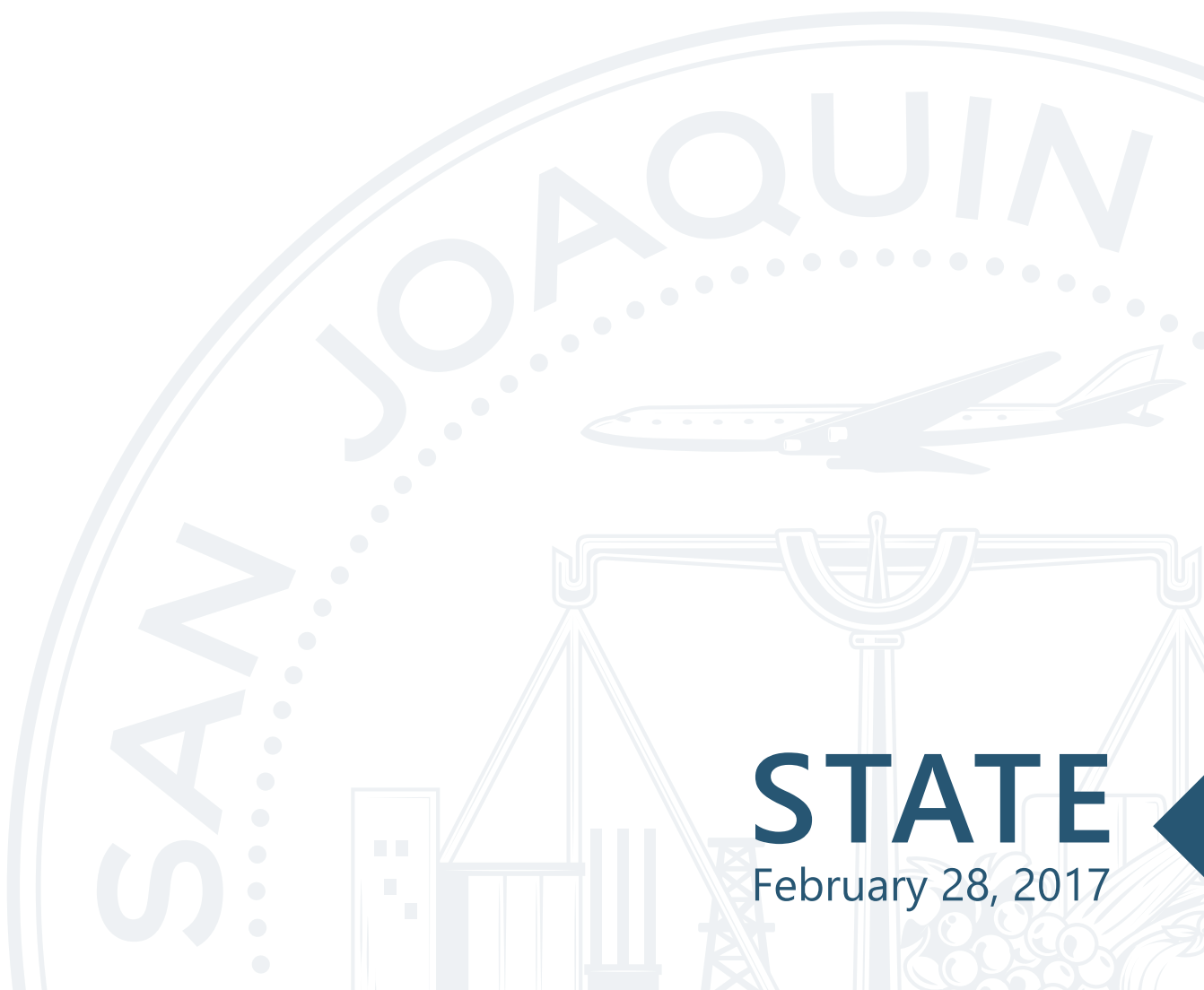




Adopted 2017 and 2018 Legislative/Regulatory
Platform and Policy Guidelines



SAN JOAQUIN —COUNTY—

Board of Supervisors



CHUCK WINN, CHAIR
DISTRICT 4



MIGUEL VILLAPUDUA, VICE-CHAIR
DISTRICT 1



KATHERINE M. MILLER, SUPERVISOR
DISTRICT 2



TOM PATTI, SUPERVISOR
DISTRICT 3



BOB ELLIOTT, SUPERVISOR
DISTRICT 5

San Joaquin County

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

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

MONICA NINO
County Administrator

DEB WEST
Assistant County Administrator

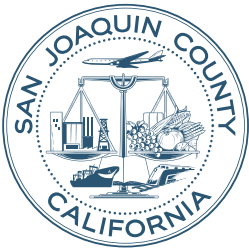
KATIE PATTERSON
Legislative Coordinator
(209) 468-2997

44 N. San Joaquin Street, Suite 640
Stockton, CA 95202

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY STATE LEGISLATIVE ADVOCATES



PAUL YODER, paul@shawyoderantwih.com
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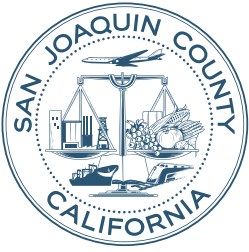


San Joaquin County

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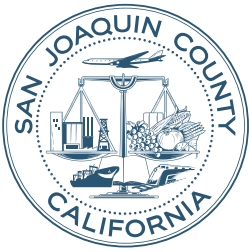


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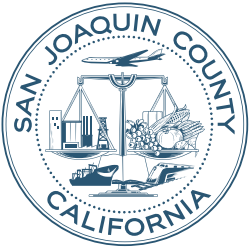
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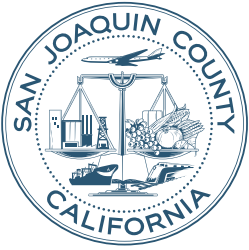
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San Joaquin County

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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

February 28, 2017

The Honorable Governor Jerry Brown
The Honorable Senator Cathleen Galgiani
The Honorable Assembly Member Jim Cooper
The Honorable Assembly Member Heath Flora
The Honorable Assembly Member Susan Talamantes Eggman

Dear Governor, Senator, and Assembly Members:

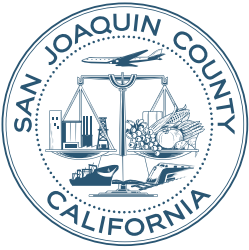
The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors is pleased to provide you with the County's Legislative Platform for the 2017 and 2018 legislative sessions. The Board has developed legislative proposals focused on policy and funding requests that the County deems absolutely critical to the health and well-being of our residents and shared constituents. San Joaquin County remains dedicated to efficiently providing needed public services even though demands for services continue to increase at a much more rapid pace than the revenue needed to provide them.

The County's main legislative focus continues to be the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, including flood protection, emergency response, and preservation of agriculture. The Comprehensive Water Package, including the Delta Reform Act passed by the State in November 2009 could still impact the County in many ways. As San Joaquin County is home to approximately two-thirds of the Delta and constitutes the largest portion of the Delta's total agricultural land base at 55% - contributing over \$1 billion to the regional and State economy - we expect to participate extensively in legislation, regulations, and policies regarding local water rights, water quality and quantity, governance, land use, flood management, sustainable river flows, agriculture, economy, and environment relating to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

As the operator of a general acute care hospital, as well as the provider of clinical care for many residents, San Joaquin County urgently needs assurances of a stable and adequate funding source to meet the health care needs of its residents. The costs to administer a public hospital far exceed the revenues generated by the 1115 Waiver. Furthermore, existing funding streams continue to be threatened during budget and additional realignment discussions, while mandated services remain. Additionally, possible repeal or major modification of the Affordable Care Act, as well as the potential block-granting of Medicaid and Medicare funds from Washington D.C. to the states, could impact hospital finances and operations and ultimately the fiscal health of the County.

Any additional proposals to realign services from the State to counties must be accompanied by assured funding sources. The Governor has already proposed as part of the 2017-18 State Budget a cost shift of approximately \$625 million to California's counties with respect to the In-Home Supportive Services program. It is highly possible that the Governor and the Legislature may propose new realignment proposals in health and human services; any proposal which undermines funding for mandated services that the County must already provide will be opposed by the Board of Supervisors. New responsibilities should come with new funding sources, not redirected funding sources.

The County remains concerned that there is no dedicated funding to continue the implementation of Proposition 47 and the newly passed Proposition 57. While the State will experience significant savings by the passage of Proposition 57, counties will bear the burden of additional net County costs. The County will be seeking expanded flexibility of programs like the Mental Health Services Act as a result of these public safety measures, in order to better adapt to these unfunded mandates. Additionally, the County will be seeking funding sources to address the critical issue of permanent housing and homelessness.



San Joaquin County

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

MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CONTINUED

The San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors will continue to advocate for maximum local control and flexibility in the allocation of resources and the administration of County programs, and will continue to oppose any reductions in the current level of State funding for our County programs. Concurrently, as all levels of government continue to reduce expenditures, more local flexibility is necessary to maintain a maximum level of service to our shared constituents.

We respectfully request your reference to this document, which has been thoughtfully and carefully crafted, while deliberating and developing legislation in 2017 and 2018.

We appreciate your continuing support for the vital services provided by San Joaquin County, and look forward to working with you. Please contact me, or County Administrator Monica Nino, at (209) 468-3203, should you have any questions or need additional information.

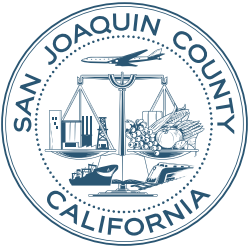
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "C. Winn", is written over a horizontal line.

Charles Winn, Chair
San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors

Enclosures

c: San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors
San Joaquin State 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
Paul Yoder, Shaw/Yoder/Antwih, Inc., State Legislative Advocate



San Joaquin County

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

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

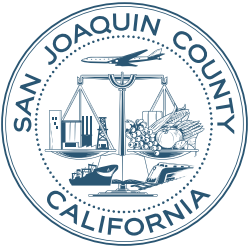
- a. Improve all aspects of the County's criminal justice system.
- b. Employ a case management approach to increase public safety focused on reducing recidivism.
- c. Expand support services and programs that prepare incarcerated individuals to successfully transition back to the community.
- d. Maximize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



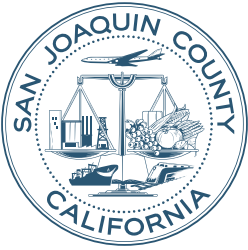
LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

The top legislative directive for all San Joaquin County departments is to make every effort to maintain or increase funding for the continued provision of critical local services to the residents of the County. In addition, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors, through appropriate County departments shall:

- 1) Continue to monitor legislation, budgetary proposals, administrative and regulatory action which impacts County government, while advocating for maximum local control and flexibility in the allocation of resources, the administration of county programs, and delivery of community services.
- 2) Closely monitor legislative and administrative proposals, including a continued “shift in the State-local relationship” for State-local realignment, which would result in new responsibilities to the County, while advocating for adequate levels of ongoing funding to meet existing State mandates, as well as the new responsibilities.
- 3) Seek to ensure that any additional realignment of County and State services protects the County from unknown or unforeseen financial, administrative or risk liabilities.
- 4) Oppose any reductions to the current level of State funding for County programs.
- 5) Support maximum State and Federal funding participation directly to local agencies for various infrastructure projects critical to the economic vitality of San Joaquin County.
- 6) Support proposals which would provide the tools needed by San Joaquin County to attract economic development and create jobs in the County.
- 7) Aggressively oppose attempts by the Legislature to shift costs from the State to the County for mandated and/or non-mandated programs.
- 8) Oppose attempts by the Legislature and/or Executive Branch to take away, restrict revenue sources, or impose costly program changes without adequate funding.
- 9) Strongly oppose the transfer of County property tax dollars to any other entity.
- 10) Continue to oppose Federal and State fiscal sanctions against counties for failure to comply with State and/or Federal laws when the errors are beyond the counties’ control.

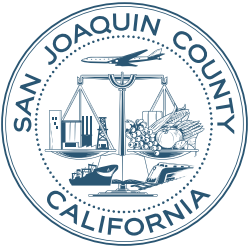
County Administration

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



LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

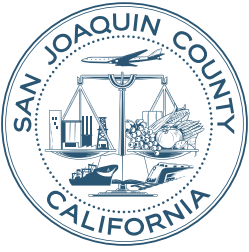
- 11) Strongly oppose legislation which would reduce management rights as defined in the 1977 San Joaquin County Employer-Employee Relations Policy.
- 12) Oppose legislation which would result in rollbacks to Workers' Compensation Reform enacted by SB 899 (2004), and/or would expand current leave entitlements for employees beyond existing benefits.
- 13) Support legislation which would allow counties to recover fees, set by the State, that reflect the actual cost of providing service, similar to SB 676 (2009), which authorized the adjustment of statutory limits that counties, cities, or court services can charge for specified services.
- 14) Support departmental pursuit of additional funding opportunities associated with the State Budget process, and 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 the concurrence of the County Administrator. If consideration by the Board of Supervisors is not feasible, the County Administrator will notify the Board.
- 15) Maintain close relationships with San Joaquin County's legislative delegation to foster greater advocacy and understanding of the County's issues.
- 16) Advocate for State organizational structures to maximize leadership and support for County services and programs.
- 17) Oppose any efforts to diminish Proposition 10 and Proposition 63 funds, or to impose restrictions on local expenditure of the funds. Oppose efforts to lower, or eliminate the State's fiscal support for County programs, with the expectation that the State will backfill the loss of Proposition 10 and Proposition 63 revenues.
- 18) Monitor legislation or initiatives which would have a fiscal impact on County government, including pension reform.
- 19) Continue to monitor collaborative proposals for multi-agency participation to protect the fiscal and programmatic interests of San Joaquin County.
- 20) Support cost-effective, State-funded efforts to provide for the health and safety of public employees in the administration of their duties.
- 21) Monitor legislation which would impact land use, building standards, and housing requirements.



Administration

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

- 22) Seek and advocate in support of budget proposals to reimburse counties for any and all State-mandated elections, including costs for mail ballots and special elections called by the Governor.
- 23) Support legislation, regulatory changes, and/or administrative efforts which would authorize San Joaquin County to conduct an all-mailed ballot election for any election, including special elections called by the Governor.
- 24) 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.



Administration of Justice

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

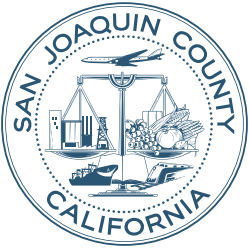
- 1) Support a State program that would provide funding for start-up costs including staffing costs for the expansion of jail beds at the San Joaquin County Jail facilities.
- 2) Advocate in support of State funding for the development of information technology infrastructure.
- 3) Seek that counties be given the opportunity to analyze the impact, assess the feasibility, and determine the acceptability of any juvenile justice proposal that would realign services from the State to the local level. As with any realignment, responsibility and authority must be connected, and sufficient resources, with a built-in growth factor adjustment, must be provided.
- 4) Advocate in support of funding for local governments to provide facilities for additional programming options for juveniles who are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Department of Juvenile Justice, including funding to construct or expand juvenile camps, ranches, and related facilities for treatment services and programs.
- 5) Advocate that the enforcement of minimum facility standards be dependent upon State financial assistance.
- 6) Support legislative and administrative efforts which would reduce overcrowding of juvenile detention facilities and improve the chances for treatment and rehabilitation of lesser offenders.
- 7) Support a State program that would provide funding for start-up costs including staffing costs for the expansion of jail beds at the San Joaquin County Jail facilities.
- 8) Advocate in support of State funding for the development of information technology infrastructure.
- 9) Seek that counties be given the opportunity to analyze the impact, assess the feasibility, and determine the acceptability of any juvenile justice proposal that would realign services from the State to the local level. As with any realignment, responsibility and authority must be connected, and sufficient resources, with a built-in growth factor adjustment must be provided.
- 10) Advocate in support of funding for local governments to provide facilities for additional programming options for juveniles who are no longer under the jurisdiction of the Department

Probation /Sheriff/District Attorney

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

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

CONTACT: Tori Verber-Salazar, District Attorney; tori.verber@sjcda.org; 209.468.2447

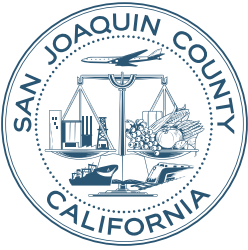


Administration of Justice

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

of Juvenile Justice, including funding to construct or expand juvenile camps, ranches, and related facilities for treatment services and programs.

- 11) Advocate that the enforcement of minimum facility standards be dependent upon State financial assistance.
- 12) Support legislative and administrative efforts which would reduce overcrowding of juvenile detention facilities and improve the chances for treatment and rehabilitation of lesser offenders.
- 13) Support legislative and administrative funding opportunities which provide resources and funding streams to sustain a Family Justice Center.



1. Public Safety Interoperability Communication System

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

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

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

Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) is seeking State and Federal assistance to implement the final phase of the 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

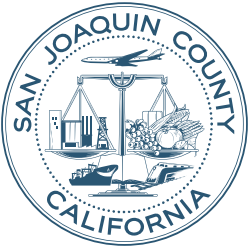
(Project Literature Available)

Information Systems Division

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

Sheriff

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



2. California Multi-Jurisdictional Methamphetamine Program

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: The proliferation and trafficking of methamphetamine drug laboratories and other illegal drugs continues to be a serious problem in San Joaquin County.

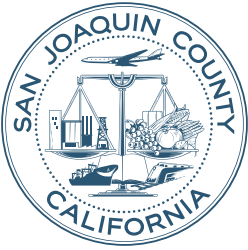
Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate, and support efforts which would:

1. Increase funding to local law enforcement agencies to combat the production, trafficking, and sale of methamphetamine and other illegal drugs;
2. Increase funding for the California Multi-Jurisdictional Methamphetamine Program and other programs targeted at combating illegal drug production and trafficking; and
3. Support legislative efforts and/or budgetary proposals which would sustain the current level of funding to combat illegal drugs, and oppose budget reductions to the Methamphetamine Program.

Background: Production and trafficking of methamphetamine continues to be a significant issue in San Joaquin County (SJC) in spite of the increased 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 SJC. 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 organizations.

Sherriff

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



3. Early Release of State Prisoners

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: The State of California continues to be under significant pressure to reduce the State's prison population.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate and support legislation and/or budget appropriation which would provide sufficient funding to counties to address issues related to:

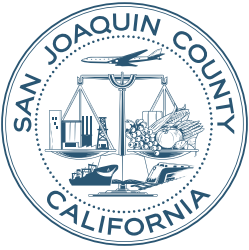
1. The Public Safety Realignment program; and
2. The early release of State Prison inmates through any other programs enacted by the State.

