

SAN JOAQUIN

—COUNTY—

Greatness grows here.

Adopted 2017 and 2018 Legislative/Regulatory **Platform and Policy Guidelines**



FEDERAL

February 28, 2017

SAN JOAQUIN —COUNTY—

Board of Supervisors



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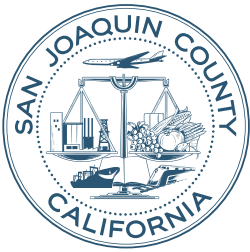
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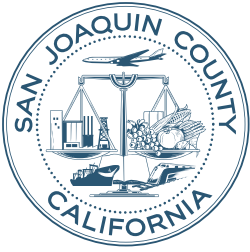


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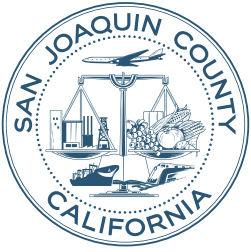
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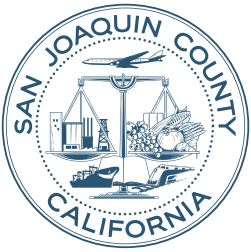
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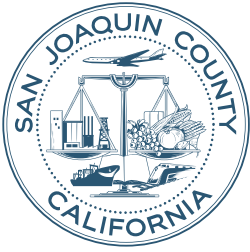
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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

February 28, 2017

President Donald J. Trump
Hon. Dianne Feinstein, and Hon. Kamala Harris, United States Senators
Hon. Jerry McNerney and Hon. Jeff Denham, U.S. House of Representatives

Dear Mr. President, Senators, and Representatives:

On behalf of the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, I am pleased to share with you the County's Federal policy priorities for 2017 and 2018. This policy platform represents the views of thousands of County residents, County personnel, and others who have been asking our Board to maintain the high quality of service that has become a hallmark of our County. This Legislative Platform will guide our policy interactions with you and our Federal agency partners.

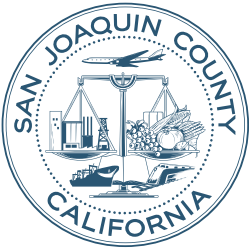
Our ability to provide these services is enhanced by the Federal resources we receive through Federal programs. We request that you partner with us to address the needs and aspirations of our common constituents in a variety of programmatic areas, including health care services, infrastructure modernization, criminal justice, housing assistance and water resources. We also appreciate those programs that support our County's agriculture economy, train our workforce, maintain employment and provide the social safety net that supports many County residents. New challenges are before us; including but not limited to the need for comprehensive solutions and funding to address homelessness and public health concerns including the opioid addiction crisis.

San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH) has provided health care to our citizens for 150 years. This County-owned hospital faces fiscal challenges. We are one of the only remaining Central Valley counties with a public hospital and a designated Level III trauma center. Current law has provided a dramatic increase in Medicaid funding, helping to stabilize SJGH and significantly lower County costs, while expanding access to patients seeking services within the County health care system. Medicaid now provides health care coverage to 40 percent of our residents. We are very concerned by the outcome of any Federal health care reform that does not recognize the current health care delivery infrastructure and its financial underpinnings at the County's level. We urge you to proceed very carefully and deliberately to ensure that all of our residents have access to affordable and meaningful health care.

At the same time, we urge your equal attention to the Veterans Administration (VA) health care system. With our San Joaquin County Congressional Delegation's strong bipartisan support, the County has been a very vocal proponent for a new Community Based Outpatient Clinic in French Camp. Following years of effort, this project is now fully authorized and funded, yet management for construction has been delegated to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This new administrative step is prompting additional delay. Our Valley veterans deserve access to high-quality care in proximity to their homes, which currently is not the case. We call on your continued support and assistance to expedite the final project review and approvals so that construction can begin. In addition, we ask for your continued help in maintaining the County's and SJGH's existing medical services relationship with the VA.

San Joaquin County is located at a vital crossroads in California with major transportation, seaport, airport and water conveyance facilities. We are very pleased with the increased attention being given to infrastructure investments and know our County and the regional economy will benefit from increased funding and program efficiencies. We are poised for increased economic growth through these County assets. Stockton Metropolitan Airport, in particular, would draw major benefits from Federal aviation reform legislation that permits airports, at their own discretion, to increase the locally-generated Passenger Facility Charge. This freedom would jump start strategic capital improvements, generate jobs and leverage economic development.

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 in our County. Harm to the Delta would affect the economic health of the entire State. San Joaquin County is also a



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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS (*CONTINUED*)

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

These foregoing issues and others are discussed more fully in the attached Platform. We invite your questions and look forward to meeting with you to discuss these many issues and the steps we can take to build on our established and successful partnership.

Thank you again for your continuing support for San Joaquin County.

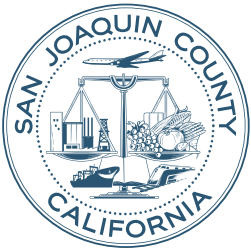
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "C. Winn", is placed over the word "Sincerely,".

Charles Winn, Chair
Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin County, State of California

Enclosures

c: San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin Federal Delegation
Jeff Laugero, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Escalon
Sonny Dhaliwal, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Lathrop
Doug Kuehne, Mayor, and Council Member, City of Lodi
Stephen DeBrum, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Manteca
Dean Uecker, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Ripon
Michael Tubbs, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Stockton
Robert Rickman, Mayor, and Council Members, City of Tracy
Monica Nino, County Administrator
San Joaquin County Department Heads
Ken Carpi, Carpi and Clay Governmental Relations, Federal Legislative Advocate
David Wetmore, Carpi and Clay Governmental Relations, Federal Legislative Advocate
Roger Gwinn, The Ferguson Group, Federal Legislative Advocate
Mark Limbaugh, The Ferguson Group, Federal Legislative Advocate



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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' BOARD STRATEGIC PRIORITIES 2016—2019

On December 15, 2015, the Board adopted three-year Strategic Priorities (B-15-824) covering fiscal years 2016-2017 through 2018-2019 based on the outcome of the November 17, 2015 Board Strategic Planning Session. This platform identifies specific Board Priorities as they relate to specific legislative issues. The Board's Strategic Priorities are as follows:

1) Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

- a. Maintain a structurally-balanced budget.
- b. Responsibly consider resources to address the County's pension obligations and labor related costs.

2) Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities

- a. Encourage collaboration internally among County departments and externally with other governmental and/or community organizations that provide opportunities for disadvantaged; i.e., homeless, victims, and youth.
- b. Implement a Succession Plan, include training of the workforce, retention, recruitment and hiring.
- c. Develop and install technologies that broaden public access to County services and information more timely and efficiently.

3) Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System

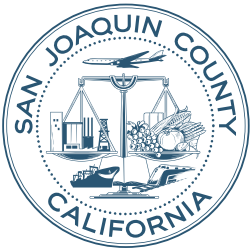
- a. Improve all aspects of the County's criminal justice system.
- b. Employ a case management approach to increase public safety focused on reducing recidivism.
- c. Expand support services and programs that prepare incarcerated individuals to successfully transition back to the community.
- d. Maximize uses of technology that advance public accountability and employee safety.

4) Promote Economic Development

- a. Focus on recruiting new businesses and industries and retaining existing businesses and industries that provide jobs with living wages and in support of local/new industry growth.
- b. Partner with local educational institutions to prepare workers to meet local job market demand.
- c. Improve those factors that are inhibitors; i.e., image, marketing.

5) Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues

- a. Protect and strengthen the County's position in opposition to the Governor's California Water Fix/ EcoRestore projects.
- b. Manage and maintain the availability and quality of water.



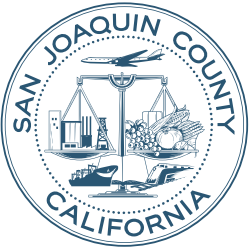
GENERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

Administration

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

County Administration

CONTACT: Monica Nino, County Administrator; nino@sjgov.org; 209.468.3203



GENERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 11) Oppose provisions such as the Affordable Care Act provision known as the “Cadillac Tax”, an excise tax which would create a significant financial burden to the County’s ability to control costs, through the imposition of a 40 percent tax on health care plans.

Administration of Justice

- 12) 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.
- 13) Support legislation and budgetary proposals to provide programs to address gang violence in San Joaquin County.
- 14) Support legislative and administrative funding opportunities which provide resources and funding streams to sustain a Family Justice Center.

Agriculture

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

Airport

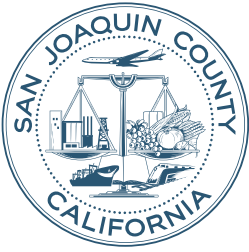
- 16) Oppose any legislative or administrative actions that would temporarily or permanently divert Federal program resources that support the economic viability of the County’s Stockton Metropolitan Airport.

Capital Projects

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

Emergency Services – Flood Response

- 18) 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.



GENERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 19) 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.
- 20) Encourage the Federal Emergency Management Agency to work with the State of California to remove regulatory and other administrative rules which currently impede local, State, and Federal agencies in responding to a levee issue.

Employment and Economic Development

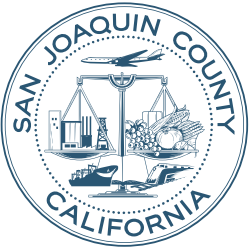
- 21) Seek, advocate, and support the reinstatement of critical unemployment and mass layoff statistical information gathering which was excluded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 2006.
- 22) Seek and advocate in support of Federal funding and other economic development related incentives for the development and enhancement of the iHub San Joaquin program.
- 23) Seek and advocate in support of Federal incentives, including regulatory, administrative and legislative proposals that would sustain and accelerate economic development in San Joaquin County.
- 24) Pursue legislation that would provide local flexibility needed to more efficiently and effectively achieve economic development in San Joaquin County.

Environmental Health

- 25) Support legislation or regulatory action which promotes the recruitment and retention of Environmental Health workers.

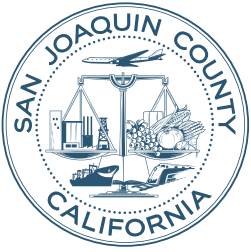
Health Care

- 26) 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.
- 27) Seek to preserve and expand Medicare, Medicaid, and other Federal funding for health care programs, while aggressively opposing funding reductions in these programs which would result in decreased access to health care and/or would shift costs or risk to the County. Advocate for the ability of San Joaquin County to maximize Federal funds for health care programs and services, which result in direct payments to the County.



GENERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 28) Support legislative efforts and budgetary proposals which would create new and expanded health-related training/educational programs, and funding for enhanced health career-related training tools, such as loans, grants and scholarship programs for use in schools and communities in the Central Valley to address critical shortages of health care professionals.
- 29) Support legislative and budgetary proposals for local health department programs which would: a) address prevention of chronic health conditions, b) fund injury and violence prevention, c) support and enhance local disease control and prevention, d) provide a sustainable disease control and outbreak response infrastructure that would include epidemiology, surveillance, investigation, and response, d) support public health infrastructure development to enable national accreditation and e) support emergency, bioterrorism, and pandemic influenza preparedness, response, and infrastructure development to address public health threats and emergencies.
- 30) Advocate in support of funding for health care information technology infrastructure to enhance the quality of patient safety, the reporting of diseases to public health to improve surveillance, emergency response and population health, and the delivery of health care services.
- 31) Advocate in support of policies, which promote healthy eating, and increase access to opportunities for physical activity.
- 32) Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which support maternal, child and adolescent programs that: a) provide increased funding, b) protect children from environmental risks to their health, such as unintentional injuries, lead poisoning, and poor air quality, c) ensure that women and adolescents have access to the unique prevention and health care services needed.
- 33) Seek to preserve Prevention and Public Health Funds. Advocate for allocation of funds (rather than competitive grants) to local governmental health departments in a manner that includes consideration of health disparities and burden of disease in jurisdiction.
- 34) Support the County's established Federally Qualified Health Center Look-A-Like Clinics (FQHC-LAL); ensure appropriate and equitable treatment of County affiliated FQHC's regarding payments, reporting and operational requirements.
- 35) Advocate for policies that reduce health inequities within the communities by ensuring equal opportunities in everyday choices, especially those environmental and social-economic factors that impact personal and public health. These include housing, education, training, jobs, transportation, safe neighborhoods, and places for daily physical activity.
- 36) Ensure full implementation of Mental Health Parity, which requires that states select an essential health benefits package that includes mental health and substance use disorders treatment.



GENERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

Implementation of parity must fulfill the intention to provide behavioral health services on par with physical health services.

- 37) Support health care reform that does not jeopardize the current health care delivery infrastructure and its financial underpinnings at the County's level, and urge careful deliberation to ensure that all of our residents have access to affordable and meaningful health care.
- 38) Oppose efforts to rescind the enhanced funding resulting from the 2015-2020 1115 Medicaid Waiver including the Public Hospital Redesign and Incentives in Medi-Cal (PRIME) program which supports SJGH and County outpatient services and the Organized Delivery System for Drug Medi-Cal to support substance abuse treatment.

Human Services

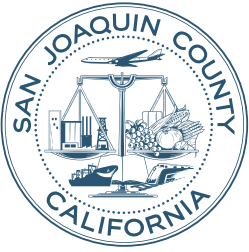
- 39) Support simplification, flexibility, and lessening of Federal benefits restrictions pertaining to the requirements of income maintenance and social services programs.
- 40) Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would provide critical volunteer services, including the Corporation for National and Community Services program and the Retired and Senior Volunteer Program.
- 41) Oppose efforts to reduce Federal funding for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, particularly to maintain utility services for low-income households.

Public Works

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

Flood Protection

- 43) 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.
- 44) Aggressively oppose legislative efforts to shift Federal and/or State flood control liability or obligations to local agencies.
- 45) Support legislation and/or regulations which would reduce local impacts related to Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate floodplain mapping changes.



GENERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 46) Support legislation or regulatory changes which would mandate coordination between State and Federal agencies relative to flood protection and floodplain management regulations.
- 47) Support legislative, regulatory, and administrative proposals which would improve coordination between Federal and State levee inspection programs to eliminate redundancies and accelerate correction of problems by requiring: a) joint Federal, State, and local inspections, b) single inspection criteria be applied, c) coordination to secure the necessary permits, and d) recognition of time requirements needed to completed the desired correction work.
- 48) 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.
- 49) 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.
- 50) Support legislative, regulatory, and budgetary efforts to provide additional surface water storage projects that would provide improved flood control, water supply, and environmental uses.
- 51) Oppose amendments to the National Flood Insurance Program reauthorization to mandate flood insurance coverage in "residual risk" areas.

Transportation

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

Water

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



GENERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

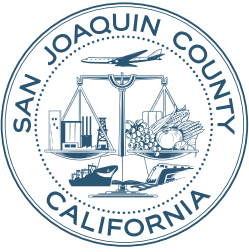
- 57) Support legislation and/or regulatory reform which would serve to restore the San Joaquin River in-stream flows to the Delta in accordance with the San Joaquin County Water Management Plan and the Northeastern San Joaquin Groundwater Basin Groundwater Management Plan.
- 58) Advocate and support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

Regulatory Reform

- 60) 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

- 61) Support legislation which would provide for extended producer responsibility or funding for the development and implementation of product recycling programs.
- 62) Support legislation which would provide incentives for development of "landfill gas-to-energy", "waste-to-energy", and streamline the permitting process.
- 63) Oppose legislation which would impose new solid waste disposal requirements on local government unless the funding mechanisms needed to implement the requirements are provided.
- 64) Oppose legislation or regulatory reform requiring municipal landfills (Class III) to accept semi-hazardous wastes, including medical or radioactive waste products.
- 65) 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.



