry system that allows for ordering tests and procedures and receiving results of those orders on-line. In short, this system creates patient-centric electronic medical records.



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Contact: William Mitchell, Director; E-Mail: wmitchell@sjcphs.gov; Ph. (209) 468-3413

10. Title: Public Health Laboratory Project

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$2.0 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for a new local public health laboratory.

Appropriations Request: \$2.0 million
Total Project Cost: Approximately \$10.5 million

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 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.

(Project Literature Available)

11. Title: Public Health Facility Expansion Project

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$5.0 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for new public health facilities.

Appropriations Request: \$5.0 million
Total Project Cost: Approximately \$17.6 million

Background: Many public health departments were constructed in the 1960s with Hill-Burton funds. These facilities are now outdated and insufficient to support current state-of-the-art public health efforts. The San Joaquin County Public Health facility was built nearly 50 years ago, is too small, and is in need of major repairs. The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors approved, in principle, the future building of 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.



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ SAN JOAQUIN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Contact: David Culbertson, Interim Director; E-Mail: dculbertson@sjgh.org; Ph. (209) 468-6042

12. Title: San Joaquin General Hospital Facility Capital Replacement Project

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support \$25 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for replacement and capital improvements for San Joaquin General Hospital.

Appropriations Request: \$25.0 million

Total Project Cost: Approximately \$45.0 million

Background: The “Old Towers” Building at San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH) was 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/facility/improvements would provide, amongst other things, state-of-the-art facilities for 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 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 their 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.



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES
Contact: Victor Singh, Director; E-Mail, vsingh@sjcbhs.org; Ph. (209) 468-2082

13. Title: Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Facility Project

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$2.5 million budgetary appropriations to provide funding assistance for the construction of an Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Facility.

Appropriations Request: \$2.5 million

Total Project Cost: Approximately \$5.5 million

Background: For several years, San Joaquin County has identified a significant need 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; however, alcohol is the major drug of choice among adolescents. It is estimated that approximately 2,000 San Joaquin County youths have a serious substance abuse problem and are in need of treatment. Currently, the only available option for adolescents is outpatient services. If an adolescent needs more than outpatient counseling, there are no available treatment options.

(Project Literature Available)



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Facilities Management

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

Contact: Gabriel Karam, Director; E-Mail: gkaram@sjgov.org (209) 468-2181

14. Title: Renewable Energy Project at the San Joaquin County Jail

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$10.0 million budgetary appropriation to provide funding assistance for the implementation of a renewable energy project at the San Joaquin County Jail.

Appropriations Request: \$10.0 million
Total Project Cost: Approximately \$20.0 million

Background: San Joaquin County 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 mega watt (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 San Joaquin County Jail Complex. The Project is expected to generate \$1.0 million per year in energy savings, and to create green jobs locally.



LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS ~ Top Ten Transportation Projects

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail, tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

All the San Joaquin County Top Ten Projects are of regional significance – all focus on roadway safety and improvements that serve to advance economic vitality in the California Central Valley Region.

#	PROJECT	FUNDING REQUEST	DESCRIPTION
1	State Route 4 Corridor Improvements	\$5M (Planning/ Environmental)	Planning and engineering studies, right-of-way acquisition, and project design to widen SR 4 from 2 to 4 lanes. Project limits include 1 major bridge at Middle River. Project length is approximately 16 miles.
2	Lower Sacramento Road Corridor Improvements	\$2.5M	Widen existing 2-lane road to 4 lanes. Approximately 3 miles of this corridor remains to be widened. Several minor structures are located within the remaining areas to be widened.
3	Interstate 5/French Camp (Arch-Sperry) Interchange	\$10M	A City of Stockton project supported by San Joaquin County. Reconfigure the existing interchange to handle future General Plan traffic volumes and facilitate a connection to the pending Sperry Road extension. Work includes relocation of existing ramps and frontage roads.
4	Arch-Sperry Expressway	\$1.5M	A City of Stockton project supported by San Joaquin County. Facilitate a connection between the pending Interstate 5/French Camp Road interchange (west) and existing Sperry Road (east). Work includes construction of 4 lanes, 5 bridges crossing 3 railroads, 2 major roadways, and 1 waterway. Project length is approximately 1 mile.
5	State Route 12/88 Improvements (Lockeford Bypass)	\$5M (Construction)	Provide 4 lanes (2 lanes east-bound and 2 lanes west-bound) from SR 12/88 west to SR 12/88 east. Ultimate alternatives selected may include multiple minor structures. Project length is approximately 9 miles.
6	Eleventh Street Corridor Improvements	\$9.5M	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.
7	Lower Sacramento Road Railroad Crossing Improvements	\$15M	Improve safety and traffic operations at the Lower Sacramento Road railroad crossing near Woodson.
8	Byron Highway (State Route 239)	\$1M	Widening the corridor to 4 lanes and 2 potential overpass projects at Mountain House Parkway and Central Parkway.
9	Howard Road/Tracy Boulevard Widening Improvements	\$1M	Widen Howard Road and Tracy Boulevard from 2 to 4 lanes, and construct miscellaneous geometric and intersection improvements. Project limits include 4 bridges. Project length is approximately 17 miles.
10	Turner Road Improvements	\$1M	Widen the shoulder along Turner Road and add turn lanes at intersections. Project limits include 1 minor structure and 1 at-grade railroad crossing. Project length is approximately 4.5 miles.



Legislative Issues ~ Administration of Justice

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Contact: Steve Moore, Sheriff; E-Mail, smoore@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-4311

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

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.



