

FEDERAL ISSUES

MAY 2009



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FEDERAL ISSUES

<u>Issues</u>	Page
National Health Reform	1
Climate Change	3
Public Safety Interoperable Communications	5
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Reimbursement	7
 <u>Updates</u>	
Economic Stimulus – Impact and Implementation	9
Martin Luther King, Jr. Hospital Opening	13

NATIONAL HEALTH REFORM

County Position

Los Angeles County supports passage this year of universal health coverage.

Continued Medicaid funding for public safety net providers would ensure the availability of care for persons not covered by reform.

Increased funding for public health and prevention would improve health outcomes and be cost-effective in reducing health costs.

Background

This year represents a historic opportunity to achieve universal health coverage, a goal long supported by the County of Los Angeles.

Health reform is of enormous significance to Los Angeles County. The County operates the second largest public health system in the nation and serves the largest population of uninsured residents of any county in the nation. The County alone accounted for more than two million of the 45 million Americans who were uninsured during 2007.

We support health reform because we are the provider of last resort for our community. Every year our system serves nearly 700,000 individual patients, 70 percent of whom lack insurance. We also provide nearly 2.5 million outpatient visits through our clinics and contracts with community clinics. Every day we encounter the tragic and costly impact of lack of health insurance -- premature deaths, unnecessary emergency room admissions, and untreated chronic conditions.

We also support health reform because our system continues to struggle with deep funding deficits driven by a huge uninsured population and restrictive Medi-Cal financing rules for public hospitals.

The County strongly supported Governor Schwarzenegger's 2007 efforts to enact a California health reform. Many of the elements of the proposal under consideration by the Congress this year mirror the Governor's plan.

The County urges that comprehensive reform should include these features:

- Health coverage without regard to prior medical condition
- Coverage of all medically necessary services

- Comprehensive benefits package including prescription drugs, primary and preventive care, mental health and substance abuse, vision and dental benefits

While the County is a very strong proponent of enactment of health reform this year, it is essential that the reform not be funded by reducing Medicaid funding, such as the Disproportionate Share Hospital payments to public hospitals. Even under the most optimistic scenarios, reform will still leave millions uninsured for many years. In the County, the demand for public providers will be especially acute because of the disproportionately large undocumented and homeless populations who will still rely on our system. We also provide high-cost trauma care, burn care and other specialty care which cannot be sustained for insured residents without continued Federal support.

Our public health agency provides core prevention and protection functions against community disease threats, as well as specialized programs for vulnerable residents. Our activities are broad and include inspection of retail food sites, communicable disease control, HIV prevention and treatment, and substance abuse prevention.

The County urges that health reform include increased support for public health and prevention. Public health approaches to health promotion and disease prevention can reduce both the onset and severity of disease. Health reform should include a commitment to strengthening the public health infrastructure at all governmental levels. Most existing Federal funding is for specific diseases or activities rather than strengthening core functions. We support new funding for evidence-based clinical and community based prevention services.

Status

The Obama Administration has included in its budget proposal a reserve of \$658 billion for implementation of health reform.

The Chairs of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, Ways and Means Committee, and Education and Labor Committee are working collaboratively to produce a single health reform bill by this summer.

The leadership of the Senate Finance Committee and Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee are working to develop a unified health reform bill for consideration this summer.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT JOHN SCHUNHOFF, INTERIM DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES, AT (213) 240-8101 OR DR. JONATHAN FIELDING, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, AT (213) 240-8117.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Position

As the nation's largest "Cool County," the County supports climate change legislation to achieve an 80 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by the year 2050.

The County supports legislation that directly funds local government efforts to combat climate change.

Background

On October 23, 2007, the Board of Supervisors approved a resolution to designate Los Angeles County as a "Cool County", a National Association of Counties initiative under which counties pledge support for (1) an 80 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and (2) Federal legislation that would enact a multi-sector national program for reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below current levels by 2050.