GENERAL LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

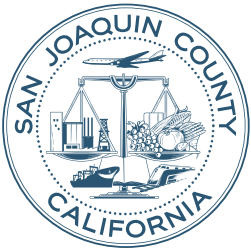
- 66) Support legislation which would require that State and Federal facilities comply with State-imposed waste diversion mandates, or provide local jurisdictions relief from diversion mandates for waste over which they have no control.
- 67) Support legislation and/or regulations which would establish transparent and fair principles and procedures to manage end-of-life costs of universal and other waste products.

Veteran Services

- 68) Continue to advocate in support of funding for the construction and opening/operation of the new Veteran Affairs (VA) expanded health care facilities and Community Living Center adjacent to the San Joaquin General Hospital campus in French Camp.
- 69) Support congressional efforts to expand Veterans Affairs health care benefits to include Priority 8 veterans.
- 70) Aggressively seek to maintain the ability of County public hospital to continue partnering with the VA in providing services to veterans and their families. Oppose any new VA regulations, such as the draft Request for Proposal from the VA (Draft RFP VA 791-12-R-0009, Medical – Surgical Services, Patient Centered Community Care) to establish a standardized healthcare contracting system, which would prevent public hospitals from being able to continue working with VA regional offices.

Homelessness

- 71) Support legislation, regulatory changes, and/or administrative efforts that would provide funding to San Joaquin County in order to address the serious issue of homelessness. This includes funding that would: improve the quality of data collected, provide rental assistance and job readiness programs, and would encourage and improve collaboration between the County, cities, agencies, and the private sector to reduce and eliminate the permanent housing crisis that plagues many Central Valley counties, including San Joaquin County.



1. 2017-2022 Stockton Metropolitan Airport Capital Improvement Projects

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: Promote Economic Development

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$43,685,644 million budgetary appropriation to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for capital improvement projects.

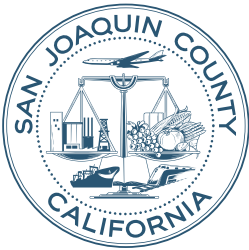
Projects are listed by several categories: runway/pavement, security, and equipment needs.

1) Runway/Pavement Priorities (includes engineering & construction)

- (a) GA Apron Reconstruction – Phase 2..... \$1,453,762
- (b) Taxiway B East and West, D West, D7, D9, and Cargo Apron Rehab
Crack and Slurry Seal) and Taxiway ‘M’ and ‘L’ Decommissioning..... \$450,500
- (c) Taxiway ‘B’ Extension to Runway 29R End – Design and Construction \$6,058,800
- (d) Runway 11R-29L Rehab (Crack and Slurry Seal) –
Design and Construction..... \$687,000
- (e) Military Taxiway (Full Depth Replacement) – Design and Construction..... \$228,900
- (f) GA Area, Cargo Apron, and Helipad Rehab (Crack and Slurry Seal and
PCC Joints, Spalls, & Patches) – Design and Construction..... \$431,000
- (g) Widen Cargo Apron – Environmental Assessment..... \$334,750
- (h) Taxiway ‘B’ Realignment – Design and Construction \$7,960,500
- (i) Widen Cargo Apron – Design and Construction..... \$9,366,627
- (j) Pavement Rehab (Crack and Slurry Seal) – Various Taxiway and Aprons –
Design and Construction..... \$83,600
- (k) GA Area Pavement and Reconstruction (Full depth replacement) –
Design and Construction..... \$3,526,100
- (l) Taxiway Nomenclature – Design and Construction \$43,700
- (m) GA East Apron Reconstruction – Design and Construction..... \$1,418,500
- (n) Terminal Apron and GA West Apron Reconstruction –
Design and Construction..... \$9,785,500
- (o) Terminal Apron Completion – Design and Construction..... \$5,026,100

Airport

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



1. 2017-2022 Stockton Metropolitan Airport Capital Improvement Projects

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

- (p) Taxiway 'B' East (Partial) and West Reconstruction –
Design and Construction \$11,261,000
- 2) Replace Security Access Controls per TSA
 - (a) Design and Construction \$1,274,400
- 3) Equipment
 - (a) ARFF Vehicle Equipment Purchase \$56,500

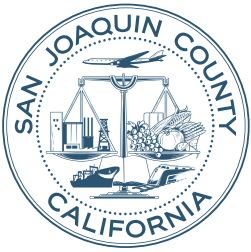
Background: The Stockton Metropolitan Airport (Airport), located in the San Joaquin Valley, is uniquely poised to become a major commercial service, air cargo, and agricultural goods export hub for northern and central California. The Airport is a foreign trade zone and has port of entry status from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

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

Planning for international service, the additional air carrier traffic, and increased cargo operations, along with general airport maintenance requires a sizable capital improvement program. In order to ensure the Airport is able to maximize the use of limited funding opportunities, it is applying for and accepting FAA grants through the Airport Improvement Program. An annual entitlement grant of \$1 million is inadequate to meet the pressing needs of the Airport in order to prepare it for its business future. The Airport has proposed an aggressive \$48.2 million capital improvement program which will meet these needs. An appropriation request of \$43.7 million will be needed from FAA in order to leverage local funding. Future Airport Capital Improvement Program Grants in addition to discretionary FAA Grant funding will be needed to meet current and future needs.

Total Appropriations Request: \$43,685,644

Total Project Cost: \$48,186,239

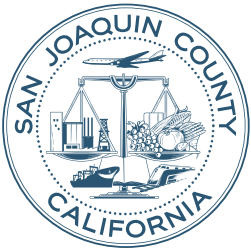


1. 2017-2022 Stockton Metropolitan Airport Capital Improvement Projects

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

Stockton Metropolitan Airport





2. CAT II Instrument Landing System

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: Promote Economic Development

Issue: The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) currently owns and operates a CAT I Instrument Landing System (ILS) at Stockton Metropolitan Airport (Airport). Due to expanded Cargo Operations and potential fog related weather issues the Airport needs to install a CAT II ILS equivalent to the ILS systems at Sacramento, Oakland, and Fresno to attract and maintain consistent Cargo Operations. A CAT II ILS increases safety and allows for reduced visibility landings.

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$4-15 million budgetary appropriation to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to upgrade the existing ILS to CAT II capabilities.

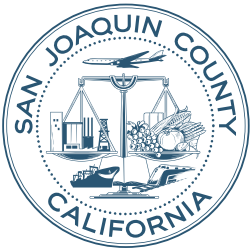
Background: A primary mission of the Airport is sustained cargo operations. Due to the Airport's location in the central valley between two major highway arteries and its runway length, the Airport is uniquely qualified to provide these services. However, due to seasonal fog occurrences, cargo operators are reluctant to commit long term resources to San Joaquin County and view seasonal fog as a potential for disruption may cause unpredictable delays to their operations. Sacramento, Oakland, and Fresno airports all have FAA owned and operated CAT II ILS systems to prevent these fears and disruptions. Modernization and upgrade to the Airport's ILS will enhance and help grow our Cargo Operations. This would also attract more domestic passenger service as well as future planned international passenger service. The Airport has recently committed local match funding for a Runway Visibility Range device (\$350,000).

Appropriation Request: \$4 million (approximate)

Total Project Cost: \$4-15 million (approximate)

Airport

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



3. Expanded Cargo Ramp Project

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: Promote Economic Development

Issue: The Stockton Metropolitan Airport (SCK) has saturated all available space to park and operate cargo aircraft on its designated cargo ramp. In order to meet current demand, the Airport requires the doubling of its existing cargo ramp. The current estimate for design, construction, and environmental documentation for this project is \$9.7 million.

Legislative Project Appropriations Request: Seek, advocate, and support a \$9.7 million budgetary appropriation to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for additional FAA funding to provide needed revenue to expand the Airport's cargo ramp.

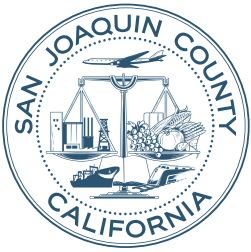
Background: Since early 2016, American Transport Services Group, Inc. (ATSG) and Atlas Air Worldwide Holdings have been flying cargo into the Airport for Amazon Inc. These two companies (ATSG and Atlas Air) operate four Boeing 767s daily, with both companies desiring to expand additional daily flights. At this time the SCK cargo ramp can only accommodate three aircraft on the ground at one time since ramp space is also being utilized for storage containers and truck maneuvering space to unload the aircraft. Modernizing and expanding the SCK's infrastructure is the best option for meeting the growing needs of this major transportation hub.

Appropriation Request: \$8.8 million

Total Project Cost: \$9.7 million (approximate)

Airport

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



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

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: *Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues*

Issue: San Joaquin County continues to support the development of locally supported water supply projects in Eastern San Joaquin County. The County has worked with local stakeholders to:

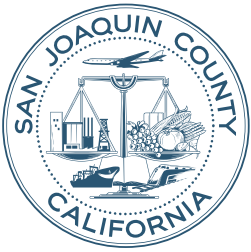
1. Develop and maintain the Eastern San Joaquin County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP);
2. Facilitate the implementation of projects in the IRWMP;
3. Apply for grant funding on behalf of member agencies; and
4. Develop a strategy for implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA).

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

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

Public Works

CONTACT: Kris Balaji, Director; kbalaji@sjgov.org; 209.468.3100



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

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

Background: The underlying groundwater basin in eastern San Joaquin County is the primary source of water for farms and residents. In 1980, the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin was at one time characterized by the State Department of Water Resources as being in “critical groundwater overdraft” and unsustainable. Since then, investments totaling over \$700 million in projects and water use efficiency have resulted in more efficient use of groundwater and surface water. Groundwater pumping today is approximately 70% of the historical average.

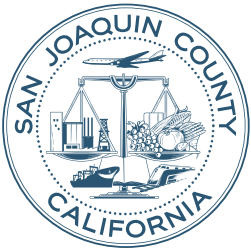
The Mokelumne River Regional Water Storage and Conjunctive Use Project (MORE Water Project) seeks to divert un-appropriated flows from the Mokelumne River to provide a source of surface water for groundwater recharge which can then be used in future drought years. The MORE Water Project provides additional storage capability and improves water supply reliability for project participants both locally and regionally. Past San Joaquin County Federal Platforms focused in on the proposed Duck Creek Reservoir Alternative for Federal advocacy.

In 2013, the County initiated an evaluation entitled *Groundwater Resources Management Report: Documentation of Duck Creek Reservoir Feasibility and Recommended Surface Water Entitlement Program* (Management Report), in order to evaluate the feasibility of Duck Creek Reservoir and to recommend a strategy going forward for both Water Right Applications 29835 and 29657, which was the basis for the MORE Water Project.

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

The Management Report also suggests that additional groundwater management actions including the use of additional surface supplies are necessary when taking into account a range of future conditions including:

- 1) *Prolonged Droughts* – Extended drought periods could reverse recent gains in groundwater levels and induce groundwater level declines that would require additional groundwater management actions and/or projects in the future;
- 2) *Regulatory Induced Droughts* – Curtailment of existing surface water right entitlements or contracts including non-renewal or reallocation to another purpose could reduce surface water deliveries. This scenario would trigger a direct increase in groundwater pumping to meet



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

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

agricultural and urban demands. The State Water Board proposes to increase the amount of flow required in the Stanislaus River to better mimic natural runoff patterns for the benefit of fish. This proposal, if implemented, jeopardizes water supply contracts for New Melones Reservoir water held by Stockton East Water District (SEWD) and Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District; and

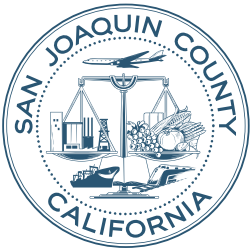
- 3) *Conversion of Grazing Land to Irrigated Agriculture* – It is estimated that dormant groundwater demand exists for approximately 70,000 acres of unirrigated pasture land in eastern San Joaquin County; conversion may result in the planting of vines or olives in the future. An estimated water demand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

Given these uncertainties and the regulatory requirements brought upon by the passage of SGMA by the State, both Water Right Application 29835 and 29657 have been amended to pursue more affordable and implementable diversion alternatives on the Mokelumne and American Rivers for recharging the underlying groundwater basin. County water interests have also identified significant opportunities for surface water diversions to direct use in-lieu of groundwater and also for direct groundwater recharge on the Stanislaus, Calaveras, Sacramento, and American Rivers, and local creeks and sloughs. Pursuing funding from a variety of sources including Federal funding is critical to implement projects that take advantage of these opportunities

Projects envisioned to take advantage of locally available surface water flows not only benefit San Joaquin County interests but also regional partners such as East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD). On September 24, 2013, EBMUD and the County entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the development of Demonstration Recharge, Extraction, and Aquifer Management (DREAM) Project. EBMUD and the County may be uniquely positioned to seek State and Federal funding for future phases of the DREAM Project citing the inter-regional and groundwater storage aspects of the Project.

EBMUD has agreed to provide up to \$4 million for the DREAM Project with \$1.75 million going towards improvements to NSJWCD's conveyance system. The Demonstration Project development phase is underway with permitting and design commencing in 2017 with possible construction and operation in 2018. The County also supports efforts for NSJWCD to compete for Federal funding to improve on its current system of surface water deliveries.

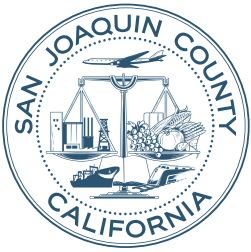
In 2012, the Upper Mokelumne River Watershed Authority and the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority were awarded an \$878,605 Proposition 84 Integrated Regional Water Management Grant for the Mokelumne Watershed Investigation and Sustainability Evaluation



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

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (*CONTINUED*)

Program (Mokelumne WISE). The Mokelumne WISE effort lasted for almost two years with monthly meetings and has yielded a list of broadly-supported water resources program elements that includes comprehensive and sustainable approaches to water resources management in the Mokelumne River watershed. In addition, the Mokelumne WISE effort has identified a number of areas needing additional dialogue between competing interests who have a solid foundation of dialogue to build upon. (See www.mokewise.org)



5. Public Safety Interoperability Communication System

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System

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

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) is seeking Federal and State assistance to implement the final phase of its Public Safety Interoperability Communication System to provide emergency radio communications interoperability for all public safety agencies within SJC.

Due to the magnitude of this effort and the potential impact to ongoing public safety operations, this project was designed to be implemented in five phases. SJC has successfully implemented the key technologies required for Phases 1 through 4 and the County is now prepared to implement the final phase of the project, once funding is available.

Consistent with the Board's Strategic Priority "Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System", the final phase of this project (known as Phase 5) will consolidate the region's radio frequency resources to a trunked technology to provide full radio system interoperability for first responders in SJC. This project is consistent with the SJC Radio Communications Master Plan (Master Plan), which was developed by a committee comprised of representatives from the public safety agencies within the County. Agencies represented on the committee included Emergency Medical Services, City and Rural Fire Districts, Sheriff and City Police Chiefs, Office of Emergency Services, and other County public safety agencies. All of these agencies have adopted the Master Plan and have agreed to operate on a public safety trunked radio system. Agencies have also agreed to share resources to accomplish this goal. When completed, this public safety radio communication system will improve the safety and response capability of first responders.

Appropriation Request: \$9.2 million

Total Project Cost: \$20.5 million

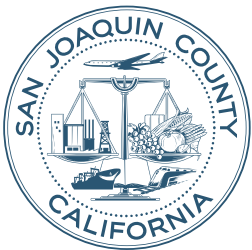
(Project Literature Available)

Sheriff

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

Information Systems Division

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



6. Health Care Information Technology Infrastructure

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: *Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities*

Legislative Project Appropriations Request:

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

Background: San Joaquin County's Health Care Services Agency (HCSA) and San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH) are the safety net providers for San Joaquin County (SJC). Due to fiscal constraints, the HCSA and SJGH have historically underinvested in information technology. Although SJGH is making a considerable investment in the Cerner system (a comprehensive Health Information System), annual operating budgets continue to have very limited capacities to fund improvements to SJC's health information technology infrastructure. The County seeks additional State and Federal government assistance toward technology improvements, which is essential in maintaining the viability of SJC as a cost-effective safety net provider.