Legislative Issues ~ Administration of Justice

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
Contact: Steve Moore, Sheriff; E-Mail, smoore@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-4311

16. **Title: Federal Funding to Combat Illegal Drugs**

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. It has been estimated that 99% of the “super-labs” – labs capable of producing more than 500 pounds of the drug a week – in the United States are located in Central California. 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.



Legislative Issues ~ Administration of Justice

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Contact: Patty Mazzilli, Chief Probation Officer; E-Mail, pmazzilli@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-4070

17. Title: Juvenile Delinquency

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 S 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.

HR 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.



Legislative Issues ~ Agriculture

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Scott Hudson, Agricultural Commissioner; E-Mail: shudson@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 953-6007

18. Title: Pierce's Disease/Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Program

Issue: The Glassy-winged Sharpshooter has entered the San Joaquin Valley, and has threatened the grape industry with Pierce's Disease, a deadly grape disease for which currently, there is no cure.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative efforts and budgetary proposals which would maintain or enhance funding of the Pierce's Disease/Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Program, and oppose efforts to reduce the current level of program funding.

Background: The Glassy-winged Sharpshooter (GWSS) is a devastating pest for California. Since its migration into the State in 1990, the GWSS population has ballooned. This pest is a concern to California agriculture because of its ability to transmit *Xylella fastidiosa*, a bacterium that causes a variety of plant diseases including Pierce's disease, a deadly grape disease which threatens California's wine and table grape industry. The GWSS flies further than native sharpshooters, making the possibility of the bacterium's increased spread a serious agricultural threat. With the spread of the GWSS, the spread of Pierce's disease has become a threat to California's entire grape industry. Pierce's disease also attacks other important fruit and nut crops.

There has been an ongoing federal-state-county-industry program in place for the past ten years to fight both the GWSS and Pierce's disease. Federal funding for the State's Pierce's Disease/GWSS program is approximately \$20.0 million and has not changed since the inception of the program in 2001. An increase in funding is critical to meet the rising cost of the program, and to prevent the spread of the Pierce's disease and GWSS. San Joaquin County presently receives \$385,000 annually in GWSS program funding to help protect its \$285 million grape crop. The maintenance or increase of federal funding is critical to prevent the spread of Pierce's disease and GWSS. Loss of funding would put the program and the County's grape industry in jeopardy.



Legislative Issues ~ Agriculture

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Scott Hudson, Agricultural Commissioner; E-Mail: shudson@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 953-6007

19. **Title: European Grapevine Moth Program**

Issue: The European Grapevine Moth has been detected in San Joaquin County, and funding is needed to maintain and potentially expand the trapping, surveying, and inspection programs.

Legislative Platform: Advocate in support of continued Federal funding of the European Grapevine Moth Program, and oppose efforts to reduce the current level of program funding.

Background: The European Grapevine Moth (EGVM) is a significant pest to grapes, and as such, a threat to wine, table, raisin, and wild grapes throughout the State. The EGVM was first detected in California in 2009, the first recorded in the United States. Without control measures, grape crop losses could be significant. As of October 2010, areas under quarantine had expanded to 2,089 square miles within Mendocino, Sonoma, Napa, Solano, Merced, Fresno, Santa Clara, Monterey, and San Joaquin counties.

In 2010, the EGVM was detected within in the Lodi area, which initiated a federal and state quarantine encompassing a large portion of the Lodi wine grape growing region. Growers and wineries in the EGVM quarantine areas have already felt the economic impact of the quarantine, as they are required to meet a number of quarantine restrictions in order to harvest and process their grapes.

The United States Department of Agriculture, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and County Agricultural Commissioner's Office are working together to detect, delimit, and control this pest before it has the opportunity to spread. Without State and Federal funding, the EGVM Program could not be continued, and the EGVM would likely spread, significantly impacting the grape industry.



Legislative Issues ~ Agriculture

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Scott Hudson, Agricultural Commissioner; E-Mail: shudson@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 953-6007

20. Title: Light Brown Apple Moth Eradication

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

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and budgetary proposals to restore full funding for the Light Brown Apple Moth quarantine, and for related activities eradication 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. If the LBAM impacted all of California's host crops, the total loss of production and control cost could reach as high as \$133 million. In addition to crop damage, an infestation of LBAM could potentially result in the loss of international and domestic markets, as plant quarantines are imposed on agricultural commodities originating from infested areas in San Joaquin County.

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 this pest are handled cooperatively under a LBAM Quarantine Project consisting of the San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's office, the California Department of Agriculture, and the United States Department of Agriculture. San Joaquin County's LBAM infested areas are currently under quarantine.

In 2009-10 San Joaquin County received approximately \$250,000 in funding for the LBAM program to help protect the County's \$2.0 billion agricultural industry. In 2010-11 funding was reduced by 76%, to \$60,000. Restoring funding for the LBAM Eradication Program is vital to sustaining San Joaquin County's agricultural industry and economy.



Legislative Issues ~ Agriculture

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Contact: Scott Hudson, Agricultural Commissioner; E-Mail: shudson@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 953-6007

21. **Title:** Early Plant Pest Detection and Surveillance – 2008 and 2012 Farm Bills

Issue: Full funding for early plant pest detection in the 2008 Farm Bill continues to be threatened.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support budget proposals which would:

1. Provide full funding of Title X, Section 10201 of the 2008 Farm Bill designated for early plant pest detection and surveillance;
2. In accordance with Title X, ensure the funds are for the early plant pest detection and surveillance activities of State and county pest prevention programs; and,
3. Maintain current or increased level of funding for early plant pest detection and surveillance in the 2012 Farm Bill.

Background: San Joaquin County is the seventh largest agricultural county in the State of California and the seventh largest in 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 San Joaquin County.