President Obama, Representative Henry Waxman, the Chair of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and Senator Barbara Boxer, the Chair of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee are committed to passing Federal climate change legislation in this session of Congress. They are each committed to a "cap and trade" approach that relies upon market-based mechanisms to effectively establish a price for carbon. Under this approach, each major emitter of greenhouse gas emissions would be allocated a certain number of "allowances" that give them the right to emit an amount that declines over time. The value of the allowances would be established in the marketplace, and will depend upon many factors, including the percentage of the total amount of allowances that are awarded free and/or sold through government auction.

In his Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 budget proposal, President Obama assumed that all of the allowances would be auctioned, which would raise as much as \$646 billion in revenue for the government between FYs 2012 and 2020.

If Congress embraces "cap and trade" and the creation of allowances, it is essential that the critical role of local governments, such as the County, be recognized. Local governments are at the forefront of climate change initiatives, and County efforts should be supported through allowances and other market-based mechanisms that have economic value.

Examples of the County's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improved energy efficiency are as follows:

- The County has adopted a green building ordinance requiring enhanced efficiency of private development; all new County buildings (greater than 10,000 sq. ft.) will be certified under the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design standard.
- The County's latest General Plan will adopt and implement land use policies geared towards reducing vehicle miles traveled.
- The County has plans to implement a program to provide incentives and municipal financing for community-wide energy efficiency and renewable projects.
- The County has been improving energy efficiency in our own buildings for over a decade; and the County has adopted one of the most progressive "green procurement" policies in the country.
- The County has introduced a Countywide, internet-based "solar mapping program" to assist consumers in recognizing the potential value of installing solar panels.

Under Senator Boxer's manager's amendments offered last year to the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act, local governments would have been directly funded from the sale of allowances. The direct allocation of allowances to local governments would provide the County with the financial resources required to expand its climate protection programs consistent with the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80 percent by 2050. Chairman Waxman's recently released discussion draft did not address the allocation of allowances.

Status

Chairman Waxman released a discussion draft on March 31, 2009. The House Energy & Commerce Committee began hearings on the bill on April 22, 2009, and mark-up of the legislation is expected in May 2009. The Chairman has indicated that his goal is to pass a bill out of Energy & Commerce by Memorial Day. On April 2, 2009, Speaker Pelosi announced that a bill would not move to the House floor until a consensus approach had been worked out.

Senator Barbara Boxer publicly stated earlier this year that Congress will draft greenhouse gas cap-and-trade legislation before the international climate change negotiation in Copenhagen in December. No date has been set for action in the Senate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT THOMAS TINDALL, DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT, AT (323) 267-2101.

PUBLIC SAFETY INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS

Position

The County supports increased Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Grant funding with a portion of UASI funding targeted to high-risk urban areas with major unmet interoperable communications needs, such as the Los Angeles region.

Background

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks highlighted the importance of interoperable communications -- the ability of law enforcement, fire, emergency medical services, hospitals, and other first responders to talk and send data to each other on demand using radio communications systems. Improved interoperable communications is especially challenging in the Los Angeles region where there is a patchwork of separate stand-alone communications systems which use separate radio towers, equipment, and frequencies primarily designed to meet the needs of each of the 50 law enforcement agencies and 31 fire departments that serve different jurisdictions and areas of the County. Much of the equipment used by these systems is out-of-date and incompatible. As a result, first responders have a limited ability to communicate with those in other public safety agencies, which hampers emergency response when there is a major disaster which affects multiple jurisdictions, such as the urban riots in 1992, the Northridge earthquake in 1994, and last year's Chatsworth train crash.

Recognizing the Los Angeles region's need for a shared regional radio interoperable communications system, the public safety community has begun to plan the development of such a system -- the Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System (LA-RICS), which will cost an estimated \$600 million to complete. Their initial plans to meet the region's interoperability needs were reviewed and approved by the Interoperability Communications Technical Assistance Program staff of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The joint powers agreement for the LA-RICS Authority has been finalized, and, to date, the County and 81 cities, which represent 98.4 percent of the County's total population, have joined as Authority members to develop the regional communications system.