Background: Under AB 109 (2011), the State is "realigning" release of State Prison inmates to local "Post Release Community Supervision". This local community supervision has placed significant demand on local services, including Probation, Sheriff Custody, Behavioral Health, District Attorney, Public Defender, Court and a variety of other local services and agencies. Current demand for programming under AB 109 exceeds realignment funds allocated to San Joaquin County.

New non-violent/non-serious/non-sex offenders sentenced after October 1, 2011 must now serve their State Prison sentence in local county jails. In addition, parole violators are no longer eligible to serve their revocation in local county jails. In order to meet benchmarks set by the courts, the State has implemented a variety of measures, one of which has been to change custody credits. While this measure taken in spring 2014 did result in the early release of some offenders, the State financially compensated counties for this increase in supervision terms. While the State of California has currently met the population cap, it continues to be under a population reduction order. Additionally, with the passage of Proposition 57, the State will be implementing significant changes as part of a durable solution, which will include the expansion of parole consideration and credit earning, which will result in additional inmates being released early and/or shifted to local jurisdiction. Final Impacts to counties will not be known until the regulations are adopted. At this time, preliminary projections were estimated in the Governor's Proposed Budget for 2017-2018 and funding is proposed for Probation Departments to supervise this population earlier than expected under the current credit earning schemes. It is imperative that the State continue to provide resources to counties for services needed to meet the demands of these ongoing population shifts from State to County jurisdiction.

Probation

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



4. Juvenile Detention Officers

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

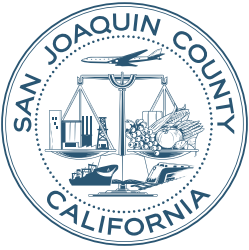
Issue: Recent labor actions led to the striking of employees with custodial and transportation responsibilities in an institution housing youth operated by the Probation Department. This action jeopardized the welfare of the youth under the custody and care of the Probation Department.

Legislative Platform: Sponsor, advocate and support legislation that would add Penal Code Section 830.5(b) to Section 1299.3(e) of the Code of Civil Procedure, which would prohibit an “employee having custodial responsibilities in an institution operated by a probation department, or any transportation officer of a probation department” from striking during a labor action.

Background: In July 2016, the San Joaquin County detention officers went on strike as a result of a labor dispute. The Code of Civil Procedure outlines the penal code sections of who is defined as a “law enforcement officer” and prohibited from striking during a labor action, and identifies comparable correction officers under contract with the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Division of Juvenile Justice, and correction officers in local jails. The code however inadvertently excluded employees having custodial responsibilities in an institution operated by a probation department or any transportation officer of a probation department identified as peace officers under Section 830.5 of the Penal Code. These juvenile detention officers act in the same manner as their counterparts at the State level, the Division of Juvenile Justice (DJJ), and who are also prohibited from striking. In order to ensure the safety and welfare of the youth under the care and custody of the Probation Department and ensure all State Title 15 Minimum Standards for Juvenile Facilities regulations are met, Section 830.5(b) of the Penal Code needs to be added to Section 1299.3(e) of the Code of Civil Procedures.

Probation

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



5. Stabilization of Funding for the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act (SB 678)

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: The funding stream needs to be stabilized in order for county probation departments to put the necessary programs and services into place to have long-term success at addressing the needs of the offenders and reducing recidivism.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and budget proposals which would provide a stable funding source to incentivize counties to reduce State Prison population through improved local population and supervision practices and capacities, and to reduce the percent of adult probationers sent to prison for a probation failure or for a commission of a new crime.

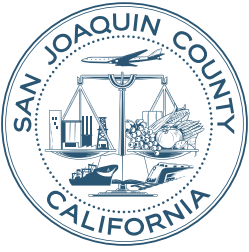
Background: The California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act (SB 678) was enacted in 2009. This was the State's first attempt at reducing the State Prison population by incentivizing counties to improve local probation supervision practices and capacities in an effort to reduce the percentage of adult probationers sent to prison for a probation failure or for a commission of a new crime. The State determines the county's probation failure rate (compared to the county's average adult felony probation population during the same period) and compares it to the baseline probation failure rate that was established in 2006-2008. A portion of the "State savings" is then shared with the county.

In 2011-2012, the San Joaquin County Probation Department was allocated \$1.2 million; in 2012-2013, \$3 million; in 2013-2014, \$2.1 million; and in 2014-2015, \$3.1 million. However, at any time, if the County does not meet its baseline projections, funding is reduced to \$200,000. A variance in funding hinders probation departments from spending all of their allocations in hiring additional probation officers and expanding programs and services. The reduced revenue could force programs and staffing to be eliminated. It is important to note that statewide for 2014-2015, 17 counties did not meet baseline numbers and subsequently only received \$200,000. San Joaquin County was identified as one of six counties that received a "High Performance Grant".

In 2013-2014, the SB 678 formula was changed to include any person convicted of a felony offense under probation supervision, mandatory supervision, or post release community supervision and included those sentenced to State Prison or a local prison sentence or had supervision revoked and were sentenced to the County jail for that revocation. In 2014-2015, the "State savings" that is shared with counties equates to the cost to the State to incarcerate an inmate in a contracted facility (\$27,309).

Probation

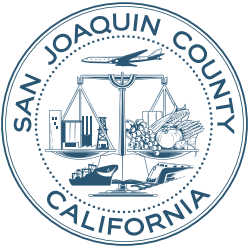
CONTACT: Stephanie James, Chief Probation Officer; sjames@sjgov.org;
209.468.4077



5. Stabilization of Funding for the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act (SB 678)

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

The programs and services funded through SB 678 include working with San Joaquin County Office of Education, Behavioral Health Services, Employment and Economic Development, and community-based organizations who offer some of the Probation Department's evidence-based programs. Currently, San Joaquin County funds the Day Reporting Center and the Intensive Programming Unit of the Adult Division with SB 678 funds. Additionally, it funds two allocated positions that focus on data collection and evaluation, as well as a variety of evidence-based programs to address offender's criminogenic needs. If funding is reduced to \$200,000 these specialized programs would be at risk for elimination.



6. Unreimbursed Trial Court Expenditures

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court specifically excludes some costs which are clearly court-related, thus shifting those costs to the counties. Furthermore, the Sheriff is mandated to provide courtroom security. Therefore, the State should fund all costs associated with court security.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate and support legislation and/or budget appropriation which would provide sufficient funding to counties to:

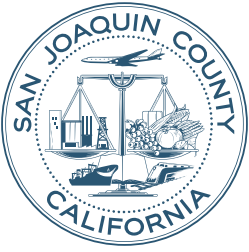
1. Expand the definition of “allowable” trial court expenditures under Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court to include all court-related costs that are currently paid by counties;
2. Provide a budget appropriation to fund “allowable” costs under the Superior Court Law Enforcement Act of 2002 (SB 396); and
3. Cover local courts actual cost provisions for security services or authorize the Sheriff to reduce services as necessary to meet budget reductions made necessary by a local court.

Background: **Rule 810**—Local trial courts receive funding only for expenditures falling under categories listed in Rule 810 of the California Rules of Court prepared by Judicial Council. Rule 810 specifically excludes some costs which are clearly court related, thus shifting those costs to the counties. Examples include the courts’ fair share of building and grounds maintenance in the courthouses, juror parking, bus passes, office overhead, in-custody defendant transportation, and holding cell personnel necessary for the court security function. The Superior Court Law Enforcement Act of 2002 (SB 396), Section 69927 (4), defines, among other things, the cost of support staff for the court security function as “allowable” costs; however, provisions for funding were not provided by the Legislature.

Court Security—Local trial courts receive funding through the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to operate. One of the areas funded in this method is the provision of Court Security Services by the Sheriff to the local courts. Pursuant to Government Code Section 69927, certain costs are reimbursable only to the extent funds are made available by the Legislature. In July 2009, the Legislature reduced the amount reimbursed to the Sheriff by 4.62%; however, the Legislature requires

Sheriff

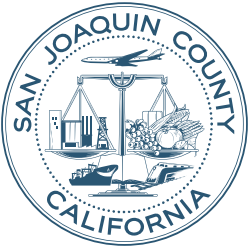
CONTACT: Steve Moore, Sheriff; smoore@sjgov.org; 209.468.4311



6. Unreimbursed Trial Court Expenditures

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

the Sheriff to continue to provide the same level of services to the Courts. This same legislation gave the local court the ability to refuse to pay for any post-employment health care costs for Sheriff staff. In effect, the Legislature has shifted these costs to the Sheriff, and ultimately to the counties. To the extent a court cannot pay the costs, the Sheriff shall not be required to provide the service.



7. 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 restore and provide full State and Federal funding of County pest prevention programs, and identify alternative sources of funding for County pest prevention programs.

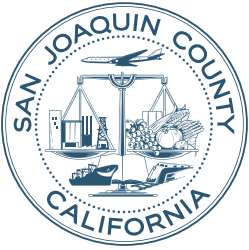
Background: San Joaquin County (SJC) is the seventh largest agricultural county in the State of California and the nation. As a result, agriculture is a major factor in the County's economy and way of life; therefore, funding for early plant pest detection and surveillance is of priority importance to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

Agricultural Commissioner

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



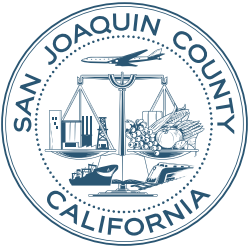
7. Pest Prevention and Surveillance

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

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.



8. Williamson Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priorities: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility*

Issue: The Williamson Act is economically and environmentally important to San Joaquin County. The elimination of funding and further weakening of the Act creates a significant fiscal hardship for counties with substantial acreage enrolled in the Act.

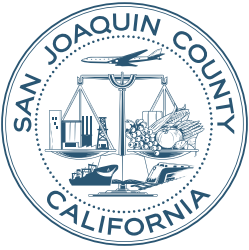
Legislative Platform:

1. Support full restoration of subventions to fund the loss of property tax as a result of State-eliminated funding for the Williamson Act program.
2. Support legislation and administrative action that would enhance the program and improve the ability of both the State and the County to enforce Williamson Act contracts through uniform control measures.
3. Oppose any further weakening of the Act.

Background: There are nearly 6,800 properties with more than 513,870 acres under contract in San Joaquin County. For the 2015-2016 tax year, the Williamson Act reduced revenue from property taxes by over \$15.2 million. The County's share of that would have been \$5.5 million. Had the County received a fully-funded subvention from the State it would have been eligible for \$1.9 million.

Assessor-Recorder-County Clerk

CONTACT: Steve Bestolarides, Assessor; sjbestolarides@sjgov.org;
209.468.2649



9. Affordable Housing for Low Income Home-owners and Tenants

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

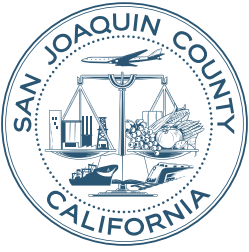
Issue: San Joaquin County has seen an increase in the need to locate affordable housing units for our tenant-based project programs, and also for our first-time homebuyer's program.

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



10. 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 high foreclosure and unemployment rates, resulting in a significant increase in its homeless population.

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

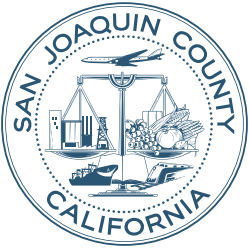
Background: The Great Recession of 2007 resulted in significant property foreclosures and job losses in San Joaquin County (SJC). Because of the economic downturn, homelessness has significantly increased in SJC.

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

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

Community Development

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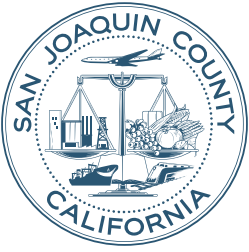
Economic Development

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

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

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

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



Emergency Response

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

Improvement of levees and the physical aspects of the flood control system must continue to be a high priority for the State. However, given that any levee can fail, the quality of the emergency response system, as it relates to patrolling levees during a crisis, responding to potential problems on levees, and minimizing flooding impacts after a levee failure, must also be addressed. In light of the issues regarding the current condition of the Delta levees, the following are San Joaquin County's (SJC) Emergency Flood Response Policies:

1) Regional Response

Seek, advocate, and support regional coordination of Federal, State, and local agencies' efforts to patrol levees and to identify and respond to threats to levee integrity. Encourage the State to facilitate and support SJC's efforts to create a regional coordination system for flood response. In an emergency, the coordination system would provide all appropriate local agencies access to the following:

- a. Levee patrol results for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta;
- b. All identified levee problems within that area; and
- c. Federal, State, and local resources available to respond to levee issues.

2) Basin-Wide Management of Flood Fight Resources

Encourage the State and Federal agencies to facilitate the development of systems for the centralization of dispatch of materials/supplies needed to prevent levee failure or minimize flooding in the event of a levee failure. Use of the Internet to deploy such systems should be considered.

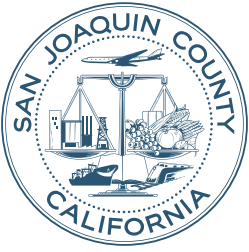
3) Removal of Obstacles in Response to Levee Problems

Encourage the State to work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to remove regulatory and other administrative rules which currently impede local, State, and Federal agencies in responding to a levee issue. (At the local and State level, FEMA regulatory rules do not allow for agencies that do not have direct jurisdiction on a levee to be reimbursed for resources used in the prevention of levee failure.) In the past, failure of the State to budget funds for response to levee problems has delayed the Department of Water Resources' response to identified levee problems. In addition, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' regulations relating to response to levee problems and levee rehabilitation need to be more flexible and should include non-project levees.

General Services/Emergency Services

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

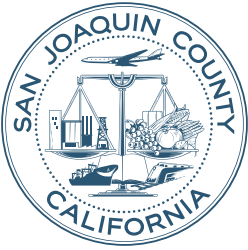


Emergency Response

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

4) Regional Flood Contingency Planning

Advocate in support of coordination of State and local efforts to complete specific planning for responding to Delta levee issues and/or failure. Previous mandates for emergency response have not led to identifying specific responsibilities and assignments for predictable actions in the event of a levee issue or failure. An example of essential planning efforts is the development of flood contingency maps that identify critical, historical, and survey information, as well as foreseeable engineering options to potential levee problems. Such planning efforts are critically needed to move planning from general concepts to specific needs and assignments.



11. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Flood Fight Emergency Fund

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility, 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.

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.

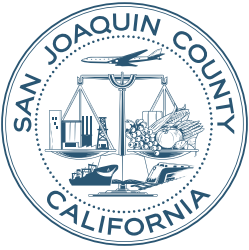
In California, reclamation districts are the typical public agencies with primary jurisdiction and responsibility for maintaining levees before and during a flood emergency. These districts are best placed, best motivated, and best capable of acting to prevent levee failure or contain flood waters in 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

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

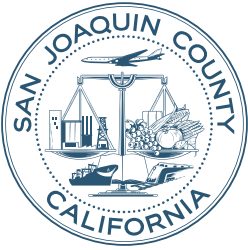


11. Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Flood Fight Emergency Fund

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.



12. California Disaster Assistance Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: Clarification is needed under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) (2013) to allow local jurisdictions and not-for-profit entities the ability to apply for and receive funding related to recovery of emergency disaster related damages. Additional clarification of eligibility for costs claimed by and reimbursed to, local jurisdictions is needed under both the CDAA and the Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which is administered by the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES).

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation and/or administration action that would:

1. Restore and increase access to funding to California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA) programs;
2. Establish an appeals process for denied applications for local emergency disaster declarations;
3. Allow local jurisdictions and private not-for-profit entities to have full access to funding for recovery of emergency disaster-related damages;
4. Change CDAA requirement for a FEMA “approved” Hazard Mitigation Plan, and provide for language that allows Cal OES through CDAA to accept “submitted” Hazard Mitigation Plans that have been submitted for review to FEMA; and
5. Clarify and increase flexibility for disaster reimbursement of general work eligibility for local governments.

Background:

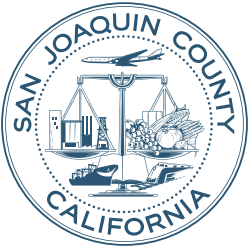
Reduced Access to Public Assistance and Individual Assistance Programs

The purpose of the State and Federal Public Assistance (PA) and Individual Assistance (IA) programs are to fulfill their long recognized responsibility to assist local governments, and their communities to mitigate, respond, and recover from the crisis and consequences whether they be from natural, man-made or technological disasters. This assistance covers loss of life, property and damages to the environment.

General Services/Emergency Services

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12. California Disaster Assistance Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

San Joaquin County and other local governments are experiencing a trend of reduced access to State and Federal emergency financial assistance programs, specifically under the CDAA, and the Federally-managed Robert T. Stafford Act FEMA. Most notably, since 2011, there continues to be a disconnect between Cal OES and FEMA in the criteria and availability of these programs.

Between years 2011-2014, only 3 of 36 Statewide emergencies had access to CDAA funding, with only 2 also accessing FEMA funding. Cal OES has reduced access to CDAA funding primarily through two methods; the Director of Cal OES not concurring existence of a local emergency, or recommending the Governor proclaim the existence of a state of emergency for local impacted jurisdictions. Often cited reasons by Cal OES were the overuse by past Governors and current State budget shortage. In addition, there is no appeals process if an application is denied.

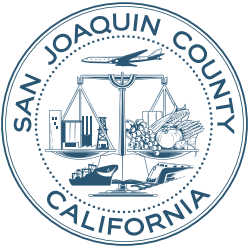
During the current drought, the Governor opened up CDAA assistance to selected counties for a specific vulnerable water supply assistance, but only at the discretion of Cal OES. Cal OES to date has not supplied clear criteria to access CDAA assistance, and appears unwilling to seek additional FEMA assistance critical for local jurisdictions. Additionally, private, not-for-profit agencies continue to not have the same full access to funding that local governments currently have.

Hazard Mitigation Plan Requirements

San Joaquin County was awarded a Hazard Mitigation Grant in May 2005 to develop a multi-jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), as a result of the Jones Tract flood of 2004. FEMA reviewed the first draft in March 2009 and returned the plan with three corrections that were completed and re-submitted in January 2011. FEMA approved the County's plan in November 2012. Countywide, participating jurisdictions continue to work towards correcting deficiencies in order for FEMA to complete a final review and approval. Major implications to future funding is due in part to language in the CDAA that requires an approved Federal plan prior to applying for funding assistance, and may also have implications for Federal funding requests. Meanwhile, two spring flood threats (2011 and 2012) have occurred. Had damage occurred, the jurisdictions would not have been eligible to apply for Hazard Mitigation funds. The current three-year drought may enhance funding potential to the County, but will leave participating jurisdictions at risk that do not have an approved plan enclosure.