Invasive pests such as the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, Light Brown Apple Moth, and European Grapevine Moth threaten California's \$36 billion agricultural industry. To help prevent invasive pests from entering the County, the 2008 Farm Bill provides funding to state cooperators for their plant pest detection and surveillance activities. In California, County Agricultural Commissioners perform many of these activities on behalf of the State.

Title X, Section 10201 of the 2008 Farm Bill entitled Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention provides funding to states for early plant pest detection and eradication. Funding authorization for Section 10201 is \$50 million in fiscal years 2011 and 2012, and if appropriated, will provide much needed resources for county pest exclusion and trapping programs. Therefore, it is important that the full amount of funding is appropriated by Congress annually. It is equally important that the funds are used to provide the full range of pest detection activities of Title X. Included in these activities are the early plant pest detection and surveillance provided through State and county pest prevention programs. Currently, San Joaquin County receives \$232,000 in funding from Title X for a dog team to help detect plant pests in packages arriving through various points of entry into the County. Additional funding from Title X is anticipated in the spring of 2011 to help offset the costs of the County's Pest Detection Program. Furthermore, the 2012 Farm Bill is underway, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture is in the process of developing an implementation plan for the early plant pest detection and surveillance. Federal funding is critical in strengthening the full range of pest exclusion and detection programs in California, and in protecting the nation's agriculture from foreign pests.



Legislative Issues ~ Community Development

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Contact: Kerry Sullivan, Director; E-Mail, ksullivan@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3140

22. Title: Housing Foreclosure Prevention and Mitigation

Issue: San Joaquin County ranks within the top five jurisdictions in California, and in the nation, as most severely impacted by the housing foreclosure crisis.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation or a budget proposal which would continue to provide local jurisdictions with federal funding for foreclosure prevention counseling programs, and for purchasing, redeveloping, and selling foreclosed properties to low income buyers.

Background: Since January 2007, San Joaquin County has experienced over 30,000 residential foreclosures and there is no foreseeable end. This rate equates to almost one in every five homes being foreclosed upon, ranking the County within the top jurisdictions in the State and in the nation as most severely impacted by the housing foreclosure crisis.

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 the County's budget in the form of reduced property tax revenues and increased demand for services.



Legislative Issues ~ Community Development

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Contact: Kerry Sullivan, Director; E-Mail, ksullivan@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3140

23. Title: Homelessness Prevention

Issue: San Joaquin County continues to experience high home foreclosures 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 ongoing economic downturn has resulted in continued significant property foreclosures and job losses in San Joaquin County. Because of this, homelessness has significantly increased in the County.

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 and 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.



Legislative Issues ~ Employment & Economic Development

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Contact: John Solis, Director; E-Mail, jsolis@sjworknet.org; Ph. (209) 468-3511

24. Title: Workforce Investment Act

Issue: Since inception of the Workforce Investment Act in July 2000, San Joaquin County has lost millions of dollars in workforce development funding. These cuts have made it increasingly difficult to provide needed employment and training services, especially in San Joaquin County where unemployment rates typically exceed the state and national average.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation which would:

1. Re-authorize the Workforce Investment Act;
2. Include additional funding; and,
3. Maintain local control under a business majority lead Workforce Investment Board service delivery system.

Background: Between 2000 and 2009, California saw a reduction of 42% in Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds, translating to a 32% (\$4.8 million) reduction in San Joaquin County. WIA is insufficiently funded to effectively facilitate the re-entry of displaced workers and meet the needs of the employer community. San Joaquin County's annual funding for displaced workers has been reduced by 55% (\$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 funds are targeted for economic stimulus and the majority of the ARRA funds were required to be spent by September 30, 2010.

Under WIA, the youth funding to San Joaquin County has been reduced by more than 29%. 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. ARRA funding was provided for the County's 2009 Summer Youth Program, and the funding was fully expended.

With the continued increase in the rate of unemployment: Nationwide unemployment rate was 9.6%; California unemployment rate was 12.4%; and San Joaquin County's unemployment rate was 16.6%). The need to fully fund WIA and other employment and training programs is more critical than ever (U.S. Department of Labor, October 2010). Workforce preparation is critical to the economic well-being of this nation. Furthermore, if the United States is to maintain its competitive edge in the world economy, workforce development must be a priority.



Legislative Issues ~ Employment & Economic Development

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Contact: John Solis, Director; E-Mail, jsolis@sjcworknet.org; Ph. (209) 468-3511

25. **Title:** Purchase of Property with Workforce Investment Act Funds

Issue: There are restrictions on the use of Workforce Investment Act funds for the construction and/or purchase of a property/building.

Legislative Platform: Seek and advocate in support of an amendment to:

1. The Workforce Investment Act Program (20 CRF 667-260) to allow the use of Workforce Investment Act funds for the construction and/or purchase of a facility.
2. The Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87 to increase the depreciation rate from the current 2% to 5% per year.

Background: With very limited exceptions, the purchase of property or construction of a building is prohibited for Workforce Investment Act (WIA) programs under 20 CRF 667-260. The County could purchase a building and charge the WIA program rent; however, the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87 limits depreciation of a building to 2% per year. At this rate, it would take 50 years to fully recover the cost. This regulation makes it cost-prohibitive for the recipient of WIA federal funds to acquire a building in the hope of containing escalating lease costs. Consequently, federal programs, like the WIA One-Stop Service Delivery System, are faced with multiple lease agreements that continue to require a greater percentage of the program's budget. Prohibition on the use of WIA funds to construct a building or purchase property is counter-productive to program efficiency in the long-term. In addition, should the County purchase the building, the 2% depreciation rate makes the acquisition of a building cost-prohibitive and risky.