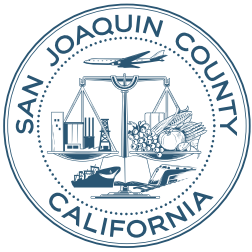
Health Information Exchange (HIE) - \$500,000: SJC Safety Net Partnership (SNP) will develop and implement a HIE among safety net providers in SJC. The SNP consists of the SJC HCSA, Behavioral Health Services, SJGH, and Health Plan of San Joaquin and Community Medical Centers, Inc. Individually and collectively,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

An enhanced and coordinated shared information technology and collaboration to develop a HIE will improve quality and yield greater cost efficiencies than that which can be obtained as individual organizations. The HIE provides a platform for sharing relevant clinical information between the entities. In turn, this will lead to better access, better outcomes, and a healthier community. The ability to include substance use disorder treatment information would significantly enhance the potential for fully integrated health care services and more positive outcomes. The SNP was able to secure a start-up grant from the Blue Shield Foundation of California. This funding allowed the HIE

Health Care Services Agency/San Joaquin General Hospital

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



6. Health Care Information Technology Infrastructure

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

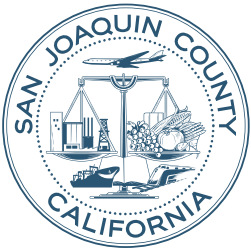
project to go from a concept phase to a limited implementation phase. Additional funding would provide sufficient resources for a Countywide rollout within twelve months. The true benefit of a HIE only occurs when a critical mass of provider participation occurs.

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

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

Appropriation Request: \$750,000

Total Project Cost: \$1.25 million (approximate)



7. Public Health Facility Replacement/Expansion

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities, Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System*

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

Background: The San Joaquin County Public Health Services facility was constructed in the 1960s, over 50 years ago, with Hill-Burton funds. Since that time, the County population has increased by more than 180%. The current building lacks the space necessary to provide critical disease prevention services to the continually expanding number of County residents. Over 10 years ago, it was determined that the building had reached the end of its useful life. There are significant structural barriers to implement safety features in the building. Additionally, costs to maintain and upgrade building infrastructure exceed appropriate fiscal allowances.

The San Joaquin County Public Health Laboratory has been designated as a Level B laboratory for the identification of agents that can be used as weapons of mass destruction. However, the existing facility is not sufficient for the necessary level of bio-containment capacity, or the increasing use by other counties as it serves as a regional public health laboratory. The San Joaquin County Health Care Services Agency has developed and is implementing a bio-terrorism preparedness and public health infrastructure plan.

The County seeks to:

- 1) Obtain sufficient space to provide health services in a safe and efficient manner,
- 2) Consolidate Public Health operations onto a single site, and
- 3) Plan sufficient space for future growth.

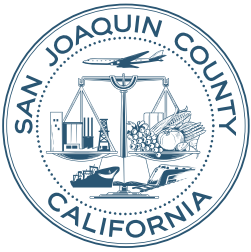
Appropriation Request: \$5 million

Total Project Cost: \$47.6 million (approximate)

Health Care Services Agency/San Joaquin General Hospital

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

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



8. Adolescent Substance Abuse Facility

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities, Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System*

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

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) has identified significant needs for a residential substance abuse treatment facility for adolescents ages 14 to 18. Studies conducted conclude that methamphetamine appears to be the drug most used, while alcohol is also a major drug of choice among adolescents. Additionally, there is an alarming trend in the misuse of prescription drugs, most often opiates. It is estimated approximately 2,500 SJC youth are in need of treatment for alcohol abuse, and approximately 3,300 are in need of treatment for illicit drugs. The County seeks additional funds for these critical services. The only available option for adolescents needing treatment for alcohol abuse and illicit drug use is outpatient counseling services. If an adolescent needs more than outpatient counseling, no other treatments are available.

Appropriation Request: \$2.5 million

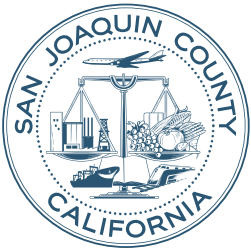
Total Project Cost: \$5.5 million

(Project Literature Available)

Health Care Services Agency/Behavioral Health Services

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

CONTACT: James Garrett, BHS Director; jgarrett@sjcbhs.org; 209.468.8750



9. Renewable Energy Project at the San Joaquin County Jail

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: *Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System*

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

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

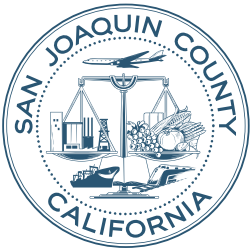
The proposed Jail Renewable Energy Project consists of a one megawatt (MW) solar photovoltaic system to generate electricity on-site, and a one MW cogeneration system using fuel cells, reciprocating engines, or micro turbines to also produce electricity and hot water on site. The Project is projected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

Appropriation Request: \$10 million

Total Project Cost: \$20 million

General Services

CONTACT: Marcia Cunningham, GSD Director; mcunningham@sjgov.org; 209.468.3664



10. Top Ten Transportation Projects

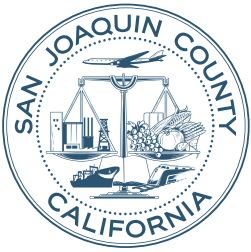
LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

Board Strategic Priority: Promote Economic Development

San Joaquin County's Top Ten Transportation projects are of regional significance, focusing on roadway safety and improvements that serve to advance economic vitality in the Central Valley region. Consistent with the Board's Strategic Priority "Promote Economic Development."

Public Works

CONTACT: Kris Balaji, Director; kbalaji@sjgov.org; 209.468.3100



10. Top Ten Transportation Projects

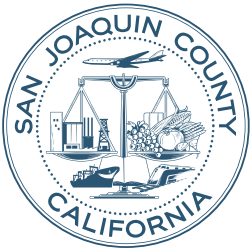
LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

| # | PROJECT | FUNDING REQUEST | DESCRIPTION |
|----|--|-----------------|---|
| 1 | Grant Line Road and Kasson Road Improvements | \$20 million | Widen existing or new alignment for 2 to 4-6 lane roadway, add curb, gutter and sidewalk in select locations, and add paved shoulders for a Class III Bike Route as shown in the San Joaquin County Bike Plan. |
| 2 | State Route 4 Corridor Improvements | \$5 million | Planning and Engineering studies, right of way acquisition and project design to widen State Route 4 from 2 to 4 lanes. Project limits include 1 major bridge at Middle River. Project length is approximately 16 miles. |
| 3 | Eleventh Street Corridor Improvements | \$9.5 million | Construct median and intersection improvements through this 4-mile corridor. The cost estimate allows for the construction of a roundabout at each of the intersections in the corridor. |
| 4 | Escalon Bellota Road | \$2.7 million | Preliminary engineering to widen from 2 to 3 lanes/5 lanes and add 8' shoulders. |
| 5 | Mariposa Road (Austin Road to Jack Tone Road) | \$2.6 million | Preliminary engineering to widen from 2 to 3 lanes/5 lanes and add 8' shoulders. |
| 6 | Mariposa Road (Jack Tone Road to Escalon-Bellota Road) | \$2 million | Preliminary engineering to widen from 2 to 3 lanes/5 lanes and add 8' shoulders. |
| 7 | Lower Sacramento Road Railroad Crossing Improvements | \$25 million | Improve safety and traffic operations at the Lower Sacramento Road railroad crossing near Woodson. |
| 8 | Byron Highway (State Route 239) | \$1 million | Preliminary engineering for widening the corridor to 4 lanes and 2 potential overpass projects at Mountain House Parkway and Central Parkway. TIER II - 2004 SJCOG RTP PROJECT LIST (Overpasses are Tier II - 2007 SJCOG RTP Project List, but considered Mountain House jurisdiction) |
| 9 | State Route 12/88 Improvements (Lockeford Bypass) | \$10 million | Project to provide 4 lanes (2 lanes EB and 2 lanes WB) from State Route 12/88 west to State Route 12/88 east. Ultimate alternative selected may include multiple minor structures. Project length is approximately 9 miles. |
| 10 | Turner Road Improvements | \$3.2 million | Project will widen the shoulders along Turner Road and add turn lanes at the intersections. Project limits include 1 minor structure and 1 at-grade railroad crossing. Project length is approximately 4.5 miles. |



2017 Top Ten Priority List

1. Grant Line Road and Kasson Road Improvements
2. State Route 4 Corridor Improvements
3. Eleventh Street Corridor Improvements
4. Escalen Bellota Road Improvements
5. Mariposa Road Improvements
6. Mariposa Road Improvements
7. Lower Sacramento Road RR Crossing Improvements
8. Byron Highway (SR 239)
9. State Route 12/State Route 88 Improvements
10. Turner Road Improvements



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

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System*

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

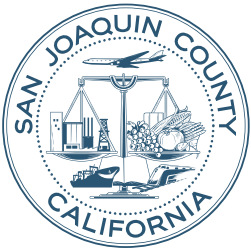
Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislative action which would:

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

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

Sheriff

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



12. Federal Funding to Combat Illegal Drugs

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System*

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

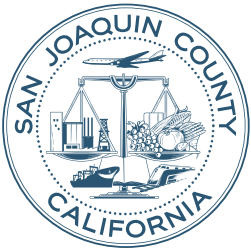
Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation and/or budgetary appropriation which would:

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

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

Sheriff

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



13. Juvenile Delinquency

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System*

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

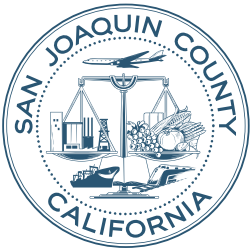
Legislative Platform: Seek and support budgetary appropriation and/or legislation similar to H.R. 1064 and S.B. 132 (2009), which would provide resources to address juvenile delinquency, including gang-related youth issues.

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

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

Probation

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



14. Pest Prevention and Surveillance

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Promote Economic Development

Issue: Insufficient funding for pest prevention and surveillance detection.

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

1. Restore and provide full State and Federal funding of County pest prevention programs; and
2. Identify alternative sources of funding for County pest prevention programs.

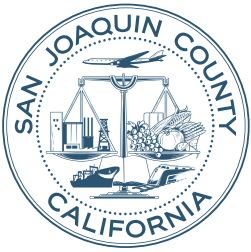
Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) is the seventh largest agricultural county in the State of California and the nation. As a result, agriculture is a major factor in the County's economy and way of life; therefore, funding for early plant pest detection and surveillance is of priority importance to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

Due to severe budget cuts at both the State and Federal levels, funding has decreased significantly for local pest exclusion and pest detection programs. Most notable are the reductions in funding for the Glassy-winged Sharpshooter Prevention program and the High Risk Pest Exclusion program, both of which experienced an 89.2% decrease in funding from 2007-2008. As of fiscal year 2016-17 funding has yet to be re-instated, significantly limiting the Agricultural Commissioner's ability to detect incoming pests. In addition, the County has lost its pest exclusion dog team requiring San Joaquin County to now rely on surrounding counties to provide their services after those counties needs are met. With the anticipated continued growth of FedEx, UPS and now Amazon shipping points, this exposes the County's agricultural industry to significant risks of being placed under State and Federal quarantines, restricting the industry's ability to market their products.

The SJC agricultural industry continues to battle invasive plant pest infestations. In 2009, the County experienced its first plant pest quarantine in 28 years with the detection of Light Brown Apple Moth (LBAM). The only other plant pest quarantine established in the County prior to the LBAM infestation was medfly quarantine in 1981. Since then, the SJC Agricultural Commissioner's Office has detected additional LBAM infestations, an European Grapevine Moth infestation in 2010, an Oriental Fruit Fly infestation in 2011, and most recently an Asian Citrus Psyllid (ACP) infestation in October 2014. The County continues to find ACP in nearly every urban center as well as the unincorporated town of Lockeford which has resulted in over half of the County placed under quarantine. The County continues to find other pests including single finds of both the Peach and Oriental Fruit Flies in May of 2016. Other exotic pest finds include Branch Broom Rape and Cucumber Green Mottled Mosaic Virus which have caused quarantines in several production areas within the County seriously limiting what

Agricultural Commissioner

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



14. Pest Prevention and Surveillance

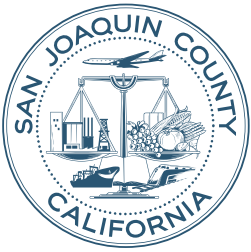
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

can be planted in the affected areas. Each of these detections has resulted in State and Federal plant pest quarantines that have seriously impacted SJC's agricultural industry and economy.

The County Agricultural Commissioner's Office has two main programs aimed at preventing invasive pests, the Pest Exclusion Program and the Pest Detection Program. The Pest Exclusion Program is the first line of defense aimed at preventing pest entry into the State through plant and commodity inspections at their point of entry into the County and the inspection of shipping and receiving locations such as FedEx and UPS. Most recently Amazon has begun offering prepared and raw commodity delivery service and has largely gone uninspected. The majority of foreign pest are moved by people who ship home-grown commodities to friends and relatives through these entry ways, which is why it is imperative that these programs are robustly funded.

The Pest Detection Program is the second line of defense which maintains a Countywide network of insect traps and other detection tools to serve as an early warning system against serious agricultural pests. The program is designed to detect a pest before it can spread. The earlier a foreign pest infestation can be detected, the easier and less costly it is to eradicate.

New agriculture pest introductions significantly impact the agricultural industry as additional resources must be spent to control pest and market crops. Additionally, once an invasive pest becomes established in California, or the region, millions of dollars are spent on eradication and millions more are lost due the inability to market commodities to other states or countries once quarantines are established. Producers of San Joaquin County have lost millions of dollars due to the cost of treatment and the inability to sell commodities due to quarantines, which also means the loss of millions of more dollars in the local economy.



15. Passenger Facility Charges

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility and Promote Economic Development*

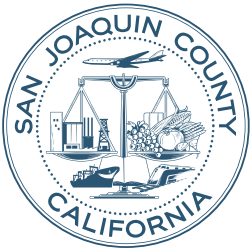
Issue: Nationally, Passenger Facility Charges (PFC) are collected under Federal authority by airports. The current PFC collected (\$4.50 per passenger), has not been modernized since 2000 and has failed to keep up with inflation, leading to delayed airport capital and facilities improvements.

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

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

Airport

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



16. Federal Aviation Administration Discretionary Funds

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Improve Public Safety, and Promote Economic Development*

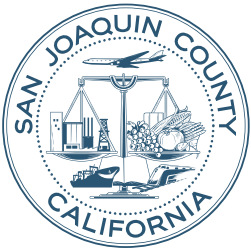
Issue: The Stockton Metropolitan Airport (Airport) receives \$1 million annually from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as an entitlement grant. However, additional Airport capital is required beyond this level of funding. The FAA has previously made available discretionary funding that would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

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

Background: The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors annually approves a rolling five-year Capital Improvement Program for the Stockton Metropolitan Airport. For 2017 through 2022 the airport has identified over \$48.2 million in identified capital improvements. These projects are prioritized on an annual basis, allowing the Airport to submit grant funding requests to FAA. Local and Federal entitlement funding remains inadequate to meet project needs as outlined in the Airport Capital Improvement Program. Modernizing the Airport's infrastructure is the best option for meeting the growing needs of this major transportation hub.