The Federal Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and possible CDAA funds administered through Cal OES, provides two funding options for hazard mitigation effort.

1. **Section 404:** The Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) provides grants to local governments to implement long-term hazard mitigation measures after a major disaster declaration. The grant purpose is to reduce the loss of life and property due to natural disasters



12. California Disaster Assistance Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

and to enable mitigation measures to be implemented during the immediate recovery from a disaster.

- a. For any State eligible mitigation project, that jurisdiction must have a FEMA approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP). The Legislature may provide for a State share of local costs that exceeds 75% of total eligible costs.
- b. Criteria for federal assistance awards, in determining whether to provide technical and financial assistance to a State or local government under this section, the President shall take into account if the State or local government has submitted a mitigation plan.

2. **Section 406:** Funds mitigation measures in conjunction with the repair of the disaster-damaged facilities. San Joaquin County, and jurisdictions within, have utilized this option numerous times in the past for Federally-declared disasters. The mitigation measures must be related to eligible disaster-related damages and must directly reduce the potential of future, similar disaster damages to the eligible facility. Normally, this work is performed on the parts of the facility that were actually damaged by the disaster.

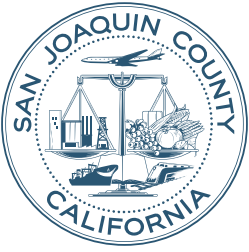
Disaster Reimbursement of General Work Eligibility for Local Governments

Neither Cal OES nor FEMA Public Assistance programs, including Memorandums of Understanding, counteract a primary clause in the Code of Federal Regulations which requires that all "work must be the Legal Responsibility of the Applicant at the time of the disaster to be eligible."

After a Proclamation of a Local Emergency, the County can obtain resources for a local jurisdiction, only if a signature has been obtained as an addition to San Joaquin's Operational Area Agreement. If any costs are incurred for the purchase, rent, lease, and delivery, the County must request reimbursement from the requesting jurisdiction. The County cannot claim those costs within its reimbursement application for State and/or Federal assistance programs.

Requests are often for same or similar resources and can be difficult to track and document deliveries to jurisdictions. If the resources are re-directed, salvaged, or divided between jurisdictions, disposed, or when excess resources remain, there is a risk in duplicating claims for the same resource. Cal OES and FEMA programs require that each item be fully tracked. In the 2004 Jones Tract flood, and the two 2006 storm disasters, San Joaquin County successfully claimed as eligible, as a first time nationwide attempt, County costs supporting another jurisdiction's legal responsible costs.

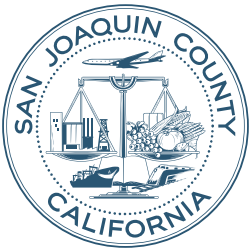
Currently, all claimed costs under this policy remained eligible during the Final Inspection and claim closure. The County is waiting through a three-year time period for a possible audit of several completed programs. If the State and Federal policy is left unchanged, every jurisdiction will be faced



12. California Disaster Assistance Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

with the decision of assisting other jurisdictions without reimbursement, or tasked with finding creative approaches to justify claiming an expense that could have been directed to another jurisdiction for reimbursement. If the costs cannot be divided, then the originating jurisdiction could be held liable for the expense without State or Federal assistance.



13. Hazardous Materials Transportation by Rail

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: Transportation of hazardous materials, specifically bulk oil by rail, has dramatically increased in recent years and will likely continue to increase in the future, both nationally and in California. Training and equipment upgrades have not kept pace with local government response team needs.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation and/or administration action that would reduce the serious risk of rail transportation by increasing financial assistance to plan, prepare, and respond to hazardous materials incidents involving rail transportation of hazardous materials, specifically bulk oil, focusing on reducing risk at crossings over waters of the State.

Background: California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) reviewed nine destructive crude oil rail accidents that have occurred in both the United States and Canada in recent years, including a July 2013 72-tanker car derailment loaded with two million gallons of flammable crude oil in Lac-Mégantic, Canada, killing 47 people and caused more than \$1 billion in damages.

Oil shipments by train increased in California by more than 500% to 6.3 million barrels in 2013, and are expected to increase up to 150 million barrels by 2016, according to a report released by the California Public Utilities Commission, California Environmental Protection Agency, and other State agencies. The report recommended more State rail inspectors, emergency response program improvements, and real-time information from railroads.

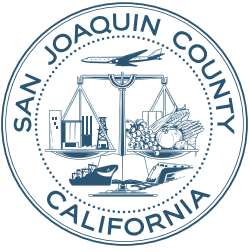
Existing law requires Cal OES to implement regulations establishing minimum standards for business plans and area plans relating to the handling and release or threatened release of hazardous materials. Existing law also requires the establishment of a Statewide environmental reporting system for these plans. Current regulations and industry practices are not adequate, given the dramatic expansion of the oil production from the Bakken Shale and other oil fields. In fiscal year 2013-2014, State legislative efforts began to address this issue through Senate Bills 506 and 1319. Both bills failed due to industry opposition. However, Assembly Bill 380 (AB 380) (Dickinson - Spill Response for Railroads) was signed into law by the Governor on September 25, 2014.

AB 380 does not allow fees to be used for response and limits the Office of Spill Prevention and Response to pay only for clean up directly caused by the impact of the oil and not the remaining crisis and consequence costs. This leaves reimbursement of uncovered costs to be offset by local

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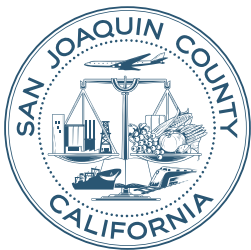


13. Hazardous Materials Transportation by Rail

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

government. Local governments must either pursue reimbursement through negotiation or litigation with the responsible party.

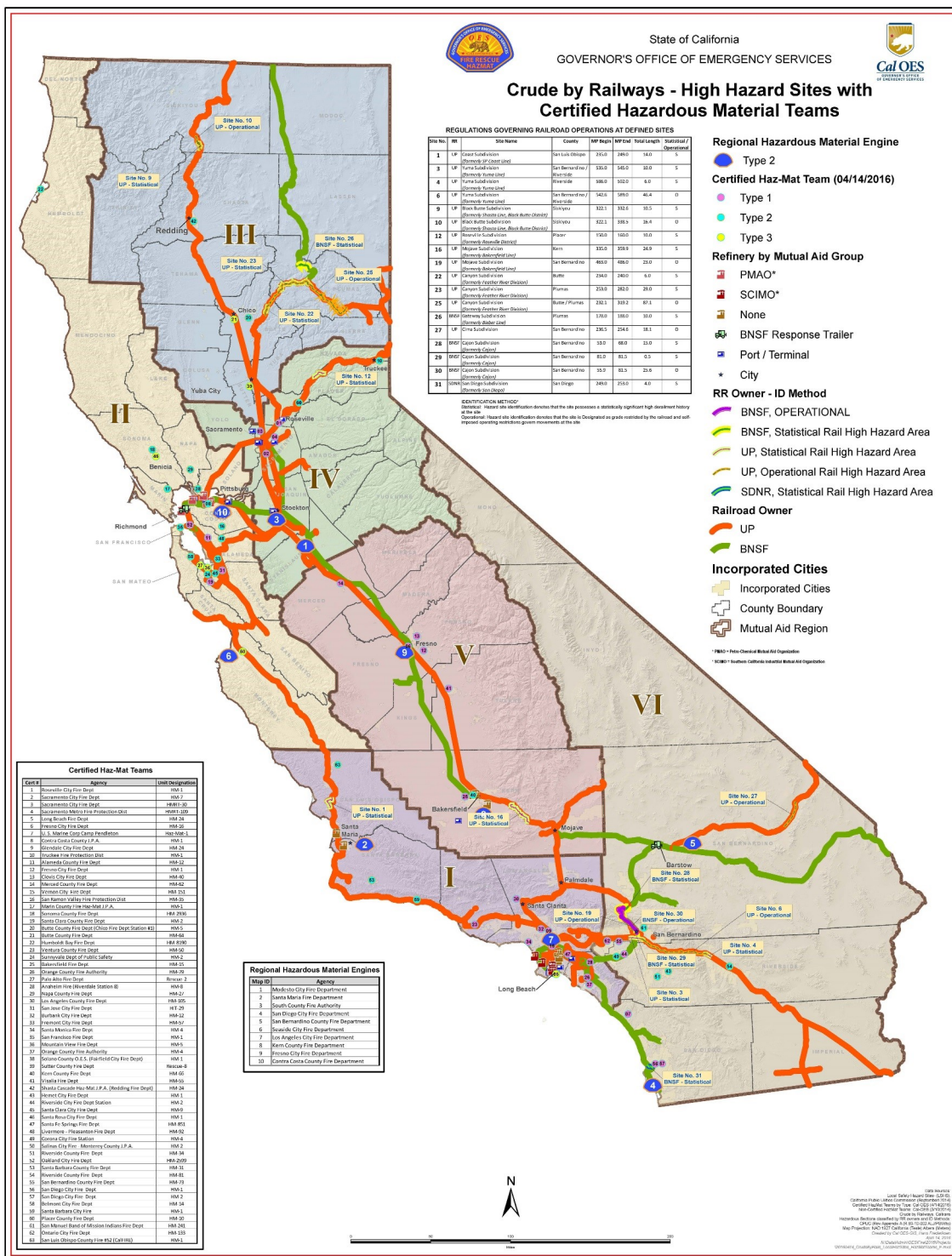
Local government reimbursement is needed for the planning, response, and recovery from over-the water hazardous material spills. San Joaquin County contains only “Non-Certified Hazmat” teams, which are local teams that have not applied to be certified by the State as meeting certain levels of training and equipment. If no rail funding is provided, this situation will continue at current level, or deteriorate further due to increasing costs of salaries and resources.

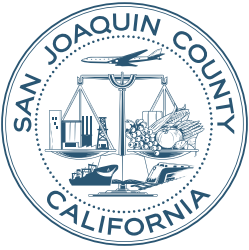


13. Hazardous Materials Transportation by Rail

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

(Certified Hazardous Material Teams and California Rail Map)





14. Access to Emergency Services in California's Rural Counties

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Alterations to the 9-1-1 legacy system may result in delayed response to an emergency 9-1-1 call by rural emergency response agencies.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation, regulations and policies that ensure any changes to 9-1-1 legacy phone carrier obligations, include guidance, input, and support from the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) and local Public Safety Answering Points (PSAP's).

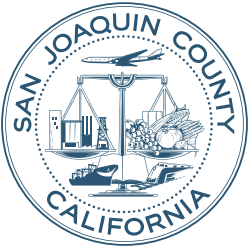
Background: California currently employs a carefully-crafted program to ensure universal access to traditional telephone service at an affordable rate. This program includes critical consumer protections regarding public safety, affordability, quality, and viability of telecommunications services in rural counties. Any alterations must be conducted in a manner that contains fail-safe mechanisms that ensure basic communication tools remain unequivocally viable, and includes an opportunity to ensure more advanced telecommunications infrastructure can continue to replace outdated modes.

Past legislative efforts (AB-2395) requires that a legacy phone carrier meet certain thresholds before a relinquishment of their landline obligations, of utmost concern is the possible relinquishment scenario for rural communities that would be left with little or no opportunity to see an investment in modern, alternative infrastructures – essentially leaving rural counties further behind than before. Additionally, should relinquishment occur, the County remains concerned that the viability and service quality of a replacement may not be sufficient for rural communities.

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15. Emergency Relief Program—State And Local Highways and Roads

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: When local roads are damaged due to a disaster, and do not meet the criteria for federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST) Emergency Relief (ER) funds, local governments must attempt to obtain California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) funds, which are difficult to access, as there is no set aside amount for non-ER eligible transportation infrastructure repairs.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation, regulations and policies that would establish a fund with a permanent initial authorization of \$10 million per year in contract authority from an existing fund, or establish a new fund for non-ER eligible transportation infrastructure repairs.

Background: Federal transportation bills, currently the FAST Act, have long provided for an ER program, which provides a permanent authorization of \$100 million per year in contract authority from the Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund. These funds are available for emergency repairs, and permanent repairs on Federal-aid highways and roads, tribal transportation facilities, and roads on Federal lands that the US Department of Transportation Secretary finds to have suffered serious damage as a result of natural disasters, or catastrophic failure from an external cause. However, when local roads are damaged and do not meet the criteria for the ER program, local governments must attempt to obtain California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA) funds, which are difficult to access.

Recommendation: Establish an emergency relief fund for non-ER eligible transportation infrastructure repairs, similar to the FAST Act:

State Share

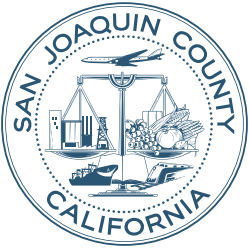
Emergency repair work: 100% State share for emergency repair work—work to restore essential travel, minimize the extent of damage, or protect the remaining facilities—that is accomplished in the first 180 days after the disaster occurs. The State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) may extend this time period based on delay in the ability to access damaged areas.

Permanent repairs: Up to 90% State share for eligible permanent repairs to restore damaged facilities, if the total eligible expenses that a local government incurs due to natural disasters or

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15. Emergency Relief Program—State And Local Highways and Roads

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

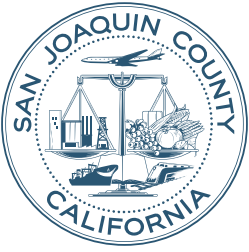
catastrophic failures in a State fiscal year exceeds the local government's apportionments for the fiscal year in which the event occurred.

Eligible activities and program features

Debris removal: This legislation would establish eligibility for debris removal on local and local transportation facilities or other locally-owned roads if the facility is eligible under the new State Emergency Relief program.

Open to Public Travel

This legislation would establish the definition of “open to public travel” for purposes of eligibility of roads on local and private transportation facilities, local transportation facilities, and other locally owned roads.



Environmental Health

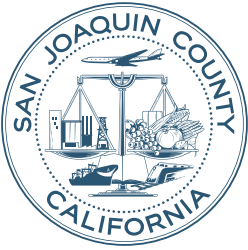
LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

The San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department provides services which protect and enhance the well-being, health, and safety of the residents of San Joaquin County. These efforts are provided through the prevention, education, inspection, and enforcement of State and local public health and environmental laws and regulations.

- 1) Oppose legislation or regulatory action which would weaken existing or future San Joaquin County ordinances relating to the local regulation of medical and/or recreational marijuana.
- 2) Oppose legislation or regulatory action which would weaken existing or future San Joaquin County ordinances relating to the local regulation of bio-solids as a soil amendment or fertilizer.
- 3) Support legislation or regulatory action which promotes the recruitment and retention of Environmental Health workers.
- 4) Support legislative efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and funding proposals to meet these regulatory requirements.
- 5) Support legislative efforts which provide tools and resources to enhance the County's efforts to manage and maintain the availability and quality of water.

Environmental Health

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16. Water Quality Standards for Recreational Use of Fresh Waters

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: There are no State enforceable minimum standards or requirements for monitoring freshwater recreational bathing areas and beaches at inland rivers, lakes, the Delta, and other freshwater bodies that promote and allow swimming and other body-contact sports.

Legislative Platform:

1. Support legislation which would set enforceable minimum bacteriological standards for freshwater bodies, such as public access lakes, rivers, and the Delta.
2. Support legislation or budgetary proposals which would provide sufficient funding to establish and administer a local water quality monitoring program.

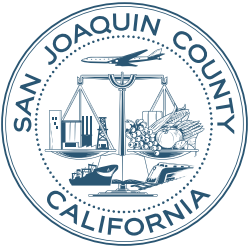
Background: Since 1998, the State has had enforceable minimum standards for bacteriological monitoring of ocean beaches. Legislation signed by the Governor in 2004 requires water quality monitoring at San Francisco Bay beaches. However, there are no State enforceable minimum standards or requirements for monitoring of freshwater recreational bathing areas and beaches at inland rivers, lakes, or the Delta.

Health risks associated with recreational use of freshwater bodies warrant establishing an enforceable standard framework for monitoring. Such legislation would provide regulatory certainty and clarity for the State and local regulators of freshwater bathing areas, and would serve to control the spread of costly and dangerous outbreaks that could negatively affect the well-being of California's most vulnerable population.

The California Department of Public Health's website (<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/environhealth/water/Pages/Beaches.aspx>) includes draft guidelines for freshwater beaches; however, no State enforceable minimum standards (regulations) exist for bacteriological monitoring and testing. Additionally, neither a State funding source nor a public notification criteria (i.e., requirements for posting, closing, and the reopening of public freshwater bathing areas after bacteriological problems are identified) have been established.

Environmental Health

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LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

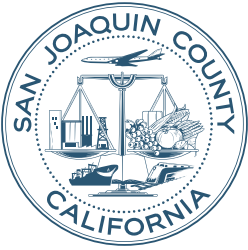
As a political subdivision of the State of California, San Joaquin County is a partner in the delivery of health care services. The County's Health Care Services Agency and the County's General Hospital are significant health care safety net providers for the community. In addition, the State has transferred direct responsibility for the health care of some residents to the County. In light of this partnership, the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors:

- 1) Advocates for maximum local control and flexibility in the administrative responsibilities for health care services for which San Joaquin County has been transferred authority.
- 2) Supports simplification of regulations, contract requirements, and reimbursement claims mechanisms to ensure flexibility and maximum financial support of local health care delivery systems.
- 3) Aggressively opposes reductions in Medi-Cal, and other health care funding which would result in decreased access to health care and/or would shift costs or risk to the County. Ensures that State programs protect the County from unknown or unforeseen financial, administrative, or risk liabilities.
- 4) Opposes legislative, administrative, realignment and/or regulatory efforts that would impose unfunded mandates or regulations impeding the efficient and effective delivery of health care services at the local level, including health facility standards.
- 5) Advocates for the protection of County safety net functions and facilities in the changing market under State and Federal health care reform.
- 6) Advocates that the Legislature and State Administration consider potential impacts of health care legislation, regulations, and/or guidelines to the local health care delivery systems, economy, resources, and job market prior to adoption.
- 7) Advocates for health care and public health funding formulas that equitably reflect San Joaquin County's demographics, health burdens and support of the County safety net.
- 8) Advocates in support of policies which promote healthy eating and increase access to opportunities for physical activity.
- 9) Supports legislative and budgetary proposals for local health department programs which would: a) address prevention of chronic health conditions, b) fund injury and violence

Health Care Services Agency/San Joaquin General Hospital

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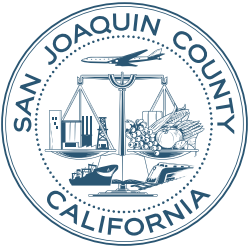
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LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

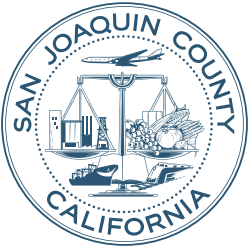
prevention, c) support and enhance local disease control and prevention, d) provide a sustainable disease control and outbreak response infrastructure that would include epidemiology, surveillance, investigation, and response, d) support public health infrastructure development to enable national accreditation and e) support emergency, bioterrorism, and pandemic influenza preparedness, response, and infrastructure development to address public health threats and emergencies.