Legislative Issues ~ Emergency Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ EMERGENCY SERVICES

Contact: Ronald Baldwin, Director; E-Mail: rbaldwin@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 953-6206

26. **Title: Emergency Management Performance Grant Funding for Flood Preparedness**

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) helped fund 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 have 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 lack of history for Homeland Security grants, along with 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.



Legislative Issues ~ Emergency Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ EMERGENCY SERVICES

Contact: Ronald Baldwin, Director; E-Mail: rbaldwin@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 953-6206

27. **Title:** Emergency Work Eligibility under Federal Emergency Management Assistance Regulations

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 served 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, the County of San Joaquin 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. The County 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 San Joaquin County 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.

While federal interpretation of regulations change, 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.



Legislative Issues ~ Emergency Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ EMERGENCY SERVICES

Contact: Ronald Baldwin, Director; E-Mail rbaldwin@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 953-6206

Emergency Work Eligibility under FEMA Regulations (*continued*):

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.



Legislative Issues ~ Environmental Health

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Contact: Donna Heran, Director; E-Mail: dheran@sicehd.com; Ph. (209) 468-3429

28. **Title: Recruitment and Retention of Public Health Workers**

Issue: Lack of public 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, respond to, and 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.

Efforts similar to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' 2010 award of \$16.8 million to support 27 Public Health Training Centers throughout the U.S., and S. 1882 introduced by Hagel in the 110th Congress must continue in order to mitigate a critically anticipated workforce shortage of public health professionals. If S. 1882 would have been enacted, it would have provided payment for: 1) tuition and related educational expenses of the individual, 2) a stipend of not more than \$1,200 per month, and 3) up to \$35,000 in loan repayments for individuals who promise a level of employment in the public health sector for a prescribed number of years.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY

Contact: Kenneth Cohen, Director; E-Mail, kcohen@sjgh.org; Ph. (209) 468-7031

29. Title: Medicaid and Medicare Funding Programs

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:

- 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 healthcare 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 (FMAP) which provides matching funds for Medicaid, while ensuring that the enhanced funding is directed to counties.**

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. San Joaquin County's Health Care Services Agency is the health care safety-net provider for the County. 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. 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 approximately \$65 million a year in Medicaid funding for its inpatient 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.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY
Contact: Kenneth Cohen, Director; E-Mail: kcohen@sjgh.org; Ph. (209) 468-7031

30. **Title:** Health Care Funding Within the Medicaid Demonstration 1115 Waiver

Issue: The new 1115 Waiver has altered the manner in which counties, public hospitals, and county mental health services will be paid under the Medicaid program.

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 Safety Net Care Pool.
5. Advocate for robust budget neutrality and ensure that budget neutrality does not extend to Coverage Initiatives programs.
6. Advocate for flexibility and local control of Coverage Initiatives, including services provided, determination of local network, and payment rates.
7. Advocate for additional Waiver funding for investment in public hospital delivery systems.
8. Advocate for minimal use of county generated funding for state administrative and service uses.
9. Advocate for county developed programs and public hospitals as providers as the basis for implementing managed care for Medi-Cal Seniors and Persons with Disabilities.

Background: Medicaid 1115 Waiver payments are designed to reimburse hospitals that serve a majority of patients who are uninsured, under-insured, low income, or indigent. 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 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 new Waiver for 2010-15 deals not only with public hospital funding, but also allows for federal match for county funding for coverage of targeted populations for both medical and mental health care through Coverage Initiatives. 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 health systems to maximize this funding mechanism.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ SAN JOAQUIN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Contact: David Culbertson, Interim Director, E-Mail: dculbertson@sjgh.org; Ph. (209) 468-6042

31. **Title:** Federal Reimbursement of Emergency Health Services Furnished for Undocumented Persons

Issue: There is a limited federal reimbursement to local health care systems for services provided to undocumented persons.

Legislative Platform:

1. Continue funding for Section 1011 for providing emergency health care services to undocumented persons.

2. Modify data required from health care providers for reimbursement under Section 1011.

Background: HR 1, also referred to as the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, was signed by President Bush in December 2003. HR 1 provides \$250 million each year to offset uncompensated care costs for emergency health care services provided to undocumented persons. Section 1011 of HR 1 describes the distribution of funds among states of \$167 million (or 2/3 of the funding) based on the number of the undocumented persons, and \$83 million (or 1/3 of the funding) based on the number of the apprehended undocumented individuals paid directly to the eligible providers within each state.

HR 1 was an initial step in providing support to the nation's safety-net health care system for emergency health care services to undocumented persons; however, the appropriated funds only marginally cover the costs incurred for providing these services. In addition, the data required for reimbursement for providing these emergency services is extensive (significantly more than what is needed for documented uninsured patients), often extremely difficult to gather, and sometimes not available. Consequently, emergency health care services provided to undocumented persons are ineligible for reimbursement, resulting in a cost that cannot be reimbursed to the local safety-net health care system. Most recently, San Joaquin General Hospital was unable to collect approximately \$4.9 million in charges for emergency care provided to undocumented patients.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ SAN JOAQUIN GENERAL HOSPITAL

Contact: David Culbertson, Interim Director, E-Mail: dculbertson@sjgh.org; Ph. (209) 468-6042

32. Title: 340B Drug Purchasing Program

Issue: Inpatient drugs are currently excluded from the “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 San Joaquin General Hospital and Behavioral Health Services to obtain 15-25% discounted drug pricing through the 340B Drug Purchasing Program.

Legislative Platform: Seek legislative and administrative support to include inpatient drugs in the 340B Drug Purchasing Program.