Federal Grant Funding: The Department of Homeland Security administers three grant programs -- the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Grant, State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP), and Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP) -- which provide funding that may be used by state and local governments for public safety interoperable communications. The single most important interoperable communications funding source for both California and the County is UASI because all UASI funding is targeted to a limited number of high-risk urban areas. In contrast, SHSGP and IECGP grants are allocated to all states and have small state minimum requirements that reduce the amount of funding provided to California. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2008, the Los Angeles area's \$70.4 million UASI allocation was more than triple the size of its \$23.3 million SHSGP allocation. The

IECGP was not funded in FY 2008, and the County will receive relatively little IECGP funding in FY 2009 because the State's total IECGP allocation is only \$6.1 million.

The County, City of Los Angeles, and other local jurisdictions have given high priority to the use of UASI and SHSGP funding for interoperable communications. Most recently, a total of \$37.1 million in FY 2008 funds were allocated for LA-RICS development and implementation, including \$30.3 million in UASI funding -- an amount that is \$7 million more than the County's entire FY 2008 SHSGP allocation.

To help finance the implementation of the greatly needed LA-RICS, the County, therefore, supports increasing UASI funding in FY 2010. We also urge that a portion of UASI funding be allocated to eligible urban areas with major unmet interoperable communications needs, such as Los Angeles. Under current policies, UASI funds are allocated based on DHS' assessment of the relative risk of terrorism and anticipated effectiveness of each area's strategy for using UASI funds. There is no special consideration given to the amount of funding needed by eligible urban areas to meet their interoperable communications needs even though the cost of meeting such needs can be substantial and vary greatly among urban areas.

The Los Angeles region faces far greater interoperable communications challenges due to its relatively large size (4,084 square miles); challenging topography, which includes mountainous terrain; and large number of law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical services agencies and first responders who must communicate with each other. Moreover, Los Angeles County not only has the most residents and first responders of any county, but also faces the greatest risk of being struck by a wide variety of natural and man-made disasters, ranging from earthquakes and wildfires to terrorist attacks and refinery explosions.

Status

The Obama Administration has not yet released its FY 2010 budget requests for individual programs, such as UASI and other homeland security grants. Congress also has not yet begun action on the FY 2010 Homeland Security Appropriations Bill.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT SHERIFF LEE BACA AT (323) 526-5000, OR FIRE CHIEF P. MICHAEL FREEMAN AT (323) 881-2401.

STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM REIMBURSEMENT

Position

The County supports full funding of the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to reimburse state and local criminal alien incarceration costs.

Background

State and local taxpayers should not have to pay for criminal justice costs resulting from the Federal government's inability to control illegal immigration. The 1994 Crime Act established the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) to reimburse previously incurred state and local costs of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. If total eligible state and local costs exceed available SCAAP funding, each jurisdiction is reimbursed on a pro rata basis.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2009, SCAAP is funded at \$400 million, far below SCAAP's annual authorization level of \$950 million. It also is well below the \$577 million in average annual SCAAP appropriations in FYs 1998 through 2002. Because total undocumented criminal alien incarceration costs nationwide have grown significantly since that time, state and local governments are reimbursed by SCAAP for an even smaller percentage of their total costs. The County's SCAAP reimbursement has fallen from a high of \$34 million in FY 2002 to \$14.1 million in FY 2008, which is far short of the County's estimated \$100 million in annual undocumented criminal alien jail costs.

Inadequate SCAAP funding has resulted in an unfair shift in costs to state and local governments, especially in California, where the State currently faces unprecedented high budget shortfalls. Every dollar of incarceration costs not reimbursed by SCAAP adds a dollar to State and local budget shortfalls that must be offset by reductions in other essential services. No State has been hurt more by inadequate SCAAP funding than California. State and county governments in California receive nearly 40 percent of total SCAAP funding because they incur nearly 40 percent of total undocumented criminal alien incarceration costs.