- 10) Supports budgetary appropriations to local public health department programs for the control of communicable diseases, including tuberculosis, and advocates that Medi-Cal funding for tuberculosis is exempt from State funding reductions to Medi-Cal for immigrants.
- 11) Advocates and supports infrastructure bonds, financing, and/or an economic stimulus package that would provide funds to San Joaquin General Hospital for seismic safety upgrades, including construction, replacement, renovation, and retrofit.
- 12) Advocates in support of funding for health care information technology infrastructure to enhance the quality of patient safety, the reporting of diseases to public health, and the delivery of health care services.
- 13) Advocates for the ability of San Joaquin County to maximize Federal funds for health care programs and services, which result in direct payments to the County.
- 14) Advocates for health system integration efforts to ensure safe, secure and appropriate data sharing, seamless care delivery and enhanced outcomes.
- 15) Advocates for policies that reduce health inequities within our 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.
- 16) Ensures full implementation of mental health parity, which requires health plans to cover and authorize mental health and substance use disorders treatment on par with physical health services.
- 17) Support the authority of the County to determine the appropriate assessment, treatment and placement of psychiatric patients, including treatment in Emergency Departments.
- 18) Oppose legislation or regulations which seek to alter the transportation, destination, or medical screenings for psychiatric patients which will unduly burden the limited number of psychiatric beds available in the community.



LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (CONTINUED)

- 19) Support the Organized Delivery System for Drug Medi-Cal to address Substance Abuse Disorders to assure counties have the ability to effectively manage the delivery system to provide accessible, effective treatment services and the authority to provide the oversight required to ensure high quality, cost effective services through such tools as selective contracting.
- 20) Support legislation or regulations which would serve to sustain or improve reimbursement for Local Initiative Health Plans participating in the State's health care programs and to ensure the Local Initiatives continued support of the County safety net health system.
- 21) 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, cost-based services, reporting and operational requirements.
- 22) Support efforts that promote integration of primary care and behavioral health and allow for appropriate payment for such services or visits.
- 23) 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.



17. 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 is essential in maintaining the viability of SJC as a cost-effective safety net provider.

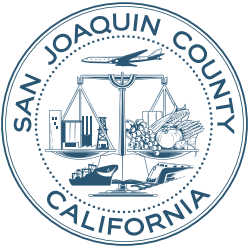
Health Information Exchange (HIE) - \$500,000: SJC Safety Net Partnership (SNP) will develop and implement a HIE among safety net providers in SJC. The SNP consists of the SJC HCSA, Behavioral Health Services, SJGH, and Health Plan of San Joaquin and Community Medical Centers, Inc. Individually and collectively,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

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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17. Health Care Information Technology Infrastructure

LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS (CONTINUED)

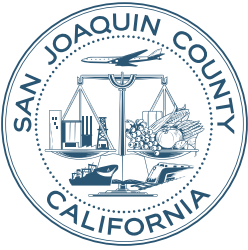
project to go from a concept phase to a limited implementation phase. Additional funding would provide sufficient resources for a County-wide rollout within twelve months. The true benefit of a HIE only occurs when a critical mass of provider participation occurs.

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)



18. 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.

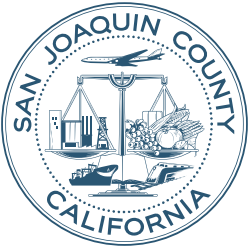
Appropriation Request: \$5 million

Total Project Cost: \$47.6 million (approximate)

Health Care Services Agency/San Joaquin General Hospital

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19. 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

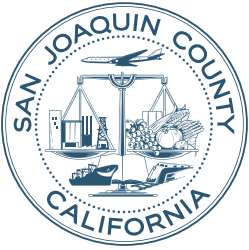
Total Project Cost: \$5.5 million

(Project Literature Available)

Health Care Services Agency/Behavioral Health Services

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20. State Implementation of Federal Health Care Reform

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Ensure the retention of San Joaquin County residents' health care coverage.

Legislative Platform:

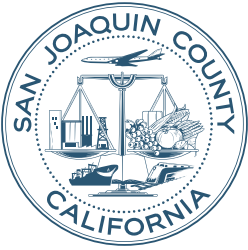
1. Advocate and support legislation and regulations which would provide expanded health care, including preventive and treatment services; and ensure that San Joaquin County is protected from unforeseen liability and/or unfunded service obligations resulting from health care reform.
2. Oppose new unfunded mandates for expansion of health and mental health services.
3. Support inclusion of county safety net facilities and programs, including appropriate reimbursement, in health care coverage programs.
4. Ensure adequate funding from Health Realignment or other sources to provide care for the uninsured in the safety net system.
5. Oppose measures which divert the pool of funds derived from County or public sources to non-public health care facilities, including the expansion of the definition for a designated public hospital.
6. Protect access to care at the San Joaquin County Clinics Federally Qualified Health Center Look- A-Likes by ensuring cost-based service reimbursements.

Background: The expansion of health care coverage under Medi-Cal 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. Health care reform efforts/measures need to address specific issues to ensure San Joaquin County (SJC) is protected from unforeseen liability and/or unfunded service obligations for new and undefined populations, and increased requirements to fund these new obligations.

Health Care Services Agency/San Joaquin General Hospital

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21. Emergency Medical Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Efforts exist to reduce or eliminate County authority regarding the governance of emergency medical services.

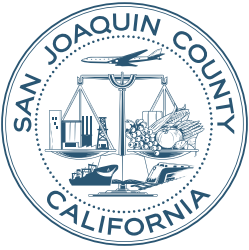
Legislative Platform:

1. Aggressively support legislation, regulatory, and other efforts to maintain and increase:
 - a. The authority and governing role of counties and their local emergency medical services agencies to plan, implement, and evaluate all aspects and components of the Emergency Medical Services system; and
 - b. Funding for emergency medical services oversight.
2. Support legislative efforts to maintain:
 - a. The administration and medical control of Emergency Medical Services, pre-hospital emergency medical care, and ambulance services at the county level; and
 - b. An independent State Emergency Medical Services Authority aligned with the California Department of Public Health.
3. Aggressively oppose legislative, regulatory, or other efforts which would:
 - a. Threaten or weaken the authority and governing role of counties over Emergency Medical Services;
 - b. Result in fragmentation of the Emergency Medical Services systems and the delivery of pre-hospital emergency medical care;
 - c. Allow cities and special districts to provide Emergency Medical Services independent of the county's administration and medical control;
 - d. Limit or diminish the authority of the local Emergency Medical Services agency medical director to maintain medical control of the Emergency Medical Services system; and,

Health Care Services Agency/Emergency Medical Services

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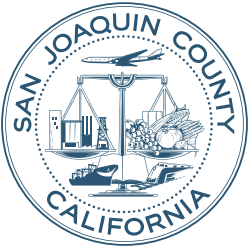


21. Emergency Medical Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

- e. Shift responsibility for regional trauma planning away from counties and local Emergency Medical Services agencies.

Background: Under current law, counties have an obligation to ensure public health and medical care for its citizens including ambulance service. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and ambulance services planned for and provided on a Countywide basis ensure system integrity and the delivery of optimal patient care. While neither cities nor fire districts have any health care obligations under State or Federal law, some have sought to overturn the EMS Act (Division 2.5 of the Health and Safety Code) and obtain authority to establish city managed and/or fire service control of EMS and ambulance services. The County seeks to avoid the fragmentation of the EMS system or any effort to allow cities and special districts to self-govern its EMS participation, which work against the delivery of optimal patient care and efficient system designs for the County over all.



22. 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:

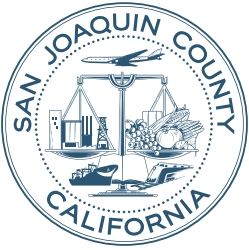
1. Advocate and support legislation or budgetary efforts which would expand health-related training programs, especially for physicians, nurses, and ancillary clinicians.
2. Support funding for health-training loans and scholarship programs which target Central Valley needs and shortages, as well as 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. 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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23. California Children's Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: The State Department of Health Care Services' funding formula places a cap on administrative allocations for the California Children's Services Program (CCS). The funding structure for CCS diagnostic, treatment, and therapy services is based on 1990-1991 expenditure levels. As a caseload-driven program, these funding issues may force counties to curtail services to disabled children, reduce payments to providers, or incur additional County general fund costs to maintain services.

Legislative Platform: Seek alternative funding or change in administrative structure for CCS to mitigate the growth in this unfunded mandate to counties, or require the State to fully fund its statutory obligation for CCS.

Background: The CCS program provides diagnosis and treatment services, medical case management, and physical and occupational therapy services to children under age 21 with CCS-eligible medical conditions, such as cystic fibrosis, hemophilia, cerebral palsy, heart disease, cancer, and traumatic injuries. CCS also provides medically-necessary physical and occupational therapy to special education students. The CCS program has been in existence since the 1920s, and pre-dates Medi-Cal and Healthy Families.

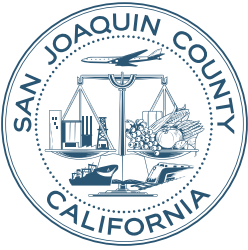
Counties have historically been responsible for eligibility determination and case management services. Counties have had a long-standing share of cost for the non-Medi-Cal portion of the CCS program. The 1991 Realignment requires counties to provide contributions to fund diagnosis, treatment, and therapy up to the level of their actual expenditures unless the State CCS program certifies that a lower level of funding is sufficient. The State is required to match dollar for dollar a county appropriates for CCS expenditures above its Maintenance of Effort level "to the extent that funds are available". The County seeks appropriate funding and administrative structures for this program.

The State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) has not provided any guidance on reduction of service levels commensurate to the State budget allocation for CCS. Although statute governing CCS is laden with "to the extent funds are available" language, the State generally administers the program as an entitlement with no guidance regarding adjustments to program eligibility or services if there are insufficient State or county funds. State CCS personnel have advised counties that the State CCS must continue to conduct eligibility determination and authorize treatment even if there are insufficient funds in the county CCS account.

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24. Provision of Community Mental Health Services – Diversion of Proposition 63 Funds

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Proposals to divert Proposition 63 Mental Health Services Act funds away from community mental health systems in order to fill the State's budget gap is of significant concern to San Joaquin County. In addition, San Joaquin County continues to be concerned about the erosion of State funding and support for core mental health services.

Legislative Platform:

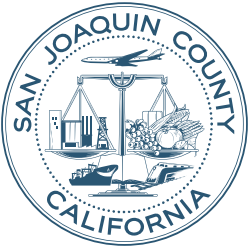
1. Seek a written determination from the Department of Health Care Services that Mental Health Services Act funds (Proposition 63) can be used flexibly, including for core local mental health services.
2. Oppose legislation, administrative efforts, and/or budgetary proposals which would serve to divert Proposition 63 funds to address the State's budget shortfall.
3. Oppose additional reductions in State funding for mental health services that will result in the State shifting its costs to the County.
4. Support legislative and budgetary efforts which would enhance comprehensive community-based treatment of mental health illness.
5. Ensure the development of the No Place Like Home Initiative maximizes County flexibility and funding to support housing programs for San Joaquin County residents.

Background: In 2004, California voters passed Proposition 63, or the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA). Proposition 63 does not add funding to existing programs but rather provides for new programs that expand the capacity of existing mental health services. County mental health services have consistently demonstrated effective results serving individuals with unmet mental health needs off the streets into housing, employment, and out of the criminal justice system. The County seeks to protect and preserve MHSA funds to avoid the elimination of vital mental health services for children and adults with serious mental illness currently served by the County's mental health programs. The loss of funding would impact of the investments that have been made through MHSA in County mental health systems and improvements would be erased.

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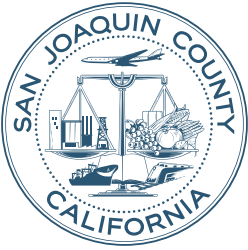


24. Provision of Community Mental Health Services – Diversion of Proposition 63 Funds

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

County mental health programs continue to experience funding fluctuations due to changes in revenues from State sales tax, vehicle license fees, reduction in Medi-Cal funding, and the elimination of State general fund-supported categorical programs (including the Integrated Services for Homeless Adults program, on which the MHSA was modeled). This has been especially challenging for the Central Valley, which has not experienced the same level of economic recovery as in other parts of the State. While there have been some modest increases recently in realignment revenue, funding from the MHSA has provided needed resources, and has kept County mental health systems from total collapse. Ensuring MHSA funds are not diverted will allow counties to begin rebuilding needed services that were reduced due to the severe budget reductions from previous years.

The dismantling of programs while building a transformed system is extremely damaging and counterproductive to local service providers and their recipients. The MHSA prohibits the State from making any change to the financing structure of mental health services that increases a county's share of costs or financial risk for mental health services "unless the State includes adequate funding to fully compensate for such increased costs or financial risk."



25. 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. Sustained State funding for planning and responding to the medical/health consequences of terrorism, disasters, and other public health emergencies;
2. Development of equitable funding formulas which would consider the proximity of jurisdictions to high-profile targets, but are not based solely on the presence of such targets or County population; and
3. Policies that ensure there will be no fiscal penalties to counties if staff is pulled from categorically-funded programs in order to respond to terrorism, disasters, and/or other public health emergencies.

Background: Sustained funding is needed to augment local programs to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all forms of terrorism, including bio-terrorism and natural disasters. Hurricanes Katrina (2005), Irene (2011), and Sandy (2012), 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. County government is at a severe disadvantage in its ability to obtain new funding sources to address these additional public health and safety issues.

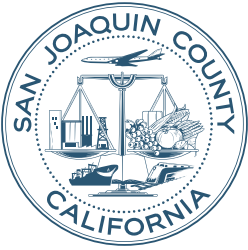
Legislation is needed which would increase prevention and response capabilities and strengthen the partnerships between State, Federal, local agencies and community groups to effectively identify, prevent, and respond to the medical/health consequences of terrorism, disasters and/or other public health emergencies. Funding formulas should consider the proximity to high-profile, high-impact targets. Nearby jurisdictions to such targets would 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. These staff must be trained and, when appropriate, engaged in emergency preparedness and response activities. State policies must be flexible to ensure a competent, trained workforce regardless of salary funding stream or program assignment.

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26. Financial Assistance for Seismic Safety Hospitals

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: There is a need to fund State-mandated hospital seismic improvements.

Legislative Platform:

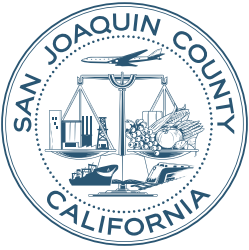
1. Support legislation which would provide financial assistance to hospitals, especially safety net hospitals, to retrofit or replace facilities to meet State requirements, including the requirements of SB 1953 – Building Standards (1994-Alquist), SB 306 – Health Facilities, Seismic Safety (2007-Ducheny), and SB 90 (2011-Steinberg).
2. Support modifications to the seismic regulations which would provide public hospitals increased flexibility to address the seismic compliance requirements in a cost-effective manner.

Background: SB 1953 (1994-Alquist) mandates that all hospitals meet the tiered requirements of the seismic safety code by January 1, 2008. SB 306 (2007-Ducheny) and SB 90 (2011-Steinberg) allowed health care facilities to apply for an extension of the 2013 seismic deadline to 2020 if the facilities could certify their status as a safety net provider, and meet other criteria. In 2008, San Joaquin General Hospital applied for and received the extension authorized in SB 306 and again in 2012 authorized in SB 90. San Joaquin County provided the State with a Facility Master Plan in 2010 and continues to meet the time tables required under these two legislative measures.

Legislation sponsored during the past several years to provide financial assistance for hospitals to meet the State-mandated seismic requirements has not progressed due primarily to the State's overwhelming budgetary issues. Hospitals face higher expenditures for compliance, staffing ratios, new technology requirements, and rising pharmaceutical prices. If cost pressures continue unabated, public hospitals will have to reduce or eliminate services and close facilities. Earthquake compliance requires a well-coordinated approach to balancing financing, deadlines, and safety requirements. Further legislation or regulatory action is needed to mitigate and manage compliance costs, avoid access issues, ensure adequate access to funding, and provide for services to remain affordable and available.

San Joaquin General Hospital

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27. Public Guardian/Conservator

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: Secure a sustained source of funding to support the Public Guardian/Conservator, as well as State reimbursement for mandates imposed on local Public Guardian/Conservators by the Omnibus Conservatorship and Guardianship Reform Act of 2006.

Legislative Platform:

1. Support legislative efforts and/or initiatives which would create and designate funding for current and future mandates placed on the Public Guardian/Conservator, while opposing any unfunded mandates.
2. Support changes to the California Code of Regulations Title 22, Section 50549.3 which would allow Public Guardian/Conservators to collect fees via the Medi-Cal share-of-cost program.
3. Support legislation which would increase the Public Guardian/Conservator's existing fee structure outlined in the Probate Code.
4. Support legislation that would allow Public Guardian/Conservators to recoup mandated program costs via the SB90 claims process.
5. Oppose legislation that imposes any unfunded mandates on Public Guardian/Conservators.

Background: Public Guardians/Conservators are responsible for the estates of people who cannot care for themselves as a result of a serious physical illness, mental illness, or other disability. When a court determines that an individual is not capable of providing for his or her personal financial needs, the court assigns the Public Guardian/Conservator to manage those needs.

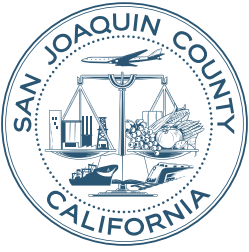
The Omnibus Conservatorship and Guardianship Reform Act was signed into law in September 2006. The legislative intent is to improve court oversight of Conservators (private and public) primarily through increasing the number of court reviews and the frequency and scope of court investigations.