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 percent lower than those available from group purchasing organizations or other buying arrangements.

Both the Senate and House versions of the Medicare Prescription Drug Bill of 2009 include an exemption from the Medicaid “best price” calculation for inpatient drugs charged to 340B hospitals. This provision would allow safety-net providers to negotiate better prices for inpatient drugs. While the provision would not require pharmaceutical companies to provide the same 340B discounts that are available on outpatient purchases, major disincentives would be removed that have made it very difficult for drug manufacturers to offer lower prices for inpatient drugs to 340B hospitals. Without exclusion from the “best price” calculation, drug manufacturers would have to provide the same discount pricing to the entire Medicaid drug market, comprising nearly 15% of the market. If this legislation is enacted, pharmaceutical manufacturers could offer significant discounts without offering the same discount to this large market. With annual expenditures of over \$4 million for inpatient pharmaceuticals, San Joaquin General Hospital could possibly reduce drug-purchasing costs by over \$500,000 per year.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY
Contact: Kenneth Cohen, Health Care Services; E-Mail: kcohen@sjgh.org; Ph. (209) 468-7031

33. Title: Shortages of Physicians, Nurses, and Ancillary Clinicians

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

Legislative Platform:

- 1. Advocate and support legislation and budgetary efforts, which would expand health-related training programs for physicians, nurses and ancillary clinicians.**
- 2. Support funding for health training loans and scholarship programs, including reauthorization of the Public Health Service Act as amended by the Nurse Reinvestment Act of 2002, for the purpose of providing funding.**
- 3. Support legislation which would provide incentives to encourage and attract health care professionals to practice in California's Central Valley.**

Background: The healthcare industry continues to face a critical shortage of physicians, registered nurses, including public health nurses, and ancillary clinical staff (e.g., radiology, nuclear medicine, microbiology, ultrasound technology, respiratory therapy, physical therapy, and pharmacy). In past years, the state has provided funding for the expansion of nurse 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 healthcare 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. The Central Valley Health Policy Institute computed physician rates per 100,000 persons as of December 2005. 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. For example:

- ✓ The ratio of dentists to residents is 48 per 100,000 in the Central Valley versus 80 per 100,000 in California.
- ✓ The ratio of mental and behavioral personnel is 94 per 100,000 in the Central Valley versus 327 per 100,000 in California.
- ✓ Only 19 child psychiatrists currently practice in the Central Valley, but the national standard is 14.8 per 100,000.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES
Contact: Victor Singh, Director; E-Mail, vsingh@sjcbhs.org; Ph. (209) 468-2082

34. **Title: Parity for Mental Health and Substance Abuse in Insurance Coverage**

Issue: There is inequity in insurance coverage between mental and physical health disorders in that the new parity law does not require insurers to offer mental health insurance.

Legislative Platform: **Seek and support legislation or regulatory changes which would require insurance companies to provide coverage for mental illness consistent with coverage for physical illness.**

Background: The Emergency Economic Stabilization Act, signed into law in October 2008, includes the Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act of 2008 (HR 1424). This new law requires that insurance companies which offer mental health benefits do so in parity with other specialty services in terms of co-payments, deductibles, covered hospital days, etc. Although this new law is a major achievement, the parity measure does not actually require insurers to offer mental health benefits. The new law only requires parity for those that do offer mental health insurance. For those without mental health benefits there are no provisions to serve the mental health needs of the covered individuals in their insurance plans. These individuals either do not have their mental health needs met, or they default to the safety-net, which is the County's Behavioral Health Services department. Use of County resources to meet the mental health needs of insured persons reduces the funding available to meet the needs of the truly indigent.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Contact: William Mitchell, Director; E-Mail: wmitchell@sjcphs.org; Ph. (209) 468-3413

35. Title: Funding for Public Health Emergency Services

Issue: Maintain, at adequate levels, 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 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. Hurricane Katrina 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.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Contact: William Mitchell, Director; E-Mail: wmitchell@sjcphs.org; Ph. (209) 468-3413

36. Title: Controlling Tuberculosis

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

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

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) was thought to be held in check, but has made a resurgence in recent past. This resurgence is due not only to the lack of continued surveillance and control efforts, but also to increases in populations at risk (the homeless, people with compromised immune systems - especially AIDS, and people from countries where TB is a significant problem). San Joaquin County is one of the jurisdictions strongly impacted by the rise in TB activity. It is important that resources are available for surveillance and outbreak control and for providing treatment for those with active disease. California does not receive a share of federal funding consistent with the number of recent Hmong refugee arrivals or those expected from other countries over the next ten years. Support is needed for improved immigrant screening prior to arrival to the United States. San Joaquin County Public Health Services has a TB control program; and San Joaquin General Hospital treats cases of TB without adequate funding or any dedicated reimbursement.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES
Contact: Victor Singh, Director; E-Mail: vsingh@sjcbhs.org; (209) 468-2082

37. **Title: Exclusion of Psychiatric Health Facility from Institute for Mental Disease**

Issue: The 40-bed psychiatric health facility operated by Mental Health Services does not qualify for Medicaid payments because it exceeds the 16-bed limit.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation or regulatory changes that would exclude the psychiatric health facility from the Institute of Mental Disease Exclusion for Medicaid funding and permit the psychiatric health facility to receive Medicaid payments.