Airport

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



17. Foreign Inspection Station - Customs and Boarder Patrol Staffing

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Promote Economic Development*

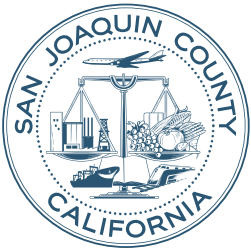
Issue: Stockton Metropolitan Airport (SCK) seeks to initiate international air service to San Joaquin County. Current population demographics show that more than 37 percent of the SCK catchment area is Hispanic and prime for marketing air services to Mexico. Currently, SCK has two “letters of intent” from airlines interested in starting international service to Mexico. SCK is a Port of Entry and is entitled to Customs and Boarder Patrol (CBP) staffing support at no expense to the County. However, due to shortages in CBP personnel, the Airport has not been successful in securing staffing through the San Francisco District office unless the Airport pays for 4-5 full-time equivalents.

Legislative Platform: Seek Congressional support to obtain consistent CBP Staffing to support a start-up Federal Inspection Station (FIS) facility with two to five flights per week at no cost to the County.

Background: SCK is a Port of Entry and is entitled to CBP staffing at CBP expense. Current communications with the Agency in the San Francisco District Office has been unfruitful in getting a commitment to support staffing requirements. Without a commitment, the FIS facility cannot be built.

Airport

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



18. Affordable Housing for Low Income Homeowners and Tenants

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priorities: *Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities*

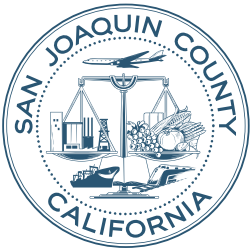
Issue: San Joaquin County has seen an increase in the need to locate affordable housing units for our tenant-based project programs, and also for our first-time homebuyer's program.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support legislation or a budget proposal which would continue to provide local jurisdictions with funding to provide rental assistance and down payment assistance for affordable housing units and homes.

Background: San Joaquin County has experienced an increased demand for rental housing and homeownership in our area. This demand has made it difficult for our low-income tenants and low-income first-time homebuyers to locate affordable housing in San Joaquin County. The lack of affordable rental housing is also a contributing factor to our homeless population which contributes to increased crime and blight throughout the area.

Community Development

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



19. Homelessness Prevention

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priorities: *Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities, and Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System*

Issue: San Joaquin County continues to experience a chronic homeless population.

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

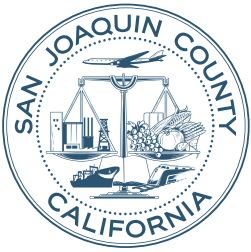
Background: The Great Recession of 2007 resulted in significant property foreclosures and job losses in San Joaquin County (SJC). Because of the economic downturn, homelessness has significantly increased in SJC.

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

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

Community Development

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



20. Workforce Innovation and Opportunities Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Promote Economic Development

Issue: Funding for Federal Workforce Development Programs in San Joaquin County has declined by 42% since inception of the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) in July 2000. Ultimately, reduced funding for local workforce development and training programs adversely affects poverty and public assistance rates, and hinders economic development efforts when businesses are unable to access a trained workforce.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation which would:

1. Invest additional funding for the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to ensure employers have access to a trained workforce;
2. Incentivize employer attraction in high unemployment/high poverty/high public assistance areas, like San Joaquin County; and
3. Increase local flexibility needed to more efficiently and effectively promote economic development in San Joaquin County.

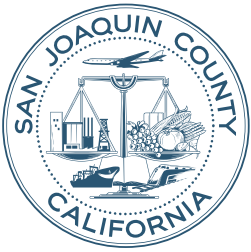
Background: In 2015, WIA was replaced by the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), but, funding levels have continued to decline, leaving some of the most challenged workforce development areas, like San Joaquin County, at greater risk. Since Fiscal Year 2010, local workforce development funding has declined by more than 23% (\$10.53 million compared to \$8.15 million), all at a time when local unemployment rates consistently exceed 150% of the State's rate and 200% of the national level.

Between 2000 and 2016, California saw a reduction of 50% in Workforce Investment Act (WIA)/WIOA funds, translating to a \$5.9 million reduction in San Joaquin County (SJC). These reductions have a direct economic impact on the community when unemployed and underemployed individuals are unable to access training opportunities and other supportive services to facilitate upward mobility. Moreover, a lack of an adequately trained workforce hinders the overall economic expansion efforts in our area.

On July 24, 2014, President Obama signed into law the WIOA, committing to the restoration of funding for workforce development programs back to 2010 levels. However, appropriated funding levels have fallen far short of that goal.

Employment and Economic Development

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



21. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Flood Fight Emergency Fund

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues*

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

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

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

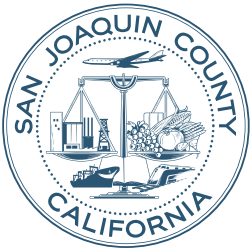
In California, reclamation districts are the typical public agencies with primary jurisdiction and responsibility for maintaining levees before and during a flood emergency. These districts are best placed, best motivated, and best capable of acting to prevent levee failure or contain flood waters in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

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

General Services/Emergency Services

CONTACT: Marcia Cunningham, GSD Director; mcunningham@sjgov.org; 209.468.3664

CONTACT: Michael R. Cockrell, OES Director; mcockrell@sjgov.org; 209.953.6208

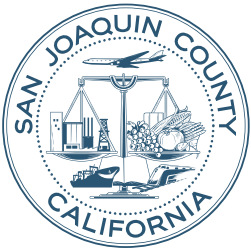


21. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Flood Fight Emergency Fund

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

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

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



22. Emergency Management Performance Grant Funding for Flood Preparedness

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues*

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

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

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

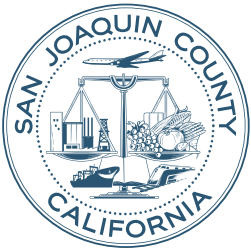
Homeland Security Grant programs has far overshadowed the EMPG program in funding levels and attention. While these grants can be used for dual-use purposes there must be a terrorism element in eligible activities. Local governments are constrained by future audit requirements to keep activities credibly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

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

General Services/Emergency Services

CONTACT: Marcia Cunningham, GSD Director; mcunningham@sjgov.org; 209.468.3664

CONTACT: Michael R. Cockrell, OES Director; mcockrell@sjgov.org; 209.953.6208



23. Emergency Work Eligibility under Federal Emergency Management Assistance Regulations

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

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

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

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

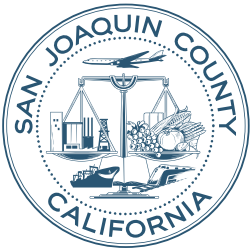
1. Required as the result of the major disaster event;
2. Located within a designated disaster area; and,
3. The legal responsibility of an eligible applicant or applicant served by the eligible applicant to prevent the catastrophic loss of life or property.

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

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

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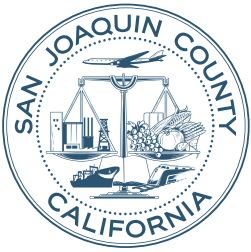


23. Emergency Work Eligibility under Federal Emergency Management Assistance Regulations

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

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

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



24. FEMA Proposed Rulemaking-Disaster Deductible

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: FEMA continues to issue administrative proposals through its rulemaking process, which aim to further reduce access to critical disaster funding assistance programs that counties rely on to respond and recover from federally declared events.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation, regulations and policies which would:

1. Protect and enhance timely funded response and recovery by counties from declared events;
2. Support the adherence to the intent of the Stafford Act to support local recovery efforts; and
3. Support streamlining disaster assistance compliance objectives.

Background: FEMA has issued various proposals in during 2015-2016 to further reduce access to disaster assistance programs through its rulemaking process. The Agency has attempted to clarify and enhance criteria, resulting in an effort to reduce access to critical disaster deductible programs.

FEMA Public Assistance Program:

FEMA evaluates Public Assistance needs for a major disaster request by six (6) factors: 1) Estimated cost of assistance, 2) localized impacts, 3) insurance coverage in force, 4) hazard mitigation, 5) recent multiple disasters, 6) Programs of other Federal assistance programs. 44 CFR 206.48(a).

Stafford Act, Title III §320 (42 U.S.C. 5163) specifically addresses localized impacts. FEMA cannot use a sliding scale (per capita) factor by itself; however, FEMA continues to use a “threshold” to evaluate the need for Federal assistance programs.

Hazard mitigation efforts are the base of a proposed deductible. This provides FEMA a method of judging a local government’s effort to reduce future damage.

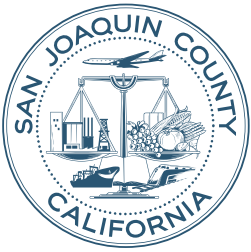
FEMA Individual Assistance Program:

Individual Assistance Program needs are measured by using the severity, magnitude and impact of the disaster: 1) concentration of damages, 2) trauma, 3) special populations, 4) voluntary agency assistance, 5) Insurance, 6) average amount of individual assistance by State. There is no set threshold for recommending Individual Assistance.

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24. FEMA Proposed Rulemaking-Disaster Deductible

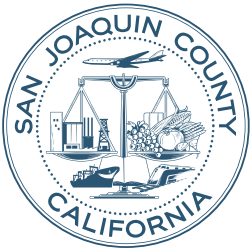
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

FEMA evaluates estimated cost of assistance on a per capita basis using State population (using the most recent decennial Census population), and has established a per capita indicator of \$1 (adjusted annually based on the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, the indicator is \$1.41 for events occurring in Fiscal Year 2015) as a level at which an event might warrant Federal assistance. 44 CFR 206.48(a)(1).

This practice of funding all eligible costs is somewhat at odds with the principle underlying the Stafford Act that there is a level of disaster activity which the affected State, Tribal, or Territorial government can handle on its own.

Recipient(s) would be required to demonstrate it has satisfied a predetermined deductible amount before FEMA would provide assistance through a Project Worksheet for eligible Public Assistance work. Recipient(s) would be required to demonstrate it has satisfied a predetermined deductible amount before FEMA would provide assistance through a Project Worksheet for eligible Public Assistance work. Recipients are State government, counties, cities, and special districts are sub-recipients.

FEMA anticipates a deductible would be calculated and applied at the Recipient (*i.e.*, State, Tribal, or Territorial level), not Sub-recipient, level. However, the deductible would need to be satisfied before any project, at either the Recipient or Sub-recipient level, would be eligible for assistance.



25. Medicaid and Medicare Funding Programs

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Promote Economic Development*

Issue: Proposals to reduce Medicaid and Medicare program funding include budgetary measures, Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services rule changes, changes in the Upper Payment Limit, Medicare Recovery Audit Contractor Program, and other mechanisms.

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

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

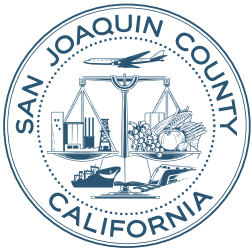
Background: Medicaid and Medicare are the primary mechanisms for supporting the provision of health care coverage for the nation's low-income, disabled, and uninsured patients. Medicaid and Medicare are the primary sources of revenue supporting the safety net health care systems that provide essential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

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

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25. Medicaid and Medicare Funding Programs

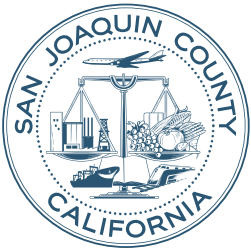
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

The expansion of health care coverage has significantly reduced the County's mandate for indigent care, provided opportunities to redirect County General Funds into other supportive programs and has expanded health care employment in the community. Health care coverage for residents helps to ensure a healthier community and workforce.

Medicaid and Medicare funding measures need to ensure San Joaquin County (SJC) is protected from unforeseen liability and/or unfunded service obligations, insufficient funding for new and undefined populations, and increased requirements to fund these new obligations.

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

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



26. 340B Drug Purchasing Program

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

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

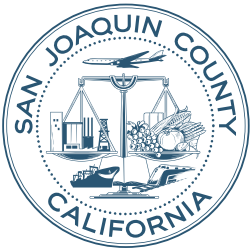
Legislative Platform:

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

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

This program has provided significant savings to the patients of SJGH for several years. Other County owned and operated facilities and clinics that also serve this population could also benefit from these discounts as they have few other options to leverage large pharmaceutical firms to offer them price relief. Both the Senate and House versions of the Medicare Prescription Drug Bill of 2009 included an exemption from the Medicaid “best price” calculation for inpatient drugs charged to 340B hospitals.

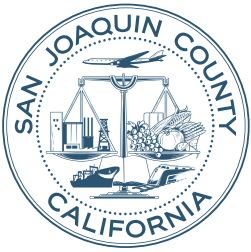
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26. 340B Drug Purchasing Program

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

With annual expenditures of over \$4 million for inpatient pharmaceuticals, SJGH could possibly reduce drug purchasing costs by over \$500,000 per year. The County will seek continued and expanded access to the 340b program.



27. Shortages of Physicians, Nurses and Ancillary Clinicians

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Promote Economic Development, Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities*

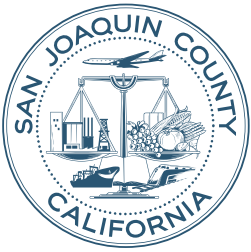
Issue: San Joaquin County Health Care Services Agency and San Joaquin General Hospital continue to experience a significant shortage of physicians, nurses, and ancillary clinical staff.

Legislative Platform:

1. Advocate and support legislation or budgetary efforts which would expand health-related training programs, especially for physicians, nurses, and ancillary clinicians.
2. Support funding for health-training loans and scholarship programs which target Central Valley needs and shortages, as well as funding for workforce outreach and development in schools and the community.
3. Support legislation which would provide incentives to encourage and attract health care professionals to practice in the Central Valley.
4. Oppose legislation which would impose new staffing ratios or increase demand for health care professionals without adequately addressing the supply of available licensed and/or ancillary clinical staff.

Background: The health care industry continues to face a critical shortage of physicians, registered nurses, including public health nurses, nurse practitioners, and ancillary clinical staff (e.g. radiology, nuclear medicine, microbiology, ultrasound technology, respiratory therapy, physical and occupational therapy, and pharmacy). Shortages also exist for other clinical providers such as Licensed Clinical Social Workers and Marriage and Family Therapists. Expansion of training programs, funding for loan and scholarship programs, career outreach and development programs, and incentives for practice in underserved areas is critical to address these career deficiencies in the health care industry. The County advocates for funding and programs which will increase the available pool of health professionals. Legislative efforts continue to attempt to add ratios for other health care ancillary staff, without recognition of the critical shortages for these professionals. Requiring staffing levels, when staff is not readily available, creates undue liability for the County.

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

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities*

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

Legislative Platform:

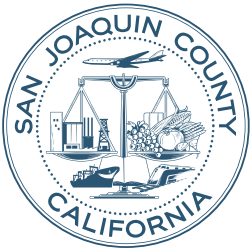
1. **Support legislation or regulatory changes that would exclude the County's psychiatric health facility from the Institute of Mental Disease Exclusion for Medicaid funding and permit the psychiatric health facility to receive Medicaid payments.**
2. **Support legislation or regulations that would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

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

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29. Mental Health Treatment and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities, Improve Public Safety*

Issue: There is an increased demand and need for mental health and co-occurring substance use disorder treatment.

Legislative Platform:

1. Support legislative efforts to increase funding for the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant.
2. Support legislation and budgetary proposals to combat the increasing opioid and methamphetamine addiction.
3. Support patient rights to determine their care and who may access their medical records.
4. Support efforts to amend 42 CFR part 2 to permit information sharing between health care providers.
5. Support efforts to ensure continued Medicaid funding for substance use disorder treatment and residential services for childless adults.