The Act requires Public Guardians to undertake additional activities as part of their duties without reimbursement from the State for the cost of these additional responsibilities and tasks. Currently, Public Guardians receive no funding from the State. In the preamble to the Act, the Legislature found and declared: *"Public Guardians do not have adequate resources to represent the best interests of*

Health Care Services Agency

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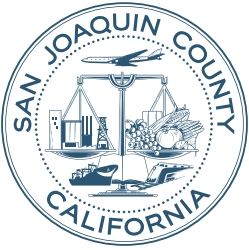
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27. Public Guardian/Conservator

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

qualifying Californians and, therefore, many in need of the assistance of a Conservator go without.” However, numerous legislative attempts have been made to significantly expand the role of the Public Guardian/Conservators. The County seeks to ensure no additional unfunded mandates are imposed, and additional responsibilities are commensurate with adequate additional funding.



28. Emergency Medical Services and Trauma Care Funding

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: Secure a sustained source of funding to support emergency medical services and trauma care.

Legislative Platform:

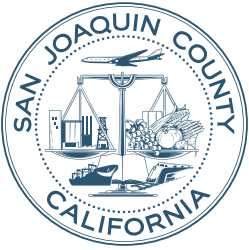
1. Support legislation or an initiative which would create or designate new funding for uncompensated emergency, trauma services, and on-call coverage.
2. Support legislative efforts and/or an initiative to increase funding for hospital emergency rooms and trauma centers, County emergency medical services systems and agencies.
3. Oppose the redirection of any existing indigent care funding from public hospitals to compensate community physicians for uncompensated emergency care.
4. Oppose legislation which would increase the administrative burden of managing the distribution of Emergency Medical Services Maddy funds, or would change the distribution methodology to redirect funds from public hospitals.

Background: Despite the recent expansion of health care coverage, hospitals throughout the State provide a significant volume of emergency care to patients who do not have third-party insurance coverage. The financial impact is often greater on designated trauma centers. Over 50% of hospital emergency rooms operate at a net operating loss due to the significant volume of uncompensated care. During the past several years, there have been multiple legislative efforts to restructure existing indigent care funding programs (such as Proposition 99 and the Emergency Medical Services Maddy funds) to redirect existing funds to reimburse private community physicians for providing uncompensated emergency care, thereby reducing available funding to public hospitals such as San Joaquin General Hospital. The County seeks to oppose those efforts and advocates for a new, dedicated funding for uncompensated care in emergency rooms.

Health Care Services Agency/Emergency Medical Services

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29. Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Protection of the health of vulnerable populations, including children, teens, and pregnant women, is a continuing need that local health departments address through monitoring, assessment, and assurance activities. These activities include the provision of support services to persons at high-risk of poor health outcomes or premature death.

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

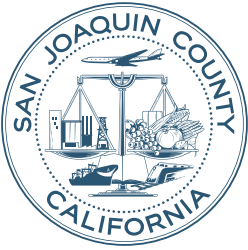
1. Provide increased State funding to local public health departments for maternal, child and adolescent health programs;
2. Protect children from environmental risks to their health, such as unintentional injuries, lead poisoning and poor air quality; and
3. Ensure that women and adolescents have access to the unique prevention and health care services needed.

Background: In the State, San Joaquin County ranks in the bottom quartile for infant mortality, late entry to and adequacy of prenatal care, health disparities and various other measures of community health. Community-based and individual services are intended to reduce morbidity and mortality that are preventable, such as hospitalization, disabilities and deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries. The State distributes funds to local health departments to support these activities. These funds are derived from various Federal and State sources. The current funding does not adequately support education or home visitation services to families at risk. Maternal, child and adolescent health are some of the core functions of public health. There is inadequate funding to meet many needs in these areas. The County seeks additional allocation of State funds based on the burden of disease, and disparity of access in SJ. This would draw more Federal match and fund expanded services for a healthier community.

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30. County Jail and Medical and Behavioral Health Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: County General Fund resources required to provide necessary jail medical services are under increasing pressure to fund new and enhanced mandated services.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation which would:

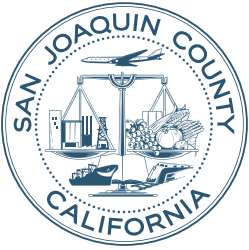
1. Require the inclusion of medical and behavioral health services and health care facility costs in projections for overall facility/operational costs as part of public funding for new and/or expanded county detention facilities;
2. Ensure or provide appropriate State funding of health care facilities and medical and behavioral health care services for inmates in county correctional and juvenile facilities including any further programmatic or “realignment” shift of these responsibilities to the local level;
3. Authorize county health care services to charge private health insurance plans for health care services provided to the enrollee while in custody;
4. Clarify the status of those inmates who are placed in Community Corrections Facilities/ Residential Re-Entry Centers as not “in custody” for the purposes of Title 15 and allow them to be deemed eligible for Medi-Cal should they meet income and residency requirements;
5. Support legislation or regulations that simplify the Medi-Cal claiming process for those inmates treated outside of a correctional facility; and
6. Advocate for legislation that requires Medi-Cal contracted facilities to accept Medi-Cal rates for services provided to County inmates outside of a correctional facility.

Background: County costs for providing jail medical services continues to rise not only because jail population is expanding, but also due to court-mandated standards for care and the increasing prevalence of medical and mental health problems among inmates. Counties have a substantial financial commitment for jail medical services, emergency hospitalization of individuals in the custody of police or Sheriff, medical screening of all inmates after booking, and outpatient and inpatient medical care of individuals in the custody of the Sheriff after booking. The County seeks additional funds and flexibility for the medical management of County inmates, including funds under AB 1022

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30. County Jail and Medical and Behavioral Health Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

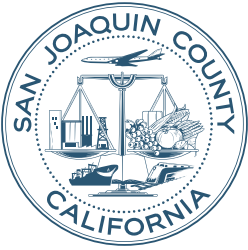
and SB 844. AB 1022, passed in 2012, authorizes the design and construction of new, or renovation of, existing housing units, support buildings, programming space, and any necessary ancillary improvements in order to add capacity at facilities and to provide medical, dental, and mental health treatment or housing to inmates. SB 844, passed in 2016, authorized \$270 million in revenue bonds for this purpose.

Jail medical responsibilities changed with the adoption of AB 109 (2011) which realigned funding for the incarceration of State prisoners. State prisoners, who would have been returned to State prison for parole violations and inmates who would have served their sentence in State prison, are now serving terms in the county jail. These populations have considerable medical, dental, mental health and pharmaceutical requirements. They will be in county jail for longer periods of time and therefore will require a vastly different scope of medical services that previously were not required of county jail medical facilities. County jail medical facilities may now be required to provide a wider range of services for chronic illness as well preventive and health management services.

Recent changes in State law now mirror federal law and provide for Medi-Cal benefits to be suspended, not discontinued, while the recipient is incarcerated, and immediately reactivate the Medi-Cal benefits upon the recipient's release from incarceration. This allows him/her to quickly obtain needed mental health and substance abuse treatment, and to help break the expensive cycle of re-incarceration or hospitalization. However, innovative corrections practices are creating a range of options for community corrections facilities. Yet the status of those residing in these facilities is unclear in terms of obligations under Title 15, Medi-Cal eligibility, and reimbursement to providers. Medi-Cal benefits generally cannot be provided to incarcerated individuals.

The lack of access to medical care is an acute issue for many individuals with mental health and/or substance abuse issues when they are released from State and/or county detention facilities. These individuals are often in need of medical care for severe mental health and/or substance abuse conditions. Delays in securing mental health treatment often has a devastating effect on the individual's ability to successfully adjust to society, and may contribute to the individual being quickly re-incarcerated or hospitalized. Medi-Cal eligibility is a necessary tool in the development of Community Corrections Facilities.

Recent changes to State law have authorized the claiming of Medi-Cal costs for inmates who receive medical services, lasting more than 24 hours outside of County jail. Although these inmates are Medi-Cal beneficiaries when treated in these outside facilities, counties may still be charged higher than Medi-Cal rates due to their inmate status. Being able to claim Medi-Cal when actual costs are much higher, coupled with a complicated claiming process, is inefficient and undercuts fiscal relief this change in State law had intended.



31. Veterans Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: The County Veterans Services Office needs resources to advocate and assure services and facilities for Veterans in San Joaquin County.

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

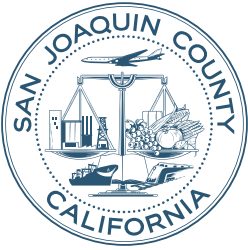
1. Continue the State's annual local assistance for County Veterans Services Office (CVSO) at the \$5.6 million level and encourage continued support from the California Department of Veterans Affairs to the CVSOs. The goal is to fully fund CVSOs by appropriating the full \$11 million in local assistance funding as reflected in Military and Veterans Code Section 972.1 (d);
2. Address, prevent, and decrease Veteran homelessness, and provide comprehensive services to assist homeless or at-risk Veterans move from transitional housing to independent living or suitable low-income housing. Increase Veterans' reintegration programs for job training, counseling, and placement services through solicitation of grants and other governmental and/or non-governmental funding and support;
3. Support enhancement of VA services for women's health care and mental health services to include Military Sexual Assault, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury, and substance abuse as well as peer outreach services, peer support and readjustment counseling. Increase awareness and provide support to family and others who care for disabled, ill, or injured women veterans; and
5. Enhance the efforts of the CVSO in comprehensive administration of Veterans Treatment Court by supporting increased training, service capacity, and continued legal advocacy to justice-involved veterans.

Background: The CVSO assists and facilitates access to services and benefits for veterans and their families, including VA benefit claims, outreach and education. Revenue received from the State is based on workload measurements. The CVSO needs support to continue to reach out to County veterans and help to craft programs and services to assist them and their families. The CVSO assists veterans in applying for and receiving/filing benefits for education, health, welfare, facilitates transportation services to the United States Department of Veterans Affairs hospital, distribution of

Health Care Services Agency/Veterans Services Office

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31. Veterans Services

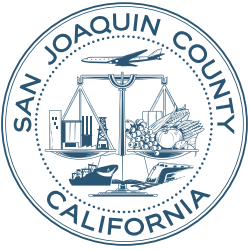
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

educational materials, consultations, referrals and outreach activities. SJCVSOS serves and educates 34,000 Veterans, their dependents, and the community of San Joaquin County about medical and mental health issues that can affect Veterans transitioning from military service.

The CVSO is a critical link to services for homeless veterans and the planning and participation in the annual Homeless Veterans Stand Down is a major event for the Office. The CVSO works closely with County Behavioral Health Services and community-based organizations to provide needed services.

Women veterans are an underserved population within our society. In fact, many women do not think they qualify for veterans benefits. There are no support programs within this County for them; no transitional housing for women veterans, no peer support programs for women veterans, especially for women veterans with children. Community programs that serve veterans are geared toward men. Statistically, women veterans are a fast growing population within the veterans and civilian groups and their needs and challenges are far more specific and perplexing.

The CVSO co-founded and implemented the San Joaquin County Veterans Treatment Court (VTC) in February 2015. This collaborative effort between Superior Court, CVSO and other County departments offers alternatives to incarceration for veterans by linking participants with vital rehabilitation and treatment resources. San Joaquin County's VTC provides structured services and support based upon research and evidence-based interventions that links substance abuse and military related mental illness. Eligible veterans enrolled in VTC must be diagnosed with substance abuse, traumatic brain injury, PTSD, military sexual trauma and/or a mental health disorder in accordance with Penal Code 1170.9.



32. First 5 San Joaquin Children and Families

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: Local First 5 funds continue to be threatened, jeopardizing the sustainability of existing local First 5 programs and services.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation which would:

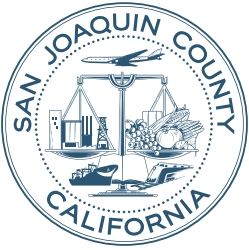
1. **Oppose further funding reductions or the redirection of County-operated First 5 funds.;**
2. **Oppose legislation, regulations, and/or initiatives which would adversely impact local First 5 Commissions as they relate to funding, services, and programs (including the opposition of any legislation that increased the tobacco tax but does not contain language to replace any funds lost to the Children and Families Act Trust fund for local services as currently funded by Proposition 10);**
3. **Support legislative and administrative efforts which would allow First 5 Commissions to maintain local authority; and**
4. **Ensure continued support and effective delivery of State services for vulnerable children from prenatal to age five in the areas of health, early childhood education, and child safety.**

Background: First 5 San Joaquin was created following voter approval of the Children and Families Act of 1998 (Proposition 10) for the purpose of promoting, supporting, and improving the early development of children from prenatal to five years of age. Funding is provided through excise taxes collected by the State on tobacco products and expended through direction by the Children and Families Commission of San Joaquin County. In recent years, the State has attempted to redirect some First 5 revenue raised through Proposition 10 to the State General Fund to offset the cost of existing State-funded health and social services programs.

Local First 5 funds have been used to leverage resources with Federal Title 5, funding from the California Department of Education, and other State and local funding. Any reduction in funding to the First 5 program would result in a corresponding reduction and/or elimination of Federal funds leveraged.

Human Services Agency

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33. 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.

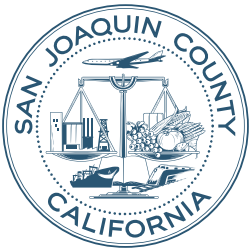
Background: CSEC is defined as the sexual abuse of a minor primarily, or entirely, for economic reasons, and is of significant concern to the child welfare system. Currently, CSEC victims are being identified by various agencies within the community; however, there is a lack of specialized placements, 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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34. In-Home Supportive Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: The discontinuance of the Coordinated Care Initiative (CCI) will end the County maintenance-of-effort (MOE) in the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program and reinstate a 35 percent County share of all nonfederal IHSS program costs effective July 1, 2017. It is estimated that this shift will increase the County cost of the IHSS program by more than \$5.0 million in 2017-18.

Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or budgetary proposals that would support adequate State funding to cover the cost of operating these programs at the local level.

Background: In June 2012, the Legislature authorized the CCI as an eight-county pilot project to integrate Medi-Cal and Medicare benefits under managed care for those eligible for both Medi-Cal and Medicare, known as “dual eligibles”, and to integrate IHSS under one managed care system.

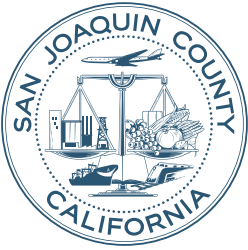
When the CCI was created, it also included a planned shift of collective bargaining responsibility for IHSS from counties to the state once CCI was implemented in a county, along with a maintenance-of-effort requirement in place of the traditional county share of IHSS costs, which applied to all counties (even those that did not participate in the CCI pilot project). Beginning in 2012-13, the MOE was based upon the County’s 2011-12 IHSS expenditures and included a 3.5% increase in each subsequent budget year.

Under current law, the State Director of Finance is required to annually determine whether CCI is cost-effective. If CCI is determined to be not cost-effective, the program automatically ceases operation in the following fiscal year. The Governor’s January proposed budget estimates that CCI will no longer be cost-effective. As a result of this formal declaration, the CCI program will be discontinued in 2017-18.

The discontinuance of the CCI ends the county MOE in IHSS and reinstates a 35 percent county share of all nonfederal IHSS program costs effective July 1, 2017. The projected additional cost to San Joaquin County in 2017-18 is more than \$5.0 million. In 2017, there were 5,536 IHSS providers for the 6,056 cases reported. It is further estimated that future costs will continue to grow based upon the implementation of cost drivers and new policies since the implementation of the CCI and the County MOE, including: an increasing statewide minimum wage; the implementation of Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) overtime regulations; and paid sick leave for IHSS providers starting July 1, 2018.

Human Services Agency

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35. 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.

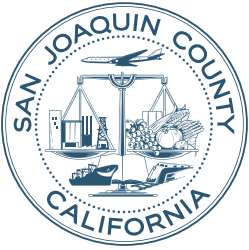
Legislative Platform: Support legislation, budgetary, and/or funding proposals that would facilitate the replacement of aging voting systems for improved public access.

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. To address this operational weakness and to support the Board of Supervisors' Strategic Priority "Promote Good Governance and Increase Organizational Capabilities", the County is requesting the allocation of State or Federal funding to purchase a commercially available, off-the-shelf voting system.

Information Systems Division

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36. Resource Sharing Programs for California Library Services Act

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: For years, the California Library Services Act/Transaction Based Reimbursement program has not been funded at the rate approved by the State Department of Finance; since 2011 this State-mandated program has been funded at a 38% reimbursement rate - 62% lower than the State-approved reimbursement rate.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative efforts and/or budgetary proposals which would, at minimum, maintain current funding levels for the California Library Services Act/Transaction Based Reimbursement program, oppose further efforts to reduce funding, and seek an increase in funding for library resource sharing programs.

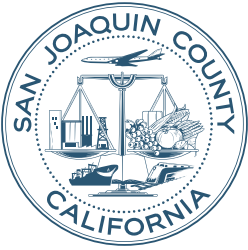
Background: For nearly 32 years, Californians have had the opportunity to use any library in the State to check out books and materials through the California Library Services Act (CLSA)/Transaction Based Reimbursement (TBR) program. TBR allows library customers who reside in one city or county to use the services of another city's or county's library system. Similarly, a public library in one jurisdiction can borrow from another jurisdiction. There is no fee to the customer for these loan services.

The TBR program is a State-mandated program approved by the State to reimburse local libraries for providing these loan services. Program costs for both over-the-counter (direct loan) and inter-library loans are reimbursable. For years, the TBR program has not been funded at the reimbursement rate approved by the State Department of Finance. In 2007-08, libraries were reimbursed 43.8% of their costs. In 2008-09, since TBR budgets have reduced by an additional \$1.4 million (from \$11.6 million to \$10.2 million), to an estimated 38% reimbursement rate to participating libraries. The 2010-11 State Budget maintained the TBR program at the 2008-09 funding level. A State investment of an additional \$29 million would provide libraries 100% of the cost of providing this valuable Statewide service.

There is serious concern that further reductions in State funding for the CLSA/TBR program would diminish support for the 49-99 Cooperative Library System at the regional level. The 49-99 Cooperative Library System includes the Stockton-San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Amador, and Tuolumne County Libraries, and the City of Lodi Library. Finally, funding reductions to the CLSA program results in decreases in other local library programs Statewide, including advanced library reference services, a demise of the delivery system between libraries, as well as other cooperative library system services throughout the State.

Library Services

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37. Bond Funding for Public Libraries

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: There is a considerable need to build new and renovate existing public libraries in San Joaquin County.