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; however, this limitation severely restricts the development of non-medical alternatives to acute psychiatric inpatient facilities. The 40-bed psychiatric health facility operated by Mental Health Services does not qualify for Medicaid payment because it exceeds the 16-bed limit. This clinically based and cost-effective program provides similar services to an acute psychiatric inpatient facility at approximately 50% of the cost. The annual budget of the psychiatric health facility exceeds \$7.3 million, with virtually no offsetting revenue. If the psychiatric health facility were eligible for Medicaid funding, it is estimated that annual revenue of \$1.5 to \$2.0 million would be realized. This eligibility would produce savings that could be reinvested in community programs serving the mentally ill.

38. **Title: Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant**

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 supports an increase in the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funding specifically targeted to counties heavily impacted by methamphetamine addiction. San Joaquin County continues to experience significant increases in the number of individuals seeking treatment for methamphetamine addiction.



Legislative Issues ~ Health Care

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HEALTH PLAN OF SAN JOAQUIN

Contact: John Hackworth, Ph.D., CEO; E-Mail: jhackworth@hpsj.com Ph. (209) 461-2211

39. Title: Support Designation of Public Plan Option by States

Issue: Unlike most states, California currently offers public plans to its citizens and should continue to be able to offer those choices as the debate over national healthcare reform continues.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation or regulations which would allow to allow a public plan option for providing insurance coverage, and provide appropriate Federal Medical Assistance Percentages funding to support the expanded population the public option will serve.

Background: When California implemented Medi-Cal Managed Care in 1997, it allowed participating counties to implement a public health insurance option to compete with private health plans. Several counties, including San Joaquin opted to do so. The Health Plan of San Joaquin has been operating successfully for years and has provided an option for Medi-Cal beneficiaries, as well as providing significant support for safety net institutions.

If there is a Public Plan Option offered through a National Healthcare Reform bill, the Public Plan Option should be left up to the individual states rather than the creation of a nationalized, federally controlled public option. The Secretary should have the authority to designate, as a public health insurance option operating within a state or sub-state region (as defined by the Secretary), any publicly-governed nonprofit entity experienced in contracting for and providing health plan choices to eligible individuals, and such other criteria as the Secretary may deem necessary to ensure choice, competition, and high-quality coverage.



Legislative Issues ~ Human Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Contact: Joseph Chelli, Director; E-Mail: jchelli@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-1651

40. **Title: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families**

Issue: The new Temporary Assistance to Needy Families rules should focus on maintaining the federal, state, and local intergovernmental partnership to provide local agencies with the tools needed to move families from welfare to work rather than designing programs simply to meet burdensome administrative requirements.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or regulatory reform which would:

- 1. Provide maximum administrative flexibility to local jurisdictions and funding necessary to meet the new requirements;**
- 2. Broaden the definition of allowable activities and exemptions; and,**
- 3. Authorize credit for partial participation.**

Background: In December 1996, Congress enacted the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (Act) that revolutionized welfare in the United States. Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is the federal statute governing Welfare-to-Work programs nationwide. California's program called California's Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids, or CalWORKs, has been very successful in moving families from welfare to work. Congress extended the original law on numerous occasions since the Act expired on September 30, 2002. TANF was reauthorized and became law as part of the Federal Deficit Reduction Act of 2005; however, it expired in September 2010.

TANF reauthorization affects CalWORKs policy and the livelihood of the low-income population for years to come. In an effort to administer TANF and other human services programs efficiently and effectively, it is essential that state and federal rules and requirements are aligned, and do not include burdensome administrative requirements for front-line TANF service providers. Following are some of San Joaquin County's major policy issues surrounding TANF: 1) Allow separate state programs to be excluded from the Work Participation Rate, 2) Allow partial participation credit, 3) Allow broader definition of activities that can be counted in Work Participation Rate, 4) Extend the time limit of activities that will move families toward being self-sufficient in the long-term, 5) Allow increased flexibility in counting and documenting work participation, and 6) Allow a broader definition of exemptions from participation (i.e., a federal exemption for temporarily disabled people).



Legislative Issues ~ Human Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Contact: Joseph Chelli, Director; E-Mail: jchelli@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-1651

41. Title: Child Welfare Services

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 in 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.



Legislative Issues ~ Human Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Contact: Joseph Chelli, Director; E-Mail: jchelli@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-1651

42. Title: Adult Protective Services

Issue: Funding for Adult Protective Services is static while the number of reports of elder abuse and neglect is on the rise.

Legislative Platform:

- 1. Support legislation which would establish a comprehensive Adult Protective Services, which would include investigation and reporting, outreach, intervention, education, and other supportive services to seniors and dependent adults in need of protection.**
- 2. Support budget appropriations which would provide for the coordination of Adult Protective Services with other resources, including care management, assisted living, in-home support services, and other essential services for seniors and dependent adults.**
- 3. Support efforts to provide comprehensive training for professional staff providing protective services to seniors and dependent adults.**

Background: San Joaquin County attempts to provide a comprehensive investigation of all reports of elder abuse and neglect. State funding for Adult Protective Services (APS) has remained static while the demand for services as well as the cost of providing these services continues to increase. In addition, federal funding is available only for services provided by skilled medical professionals (such as registered nurses) and health-related services (such as applying for Medicaid) provided by social workers in APS. Because essentially, all APS services are performed by social workers, and the greatest amount of time spent working with victims is not directly health-related, federal funding does not support the vast majority of services provided by and through APS.

In addition, the lack of funding to meet the demand of elder abuse services creates an undue social services burden on law enforcement agencies that rely on APS to assist in the investigation of elder/dependent adult abuse/neglect. Reduced support to law enforcement by APS results in fewer complete investigations, which increases the risk of serious injury and/or death of abused elderly persons and dependent adults. In addition, the lack of funding support often results in increased costs for Medicare and Medicaid and other federally-funded programs.