The County urges that SCAAP be fully funded at its authorized level of \$950 million in FY 2010. If SCAAP were funded at \$950 million, the County would receive an estimated \$35 million in SCAAP reimbursement -- nearly four times more than the County's \$8.9 million formula grant from the \$2 billion in Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) funding, for criminal justice activities, included in the recently enacted economic stimulus bill. The huge disparity between the County's percentage share of total SCAAP and JAG funding reflects how the County has been far more affected by criminal alien incarceration costs than most state and local governments. It also illustrates why SCAAP is such a high Federal funding priority for the County.

Status

The Obama Administration has not yet released its FY 2010 budget requests for individual programs, such as SCAAP. Congress also has not yet begun action on the FY 2010 Commerce-Justice-Science Appropriations Bill, which would fund SCAAP and other Department of Justice programs.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT SHERIFF LEE BACA AT (323) 526-5000.

ECONOMIC STIMULUS – IMPACT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Enactment of the Federal economic stimulus package, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), which provides a significant infusion of increased one-time Federal funding for state and local governments and individuals and families hurt by the recession, has been very beneficial to the County of Los Angeles.

County Impact

California has been facing State budget shortfalls of an unprecedented size in the midst of a deep recession, which has hit the State harder than the rest of the country. The State's unemployment rate of 11.2 percent is far higher than the national average of 8.5 percent, and Los Angeles County's unemployment rate of 11.4 percent is even higher. In February 2009, the County alone had 4 percent (548,000) of all unemployed persons in the nation. Only California and six other states had a larger number of unemployed than the County.

The ARRA's full fiscal impact on the County will not be known for some time. This is because the County will receive most of its ARRA revenue through entitlement programs, such as Medicaid and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), for which the County's annual revenues are affected by future changes in caseloads and costs and by State budget and policy decisions. Moreover, most discretionary funding that the County is eligible to receive will be awarded either through direct Federal competitive grants or indirectly by the State, which has broad discretion over the allocation and use of funds.

Medicaid

The greatest positive fiscal impact on the County, by far, will come from the temporary increase in the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), the Federal match rate for Medicaid assistance costs, from October 1, 2008 through December 31, 2010. The increase in California's FMAP from 50 percent to 61.59 percent will reduce the County's Medicaid costs by an estimated \$475.6 million. Language in the bill requires the State to use part of its increased Medicaid revenue to reimburse counties in proportion to their respective share of total non-Federal costs.

The County estimates receipt of \$11.3 million in increased Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) payments from the bill's 2.5 percent increase in state DSH allotments in Fiscal Years (FYs) 2009 and 2010. The increased Medicaid revenue will help reduce the County's budget shortfalls for health, mental health, and In-Home Supportive Services programs that are funded, in part, by Medicaid.

Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance

The ARRA also provides a temporary across-the-board 6.2 percentage point increase in the FMAP for Title IV-E foster care maintenance and adoption assistance payments. The State and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) currently are negotiating increases in the County's annual Title IV-E allotments, which are capped under an existing Title IV-E waiver, to reflect the increase in California's FMAP to 56.2 percent from the 50 percent that was assumed when the annual allotments originally were determined. The County's Title IV-E costs would be reduced by an estimated \$32 million if HHS uses the methodology for applying the FMAP increase supported by the County and the State.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Emergency Contingency Fund

Next to the temporary FMAP increase, the County should receive the most Federal revenue from the ARRA's Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Emergency Contingency Fund (ECF), which is targeted at states, such as California, which have increased TANF funding needs due to the recession. In FYs 2009 and 2010, the State will be eligible to receive quarterly grants equal to 80 percent of increased quarterly expenditures for basic assistance, subsidized employment, and non-recurrent short term benefits under TANF (CalWORKs). The County wants to use ECF funds for new initiatives to place up to 10,000 unemployed residents into temporary subsidized jobs and expand CalWORKs eligibility to unemployed persons whose countable incomes or assets are too high to qualify under current State law. We are asking that the State equitably allocate ECF funds to counties in proportion to their share of increased expenditures eligible for 80 percent ECF funding, and also are developing proposals to expand CalWORKs eligibility.