Legislative Platform: **Seek and support bond funding for the construction of new libraries and the renovation of existing public libraries in San Joaquin County.**

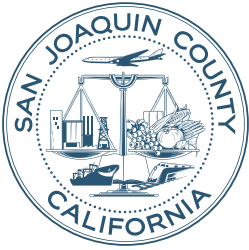
Background: According to the “California Public Library Facility Needs Assessment,” produced by the California State Library (2007), there is an \$8 billion need for library construction (662 projects) over the next 10 years. Of that amount, \$5.8 billion is needed within the next five years for library construction and renovation projects. The last library construction bond, California Reading and Literacy Improvement and Public Library Construction and Renovation Bond Act of 2000 (SB 3 - 1999) provided \$350 million for library construction projects Statewide. Those funds were quickly expended, and three-fourths of the project applications were denied due to the limited amount of bond funding available under the Act.

In 2007, the need for additional construction and remodeling for Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library facilities was estimated at \$124.4 million. Preliminary construction and remodeling projections through 2025 established through an updated Facilities Master Plan are estimated at more than \$500 million, based on population growth within the County.

Clearly, the State has not been able to keep pace with the rising needs at the local level for library construction. Currently, counties do not have the financial resources to operate State programs and also meet local needs. In order to meet each community's unique needs, counties must be given the authority to offer the voters the option of approving revenues at a level sufficient to provide the degree of local services the community desires. Furthermore, the current demands upon libraries is ever increasing, particularly in regard to the areas of adult literacy services, helping to bridge the digital divide, and serving the County's growing unemployed population. Thus, it is important to meet this need with adequate library facilities for San Joaquin County residents.

Library Services

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38. Broadband Access for Public 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.

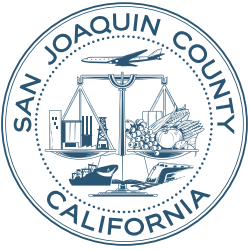
Background: Broadband generally described as high-speed telecommunications, more specifically, high-speed internet.

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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39. State Funding for Public Library Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

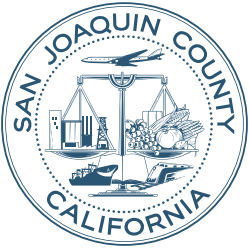
Issue: The Public Library Fund Act authorizes the Legislature to appropriate an amount up to 10% of a target “foundation” level of services. However, the Public Library Fund for State appropriations has never reached the target level; therefore, libraries’ ability to provide a collection of materials that reflects the ongoing and current needs of the community has been negatively impacted.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative efforts and/or budgetary proposals which would sustain or increase the current level of funding, and oppose further budget reductions to the Public Library Fund.

Background: The Public Library Fund Act, established in 1983, provides direct State aid to California public libraries for basic public library services, including new materials. The funds are appropriated annually in the State Budget. This Act authorizes the Legislature to appropriate an amount up to 10% of a target “foundation” level of library services based on a per capita cost each year. This foundation level is adjusted annually. The State appropriation has never reached the target level. Rather, State funding for public library services has experienced significant decreases over the past several years. The continued lack of funding has resulted in an overall reduction in the Library’s ability to provide needed library services to the residents of San Joaquin County.

Library Services

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40. California Library Literacy Services

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

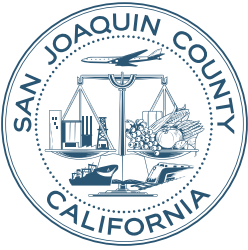
Issue: The California Library Literacy Services, including Adult Literacy Services Program, has experienced significant reductions in State funding. The impact of these funding reductions are compounded by the ever increasing demand for adult literacy services in San Joaquin County, a region of historical above average unemployment rates in California.

Legislative Platform: Support legislative efforts and/or budgetary proposals which would sustain the current level of California Library Literacy Services program funding, and oppose further budget reductions to the program.

Background: For the past 25 years, California's public libraries have provided literacy services to low-literate adults and their families, services helping Californians of all ages reach their literacy goals. In addition to services for adults, California Library Literacy Services (CLLS) also extends support for literacy through other programs, including Families for Literacy, English Language and Literacy Intensive, and Mobile Library Literacy Services. The State Library provides oversight and technical assistance in support of CLLS. Library Literacy Services reaches tens of thousands of adult learners and children through the 105 public library jurisdictions. These adults were able to achieve life changing goals such as getting a driver's license, writing a resume, or reading a book to their child for the first time.

Library Services

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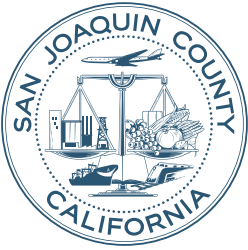
Water Resources

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

- 1) Support legislation, regulatory reform, funding, and/or budgetary proposals which would address groundwater overdraft, water quality and supply issues in San Joaquin County.
- 2) Support legislation and/or regulatory reform which would serve to restore the San Joaquin River in-stream flows to the Delta in accordance with adopted resolutions and water resources planning documents in the County.
- 3) Advocate and support legislation or regulatory efforts which would provide for the use of surface water to recharge critically over-drafted groundwater basins, and to define and streamline State regulatory permitting processes for aquifer storage and recovery.
- 4) Seek and support State policy and planning which would provide for comprehensive flood protection projects, including the development of additional surface water storage facilities as defined under adopted Integrated Regional Water Management Plans.
- 5) Support legislation which would provide new water supplies in the State to be developed through greater conservation, recycling, conjunctive use of ground and surface water, desalination of brackish and ocean waters, additional local water storage facilities, water reclamation, and improved management of flood waters.
- 6) Support legislation which would provide for local and regional water resource management activities to develop and utilize local regulatory storage and other projects for improved conjunctive use, recharge capability, and groundwater storage and use.
- 7) Seek and support legislation which would facilitate recovery from flood, seismic, and other potential emergencies in the San Joaquin Delta levee system.

Public Works

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41. Sacramento—San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

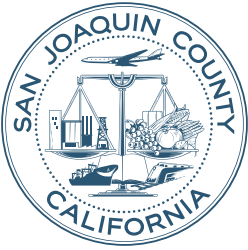
Issue: Since the passage of the Delta Reform Act of 2009, the Sacramento- San Joaquin Delta has been a top State and Federal legislative priority. The California WaterFix and EcoRestore Projects, the latest monikers for the Twin Tunnels isolated conveyance and the conversion of agricultural land into 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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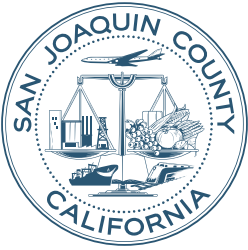


41. Sacramento—San Joaquin Delta

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;

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



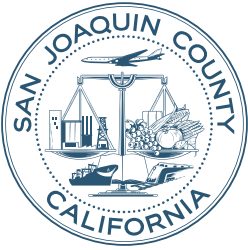
41. Sacramento—San Joaquin Delta

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

- b. 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:



41. Sacramento—San Joaquin Delta

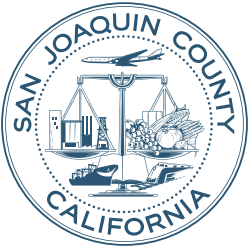
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

- 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.



42. Groundwater Management and Conjunctive Use

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: On September 16, 2014, a three-bill legislative package known as the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA) was signed into law. SGMA establishes a State-mandated framework for sustainable management of groundwater supplies by local authorities and provides for State intervention should certain mandates not be met within established timelines. SGMA requires the formation of local Groundwater Sustainability Agencies (GSAs) by 2017 and Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs) by 2020 for medium and high priority basins designated as being in critical overdraft, such as the Eastern San Joaquin basin. GSAs are required, by law, to manage groundwater basins through the implementation of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (GSPs), and the law provides GSAs with the authority to collect fees and conduct enforcement actions to develop and implement GSPs. The SGMA legislation was not entirely consistent with groundwater management reform policy recommendations adopted by the Board in 2014 and creates a need for State funding and regulatory permit streamlining to assist local agencies with implementing SGMA requirements. This legislative issue is directly related to Board Strategic priority 5.) Stay Informed and Proactive in Dealing with Water Issues b.) Manage and maintain the availability and quality of water.

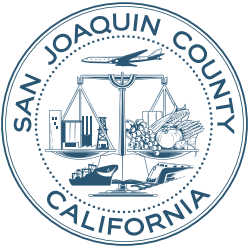
Legislative Platform:

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

- 1. Advocate for groundwater management clean-up legislation consistent with the Policy Statement and Recommendations Regarding Proposed Groundwater Management Reform as adopted by the Board of Supervisors on June 10, 2014 (Appendix F);**
- 2. Provide State funding for compliance with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 and to implement local conjunctive use projects;**
- 3. Provide State Bond funding through Propositions (1E), (84), and (1) for groundwater management and conjunctive use activities and projects;**
- 4. Seek and support legislative or regulatory efforts to streamline State and Federal regulatory permitting processes for aquifer storage and recovery and other groundwater recharge or conjunctive use projects;**

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42. Groundwater Management and Conjunctive Use

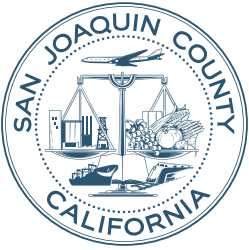
LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

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; and
6. Oppose State and Federal Wild and Scenic River designations and/or similar legislation that would preclude the development of future water supply, flood protection and ecosystem needs of San Joaquin County and communities as adopted by the Board of Supervisors on June 10, 2014 (Appendix G).

Background: San Joaquin County continues to support the development of locally developed groundwater recharge projects in Eastern San Joaquin County. The Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority (GBA) was formed in 2001 and currently strives to: 1) to develop and maintain the Eastern San Joaquin County Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP); 2) to facilitate the implementation of projects in the IRWMP; 3) to apply for grant funding on behalf of member agencies; and, 4) to develop a strategy for implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA). Member agencies include the Cities of Stockton, Lodi, Lathrop and Manteca, California Water Service Company, Stockton East Water District, North San Joaquin Water Conservation District, Central San Joaquin Water Conservation District, South San Joaquin Irrigation District, Woodbridge Irrigation District, the Central and South Delta Water Agencies, the San Joaquin County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the San Joaquin Farm Bureau Federation.

In State Bulletin 118 released by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 1980, the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Sub-basin was characterized by the State as being in “critical groundwater overdraft”, which is defined as unsustainable. 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. Today, the underlying basin has seen measureable increases in groundwater levels due to these investments in surface water projects and evolving water use efficiency practices. Local stakeholders now describe the underlying basin as being “in recovery”. The “critical groundwater overdraft” designation for the Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin requires stakeholders to adopt a GSP by January 31, 2020 (as opposed to January 31, 2022 if the basin was not so designated).

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

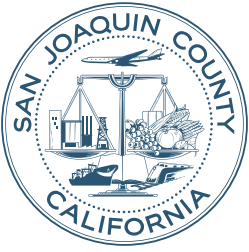


42. Groundwater Management and Conjunctive Use

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

On June 24, 2014, amendments to Applications 29835 and 29657 were approved by the Board of Supervisors and subsequently submitted to the State Water Board. The proposed Duck Creek Reservoir Alternative was removed from both water right applications as part of the amendment process due to financial viability and feasibility concerns. The remaining viable alternatives covered under the Water Right Applications would allow for the development and implementation of groundwater recharge projects as part of a GSP under SGMA. The State Water Board also recognizes that the Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Subbasin is uniquely well-situated for conjunctive use (diverting surface water in wet years to underground storage for subsequent use in dry years). The County seeks partners and funding to perfect these Water Right Applications and to implement projects making use of the associated rights.

In order to protect the County's interests on the Mokelumne River, the Board of Supervisors opposed Senate Bill 1199 (SB 1199) which would have designated a portion of the Upper Mokelumne River as Wild and Scenic. The Wild and Scenic designation, as set forth in the 1972 California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Act) generally prohibits the construction of new dams, reservoirs, diversions, other impoundments, or water diversion facilities along the specified river segments. SB 1199, originally introduced in the 2013-2014 State Legislative Session, would effectively prohibit the construction or re-construction of reservoirs like Pardee, Lower Bear, and Middle Bar on the Mokelumne River. While these projects have long timelines and perhaps would be implemented by future generations, they would be prohibited under a wild and scenic designation. These projects could be critical to meeting the future water supply, flood protection, and ecosystem needs of San Joaquin County and other communities throughout the watershed under various climate change scenarios being contemplated by the scientific and water supply communities. It is also unclear if SB 1199 would prohibit ecosystem restoration and urban or commercial development projects which affect the timing and flow regimes of the designated stretches of the Upper Mokelumne River. The County is opposed to State or Federal Wild and Scenic River designations and/or similar legislation that would preclude the development of future water supply, flood protection and ecosystem needs of San Joaquin County and communities within it, without extensive study and outreach regarding the associated impacts.



43. Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Funding and Implementation, Eliminate the Competitive Grant Funding Process

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: California's current surface water storage capabilities require improvement, which could be greatly supported from Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) grant funding if the competitive application process was removed and funds were assigned based on qualified Integrated Regional Water Management and regional boundaries. The Eastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Basin Authority (GBA) is the local entity responsible for updating and adopting the Eastern San Joaquin IRWMP, which is a prerequisite for State IRWMP related grant funding.

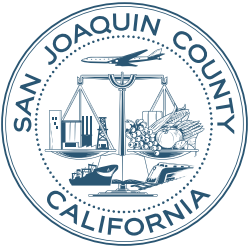
Legislative Platform: Support legislation and/or administrative efforts which would modify the existing competitive Integrated Regional Water Management Plan grant funding application process into a non-competitive direct funding assignment to approved Integrated Regional Water Management Plan regions so that local and regional agencies can better fund programs and projects.

Background: The concept of Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) planning is to develop regional collaborative solutions to water supply, water quality, flood control, and environmental challenges. Local agencies are encouraged to work closely with other stakeholders to pursue projects and funding that not only meet the needs of a single agency, but serve the region as well. Propositions 1, 1E, 50 and 84, the multi-billion dollar water bonds, have set aside millions for local agencies under a competitive IRWM grant application process. For example, in order to qualify for this funding, the 13-member Northeastern San Joaquin County Groundwater Banking Authority (GBA) and other regional agencies in the State have prepared and adopted IRWM planning documents that detail local and regional project implementation plans and have also participated in a Regional Acceptance Process conducted by Department of Water Resources (DWR). The State has since qualified the GBA, but it must now compete in this Statewide competitive grant process in order to provide additional qualifications for projects already outlined under DWR-approved IRWM plans.

In August 2010, Proposition 84 planning and implementation grant application guidelines were released allocating \$20 and \$100 million, respectively, through DWR. To be eligible for this funding, many regional water agencies spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to develop applications in order to compete against other qualified agencies for the available funds. Instead of this competitive process, grant funds should be assigned when available to qualified IRWM regions,

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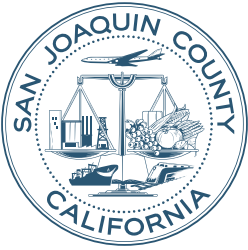
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43. Integrated Regional Water Management Plan Funding and Implementation, Eliminate the Competitive Grant Funding Process

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

divided by the hydrologic regions in the State. The IRWM regional agencies could then allocate funding based on the adopted project and program schedules developed as part of the IRWM planning process. This process would streamline the grant funding process, allowing for more of the funding to go directly to local and regional water resource infrastructure projects to help sustain the State's water supply demands, rather than duplicative efforts to develop expensive, complicated, and time-consuming grant applications. The passage of Proposition 1 in November 2014 is an opportunity to advocate for the implementation of the proposed non-competitive direct funding strategy.



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 waterways 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.

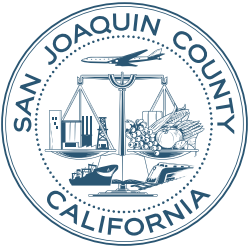
Background: San Joaquin County continues to advocate for a comprehensive long-term strategy for eradication of invasive weeds. Invasive aquatic weeds such as submerged Brazilian waterweed (*Egeria densa*), floating water hyacinth (*Eichhorcia crassipes*) and emergent giant reed (*Arundo donax*), are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

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

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

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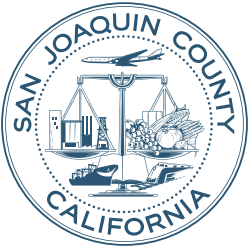
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44. Invasive Weeds

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.



Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

- 1) Seek, advocate, and support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would require coordinated planning and funding levels for comprehensive levee evaluations and flood protection, and improvements to existing flood protection/levee systems (project and non-project levees) to achieve enhanced urban flood protection statewide.

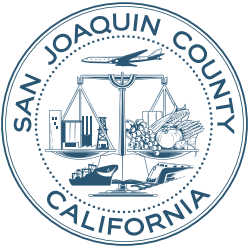
- 2) Aggressively oppose legislative efforts to shift State and/or Federal flood control liability or obligations to local agencies.

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

- 3) Support legislation or regulatory changes which would mandate coordination between State and Federal agencies relative to flood protection and floodplain management regulations.
- 4) Oppose legislation 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.
- 5) Oppose legislation or regulatory efforts which would result in a duplication of efforts between local floodplain administrators and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board with regard to the evaluation of local development projects.
- 6) Oppose arbitrary imposition of enhanced flood protection standards which are stricter only for the Delta, and inconsistent with other Statewide standards.
- 7) Support legislation or regulatory efforts which would streamline the permit process for the removal of silt from flood control and Delta waterways, and provide the required funding.

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45. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

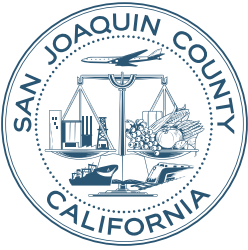
Issue: California's Central Valley levee systems provide valuable protection to lives, property, and critical infrastructure. As a result, higher flood protection standards have been established in recent years, which require improvements to and increased maintenance of these levee systems.

Legislative Platform:

1. Seek, advocate, and support legislation, regulations and administrative efforts to:
 - a. Fund and facilitate completion of the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study (LSJRFS) and the needed levee system infrastructure;
 - b. Fund levee maintenance, including repair and restoration after a flood event; and
 - c. Initiate and fund new State and Federal feasibility studies, or support incorporation 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 State appropriation sufficient to fund State's share for completion of the Lower San Joaquin River Feasibility Study, the initial year of Preconstruction Engineering and Design 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.
3. Seek, advocate, and support legislative and administrative efforts, including budgetary proposals for State funding to prioritize, analyze, plan, design, construct, and maintain facilities to improve 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.
4. 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.