Legislative Issues ~ Human Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Contact: Joseph Chelli, Director; E-Mail: jchelli@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-1651

43. **Title: Community Services Block Grant Funding**

Issue: Insufficient funding to support critical community-based services has had serious consequences to San Joaquin County and its low-income population.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would maintain or increase Community Services Block Grant funding for safety-net services provided by County community centers.

Background: Elimination or lack of an increase in Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) funding would have very serious consequences to San Joaquin County and its low-income residents. In 2009-10, actual CSBG funding for San Joaquin County covered only 29% or \$850,630 of the total operating costs for the County's eight community centers. Without a significant augmentation in CSBG funding, critical community-based services provided to the County's low-income population will no longer be available.

The eight community centers provide vital community-based services to low-income residents of San Joaquin County. Community center services include emergency food and clothing assistance, wellness clinics and health access van, senior, adult, youth, and children's programs, job search programs, and information and referral.

An augmentation of funding would allow increased support for employment, health, education, shelter, and other essential services provided by the community centers for the low-income population of San Joaquin County. The focus of these services is to decrease dependence on public assistance, reduce crime, improve the success of children/families, increase employment, and provide safety-net services to those unable to provide for their own basic needs.



Legislative Issues ~ Human Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Contact: Joseph Chelli, Director; E-Mail: jchelli@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-1651

44. Title: Older American Act and Pending Elder Justice Act

Issue: Federal funding for critical Older American 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.

Legislative Platform:

- 1. Support legislation or administrative rules, which would require state governments to pass-through Federal Older American Act funding to Local Area Agencies on Aging in the absence of a State Budget.**
- 2. Support legislation or regulatory changes which would provide funding for services and programs for the elderly, such as S. 795 (in an effort to prevent and enhance treatment of abuse, neglect, and exploitation).**

Background: Congress passed the Older American 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 California 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 our 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.

Furthermore, 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. The pending Elder Justice Act as proposed in S. 795 (drafted April 2009), would provide federal resources to support state and local front line efforts in fighting elder abuse. In summary, the pending bill would: a) create Offices of Elder Justice at the Departments of Health and Human Services and Justice; b) improve the quality, quantity, and accessibility of information about elder abuse; c) increase knowledge and support for projects that will enhance elder justice related programs; d) develop forensic capacity for the detection of elder abuse; e) support victim assistance, "safe havens," for at-risk elders; f) support for prosecution of elder justice cases; and g) provide training to combat elder abuse.



Legislative Issues ~ Human Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY

Contact: Joseph Chelli, Director; E-Mail: jchelli@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-1651

45. Title: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index

Issue: A significant number of elders are facing rising costs of living, and the existing Federal Poverty Level criteria no longer provides an accurate measure of income necessary for an elder to live independently.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation or regulatory changes which would require the California State Department of Aging to include the Elder Index in its State Plan, and ensure that Area Agencies on Aging include the Elder Index in their plans.

Background: The Elder Economic Security Standard Index (Elder Index), developed by the University of Massachusetts, Boston, is a measure of income adequacy for older adults. The Elder Index benchmarks basic costs of living for elder households. It illustrates how costs of living vary geographically, and are based on the characteristics of elder households: household size, homeownership or renter, mode of transportation, and health status. The costs are for basic needs of elder households; they are based on market costs and do not assume any subsidies. The Elder Index, with its respective “tracks” for seniors living in different circumstances, shows how elders with low- and modest-incomes are challenged to cover their living costs today, as costs for basic needs are rising much faster than their incomes. In addition, the Elder Index illustrates how seniors with moderate and somewhat higher incomes may be prepared for the present, yet face an uncertain future when living costs outpace their incomes, or when costs rise markedly as their life circumstances change. The University of California Los Angeles has calculated the Elder Index for each California county using 2007 data.

The Elder Index provides a framework to help guide public, private, and elders’ decisions. Using the index in preparing area agency plans will enable state government to have a more complete and accurate picture of the numbers of elderly people who lack the basic income, and the extent of their income shortfalls.



Legislative Issues ~ Library Services

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ LIBRARY SERVICES

Contact: Chris Freeman, City Librarian; E-Mail: chris.freeman@ci.stockton.ca.us; Phone: (209) 937-8362

46. **Title: E-Rate Funding for Libraries**

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 training, 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



Legislative Issues ~ Transportation

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

47. **Title: Transportation Funding**

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 an increase in the Highway Trust Fund and/or indexing of the federal gasoline tax.

Background: Local jurisdictions, cities, and counties have the sole responsibility of operating and managing over 80 percent 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 SAFETEA-LU), which authorizes \$241 billion for highways, transit, and transportation safety projects nationwide from 2005 through 2009. 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 \$8.0 billion from the U.S. Treasury into the HTF was required to ensure solvency of the HTF through 2009.



Legislative Issues ~ Transportation

COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN ~ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contact: Thomas M. Gau, Interim Director; E-Mail: tgau@sjgov.org; Ph. (209) 468-3101

48. **Title: Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)**

Issue: The SAFETEA-LU expired on September 30, 2009.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support continued reauthorization of the SAFETEA-LU 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: SAFETEA-LU, signed by President Bush on August 10, 2005, authorized an investment of \$286.4 billion for federal highway, transit, and safety projects over a five-year period through September 30, 2009. Under SAFETEA-LU, funding for highway and safety programs would not be reduced when tax revenues decline, provided the Highway Trust Fund balance exceeds \$6 billion. On September 15, 2008, an amendment (Public Law 110-318) to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 appropriated \$8.0 billion 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 SAFETEA-LU. Congress is anticipated to continue efforts of drafting the reauthorization legislation in 2011-12.