Other States and Local Grants

The Federal government has moved quickly to announce ARRA formula grant allotments for programs in which the County receives direct funding and state block grants in which the County is eligible to receive mandatory pass-through or discretionary funding from the State. Our largest direct allotment is \$15.4 million from the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG), and largest mandatory pass-through allotment will be \$33.7 million in Workforce Investment Act funding. The County has also received \$44.6 million from California's \$2.57 billion highway infrastructure allotment. This represents only 1.74 percent of the State's total funding and only 0.17 percent of the \$26.66 billion in highway funding allocated to all states. The State has not yet announced how it would allocate other ARRA block grant funding, such as the State Energy Program, over which it has discretion. County departments have begun planning how they will use their formula grant allocations.

The County is eligible to receive nearly \$12.2 million for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities through the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG). We plan to use ESG funds to develop rapid re-housing programs; expand housing assistance for

families and individuals who do not meet income qualifications for existing programs; and provide case management and supportive services to assist people with housing stability and placement. Additionally, ESG funds will be used to enhance data collection and evaluation.

County Implementation

The County also has been monitoring both Federal and State ARRA websites for competitive grant opportunities, and County departments have begun to prepare and submit competitive grant applications. Most notably, the Sheriff's Department recently submitted an application requesting funds to hire 354 police officers under the bill's COPS Hiring Recovery Program. The County prefers formula grants over competitive grants because these grants are faster to implement, and provide greater local discretion to meet locally determined needs and priorities. In addition, potential competitive grant funding typically is too small to serve the entire County and is awarded in amounts that are small relative to the County's population size, which is larger than all but eight states.

The County is developing an intranet website on the ARRA to post updated information for County departments as well as an internet website to inform County residents, businesses, and other entities on the County's implementation of the ARRA. In addition, there are internal task forces and teams addressing not only the pursuit of ARRA funding, but also planning for the use, accounting, monitoring, and reporting of the funds received by the County.

Remedies for the Future

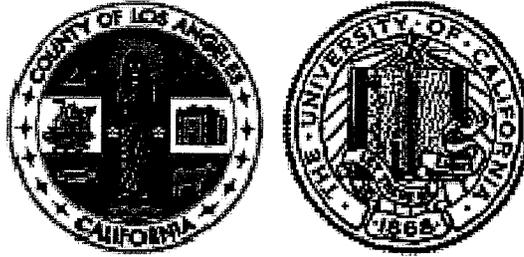
From our experience with the stimulus legislation to date, we have identified that funding was not included for important County shovel ready capital projects, which would have supported employment opportunities, and that many of the existing Federal formulas disadvantage California and the County.

- The County supports Federal stimulus funding for capital projects. When the Federal stimulus debate began, the County assembled, amongst other projects, capital projects that were shovel ready. This included hospitals, parks and justice facilities. The County has a total of 95 projects with a value of approximately \$920 million that are shovel ready; and of this total, 85 projects with a value of \$140 million would be ready to break ground within 120 days. We were disappointed when the final version of ARRA provided relatively little funding for shovel ready projects.
- The County also supports the more equitable allocation of highway and other surface transportation funding. California literally is a donor state which receives less funding from the Highway Trust Fund than it pays in Federal fuel taxes into the Fund. The County received only 0.17 percent of ARRA's total highway formula grant funding because those funds were allocated using existing funding formulas, which

not only disadvantaged California, but also populous urban areas, such as the County, within the State. As a result, 51 highway and other transportation projects totaling \$114.2 million in the County will go unfunded. Therefore, while increased Federal transportation funding is important, it is even more important that available Federal funding be equitably allocated in the future.