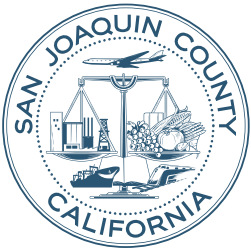
Background: The past two years has seen a significant interest by Congress in addressing mental health and related or co-occurring substance abuse issues. These have included the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Acts (HR 2646 and HR 3717). These legislative efforts have been derailed by privacy concerns, budgets, gun control issues, and patient rights activists. Everyone recognizes these are significant issues but there is little consensus on the best way to improve treatment and access to care. Enhanced access to treatment should not be forced on patients; other intensive outreach strategies are effective for many non-compliant patients without involving an overwhelmed justice system.

The County supports an increase in the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funding specifically targeted to counties heavily impacted by opioid and methamphetamine addiction. SJC continues to experience significant increases in the number of individuals seeking treatment for methamphetamine addiction and an alarming increase in the misuse of prescription drugs, most often opiates. Those addicted to prescription opioids often turn to street drugs such as

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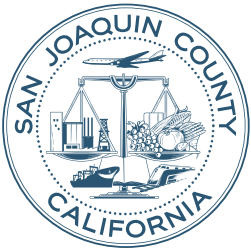
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29. Mental Health Treatment and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

heroin or fentanyl with predictably fatal effect. Due to the stigma associated with Substance Use Disorder, the Federal government enacted extremely strict provisions regarding the privacy of patient treatment records. However, these standards actually impede the care of these patients when they have co-occurring mental health or physical health issues. Therefore 42 CFR part 2 must be amended in order to provide better health care to these individuals. Patients still must have a say in who may access their medical records; the existence of mental illness or substance use should not be used as justification to access those records without consent.



30. Services and Facilities for Veterans

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Promote Economic Development*

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

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

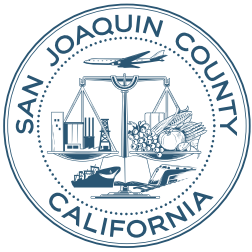
1. Advocate for the speedy initiation and completion of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) facilities slated for French Camp;
2. Ensure any additional funds are appropriated or re-purposed from other VA projects for any redesign necessary to mitigate new flood control issues designated by Presidential Executive Order and Federal Emergency Management Agency and Army Corps of Engineers guidelines at the French Camp site;
3. Develop alternate means of providing veterans' health care, behavioral health and related support services to veterans and their families through a joint venture agreement and the appropriate rate structure with the VA Palo Alto Healthcare System, San Joaquin General Hospital and Behavioral Health Services, and clarification of the CHOICE program to authorize use of the County services and facilities;
4. Allow the Secretary of the VA to enter into partnership agreements with appropriate non-Federal and other Federal entities for the construction of Major Construction Project at French Camp otherwise referred to as the Realignment and Closure of the Livermore Campus/Central Valley; and
5. Allow the Secretary of the VA, or designee, to enter into lease agreements to retain the current veteran's health services on site at French Camp until new facilities have been completed and activated.

Background: Within the Livermore Realignment and Closure Project, the top priority should be construction of the Central Valley Outpatient Clinic and Community Living Center in French Camp. Congress appropriated \$55 million in 2010 for Realignment and Closure of the Livermore Campus. The VA purchased 52 acres of land in French Camp for the Central Valley Project with a portion of the 2010 appropriated funds. According to the VA Office of Construction and Facilities Management, all

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30. Services and Facilities for Veterans

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

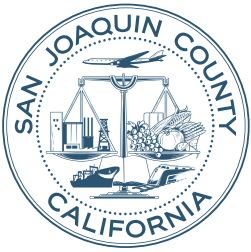
necessary design, development and construction documents for the Project will be completed by the end of calendar year 2016, making it "shovel ready" for execution and funding for 2017. However, the land purchased for this project, originally designated in a 200 year flood plain, has been re-categorized as a 500 year flood plain. According to the Army Corps of Engineers, this will require a re-design of the facility, including raising the entire structure several feet. This is causing unknown delays and concerns that the current appropriations are insufficient to absorb any re-design or work by the Army Corps of Engineers. Long standing lease agreements between the VA and SJC for current services on site are under review by the VA. It is unclear if SJC will be expected to "bid" for the continued presence of the VA health care facilities on site in French Camp.

The County advocates that this Project must be included in the category of need described as "Prioritizing Major Construction Projects according to impact on outpatient access". The Livermore Project is one of five projects designated as Major Construction Projects having a significant impact on access.

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

San Joaquin County's Behavioral Health Services and San Joaquin General Hospital (SJGH) are prepared to partner with the VA to ensure timely and quality clinical, specialty, and mental health services to veterans. SJGH was able to finalize an agreement with TriWest for medical services August 12, 2014 as part of the VA's Patient Centered Community Care Program. However, due to the TriWest referral process and interpretation of the VA Choice program, utilization of SJGH services may be limited. The VA Choice program mandates that in order to seek services outside the VA system, a veteran must live 40 miles from any VA facility, whether or not that facility can provide the needed services. Therefore, a veteran from San Joaquin County still must travel to Palo Alto or Livermore if the service needed is not offered in the French Camp VA clinic. Although attempts have been made to clarify the CHOICE program, local veterans still report barriers when attempting to use SJC facilities.

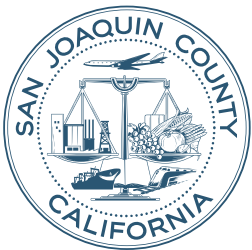
The County Behavioral Health Services has been unable to contract with TriWest due to the behavioral health payment rates offered by TriWest, which are well below the County's costs and well below California Medicaid payment rates. The County cannot agree to payments that are below its costs. If more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



30. Services and Facilities for Veterans

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

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



31. Funding for Public Health Emergency Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Improve Public Safety*

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

Legislative Platform: Aggressively pursue and support:

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

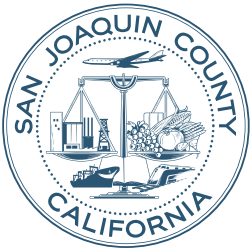
Background: The terrorist activity occurring on and after September 11, 2001 identified the need to increase preparedness efforts and local public health jurisdiction response capabilities for dealing with terrorism, including bioterrorism, at the local level. Hurricanes Katrina, Irene, and Sandy identified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

The County seeks increases in Federal funding to augment local programs 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.

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32. Controlling Tuberculosis

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities, Improve Public Safety*

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

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

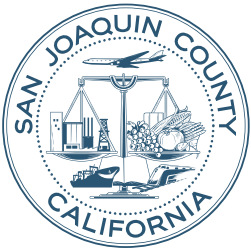
Background: TB remains a persistent global health threat, with 9.6 million cases of active TB and 1.5 million deaths attributed to TB each year worldwide. California continues to report more than 20% of the active TB cases diagnosed in the United States annually, reporting 2,133 people with active TB in 2015. TB programs within health departments play a critical role in treatment, containment, and prevention. Across California, they evaluate 10,000 persons suspected to have TB, and nearly 20,000 contacts of people with TB each year. The rate of TB in San Joaquin County is higher than California due to many factors including the influx of immigrants from Southeast Asia in the late 1970's and 1980's who are now aging, and the high rate of poverty. San Joaquin County also has more active TB diagnosed in children less than 5 years of age, a marker of recent transmission. In 2015, 1.7% of active TB cases in California were in children under 5 years; in San Joaquin County, 2015, 5.2% of all reported TB cases were in children less than 5 years of age. In January 2016, San Joaquin County had more TB cases associated with outbreaks and the highest percentage of TB cases attributable to recent transmission than any other County in California. To stop the spread of TB, public health departments oversee identification of active, infectious TB cases, investigation of contacts, and ensure adequate treatment of TB disease which takes up to 12 months of daily visits for drug susceptible TB and 18 months minimum for drug resistant TB.

The incidence of active TB disease will not decrease substantially until emphasis is placed on treating TB infection. Approximately 2.4 million Californians are infected with TB including an estimated 45,000 people living in San Joaquin County, and treatment is essential to prevent those infections from becoming active and spreading TB to others in our County. The County seeks support for all aspects of TB control, including improved immigrant evaluation and treatment on arrival to the United States and improved treatment of contacts to active TB identified through contact investigation. Further, support for improved TB infection and disease identification and treatment internationally will greatly help in controlling TB here.

Health Care Services Agency/Public Health

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33. Child Welfare Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

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

Legislative Platform:

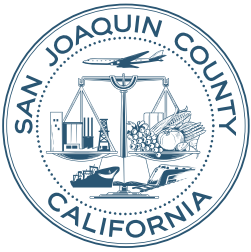
1. Strongly advocate support of protecting existing funding levels while seeking adequate funding levels for mandated child welfare services.
2. Oppose budgetary proposals which would result in further reductions in funding for mandated child welfare services.
3. Strongly oppose legislation or budgetary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

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

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

Human Services Agency

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34. Commercially Sexually Exploited Children

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Improve Public Safety and Enhance Overall Criminal Justice System*

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

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

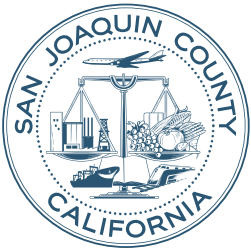
Background: CSEC is defined as the sexual abuse of a minor primarily, or entirely, for economic reasons, and is of significant concern to the child welfare system. Currently, CSEC victims are being identified by various agencies within the community; however, there is a lack of specialized placements,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

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

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

Human Services Agency

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35. First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet)

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities*

Issue: The County currently has a Mobile Data Communications system which is outdated and no longer supported by the manufacturer.

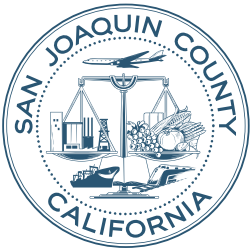
Legislative Platform: Support legislation, budgetary, and/or funding proposals that would facilitate the replacement cost of implementing the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet).

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

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

Information Systems Division

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36. Help America Vote Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities*

Issue: States and counties throughout the United States need to replace their aging voting systems. Many of the systems currently in use are no longer actively supported by the manufacturer, with replacements parts often unavailable. These systems are critical to the election process, a failure of the automated voting systems during an election would negatively impact the voting process.

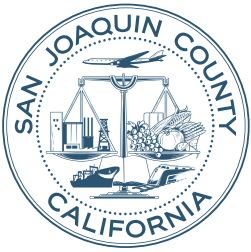
Legislative Platform: Support legislation, budgetary, and/or funding proposals that would facilitate the replacement of aging voting systems for improved public access.

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

The County, the State of California, as well as other states and counties across the United States, are all suffering from the same issue. Many of the voting systems currently in use are no longer actively supported by the manufacturer. The County is requesting the allocation of Federal funding to purchase a commercially available, off-the-shelf voting system.

Information Systems Division

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37. E-Rate Funding for Libraries

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, and Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities*

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

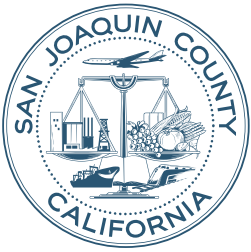
Legislative Platform: Support legislative and administrative efforts and/or budgetary proposals which would maintain the current level of E-Rate Program funding to libraries, raise the funding cap, and continue simplification of the application and distribution process, while opposing efforts to reduce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

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

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

Library Services

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209.937.8362



38. Expanding Access to Broadband in Libraries

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, and Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities*

Issue: Libraries are experiencing an increasing reliance upon and need for expanded broadband telecommunications services, which require greater broadband deployment and build-out in our communities.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative and administrative efforts and/or budgetary proposals which would advance accessibility, affordability and universal service programs and oppose legislation that would inhibit the growth of any public broadband efforts on the State or national level.

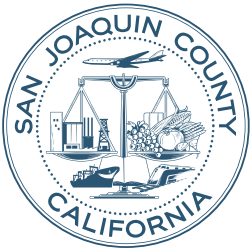
Background: Broadband generally described as high-speed telecommunications, more specifically, high-speed internet.

Despite the recognized benefits of and increasing demand for innovative library programs to San Joaquin County residents, limited connectivity prevents California librarians from offering programs and services that would be of value to their users. Videoconferencing, streaming media, content creation, specialized software, longer sessions on terminals, and unlimited wireless access are badly needed by many of California's libraries, but insufficient bandwidth remains a barrier for libraries' efforts to fulfill their vital roles in community research and education. In order to empower libraries — particularly in challenged areas — to play these roles, better connectivity is critical.

These issues are raised primarily in regulatory venues, specifically the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and during legislative proceedings with numerous Congressional offices. Public debate regarding broadband deployment is most likely to be before the FCC rather than Congress.

Library Services

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209.937.8362



39. Transportation Funding

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility and Improve Public Safety*

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

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

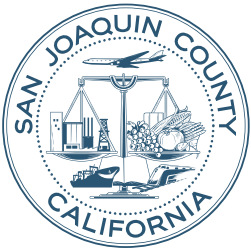
Background: Local jurisdictions, cities, and counties have the sole responsibility of operating and managing over 80% of the maintained road miles in California. The local or secondary road network is a critical component to a seamless transportation system.

For the past 50 years, surface transportation programs have been funded by the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) (as opposed to the Treasury general fund). The primary revenue source for the HTF is the 18.4 cent per gallon tax on gasoline and a 24.4 cent per gallon tax on diesel fuel. Annually, California receives a share of these funds through the Federal transportation program (currently, FAST Act), which authorizes \$305 billion for highways, transit, and transportation safety projects nationwide for 2016 through 2020. For most of its history, the HTF has collected more revenue than had been expended. This situation has changed in the last several years. On January 16, 2016, an infusion of approximately \$51.9 billion was made from the U.S. Federal General Fund into the HTF to ensure solvency of the HTF.

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

Public Works

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40. Local Road and Bridge Maintenance Backlog

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility and Improve Public Safety*

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

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

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

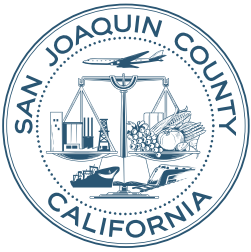
- 1) \$188 million in pavement maintenance;
- 2) \$236 million in bridge maintenance; and
- 3) \$229 million in essential components (signs, signals, sidewalks, storm drains etc.)

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

(Project Literature Available)

Public Works

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41. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues*

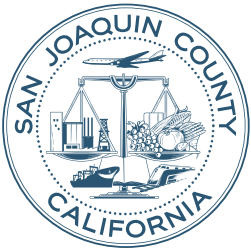
Issue: California's Central Valley levee systems provide valuable protection to lives, property, and critical infrastructure. State and Federal flood protection standards have been raised in recent years which impose obligations on local governments to make improvements to and increase maintenance of these levee systems. The current legal environment limits local government's ability to generate corresponding revenues, thus creating unfunded mandates.

Legislative Platform:

1. Seek, advocate, and support legislation, regulations and administrative efforts and/or projects that:
 - a. Fund and facilitate completion of the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study (LSJRFS) and the needed levee system infrastructure;
 - b. Fund levee maintenance, including repair and restoration after a flood event;
 - c. Achieve the dual purposes of flood protection and storage; and
 - d. Initiate and fund a new Federal feasibility study, or incorporate in the Recommended Plan of the LSJRFS, levee improvements to provide increased flood protection to the Reclamation District 17 (RD 17) basin.
2. Urge legislative and administrative support for the following:
 - a. A Federal appropriation sufficient to fund completion of the LSJRFS (currently estimated at \$350,000), the initial year of Preconstruction Engineering and Design (currently estimated at \$3 million) for the first phase of improvements identified in the LSJRFS, and work associated with preparation of a new feasibility study for the RD 17 levee improvements or inclusion of these improvements in the LSJRFS Recommended Plan;
 - b. Seek Federal support for the Study to remain in active status in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 3x3x3 process for feasibility studies; and
 - c. Inclusion of the following into a new Federal Water Resources Development Act (WRDA):
 - i. Provide Federal authorization of projects with an approved Chief's Report; and

Public Works

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41. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

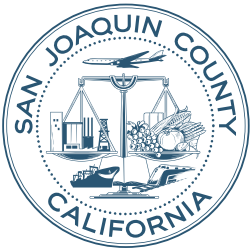
- ii. Provide additional opportunities for funding levee maintenance, including repair and reconstruction after a flood event.
3. Seek, advocate, and support legislative and administrative efforts, including budgetary proposals which would provide funding to analyze, plan, design, construct, and maintain facilities to improve Delta levees and waterways in San Joaquin County for the protection of urban communities, critical water supplies, and Statewide levee system infrastructure, including non-project levees.