Objectives for reauthorization of SAFETEA-LU, 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 SAFETEA-LU, or a new transportation bill, that would build upon current 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 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.



APPENDIX ~ A

(January 2009)

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY'S "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 ~ A (*continued*)

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

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 Outside 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?

"You can't operate the Delta like a sponge, soaking in the spills from our reservoirs and then wringing it dry to quench our thirsts."

~ Tom Zuckerman,
Delta Advocate



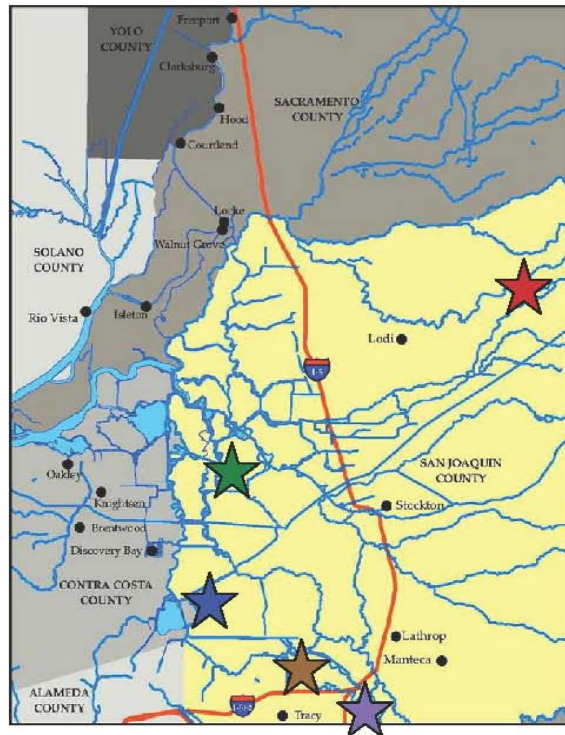


APPENDIX ~ A (*continued*)

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

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 ~ A (*continued*)

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

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 ~ B

Adopted: July 13, 2010

R-10-409 Amended and Restated Multi-County Resolution on Water and Delta Related Issues

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 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;



APPENDIX ~ B (*continued*)

R-10-409 Amended and Restated Multi-County Resolution on Water and Delta Related Issues

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 ~ C

Adopted: October 22, 2009

The California Partnership for San Joaquin Valley – Resolution 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
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



APPENDIX ~ C (*continued*)

The California Partnership for San Joaquin Valley – Resolution in Support of the Partnership-Sponsored Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Framework

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.



APPENDIX ~ D

Adopted: November 4, 2008

R-08-649: 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

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



APPENDIX ~ D (*continued*)

R-08-649: Resolution With Respect to Delta Actions and Activities Concerning the Delta Vision and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan

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.



APPENDIX ~ D (*continued*)

R-08-649: Resolution With Respect to Delta Actions and Activities Concerning the Delta Vision and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan

6. The County will work with the State's representatives implementing the Delta Vision 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.



APPENDIX ~ E

Adopted: May 13, 2008

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,

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,



APPENDIX ~ E (*continued*)

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

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:



APPENDIX ~ E (continued)

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

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, reliability, water quality, and flood protection by sustaining priorities for the Delta, areas of origin and other watershed protection areas in California.
2. That the priority for meeting the needs in the Delta and Northern California tributaries from which water is exported should be acknowledged and forthrightly honored by both the Central Valley Project and State Water Project to comply with the San Joaquin River, Watershed and Delta Protection Statutes and the continuation of the Delta as a common pool to the maximum extent possible for all local beneficial uses and export as described in Water Code Section 12200 et seq.
3. That in order for the recommendations in the Report to be consistent with the technical findings acknowledged in the Report, the Task Force should also recommend assessment of Through-Delta conveyance.
4. That regardless of what Delta improvements are ultimately supported by the State, any Delta improvements must acknowledge that water users and interests within San Joaquin County are entitled to priority water use and protection from exports under existing California law, and insure that State actions are consistent with those rights and protections.
5. That the foundation for recommendations by the Report for any new water resource policy must: 1) recognize the priority for the water needs in the Delta and other areas of origin and watershed protection areas; 2) provide for the protection of California's water rights priority system; 3) provide for Delta salinity control; and 4) recognize the established fundamentals of California water law wherein the California State Constitution Article X, Section 2 prohibits waste, unreasonable use, and unreasonable method of use of water resources and it further provides that the "conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare."
6. That future water supplies for the State of California be developed through greater regional self-sufficiency as prescribed by "A Water Plan for the 21st Century: Regional Self-Sufficiency" to include increased conservation, recycling, efficiency, conjunctive use, desalination, surface and groundwater storage and reclamation.



APPENDIX ~ E (*continued*)

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

7. That the State set a priority to support self-sufficiency through improved Integrated Regional Water Management planning and implementation activities throughout the State to develop and utilize local water storage for the capture and management of available flood waters or other projects for improved conjunctive use, recharge, banking and groundwater storage in California.

8. That Delta levees be strengthened and operable gates or other facilities installed at strategic locations to improve future Delta sustainability, urban flood protection, ecosystem integrity, agricultural health and facilitate recovery from seismic or other emergency to optimize through-Delta conveyance and work in cooperation with other agencies to develop additional supplies to address the needs for the entire State.

9. That the primary and secondary boundaries of the Delta remain as established under California law and that any new governance proposal in the Report must first recognize and support: 1) the vested private property rights of land owners and the constitutionally recognized land use controls of local governments that encompass the Delta; 2) provide for 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 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.



APPENDIX ~ F

Adopted: September 18, 2007

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

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 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,



APPENDIX ~ F (*continued*)

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

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 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.