- The County supports revising Federal funding formulas, especially the methodology used to determine each state's FMAP, to make them more equitable for California. California is a major "donor" state, which contributes far more in Federal taxes than it receives in Federal spending. A major contributing factor to this imbalance is the inequitable allocation of Federal funds, which has been highlighted in the ARRA under which most funding is allocated using existing grant formulas. The greatest inequity for California is the State's relatively low FMAP -- the Federal match rate for Medicaid and Title IV-E foster care and adoption assistance payments, which together account for over one-half of total Federal funding to all states. The ARRA temporarily increased California's Medicaid FMAP from the statutory minimum of 50 percent to 61.59 percent, which is still lower than the FMAPs that 24 states and the District of Columbia would have received in FY 2009 without the ARRA. This means that California would receive billions of dollars more Medicaid and IV-E funding on an ongoing basis if the State's FMAP were the same as that of the average state. California's FMAP is lower than the vast majority of states due to its relatively high per capita income -- a factor that does not take into account the State's relatively high percentage of uninsured and poor residents.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PLEASE CONTACT CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER WILLIAM T FUJIOKA AT (213) 974-1101.



**JOINT CONCEPT PAPER TO OPEN
MARTIN LUTHER KING (MLK), JR. HOSPITAL**

BY

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

AND

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

March 2009

OBJECTIVE

To re-open and sustain a high-quality, financially-stable community hospital, with an emergency department, for the residents of South Los Angeles.

BACKGROUND

Since the closure of MLK-Harbor Hospital in August 2007, the County has been working on developing options to provide hospital services at the MLK site. In Spring 2008, at the direction of the Board of Supervisors, the County approached the University of California (UC) to assist in this effort. Together, the parties developed a set of common principles to guide their discussions. These included recognition that the re-opened hospital would (i) serve as a safety-net provider treating a high volume of Medi-Cal and uninsured patients, (ii) be tightly integrated with the County's existing network of specialty and primary care ambulatory clinics, and (iii) optimize public and private resources to fund care.

HOSPITAL MODEL

In an effort to further these guiding principles, the County and UC – with the involvement of Governor Schwarzenegger's Office – are considering formation of a new non-profit entity to re-open MLK hospital. The County and UC would create a wholly independent, non-profit 501(c)(3) entity to operate a hospital at the MLK site. The non-profit entity would have a governing board composed of members selected by both the County and the UC. The members would not be current County or UC employees but would have at least ten years of demonstrated, high-level management experience in health, business, or law.

LA COUNTY/UC JOINT CONCEPT PAPER

Page 2

The non-profit entity would hold the hospital license and would operate in the facilities at the MLK site under a long term lease agreement with the County.

Staff at the new hospital would be hired by the non-profit, but would not be County or UC employees. It is anticipated the workforce would operate under collective bargaining.

SERVICE CONFIGURATION

At full operation, the hospital would have 120 licensed beds with an estimated average daily census of 108. The bed breakdown is 92 medical/surgical beds, 10 routine OB beds with nursery services, 12 medical/ surgical ICU beds, and 6 coronary ICU beds

The hospital's Emergency Department would provide an estimated 30,000 annual visits and an additional 10,000 annual outpatient service visits, including follow-up care and outpatient surgeries.

As envisioned, UC would enter into a contractual agreement with the new non-profit entity to establish standards pertaining to quality assurance and the provision of physician services. Through these arrangements, UC would have a direct and substantial role in assuring that high quality standards for patient care are established and maintained. UC would also lead efforts to re-establish training programs at the facility.

Services provided at the hospital site, including ancillary services (lab, radiology, etc.), would be tightly integrated into the overall service network in the County Service Planning Area (SPA) 6 and coordinated with services provided by the County at the Multi-Service Ambulatory Care Center (MLK MACC) on the hospital's campus, and Hubert H. Humphrey Comprehensive Care Center (Humphrey CHC) located nearby. A comprehensive information technology program would be developed to manage patient care services.

FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

The hospital services would be located in the new seismically-compliant patient tower at the MLK site. Reopening the existing hospital building is not contemplated because of significant seismic retrofit requirements and related costs. The County would make substantial capital investments to build out the patient tower, and construct a MACC and ancillary services building which would include an emergency department.