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45. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)

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

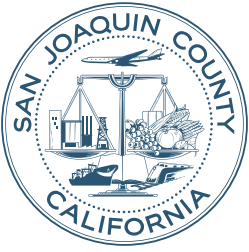
The current urban flood protection system generally provides a 100-year level of flood protection. SB 5 (2007) mandates, among other things, a 200-year level of urban flood protection. Many levees in SJC are U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) project levees; therefore, any improvements to those levees 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 95](#)) currently underway, to identify options for improved flood protection for existing urban areas. A completed feasibility study is a USACE prerequisite to constructing improvements needed to comply with SB 5 flood protection mandates. The feasibility study includes an analysis of alternatives to provide improved flood protection and associated ecosystem restoration. Additionally, it has become difficult to raise sufficient local monies to fund levee maintenance in compliance with USACE requirements to remain eligible for levee rehabilitation funding under the PL 84-99 program. Increased opportunities are therefore needed for local agencies to obtain funding for levee maintenance, including repair and reconstruction after a flood event. Either new funding programs need to be established, or existing programs need to be modified, to provide increased levee maintenance funding.

Cost-Share Agreement for Feasibility Study

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

"Non-Project" Levees

While the USACE and the State are not involved in the operation and maintenance of non-project levees, these levees are still subject to the State's 200-year protection requirement. Because many levees in SJC are non-project levees, the County could be faced with a significant unfunded State mandate. Also, a large number of non-project levees in the County protect urban and adjacent

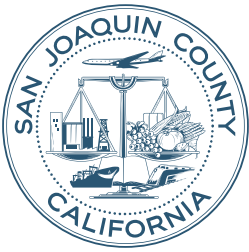


45. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

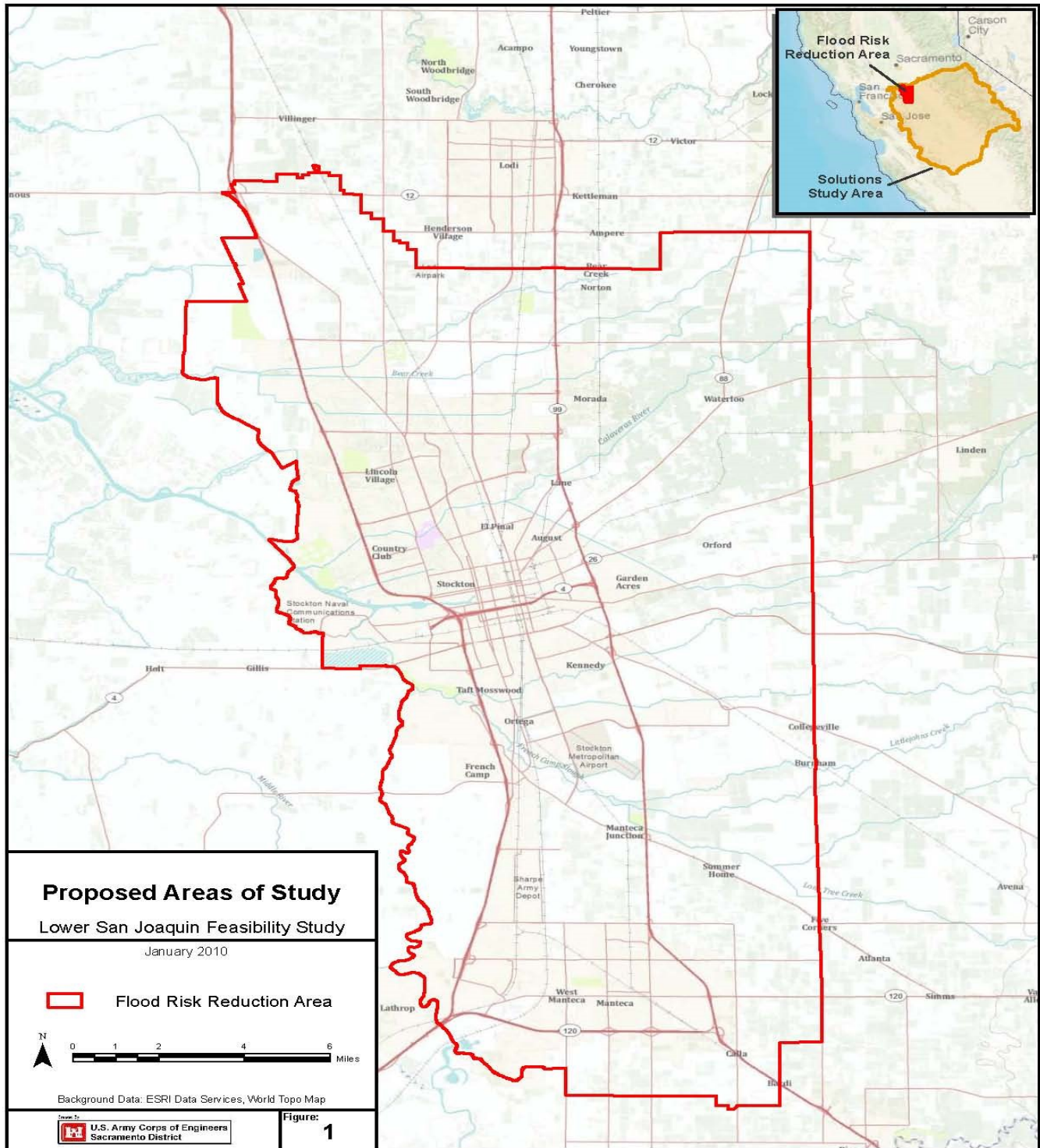
agricultural areas, development, re-development and critical infrastructure improvements could come to a standstill if funding for both project and non-project levees is not available. Given the importance of non-project levees to this area, future planning efforts by the State to implement the CVFPP should incorporate the improvement needs of both project and non-project levees. The State should address this in its 2017 update of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan.

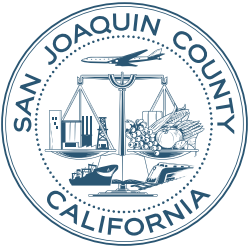
(Project Map on Page 95; Literature Available)



45. Improved Flood Protection

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (CONTINUED)





46. 2007 Flood Protection Legislative Package

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Unrealistic compliance deadlines, unintended consequences and significant implementation challenges relative to the 2007 Flood Protection Legislative Package.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislation and/or regulatory changes which would revise mandated deadlines in the 2007 Flood Protection Legislative Package to reflect realistic compliance dates, correct unintended consequences, and provide needed assistance to local agencies in implementing the law.

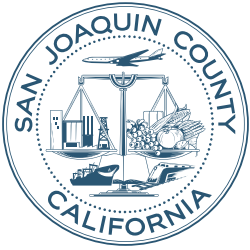
Background: In 2007, the State Legislature passed a total of six bills which are collectively referred to as the 2007 California Flood Protection Legislative Package. These bills include:

- **AB 156** – Changes various provisions of the Water Code related to operation of the State-Federal flood control projects in the Central Valley;
- **SB 5** – Requires the Department of Water Resources and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board to prepare and adopt a Central Valley Flood Protection Plan (CVFPP) by 2012, and establishes flood protection requirements for local land-use decisions consistent with the CVFPP;
- **AB 162** – Requires cities and counties to address flood-related matters in the land use, conservation, safety, and housing elements of their general plans;
- **SB 17** – Reforms and renames the Reclamation Board to improve proficiency, and requires development of a State Plan of Flood Control for the Central Valley;
- **AB 70** – Provides, generally, that a city or county may be required to contribute a fair and reasonable share of the increased flood liability caused by its unreasonable approval of developments following the failure of a State flood control project; and
- **AB 5** – Makes clarifying and technical changes to the preceding bills.

These bills impose numerous requirements and restrictions on local governments regarding land use planning, zoning, development, and flood safety public outreach. Although some reform legislation has been passed in recent years to clarify and facilitate local agency compliance with these requirements and to address unintended consequences in the law, additional reforms are needed.

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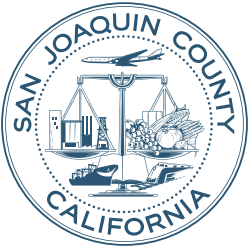
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46. 2007 Flood Protection Legislative Package

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

Examples include extending unrealistic deadlines for completing flood control improvements, allowing exceptions for infill development to facilitate “smart growth,” and allowing additional flexibility for agencies making adequate progress findings on flood control improvements.



47. Proposition 218 Revisions: Stormwater and Flood Control Charges and Fees

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Stormwater and flood control are not exempt from the ballot requirements of Proposition 218.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislative or regulatory action which would allow for storm drainage and flood control fee adjustments to be subject to the protest hearing provision of Proposition 218 as opposed to a formal ballot process.

Background: Proposition 218, the “Right to Vote on Taxes Act” approved in November 1996, requires that new and increased local taxes, charges and fees be approved by voters/property owners.

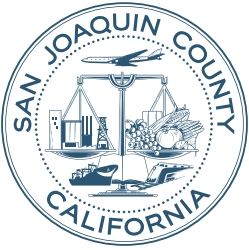
While Proposition 218 has specific exemptions for water, sanitary sewer, and refuse collection rates, it does not exempt rates for storm drainage, flood control, and street lighting from ballot requirements. The State Attorney General issued an opinion March 5, 1998 (Opinion 97-1104), which states that storm drainage fees are not exempt and these rates are subject to voter approval. This has hindered the ability of local agencies provide improved flood control infrastructure or to increase fees to offset the steadily increasing cost of storm drainage and flood control maintenance services. Moreover, State mandates relating to clean stormwater and pollution-prevention measures are largely unfunded and the ability of local agencies to implement fees to cover these costs is extremely limited under current Proposition 218 requirements.

Local levee maintaining agencies for communities participating in the Federal Emergency Management Agency National Flood Insurance Program (FEMA NFIP) are challenged to maintain 100-year flood protection. If 100-year flood protection standards are not met due to newly developed levee standards and increasing maintenance requirements, significant portions of communities would be required to purchase flood insurance. This has created a situation where local dollars are leaving the community to pay into the NFIP, instead of being used to fund local flood protection improvements. An exemption to Proposition 218 would facilitate raising funds necessary to meet FEMA NFIP requirements for 100-year protection and keep local funds in the community to actually go towards improved local flood management infrastructure. In addition, communities are also mandated to provide 200-year protection as required by State law.

Storm Drainage fees are primarily for the maintenance and operation of the facilities, and are similar to the fees for the maintenance and operation of water and sanitary sewer systems. In addition,

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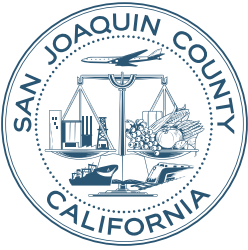
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47. Proposition 218 Revisions: Stormwater and Flood Control Charges and Fees

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

these fees are also used to fund National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit requirements dictated to Counties and Cities via the State. In some counties, requests for increases in assessments through the balloting process have failed, resulting in a reduction in the level of stormwater services for specified areas. In addition, stormwater pollution, which can contaminate drinking water, beaches, and endanger public health, faces steadily increasing treatment costs without the ability to increase fees to pay for the needed services. Continuing to underfund storm drainage and stormwater quality utilities creates liability for cities and counties. Failure to meet State and Federal stormwater mandates can result in a lawsuit under the Clean Water Act citizen suit provision.



48. Proposition 218 Revisions: Small Water and Sanitary Sewer District Charges and Fees

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: Proposition 218 requirements can prevent adequate funding of essential services in some water and sewer districts where the small number of property owners makes it easy to prevent fee increases by majority protest.

Legislative Platform: Seek and support legislative and/or regulatory action which would:

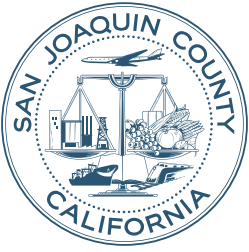
1. Define small water and sewer districts;
2. Allow some means of raising fees adequate to cover actual costs of providing essential health and safety services after a fee increase is defeated by a majority protest, or alternatively;
3. Establishing a streamlined process for privatizing services, reducing services levels, or dissolving a special district when property owners refuse to approve a rate structure adequate to fund provision of water and sewer service; and
4. Fund water and sanitary sewer services through Community Facilities Districts formed under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 (Government Code Section 53311 et seq.).

Background: Proposition 218, the “Right to Vote on Taxes Act” approved in November 1996, requires that new and increased local taxes, fees and charges be approved by voters/property owners.

Proposition 218 recognizes the essential nature of water and sanitary sewer service by establishing a special protest process for proposed fee or charge increases. The protest procedure works well for large utilities because it is relatively difficult to mount a majority protest to prevent the governing body from approving a proposed fee or charge increase. This does not hold true for small districts, where it only takes small number of district participants to register a majority protest. This has led to some districts being unable to increase fees as expenses increase, which results in insufficient revenue to provide essential services. Many of these districts have aging infrastructure, and require either capital replacement or intensive maintenance and repair. If the constituents of a small water or sewer district repeatedly mount a majority protest to prevent the governing body from raising sufficient revenue to provide water or sanitary sewer service, the governing body must either be able to relieve itself of the responsibility to provide these services or have an alternative process to raise fees despite the majority protest.

Public Works

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



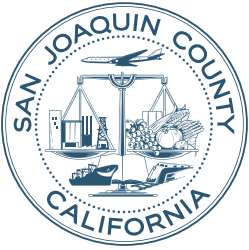
Transportation

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

- 1) Seek, advocate, and support legislative action which would serve to: ensure a stable source of transportation funding to counties; protect and secure local transportation funds from being eliminated, delayed or diverted away from counties; provide flexibility in administering local transportation programs and services; and increase funding for local transportation projects.
- 2) Continue to advocate that California receive its fair share of contributions from the Federal Highway Trust Fund.
- 3) Advocate in support of a sustainable, long-term solution to ensure the solvency of the Highway Trust Fund.
- 4) Advocate for cities and counties to share equitably in the growth of Federal revenues available to California for the network of local roads which are experiencing increased traffic and functioning as secondary highways.
- 5) Continue to support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would provide dedicated funding to address local transportation needs.

Public Works

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



49. Top Ten Transportation Projects

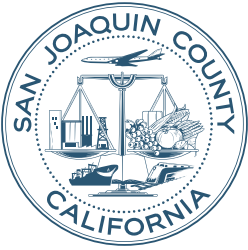
LEGISLATIVE PROJECTS

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

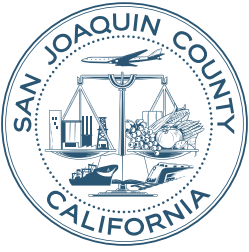
CONTACT: Kris Balaji, Director; kbalaji@sjgov.org; 209.468.3100



49. 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.



50. 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:

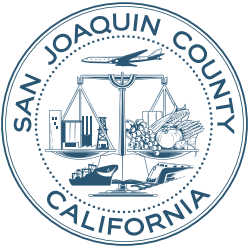
- \$209 million in pavement maintenance;
- \$230 million in bridge maintenance; and
- \$229 million in essential components (signs, signals, sidewalks, storm drains etc.)

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

(Project Literature Available)

Public Works

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

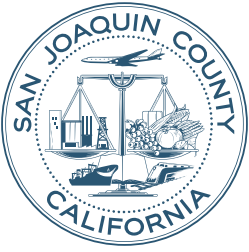


LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES

- 1) Support legislative and administrative efforts which would require an economic evaluation and finding of a positive benefit-to-cost ratio before new regulations are implemented.
- 2) Oppose legislation or changes to current regulations which would allow the processing of radioactive and semi-hazardous wastes at Class III landfills.
- 3) Advocate and support legislation, administrative and regulatory proposals which would provide for the development and implementation of waste diversion, alternative disposal technology, and recycling programs, including recycling market development, which provide local benefits.
- 4) Support legislation which would provide incentives for development of “landfill gas to energy” and “waste to energy”, and streamline related permitting processes.
- 5) Oppose legislation which would impose new solid waste disposal requirements on local government unless the funding mechanisms needed for implementation are provided.
- 6) Oppose legislation or regulatory reform requiring municipal landfills (Class III) to accept semi-hazardous wastes, including medical or radioactive waste products.
- 7) Support legislation which would provide: a) local control of where locally produced wastes are disposed, for the purposes of assuring waste diversion mandates are met, and b) adequate funding for the development and operation of local waste diversion and disposal facilities.
- 8) 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.
- 9) Oppose legislation which would increase State disposal fee surcharges on local landfills.
- 10) Oppose legislation which would ban landfill disposal of new categories of products, unless an alternative disposal plan and related programs and infrastructure are in place (“ban without a plan”).

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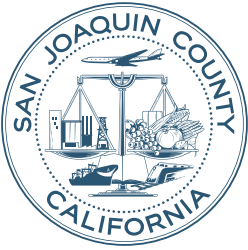
CONTACT: Kris Balaji, Director; kbalaji@sjgov.org; 209.468.3100



Solid Waste

LEGISLATIVE/REGULATORY POLICY GUIDELINES (*CONTINUED*)

- 11) Support legislation which would require development of balanced sustainable plans for community growth that incorporate waste diversion principles and enhanced use of “green” technologies.
- 12) Support legislation and/or new regulations which would promote the development of cost-effective programs to increase the use of rubberized asphalt.
- 13) Oppose legislation and/or regulatory changes which would increase post-closure requirements for landfills.



51. Illegal Dumping

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

Issue: Illegal dumping is a significant problem in San Joaquin County. Illegal dumping has resulted in increased costs to the County for cleaning up illegally disposed waste.

Legislative Platform: Advocate, and support legislation which would address illegal disposal of waste including the establishment of a Statewide Illegal Dumping Prevention Program in coordination with existing cleanup programs administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. The proposed illegal dumping prevention program should include:

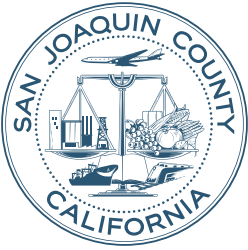
1. Funding for illegal dumping enforcement and related judicial processes;
2. Public outreach, education, and training; and,
3. Support Statewide standardization of acceptable evidence and prosecution.

Background: According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board website, illegal dumping of waste is one of the most pervasive problems for cities and counties now and for at least the past 16 years. Illegal dumping on county roadways in San Joaquin County (SJC) is a significant problem. In addition to being unsightly, it increases health and safety hazards and requires significant resources in response to illegal dumping. The economic impacts of illegal dumping to local governments are significant. SJC alone expended in excess of \$1 million on illegal dumping in the past year. Unlike most county and city programs, illegal dumping usually does not fall into a specific program area. As a result, it does not receive adequate funding.