Background: Levee systems in San Joaquin County (SJC) protect over 400,000 residents and essential infrastructure that is critical to the region's economy and the State's well-being. Major flooding in SJC could result in overwhelming negative economic impacts Statewide. Potential impacts to homes, businesses, transportation, farms and agriculture, municipal sewer and water systems, energy infrastructure, and the environment can be minimized with the proper planning, construction, and maintenance of flood protection improvements.

The current urban flood protection system generally provides a 100-year level of flood protection. Senate Bill 5 (2007) mandates, among other things, a 200-year level of urban flood protection by 2025. Many levees in SJC are U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) project levees; therefore, any improvements to those levees must be coordinated through the USACE. In partnership with local and State flood management agencies, the USACE administers the preparation of the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study ([project map on page 79](#)) currently underway, to identify options for improved flood protection for existing urban areas. A completed feasibility study is a USACE prerequisite to constructing improvements needed to comply with SB 5 flood protection mandates. The feasibility study includes an analysis of alternatives to provide improved flood protection and associated ecosystem restoration. Additionally, it has become difficult to raise sufficient local monies to fund the levee maintenance necessary to remain eligible for levee rehabilitation funding under the PL 84-99 program. Increased opportunities are therefore needed for local agencies to obtain funding for levee maintenance, including repair and reconstruction after a flood event. Either new funding programs need to be established, or existing programs need to be modified, to provide increased levee maintenance funding.

Cost-Share Agreement for Feasibility Study

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



41. Improved Flood Protection

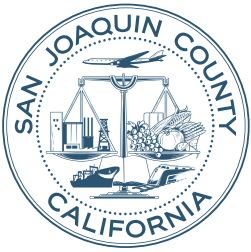
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

amended in 2012 to allow flexibility for advancing non-Federal funds. Work on the LSJRFS has progressed, and it is currently anticipated to be completed with an approved “Chief’s Report” in late 2017.

Federal Water Resources Development Act (WRDA)

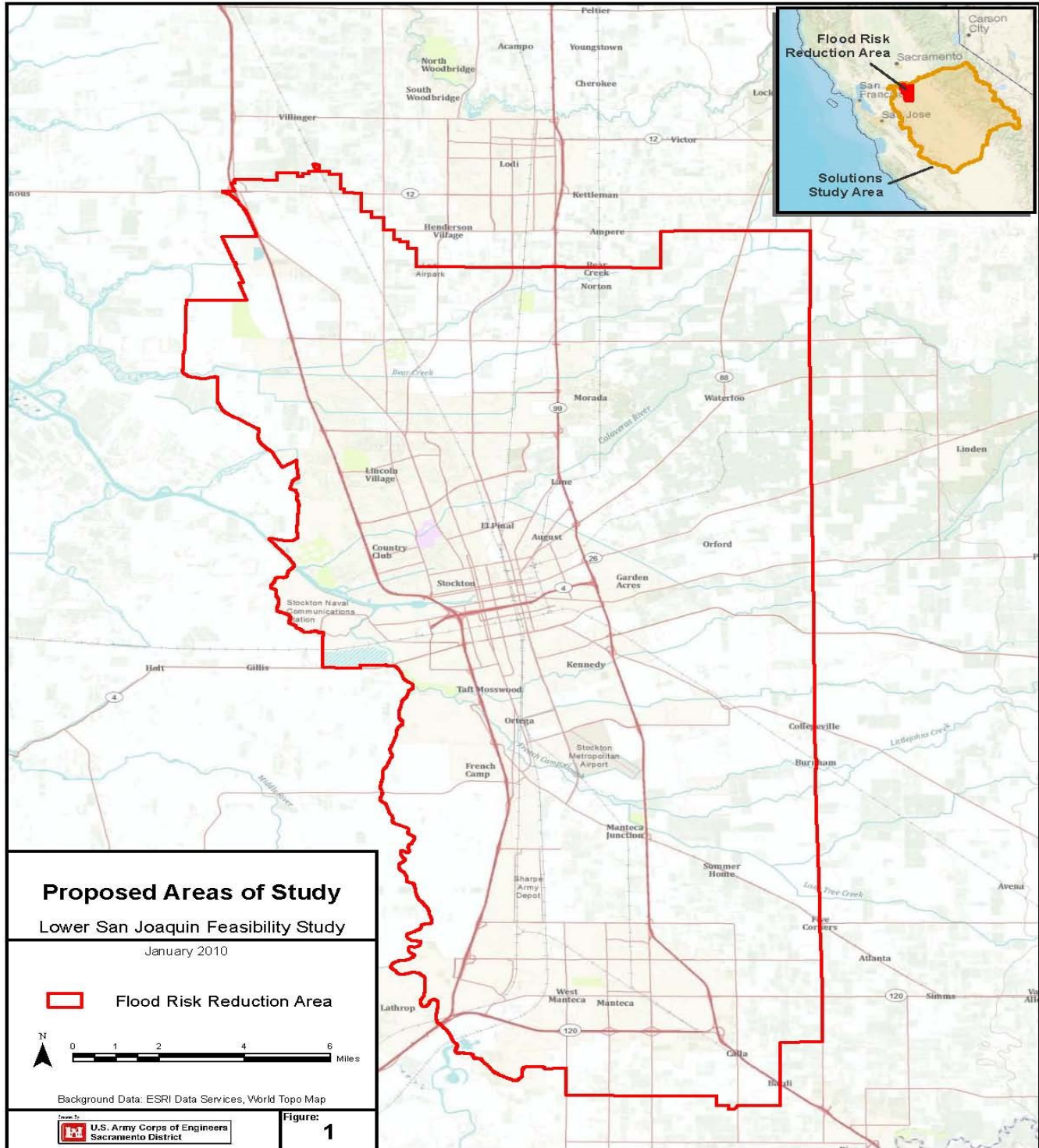
Although completion of the LSJRFS will likely not occur in time to be authorized in WRDA 2016, the study’s scheduled completion in late 2017 should allow it to be authorized in the next WRDA, which is expected in 2018. A WRDA reauthorization is needed to provide for Federal authorization of projects identified in the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study.

(Project Map on Page 79; Literature Available)

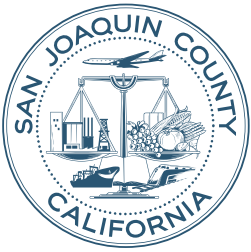


41. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)



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42. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues*

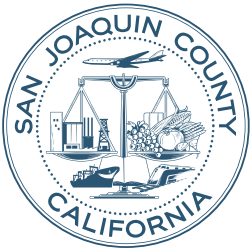
Issue: Since the passage of the Delta Reform Act of 2009, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta has been a top State and Federal legislative issue for the Board of Supervisors. The California WaterFix and EcoRestore Projects, the latest monikers for the Twin Tunnels isolated conveyance and the conversion of agricultural land into shallow water habitat formally known as the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP), threaten the economic, social and environmental viability of the Delta. The Board has engaged with a variety of interests to defend the Delta in the following areas: 1) improving and maintaining the system of levees that protect life and property for both agricultural and urban areas and which also support the current system of through Delta exports, 2) advocating for continued access to Delta water supplies of sufficient quantity and quality for farmers, urban users, and the environment, 3) supporting efforts to have a healthy and viable Bay-Delta Estuary, and 4) enhancing Delta maritime commerce, recreation, and recognition of the Delta as a place. The Board of Supervisors supports the development of a comprehensive Statewide Plan which includes a robust water portfolio which is a) consistent with the best interests of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta within San Joaquin County, b) consistent with the Co-Equal Goals of the Delta Reform Act of 2009 and the policy of the State to reduce reliance on the Delta for future California water needs, and c) protective of the local economy, habitat, water rights, water quality, land-use governance, and way of life in San Joaquin County.

Legislative Platform:

1. **Seek legislative and administrative support for advancement of the following with regard to the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan and the California WaterFix/EcoRestore Projects:**
 - a. **Actions associated with the Delta ecosystem and water supply reliability for areas outside of the Delta must not redirect unmitigated adverse environmental, economic, or social impacts to San Joaquin County;**
 - b. **Actions and activities associated with the Delta must honor and adhere to water rights, priorities, and area-of-origin protections. San Joaquin County opposes water user fees that would tax water users in the areas of origin and/or general taxpayers for the cost of mitigation efforts in the Delta, or to provide a water supply for those outside of the Delta;**

Public Works

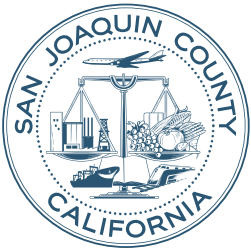
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42. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

- c. Water conveyance facilities routed through San Joaquin County must have no adverse effect on the existing and future agricultural operations in the County. Other adverse impacts of water conveyance facilities routed through the County must be fully mitigated. The County must be fully involved in routing and operational issues of water conveyance facilities located within the County;
 - d. The Delta Stewardship Council's definition of "Covered Actions" must continue to be narrowly defined as set forth in the Delta Reform Act of 2009 as opposed to being broadly interpreted by the Council. Legislative solutions may be necessary to clarify ambiguous statutory provisions regarding "Covered Actions";
 - e. Implementation of the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan and future development and implementation of other planning documents must ensure that those documents do not conflict with San Joaquin County land use planning, economic development, agriculture and recreational opportunities;
 - f. Financial resources must be committed by the State to maintain and enhance vital transportation and flood control infrastructure in areas of the Delta within San Joaquin County. Financial resources also need to be committed to improve emergency response within the Delta; and
 - g. The set of strategies to address problems in the Delta must be comprehensive, accounting for the multitude of causes of the Delta's decline and not simply focusing on one or a limited number of causes.
2. Support legislative and administrative efforts, including budget proposals, which would provide:
- a. Funding for near-term projects which do no harm to San Joaquin County and its constituents and help further the long-term sustainability of the Delta and its unique economy and environment;
 - b. Funding to continue the Delta Counties Coalition, Coalition to Support Delta Projects, California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley, and other such coalitions or processes that enable the continuation of these efforts or other similar efforts/coalitions, advance a healthy dialogue among stakeholders Statewide, and identify and/or prioritize viable near-term projects which further the co-equal goals of improving Statewide water supply reliability and restoring and enhancing the Delta ecosystem in a manner that protects and enhances the unique cultural, recreational, natural resource, and agricultural values of the Delta as an evolving place; and



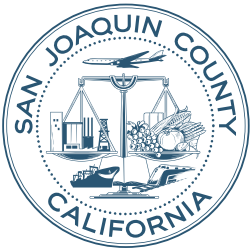
42. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

- c. Funding from Propositions 1, 1E, and 84 to be disbursed for projects and proposals consistent with the adopted County Legislative Platform and does not advance or support the adoption or implementation of California WaterFix/EcoRestore.
3. Seek legislative and administrative support in:
 - a. Protecting San Joaquin County's governmental prerogatives in the areas of local land use authority, tax and related revenues, public health and safety, economic development, and agricultural stability;
 - b. Protecting San Joaquin County's ability to govern, as an elected body, from proposed usurpation through governance by a non-elected, appointed board or council. Any and all councils, commissions, or boards established to "govern" the Delta must include voting membership for elected representatives from the County; and
 - c. Working with the State's representatives implementing California WaterFix/EcoRestore, the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan, and the development and implementation of other future planning documents to ensure that those Plans do not conflict with San Joaquin County land use planning and economic development, including agriculture, or any other County interests.
4. Aggressively oppose legislative, regulatory and administrative efforts including water plans and infrastructure proposals that would negatively impact San Joaquin County's urban communities, vital agricultural economy and the delta, such as isolated conveyance as proposed under California WaterFix.

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

San Joaquin County (SJC) is unquestionably tied to the long-term economic, social, and environmental viability of the Delta. Current proposals, including the Delta Stewardship Council's Delta Plan (DP) and the California WaterFix/EcoRestore, could have significant adverse effects on communities in the Delta and within the Delta watershed. Examples that conflict with the long-term economic, social, and environmental viability of the Delta, and SJC as a whole include:



42. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

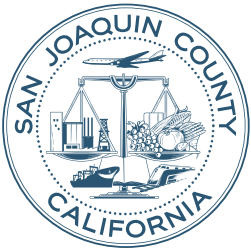
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

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

Since the passage of the 2009 Comprehensive Water Package, including the Delta Reform Act of 2009 (SBX7-1), the need for SJC's efforts to react to and influence the processes, policies and projects created or proposed by the 2009 Comprehensive Water Package have increased greatly. Consistent with the Board of Supervisors' policy direction, SJC staff has worked to represent the County's position, defend the County's interests, and constructively participate in many of the ongoing State and Federal activities surrounding the Delta. SJC has engaged with local, State and Federal agencies, public entities, State and Federal legislators, environmental groups, and private businesses on several fronts to ensure that the County's position and interests would be represented in any action or policy affecting the Delta.

SJC continues to participate in the 5-Delta Counties Coalition (DCC), comprised of Contra Costa, Sacramento, Solano, Yolo and San Joaquin Counties. The DCC was formed to advocate with one voice on behalf of the affected 5-Delta County local governments and the total of approximately four million people residing in the Delta counties. The DCC will continue working cooperatively to advocate for common issues such as governance, land use, and water supply and quality impacts to Delta communities with State and Federal legislators and agencies. Additionally, the Delta Coalition, consisting of the seven cities within SJC and other local business and environmental interests, continues to engage the greater SJC community to protect local interests in the Delta.

SJC also worked to support several coalition building and consensus based efforts, including the Coalition to Support Delta Projects and the DCC/California Partnership for the San Joaquin Valley 12-County Water Work Group effort. The 12-Counties of the Delta and the San Joaquin Valley were able to come to consensus on a list of near-term "no regrets" projects that benefit both regions.