FINANCING

One-time and ongoing funding from the County combined with Medi-Cal reimbursements will be the principal financing mechanisms for the hospital. UC would not provide start-up or ongoing financial support for the new hospital.

KEY IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

Once additional details are agreed upon, the foregoing plan must be reviewed and approved by The County Board of Supervisors and UC Board of Regents. Moreover, the County and UC will work with the Governor's Office, the California Health and Human Services Agency, and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to secure the legislative, regulatory, and other programmatic support necessary to this effort. The County and UC will work to include community input in the key implementation steps. If these efforts are successful, inpatient services could commence in late 2012.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY WORKFORCE STIMULUS PLAN

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Stimulus funding creates a window of opportunity to provide subsidized employment and job training for Greater Avenues for Independence (GAIN) participants, as well as other unemployed individuals.

The goal of the Los Angeles County Workforce Stimulus Plan is to place 10,000 participants in subsidized employment and/or job training slots in the public, private, and non-profit sectors.

Our Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) anticipates receiving \$159 million in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Emergency Contingency Funds (ECF) for subsidized employment in Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-10. DPSS will expand their existing Transitional Subsidized Employment (TSE) and Work Study in Public Agencies (WSPA) programs.

In addition, the Department of Community and Senior Services (CSS) is anticipating receipt of an estimated \$33.6 million in Workforce Investment Act (WIA) funds for youth, adult, and dislocated workers. We will coordinate work experience opportunities for 5,000 youth and 1,500-1,800 adults and dislocated workers will receive employment and job training services under these grants.

It is worth noting, that the Los Angeles County Workforce Investment Board (WIB) is requiring that 70 percent of all participants enrolled in WIA services be low-income or recipients of public assistance. This priority of service will increase the enrollment of foster youth, probation youth, adults, GAIN, and General Relief clients. In addition, there will be a five percent requirement to serve Veterans and Mature Workers.

The work of identifying 10,000 jobs and/or job training opportunities throughout the County has been and will continue to be a broad-based, collaborative effort involving multiple stakeholders comprised of County departments, private and non-profit sector alliances, institutions of higher education, and the WIB.

The County of Los Angeles has an unprecedented opportunity to provide individuals with meaningful work and job training experiences. It is our intent to offer these services in the most efficient and effective manner.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please let me know, or your staff may contact Miguel Santana at (213) 974-4530, or via e-mail at msantana@ceo.lacounty.gov.

County of Los Angeles
ARRA Competitive Grant Applications

CAPITAL PROJECTS

Army Corp of Engineers - Watershed Projects
Fire Station Construction and Upgrades
National Surface Transportation Grants
Federal Aid Secondary Program
Transportation Enhancement Activities
Airport Improvement Projects

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Healthcare Information Technology (HIT) and Electronic Records.
Broadband Initiatives
Health Professions Workforce Grants - Recruit/Retain Primary Care Clinicians
Prevention and Wellness Fund - Immunization and Wellness

ENVIRONMENTAL & RENEWABLES

Clean Diesel Grants
Clean Cities Renewable Fuel
Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant
State Energy Program (SEP)
Weatherization Assistance Program

SOCIAL SERVICES

Neighborhood Stabilization Program
Economic Development Assistance Programs
Workforce Investment Act - Dislocated Worker National Reserve Grants
National Endowment for the Arts
Worker Training and Placement in High Growth and Emerging Industry Sectors

PUBLIC SAFETY

DOJ Byrne Justice Assistance Grants
DOJ 2009 ARRA COPS Recovery Program
DOJ, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention
DOJ Byrne Competitive Grants
FEMA, Local Responder Assistance

SOCIAL SERVICES

Public Housing Capital Fund
Byrne Juvenile Justice Grant
Neighborhood Stabilization Program
Prevention and Wellness Fund
WIA Competitive Reserve Grants