In November 2004, SJC adopted an ordinance to increase the fines and punishments for illegal dumping of waste in the County up to the maximum allowable by State law. The local ordinance included high-profile signage and initial efforts to establish a random camera enforcement program at high-frequency dumping locations. In November 2007, the SJC Board of Supervisors established an Illegal Dumping Prevention/Enforcement Task Force to research and to recommend a plan for focusing on illegal dumping prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of illegal dumpers. At this time, there is no funding mechanism for illegal dumping enforcement.

Public Works

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



52. Extended Producer Responsibility for Product Disposal

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility*

Issue: Currently, local governments are required to manage various universal and other waste products at time of disposal, resulting in significant annual costs to counties.

Legislative Platform: Advocate and support legislative and regulatory efforts to address end-of-life costs and management of problematic discarded products and materials.

Background: California local governments are required to collect and manage banned and often expensive discarded products and materials. To date, legislative and voluntary initiatives in California that involve producers in the design and end-of-life management of products have focused on one product or product category at a time. The result has been a patchwork of product-specific (e.g. lighting, computers, tires) or substance-specific (e.g. mercury, lead, brominated flame retardants) legislation for the disposal of problematic products, typically with no financial support for end-of-life management.

California's list of hazardous products banned from land disposal continues to grow, and other problematic products, such as tires, mixed-material, and bulky packaging are especially difficult to recycle and ever more prevalent. The costs to manage discarded products will increase substantially in the short-term unless policy changes are made.

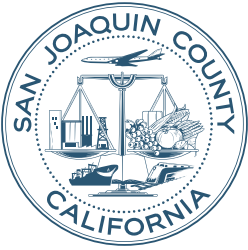
San Joaquin County (SJC) estimates that it would cost \$4 million to handle 50% of one year's generation of common problematic products.

The California Integrated Waste Management Board has adopted a framework approach to implement Extended Producer Responsibility in California in order to guide proposals to seek statutory changes. The framework establishes a government role in setting targets, developing appropriate regulations, establishing reporting and tracking requirements, and selecting products for new product stewardship programs.

SJC strongly supports Extended Producer Responsibility framework legislation that would establish transparent and fair principles and procedures to manage universal and other waste products for which improved design and management infrastructure are in the public interest, and that would shift waste management costs from local government to the producer of the product, which would give producers an incentive to redesign products to reduce their health and environmental impacts.

Public Works

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



53. Solar and Renewable Energy Rates

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

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

Issue: The California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) is currently evaluating proposals by PG&E in its 2017 General Rate Case that seeks to significantly devalue electricity produced by solar projects including projects that San Joaquin County has already developed and planned.

Legislative Platform: San Joaquin County:

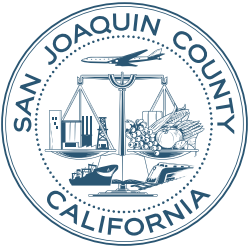
1. **Supports the development and use of alternative energy by counties and local government to lower its electricity costs across County operations;**
2. **Opposes efforts by utility companies or others to limit the ability of individuals, businesses, schools, and government agencies to reduce their carbon footprint and energy costs through solar and other renewable energy projects;**
3. **Opposes changes in rates, laws, or regulations that would negatively impact the financial return of projects that have already been constructed; and**
4. **Supports the grandfathering of existing and approved projects for the duration of their anticipated lifespan, or the duration of existing contracts.**

Background: The United States and the State of California have adopted policies and laws to reduce greenhouse gases and encourage use of solar, landfill gas, and other renewable energy projects. These policies, combined with development of lower-cost alternative energy products such as solar panels, have caused many individuals, businesses, schools, and government agencies, including San Joaquin County, to invest in solar and other alternative energy infrastructure, often entering into long-term financial contracts. PG&E and other electric service providers, have requested rates from the CPUC that would significantly devalue the electricity produced by these solar projects. These electric service providers are also likely to seek other legislative and regulatory actions to protect shareholder profits at the expense of individuals, businesses, and government agencies that could benefit from alternative energy projects.

The rates currently proposed by PG&E, for consideration by the CPUC, would reduce the value of electricity produced by solar projects by 50% or more, which would significantly reduce the incentive for renewable energy, and would jeopardize County funds already invested in such projects and may lead to increased energy charges for County agencies, schools, businesses, and individuals. The

Public Works

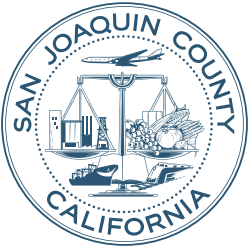
CONTACT: Kris Balaji, Director; kbalaji@sigov.org; 209.468.3100



53. Solar and Renewable Energy Rates

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES (*CONTINUED*)

financial impact on currently installed projects by the Department of Public Works is approximately \$2-million over a 20-year period, and may impact additional planned County projects in excess of \$10 million.



54. Job Order Contracting (Public Works)

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: *Ensure Fiscal Responsibility*

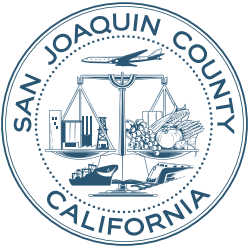
Issue: Job Order Contracting (JOC) currently allows for repair, renovation/remodeling, and maintenance type work, however counties need flexibility for JOC to be utilized on small (\$1 -250,000) to medium (\$250,000 - \$1,000,000) new construction projects.

Legislative Platform: Seek, advocate and support legislation and/or budgetary proposals which would: facilitate changes to the statutory language in the California Public Contract Code Section 20128.5 authorizing Counties to utilize Job Order Contracts for all projects to include new construction and other minor non-repetitive work.

Background: Job Order Contract (JOC or sometimes referred to as “unit price” contract) is an annual contract, which is competitively bid on, that enables agencies to accomplish multiple small to medium projects of a repair, renovation, or maintenance nature. JOC is based on a unit cost, unspecified-quantity and non-determinate locations. By establishing fixed unit costs, it reduces the time and expense of designing, bidding, and constructing projects. A Job Order Contract may be awarded up to \$3 million plus an annual Consumer Price Index (from the enactment of California Public Contract Code 20128.5), currently totaling \$4.4 million. Job Order Contracts are authorized for use in repair, remodeling or other repetitive work and cannot be utilized for new construction. If approved, this would provide another option to the County for new construction projects in addition to the current purchase order, force account, and design/bid/build options.

Public Works

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55. California Labor Code 1771

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

Board Strategic Priority: Ensure Fiscal Responsibility

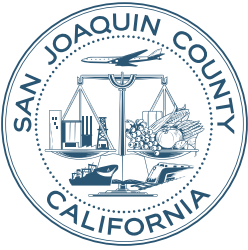
Issue: Public agencies are unable to proceed with acquiring needed minor public work projects without the requirement to pay prevailing wage for any project costing over \$1,000.

Legislative Platform: Pursue and support legislation which would amend California Labor Code Section 1771 changing the dollar limitation from \$1,000 to \$10,000 before payment of prevailing wage is required.

Background: Current California Labor Code 1771 states that *“except for public works projects of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or less, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is performed, and not less than the general prevailing wage of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work fixed as provided in this chapter, shall be paid to all workers employed on public works.”* The limit of \$1,000 has not been increased in spite of significantly reduced buying power from the initial wage establishment to current date. The intent of establishment of project cost greater than \$1,000 to have prevailing wage applied has been severely eroded due to inflation and increased costs of public works construction and repair, reducing the intended relative amount of services and materials that can be authorized without prevailing wage. The contractual burden and cost associated with payment of prevailing wage for small projects results in less scope of work able to be performed and/or fewer projects that can be accomplished due to unreasonably high labor rates required for these small projects.

Purchasing & Support Services

CONTACT: Jon Drake, Purchasing Director; jdrake@sjgov.org; 209.468.2852



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,

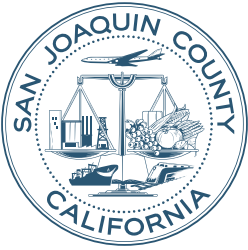
WHEREAS, the present draft of the BDCP is destructive to the economy, habitat, water rights, water quality, land use governance, and way of life in the County of San Joaquin and the Delta; and,

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



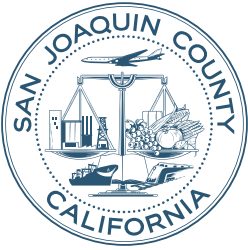
APPENDIX A (continued)

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.

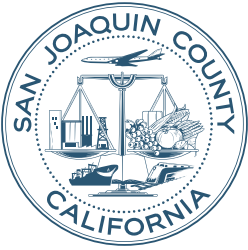


APPENDIX A (continued)

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**

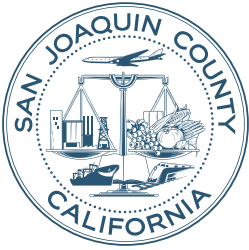
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California


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



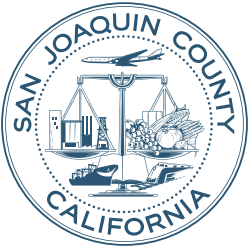
Principles Regarding the Bay Delta Conservation Plan

(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,

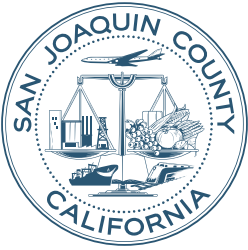
WHEREAS, the 12 Counties of the DCC and the Partnership represent the issues and interests of the people who live, work, recreate and perhaps best understand the tremendous resources the San Joaquin Valley and Delta regions possess; and,

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,

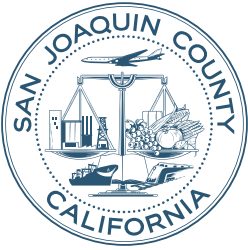
WHEREAS, Attachment 5 and Attachment 6 may be modified as projects are further developed or if projects on the list conflict with the directive that the projects do no harm to any of the DCC and Partnership Counties and are consistent with the proactive actions in Attachment 1, and,

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**

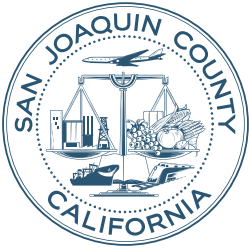
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California




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

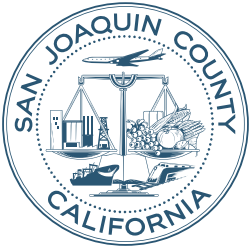
WHEREAS the Delta is also the hub of California's State and Federal water storage and delivery system with water exports made to agricultural and urban users in the Bay Area, Silicon Valley, San Joaquin Valley, the Central Coast, and Southern California wherein two-thirds of Californians rely on the 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.

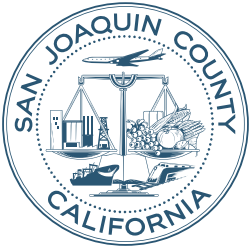
PASSED APPROVED, and ADOPTED this 25 day of October, 2011, by the Board of the California Partnership for the San Joaquin.

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

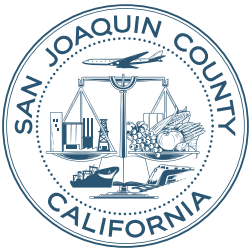
Mary Nejedly Piepho
Supervisor, Contra Costa County

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

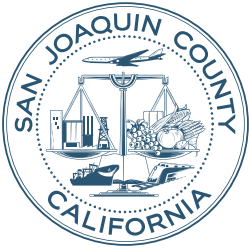
By Carolyn J. Garcia
Deputy Clerk



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,

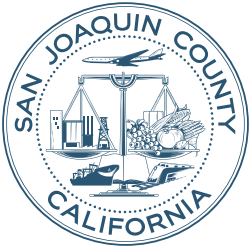
WHEREAS upon approval by the Delta Counties and Partnership, the actions and activities adopted by the partners under this implementation process have the full support of the Partnership and Delta Counties; then

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

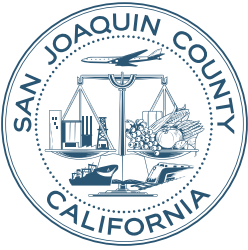
Delta Counties

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

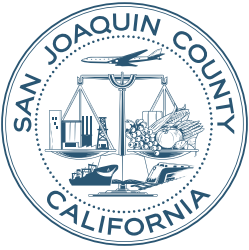
The 11 County Water Work Group Implementation Framework provides for the following:

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:

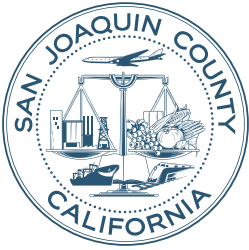
The Work Group will seek TAC members from both the Partnership and Coalition Counties to jointly maintain and coordinate the project lists.

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

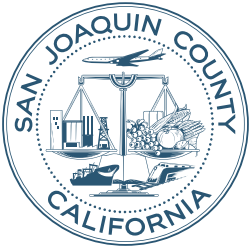
WHEREAS such projects on the list shall be analyzed by the Work Group to verify that the details of such projects are consistent with the principles and goals and do not harm any County or other member of the Partnership or Delta Counties;

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

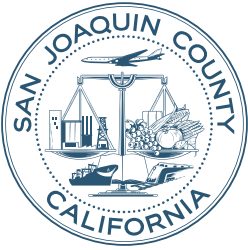
Delta Counties

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

R E S O L U T I O N

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,

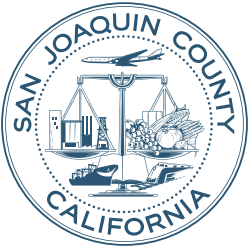
WHEREAS, the COUNTIES have identified a need for joint action and advocacy in the areas of mutual interest on Delta-related issues; and,

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)

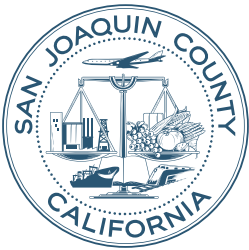
R-10-409: Amended and Restated Multi-County Resolution on Water and Delta Related Issues Adopted: July 13, 2010

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

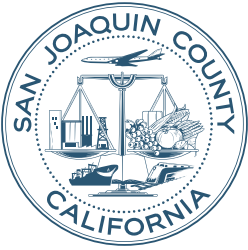
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carlos Villapudua", written over a horizontal line.

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

By Caroline Juncos
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

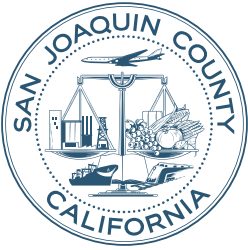
WHEREAS, the Delta is the source of irrigation water for approximately seven million acres of agricultural land and a source of municipal and industrial water supply for two-thirds of California's residents. The Delta is the key conveyance point for California's two largest water projects, the Central 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,

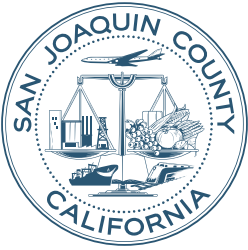
WHEREAS, a parallel State process is underway to develop a Bay Delta Conservation Plan to support the construction of a peripheral canal in the Delta; and

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**

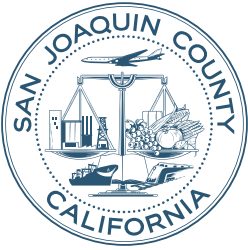
ABSENT: **None**

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

By Caroline Gero
Deputy Clerk



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



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,

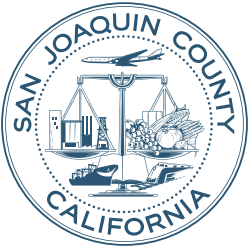
WHEREAS, the State Water Project has not developed the five million acre-feet of water from North Coast watersheds, which was planned to supplement water supplies in the Delta for in-basin and export use; and,

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)

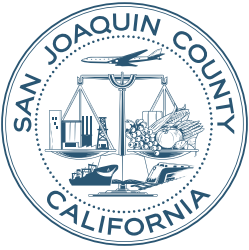
County; will circumvent the Delta common pool; and will seriously impair Delta water quality and an adequate supply for all beneficial uses; and the protection of fish, wildlife, and other recreational resources within this County; and,

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

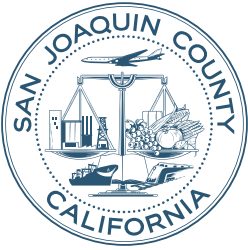
ATTEST: LOIS M. SAHYOUN
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of the County of San Joaquin,
State of California

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

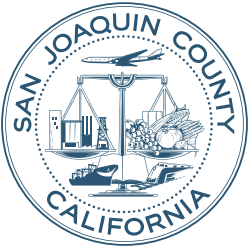
ABSENT: Villapudua

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

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "mimi Duzenski", is written over a horizontal line.



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

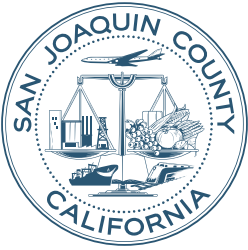
San Joaquin County

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.

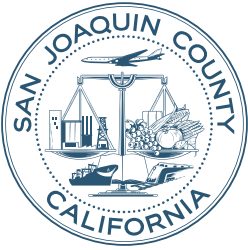
The County is increasingly concerned that the proposed reform as currently being discussed will interfere with vested property rights of water users and impede the effective management efforts of the local stakeholders and the GBA. The following recommendations are intended to address those concerns.

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.

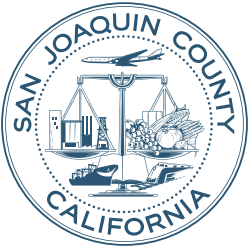
Inadequate surface storage requires reallocation of limited surface water supplies such as subordinating the surface water rights of predominately agricultural users to those with high urban uses under the municipal preference of Water Code Section 1460. In 1956, the State Water Resources Control Board 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.

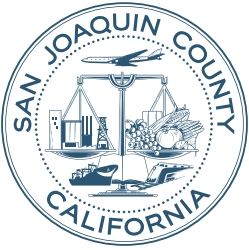
Recommendation No. 4: Groundwater use by overlying users should not be regulated without considering the implications of a regulatory taking.

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.

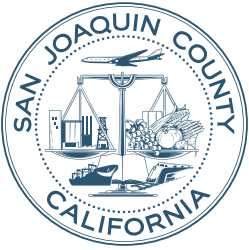
Recommendation No. 6: A statutory definition of "sustainable groundwater management" should be conceptual allowing for customization by local management agencies as appropriate for individual basins and regions.

"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

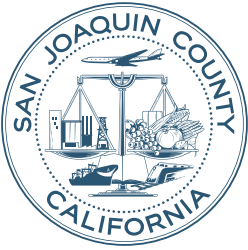
APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

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

WR-14E039-M3



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

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*"Advancing San Joaquin County's
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