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

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues

Issue: The Administration has released the Final Rule regarding the definition of Waters of the United State (WOTUS) which defines lands and waters subject to regulation by the Federal Government under the Clean Water Act. This Final Rule expands the definition of WOTUS and also expands Federal jurisdiction over all activities on public and private lands by private individuals or local and State government in and around waterways and tributaries including canals, culverts and ditches. The Final Rule has been legally challenged in Federal Court and is awaiting judgment as to whether the expansion of Federal jurisdiction is within the scope of the Clean Water Act. Implementation of the Final Rule is currently stayed nationwide based on a ruling from the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals. This legislative issue is directly related to Board Strategic priority 5.) Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues

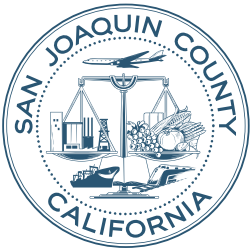
Legislative Platform:

1. **Oppose legislative and/or administrative efforts, including the issuance of guidance or a formal rulemaking, to broaden the application of the Clean Water Act to include small isolated wetlands, ephemeral and intermittent streams, and other marginal waters that are not directly adjacent to "navigable waters".**
2. **Support legislative efforts to bar the Environmental Protection Agency and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers from exceeding the jurisdiction of the Federal Government under the Clean Water Act.**

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

Public Works

CONTACT: Kris Balaji, Director; kbalaji@sjgov.org; 209.468.3100



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

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

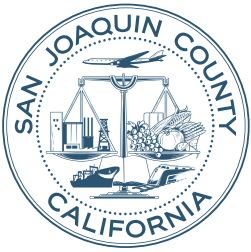
In the process of Proposed Rule Making, the final version of the CWA guidance document submitted to the Office of Management and Budget for review on February 21, 2012, showed that the EPA and USACE proposed rules, if adopted, would expand Federal CWA jurisdiction over tributaries, including canals, culverts and ditches. Specifically, the guidance seeks to advance a broad interpretation of Justice Anthony Kennedy's opinion in *Rapanos, et al. v. United States*, which held that waters sharing a "significant nexus" with jurisdictional waters can also be subject to CWA regulation. On August 28, 2015, the Final Rule took effect and was immediately challenged in several Federal Court Districts nationwide. The implementation of the Final Rule is currently stayed nationwide based on a ruling from the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

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

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

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

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



44. Invasive Weeds

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues*

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

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

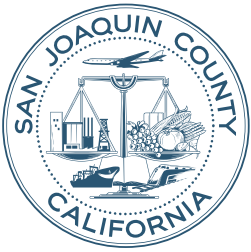
Background: San Joaquin County continues to advocate for a comprehensive long-term strategy for eradication of invasive weeds. Invasive aquatic weeds such as submerged Brazilian waterweed (*Egeria densa*), floating water hyacinth (*Eichhoria crassipes*) and emergent giant reed (*Arundo donax*), are a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

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

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

Public Works

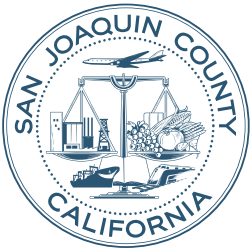
CONTACT: Kris Balaji, Director; kbalaji@sjgov.org; 209.468.3100



44. Invasive Weeds

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

disciplines, local governments, State and Federal regulatory agencies and local stakeholders, culminating in a sustainable, long-term and fundable integrated pest and invasive weed management strategy.



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

APPENDICES

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

RESOLUTION

R-12- 278

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

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

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

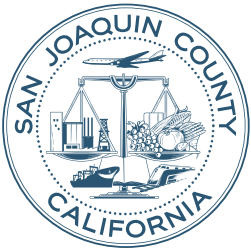
WHEREAS, the present draft of the BDCP is destructive to the economy, habitat, water rights, water quality, land use governance, and way of life in the County of San Joaquin and the Delta; and,

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

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

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

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



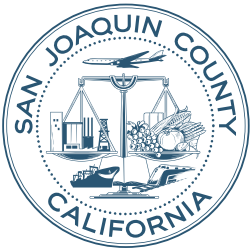
APPENDIX A (continued)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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

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

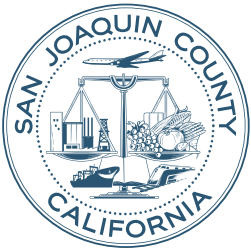


APPENDIX A (continued)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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



APPENDIX A (continued)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)


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

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

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **None**

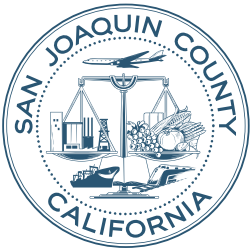
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California


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

By 
Deputy Clerk



OPPOSE BDCP PROPOSAL-RESO.DOCX



APPENDIX A (Attachment 1)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

San Joaquin County



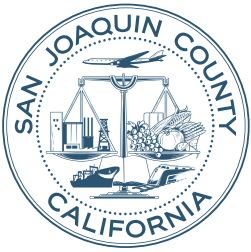
Principles Regarding the Bay Delta Conservation Plan

(July 24, 2012)

Attachment 1

Preliminary San Joaquin County Project List

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



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

APPENDICES

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

R-12- 332

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

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

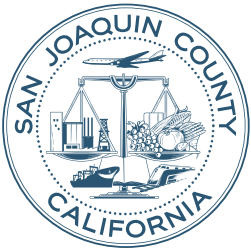
WHEREAS, the 12 Counties of the DCC and the Partnership represent the issues and interests of the people who live, work, recreate and perhaps best understand the tremendous resources the San Joaquin Valley and Delta regions possess; and,

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B (continued)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

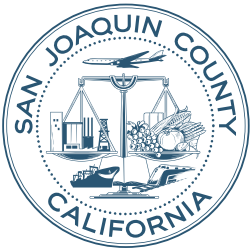
WHEREAS, Attachment 5 and Attachment 6 may be modified as projects are further developed or if projects on the list conflict with the directive that the projects do no harm to any of the DCC and Partnership Counties and are consistent with the proactive actions in Attachment 1, and,

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B (continued)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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

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


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

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **None**

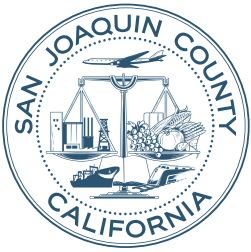
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California




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

By  (SEAL)
Deputy Clerk

WR-12J049-M3



APPENDIX B (Attachment 1)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

Attachment 1



California Partnership for the
San Joaquin Valley

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

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

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

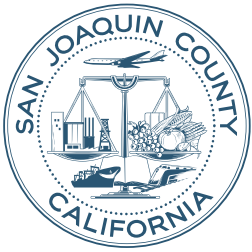
WHEREAS the Delta is also the hub of California's State and Federal water storage and delivery system with water exports made to agricultural and urban users in the Bay Area, Silicon Valley, San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast, and Southern California wherein two-thirds of Californians rely on the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

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B (Attachment 1)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

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

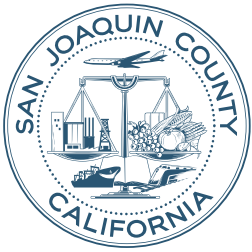
PASSED APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 25 day of October, 2011, by the Board of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin.

Handwritten signature of Ashley Swearingin in black ink.

Ashley Swearingin
Chair

Handwritten signature of Corwin Harper in black ink.

Corwin Harper
Deputy Chair



APPENDIX B (Attachment 1)

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

APPENDICES (*CONTINUED*)

Endorsed by:

California Partnership - Water Policy Working Group

Raymond Watson, Co-Chair
Supervisor, Kern County

Leroy Ornellas, Co-Chair
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Delta Counties Coalition

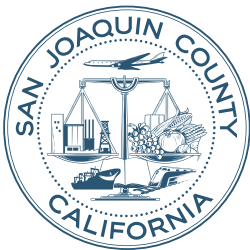
Mary Nejedly Piepho
Supervisor, Contra Costa County

Don Nottoli
Supervisor, Sacramento County

Larry Ruhstaller
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Michael J. Reagan
Supervisor, Solano County

Mike McGowan
Supervisor, Yolo County



APPENDIX B (Attachment 2)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

Attachment 2

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

R E S O L U T I O N

R-12- 01

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PROACTIVE ACTIONS TO SAFEGUARD
A SUSTAINABLE SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA

WHEREAS, this Board of Supervisors hereby adopts the Resolution of Counties Within the San Joaquin Valley and Delta Supporting Proactive Actions to Safeguard a Sustainable Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta; and

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors is authorized and directed to sign the Resolution.

PASSED AND ADOPTED 1/10/12, by the following vote
of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

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

NOES: **None**

ABSENT **None**

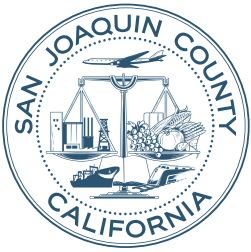
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California

By Caroline Garcia
Deputy Clerk



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

WR-11L042-M3



APPENDIX B (Attachment 3)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

Attachment 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

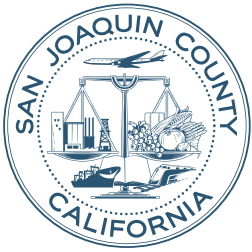
WHEREAS upon approval by the Delta Counties and Partnership, the actions and activities adopted by the partners under this implementation process have the full support of the Partnership and Delta Counties; then

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

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

Ashley Swearingin
Chair

Corwin Harper
Deputy Chair



APPENDIX B (Attachment 3)

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

APPENDICES (*CONTINUED*)

Endorsed by:

California Partnership - Water Policy Working Group

Raymond Watson, Co-Chair
Supervisor, Kern County

Leroy Ornellas, Co-Chair
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

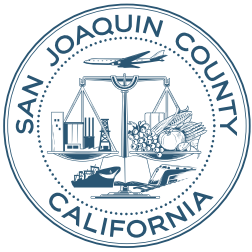
Delta Counties

Mary Nejedly Piepho
Supervisor, Contra Costa County

Don Nottoli
Supervisor, Sacramento County

Ken Vogel
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Michael J. Reagan
Supervisor, Solano County



APPENDIX B (Attachment 3)

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

APPENDICES (*CONTINUED*)

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

The 11 County Water Work Group Implementation Framework

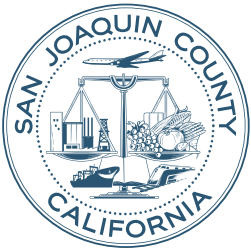
The 11 County Water Work Group Implementation Framework provides for the following:

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B (Attachment 3)

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

APPENDICES (*CONTINUED*)

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

8. Maintenance of project lists:

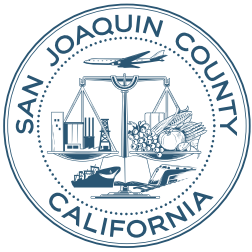
The Work Group will seek TAC members from both the Partnership and Coalition Counties to jointly maintain and coordinate the project lists.

9. Reports:

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

10. Term of the implementation strategy:

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



APPENDIX B (Attachment 4)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

Attachment 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

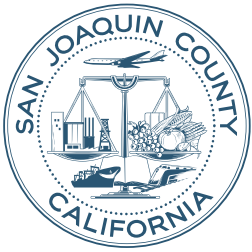
WHEREAS such projects on the list shall be analyzed by the Work Group to verify that the details of such projects are consistent with the principles and goals and do not harm any County or other member of the Partnership or Delta Counties;

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX B (Attachment 4)

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

APPENDICES (*CONTINUED*)

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

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

Ashley Swearingin
Chair

Corwin Harper
Deputy Chair

Endorsed by:

California Partnership - Water Policy Working Group

Raymond Watson, Co-Chair
Supervisor, Kern County

Leroy Ornellas, Co-Chair
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

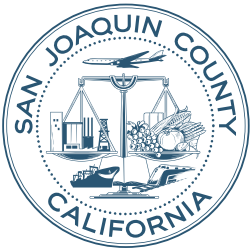
Delta Counties

Mary Nejedly Piepho
Supervisor, Contra Costa County

Don Nottoli
Supervisor, Sacramento County

Ken Vogel
Supervisor, San Joaquin County

Michael J. Reagan
Supervisor, Solano County



APPENDIX C

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

APPENDICES

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

RESOLUTION

R-10- 409

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

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

RECITALS

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

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

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

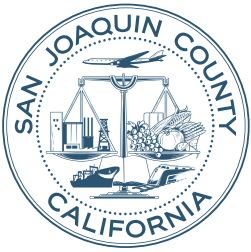
WHEREAS, the COUNTIES have identified a need for joint action and advocacy in the areas of mutual interest on Delta-related issues; and,

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

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

NOW THEREFORE, the COUNTIES agree that:

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



APPENDIX C (continued)

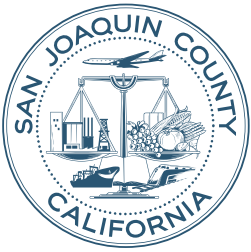
R-10-409: Amended and Restated Multi-County Resolution on Water and Delta Related Issues Adopted: July 13, 2010

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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

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

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



APPENDIX C (continued)

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

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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

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

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **Bestolarides**

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

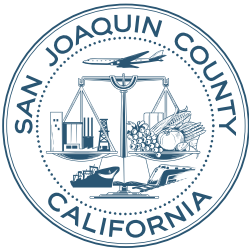
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carlos Villapudua", written over a horizontal line.

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

By Caroline Jones
Deputy Clerk



WR-10F008-R3



APPENDIX D

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

Adopted: November 4, 2008

APPENDICES

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

R E S O L U T I O N

649
R-08-_____

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

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

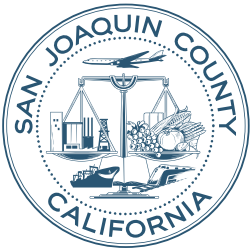
WHEREAS, the Delta is the source of irrigation water for approximately seven million acres of agricultural land and a source of municipal and industrial water supply for two-thirds of California's residents. The Delta is the key conveyance point for California's two largest water projects, the Central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

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX D (continued)

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

Adopted: November 4, 2008

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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

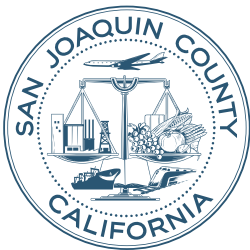
WHEREAS, a parallel State process is underway to develop a Bay Delta Conservation Plan to support the construction of a peripheral canal in the Delta; and

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX D (continued)

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

Adopted: November 4, 2008

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

R-08-649

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

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

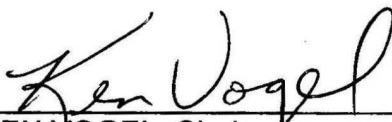
PASSED AND ADOPTED 11/4/08, by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: Ruhstaller, Ornellas, Gutierrez, Mow, Vogel

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

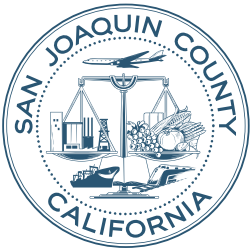
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California


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

By  (SEAL)
Deputy Clerk



AD-8J060-R3



APPENDIX E

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

APPENDICES

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

R E S O L U T I O N

R-07- 534

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

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

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

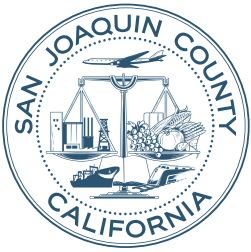
WHEREAS, the State Water Project has not developed the five million acre-feet of water from North Coast watersheds, which was planned to supplement water supplies in the Delta for in-basin and export use; and,

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

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

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

-1-



APPENDIX E (continued)

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

Adopted: September 8, 2007

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

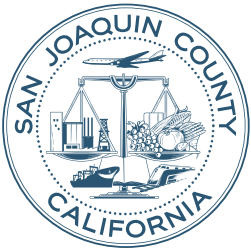
County; will circumvent the Delta common pool; and will seriously impair Delta water quality and an adequate supply for all beneficial uses; and the protection of fish, wildlife, and other recreational resources within this County; and,

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

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

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

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



APPENDIX E (continued)

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

Adopted: September 8, 2007

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

R-07-534

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 9/18/07, by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: VOGEL, RUHSTALLER, ORNELLAS, GUTIERREZ, MOW

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: NONE

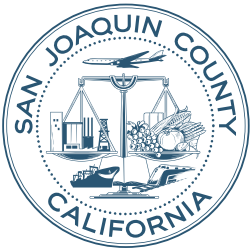
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California

By  Deputy Clerk



Victor Mow, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin County Flood Control
and Water Conservation District
State of California

PERIPHERAL-RESO DOC



APPENDIX F

B-14-330: Board Order to Oppose Expedited Groundwater Management Legislation and Adopt a Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform Adopted: June 10, 2014

APPENDICES

Before the Board of Supervisors

County of San Joaquin, State of California

B-14- 330

MOTION: Vogel/Ruhstaller/4-0; Villapudua - Absent

**BOARD ORDER TO OPPOSE EXPEDITED GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT
LEGISLATION AND ADOPT A POLICY STATEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS
REGARDING PROPOSED GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT REFORM**

THIS BOARD OF SUPERVISORS hereby opposes expedited groundwater management legislation and recommends a stakeholder and expert driven process; and,

FURTHER, adopts a Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform attached as Exhibit "A".

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above order was passed and adopted **06/10/2014** by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, to wit:

AYES: Bestolarides/Ruhstaller/Vogel/Elliott

NOES: None

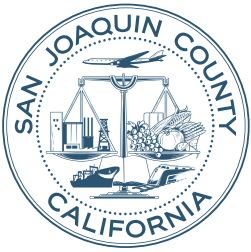
ABSENT: Villapudua

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

Mimi Duzenski



WR-14E042-M3



APPENDIX F (continued)

B-14-330: Board Order to Oppose Expedited Groundwater Management Legislation and Adopt a Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform Adopted: June 10, 2014

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

EXHIBIT "A"

Adopted by the Board of Supervisors on June 10, 2014

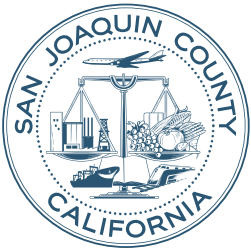
San Joaquin County

Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform

The County of San Joaquin (County) has closely monitored the recent discussions regarding proposed groundwater management reform and agrees that groundwater management is a critical component of comprehensive water management in California. Over the last half-century, local stakeholders have individually and collaboratively implemented successful groundwater management projects with substantial and measureable benefit to the underlying basin. Local management of the underlying basin has resulted in increased drought reliability of groundwater supplies and measurable increases in groundwater levels. Local governance by local stakeholders who are collectively dependent on the health of the underlying basin is essential to successful groundwater management. The County has significant concerns with the direction of several substantive elements of proposals for legislation as well as the speed and process by which any groundwater management framework is to be established and implemented. It is critically important that any action with regard to groundwater management reform be prudent and undertaken with as much local input from actively managed groundwater basins, such as Eastern San Joaquin County, as possible.

The County includes both heavily-populated urban areas as well as vast stretches of some of the most productive agricultural areas in the State. Most urban and agricultural water users within the County rely, some to a great extent, on groundwater. Historically, stakeholders in Eastern San Joaquin County have had difficulty mitigating the past conditions of overdraft in the region. Moreover, increasingly efficient surface water irrigation practices have resulted in less agricultural water applied which has reduced the amount of surface water introduced to the basin through historically significant agricultural recharge. Groundwater pumpers and local agencies began addressing these issues by pumping less groundwater through efficient water management practices and also implementing projects within their jurisdictions to benefit the underlying basin on a localized level. There has also been a significant effort by local Water Districts to keep much of the conserved surface water for use within the basin to directly offset the need to pump more groundwater.

Since 1980, local stakeholders have implemented over \$700 million in water resources projects which have increased surface water distribution and use, and decreased stress on the underlying basin. Of particular note is the City of Stockton's (City) transition from groundwater to surface water as the primary water supply source for its customers. In 1978, Stockton East Water District (SEWD) began serving the City treated surface water from the Calaveras River. The SEWD water treatment plant was expanded to also serve Stanislaus River water to the City. Most recently the City began



APPENDIX F (continued)

B-14-330: Board Order to Oppose Expedited Groundwater Management Legislation and Adopt a Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform Adopted: June 10, 2014

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

operating the Delta Water Supply Project which treats and distributes Delta and Mokelumne River water to customers. These projects have enabled stakeholders to reduce their reliance on the groundwater basin as a primary drinking water source which has resulted in the recovery of groundwater levels under the Stockton Metropolitan Area effectively combating salinity intrusion that has historically threatened the basin. These efforts have also been supported by local and regional partnerships, the basis for which is the recognition of a lasting and collective benefit to the underlying basin.

With the establishment of the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority (GBA) in 2001, stakeholders in the County have employed a consensus-based approach to groundwater management with significant success. Through the GBA, the greater San Joaquin County community has collaboratively and actively pursued a sustainable groundwater management program including a robust Integrated Regional Water Management Plan and Groundwater Management Plan. Significant and measureable groundwater level increases over the past several decades throughout the County are evidence of this management.

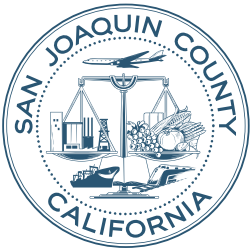
The County is increasingly concerned that the proposed reform as currently being discussed will interfere with vested property rights of water users and impede the effective management efforts of the local stakeholders and the GBA. The following recommendations are intended to address those concerns.

Recommendation No. 1: Opposed to Expedited Legislation; Recommend a stakeholder and expert driven process.

The County is opposed to any legislation related to groundwater management reform that is not thoroughly vetted through an open and transparent, stakeholder and expert driven, legislative process. Groundwater management in California is an immensely complex undertaking. Any reform towards heightened governance must necessarily consider a broad range of legal, political, financial, and operational constraints implicated by such an undertaking. The County is increasingly concerned that the Governor, the legislature, or both will expedite reform without conducting the necessary analysis or receiving sufficient stakeholder input. An effective comprehensive reform requires carefully reasoned and vetted proposals with substantial input from counties and local agencies. The formation of a non-partisan group of stakeholders and appropriate experts to study the implications of groundwater management reform and to make recommendations would benefit the process.

Recommendation No. 2: Surface water storage should be expanded

Any discussion regarding water resources management in California should begin with a discussion of expanded surface storage. With respect to groundwater management, insufficient surface water capture and storage increases the burden on groundwater basins throughout the State. Expanded surface water storage could benefit



APPENDIX F (continued)

B-14-330: Board Order to Oppose Expedited Groundwater Management Legislation and Adopt a Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform Adopted: June 10, 2014

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

areas that have had surface water supplies curtailed due to competing interests or have been unable to develop a reliable water supply due to inadequate storage opportunities.

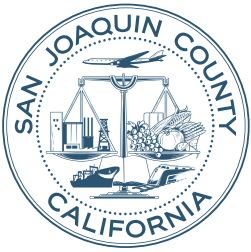
Inadequate surface storage requires reallocation of limited surface water supplies such as subordinating the surface water rights of predominately agricultural users to those with high urban uses under the municipal preference of Water Code Section 1460. In 1956, the State Water Resources Control Board Engineer's¹ Decision-858 denied North San Joaquin Water Conservation District (NSJWCD) an independent water right on the Mokelumne River despite the NSJWCD application being senior in priority to East Bay Municipal Utility District, the ultimate beneficiary of the decision. At the time of Decision-858, the State Water Board Engineer cited the assured construction of the Folsom South Canal/Auburn Dam Project as the more practical source for NSJWCD. The denial of a reliable water source to NSJWCD and the un-realized Folsom South Canal/Auburn Dam Project have contributed to increased groundwater pumping and stress on the underlying basin in that region. Other unrealized potential sources of surface water such as the Folsom South Canal/Auburn Dam project have impeded efforts to fully recover the basin.

Similarly, existing surface water supplies have been systematically reallocated away from areas of origin and other protected regions. Increased surface water demands to address adverse fishery impacts due primarily to the export projects are not met by the projects. Rather, fishery impacts are mitigated by reallocating surface water to meet fishery needs and away from users who must then rely on groundwater. The Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) dedicated 800,000 acre-feet annually from the CVP to fish and wildlife preservation and habitat restoration, primarily taken from New Melones to meet United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) Delta water quality objectives at Vernalis. The 2008 and 2009 Operations Criteria and Planning (OCAP) Biological Opinions issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the long-term operations of the State Water Project (SWP) and CVP also require additional flows for fishery needs. These dedications impact water supplies available to water purveyors in the County including South San Joaquin Irrigation District, Stockton East Water District (SEWD), and Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District (CSJWCD), each a member-agency of the GBA.

Lastly, a requirement for greater unimpaired flow on the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced Rivers through the Bay-Delta Plan process will decrease an already short supply of surface water. SEWD and CSJWCD will have their respective Stanislaus River allocations curtailed dramatically if not completely eliminated. These regulatory-induced shortages ultimately result in increased stress on the underlying basin.

Recommendation No. 3: Groundwater recharge should be designated a beneficial use.

¹ The State Engineer was predecessor to the State Water Resources Control Board.



APPENDIX F (continued)

B-14-330: Board Order to Oppose Expedited Groundwater Management Legislation and Adopt a Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform Adopted: June 10, 2014

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

Conjunctive use projects and other projects which benefit groundwater basins should be promoted. Currently, groundwater recharge is not recognized as a beneficial use. Local agencies seeking to implement surface water projects with recharge benefits must identify an ultimate beneficial use of water other than groundwater recharge. Requiring that recharged groundwater be extracted to constitute a beneficial use defeats the purpose of groundwater recharge for basin recovery. This impediment to projects which could serve to rehabilitate groundwater basins should be removed.

The County currently has an application to appropriate available wet year water from the Mokelumne River with the intent to provide surface water for use in-lieu of groundwater pumping and to recharge the underlying basin. The County has entered into an agreement with EBMUD for a Groundwater Recharge Demonstration Project as a precursor to a larger regional groundwater recharge and banking program. A successful program would have significant restoration benefits for the basin. Similarly, SEWD and NSJWCD have pending water right applications for groundwater recharge. Designating groundwater recharge as a beneficial use would facilitate implementation of these and other similar projects beneficial to groundwater management.

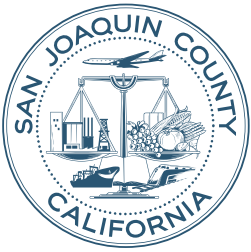
Recommendation No. 4: Groundwater use by overlying users should not be regulated without considering the implications of a regulatory taking.

Current legal understanding is that groundwater rights are private property rights of the overlying user and are not subject to regulation by the State Water Resources Control Board or otherwise. This includes the exercise of dormant groundwater rights by overlying users in the future. Regulation restricting overlying uses constitutes an interference with a private property right and must be compensated as a regulatory taking.

Recommendation No. 5: Groundwater management must be controlled at the local level with State intervention only in the most extreme situations.

The local agencies and stakeholders overlying the groundwater basin rely on the health of the basin and are in the best situation to know and take the best course of action towards sustainable management. Local regulation is necessary as each area is unique and an understanding of the local dynamics is essential to effectively regulate and manage the groundwater problems and opportunities. Except in basins where no local agency is currently managing the basin, all aspects of groundwater management should be controlled by local stakeholders. This includes determining the sufficiency of "sustainable groundwater management plans" as "sustainable groundwater management" should be a locally-derived concept.

Specifically, because of the implication of potentially determining the rights of land owners, any factual or legal determination should not be made by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) or the State Water Resources Control Board. One possibility for preserving local control is to establish a hearing system with a pool of Administrative Law Judges (ALJ) with expertise in groundwater management with



APPENDIX F (continued)

B-14-330: Board Order to Oppose Expedited Groundwater Management Legislation and Adopt a Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform Adopted: June 10, 2014

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

jurisdiction to hear issues related to the implementation of sustainable groundwater management. For example, if sustainable groundwater management is to occur through the framework of groundwater management plans, plans could be submitted to DWR for review and approval but disputes and plan rejections would be subject to review and final determination by an ALJ.

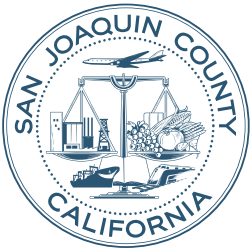
Recommendation No. 6: A statutory definition of "sustainable groundwater management" should be conceptual allowing for customization by local management agencies as appropriate for individual basins and regions.

"Sustainable groundwater management" is not a one-basin-fits-all concept and should be determined based on the characteristics of and demands on the individual basins. Local management agencies should determine any thresholds and proper administration of "sustainable groundwater management" in the best interest of their respective basin.

Recommendation No. 7: Management area boundaries should consider localized geologic and hydrogeologic conditions, surface water source, irrigation methods and cultural practices, urbanization level, crop types, soil conditions, as well as respect existing governance structures.

There are practical concerns with delineating groundwater management areas as the sub-basins defined in DWR's Bulletin 118. First, it may be necessary to provide for more narrowly delineated management areas within the sub-basin where the sub-basin is large and single water "balance-sheet" does not accurately reflect the localized status of the basin. This may be because differing levels of salinity intrusion, access to surface water sources, urbanization levels, and/or predominant crop types and irrigation practices. Second, sub-basins may span into several Counties implicating jurisdictional issues for planning and management. Developing and implementing regional projects designed to enhance groundwater levels will require that local management agencies have the ability to manage the basin on a localized level that references political boundaries. Groundwater management reform should respect existing governance structures and not require the formulation of new inter-County entities. This will necessarily require local management agencies to coordinate with neighboring management agencies that overlie the same groundwater basin.

A majority of the Eastern San Joaquin Sub-basin, as described in Bulletin 118, underlies San Joaquin County, but small portions of the sub-basin also underlie three other counties. Even within San Joaquin County, the underlying portion of the sub-basin is extensive enough that management activities in one area are localized and not realized throughout the sub-basin. One reason for the success of the GBA is the fact that member-agencies are actively engaged in management activities where localized regions within the sub-basins are autonomously managed, albeit with consideration of the whole. The designation of management areas should consider these realities rather than establish unrealistic boundaries.



APPENDIX F (continued)

B-14-330: Board Order to Oppose Expedited Groundwater Management Legislation and Adopt a Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform Adopted: June 10, 2014

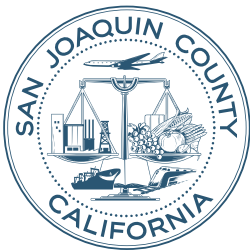
APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

Recommendation No. 8: Local agencies must have access to a reliable and continuous source of funding for management activities.

The County opposes State-imposed fees or charges which would allow for State control of the funds and therefore the management activities. Local management agencies, however, must have access to a reliable funding source to execute management activities whether from appropriation of State bond funds, State grants, or locally-imposed groundwater assessments, fees, or special taxes.

Even with State funds made available, they must be more readily and reliably accessible to local management agencies. For example, State grant programs do not recognize restoration of groundwater elevations to be an economic benefit, except through indirect means such as calculated reduced pumping lifts or reductions in municipal treatment costs. The economic analysis guidelines do not permit including the avoided costs of alternative supply projects to restore groundwater levels. Rather, the guidelines specify comparison to a no action condition, which for the County is continued reliance on groundwater supplies. Loss of agricultural production cannot be considered in the analysis because the State assumes this production will move to other parts of the State, resulting in no net loss of production from a Statewide perspective. For restoration of groundwater levels to be a Statewide objective, local economic benefit must be recognized. Simply mandating reductions in water use, with consequent reductions in economic production, would have negative impacts to this County and others.

Again, the County agrees that groundwater management is a critical component of comprehensive water resources management in California. But groundwater management must necessarily be controlled by local stakeholders with minimal, if any, State interference. The County hopes that the Governor, State Water Resources Control Board, and legislators will consider the efforts and accomplishments of this County, its local stakeholders, and the GBA as an example of successful local groundwater management. The County respectfully submits the above statements and recommendations in hopes that we may be constructive in the discussion of groundwater management reform.



APPENDIX G

R-14-81: Resolution Adopting a Board Position to Oppose California State Senate Bill 1199 and the Designation of Wild and Scenic for the Purposes of Restricting Critical Water Resource Planning Needs on the Mokelumne River.

Adopted: June 10, 2014

APPENDICES

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

RESOLUTION

R-14 - 81

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOES: **None**

ABSENT: **Villapudua**

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

By

Mimi Duzenski
Deputy Clerk



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

WR-14E039-M3

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