

**Summary of Changes and
Redline Version of 2023-24 Legislative Program**

This document is a redline version of the 2023-24 Legislative Program, and shows all changes made within the document from the Board's previously adopted Legislative Program. A summary of major changes is included below.

PAGE #	SUMMARY OF CHANGE(S)
LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM	
11-19	COVID-19 Pandemic Disparate Impacts Legislative Advocacy Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rewritten: The section has been summarized and relevant remaining COVID-19 priorities have been incorporated elsewhere in the document.
20-23	Monterey County 2023 Legislative Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Summary of 2023 legislative priorities. These will become part of the agenda for the Board's 2023 Legislative Workshop.
24-27	Strategic Collaboration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Added CSAC, RCRC and NACo legislative and policy priorities for 2023.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
28	General <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support for student debt relief.
29-31	Agriculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support for Farm Bill reauthorization ▪ REWRITTEN: Cannabis section
32-33	Arts & Culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support for libraries as community hubs, especially in disaster events.
33-34	Broadband & Telecommunications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ REWRITTEN: Broadband and Telecommunications section
34-35	Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Update on current situation in Monterey County. ▪ Add: Local Housing Trust Fund section.
37	Labor Force <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Information on workforce challenges.
38	Rising Fuel Costs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Language to address possible legislative proposals related to the Governor's special session on gas prices.
ADMINISTRATION	
41-42	Civil Rights & Civic Engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support for public bodies subject to the Brown Act to meet remotely and support for State funding to provide stipends for those elected/appointed to serve on local boards/commissions subject to the Brown Act. ▪ Add: Support for State funding to provide translation services. ▪ Add: Support for efforts to protect and defend marriage equality and reproductive freedoms.
42	The Ralph M. Brown Act <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support for expansion of the ability for remote Board participation at public meetings
42-43	Public Records Act

PAGE #	SUMMARY OF CHANGE(S)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support for easing the administrative burdens of complying with Public Record Act requests.
43	<p>Workers Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Oppose the expansion of workers' compensation presumptions and changes to individual elements of the overall system.

HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

46	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support America's Essential Hospitals (AEH) initiatives to support the public health safety net system. ▪ Add: Support California Association of Public Hospitals (CAPH) efforts to fix the Medicaid calculation to not penalize hospital systems in the DSH calculation. ▪ Add: Support CAPH efforts that support, reform, protect and improve the public health care system.
47	<p>Public Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Information on local staffing shortages.
47	<p>Healthy Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support policies that bolster healthy communities (i.e., built and social environments, climate change mitigation and resiliency, etc.)
47	<p>Healthcare for All</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support and expand efforts to address access to healthcare for all.
48-49	<p>Public health, Health Care Coverage, Access & Integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support for universal health insurance. ▪ Add: Support CalAIM implementation.
50	<p>Behavioral Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support for behavioral health funding and CARE Act funding and implementation.
55	<p>Child Support Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support funding for local child support agencies.
56-57	<p>Homelessness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: State efforts to address homelessness. ▪ Add: Data on homelessness in Monterey County ▪ Add: Support reevaluation of funding formula allocations for homelessness.
59-60	<p>Honor Our Veterans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support the establishment of a pharmacy at the VA clinic in Marina. ▪ Add: Support efforts to honor and recognize County veterans
	INFRASTRUCTURE
62	<p>Resilient & Sustainable Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support for electric vehicle deployment and charging stations. ▪ Add: Support infrastructure improvements that address health and environmental concerns.
63	<p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Support revenue generation replacement to address long term decline in gas tax revenue associated with increased adoption of electric vehicles.
66	<p>Preserve and Enhance Water Supply</p>

PAGE #	SUMMARY OF CHANGE(S)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: California Water Supply Strategy
PUBLIC SAFETY	
70	Emergency Communications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Section on Emergency Communications ▪ Add: 988 system implementation.
70-71	FEMA Disaster Assistance Recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support efforts to improve the FEMA reimbursement process.
71-73	Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rewritten: Entire section. ▪ Add: Community Disaster Resilience Plan. ▪ Add: Reimagine public libraries as disaster hubs. ▪ Add: Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator.
74-75	Wildfires <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Community power resiliency section. ▪ New: Vegetation management section. ▪ Rewritten: Wildfire Insurance section.
75	Lithium-Ion Battery Storage System Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support safety regulations related to battery storage facilities.
75-76	County Control of Emergency Medical Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rewritten: entire section.
76	Juvenile Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support funding and policies that strengthen the juvenile justice system.
77	Adult Pretrial Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New: Support a state pretrial system.
79-80	Access to Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delete section
80-81	Offenders with Mental Health Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Add: Incompetent to Stand Trial

MONTEREY COUNTY LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM



2023-24

DRAFT for Consideration by the Board of Supervisors on January 10, 2023

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About Monterey County

The County of Monterey is located on the beautiful Pacific Coast of California, south of San Francisco and north of Los Angeles. The County is comprised of 3,771 square miles and includes twelve incorporated cities and sixteen unincorporated areas. The County seat and largest municipality is Salinas.

Demographics. In 2021 the U.S. Census Bureau listed the County's population at 437,325: 60% Hispanic, 28% White, 7% Asian, 3% Black, and 3% other. The County population is relatively young with a median age of 34.4. At 21.7%, Monterey County has the highest percent of noncitizens of any California County (*2020 Census Research by the Public Policy Institute of California*).

There are 209,045 registered voters in Monterey County (*as of 10/24/22*)

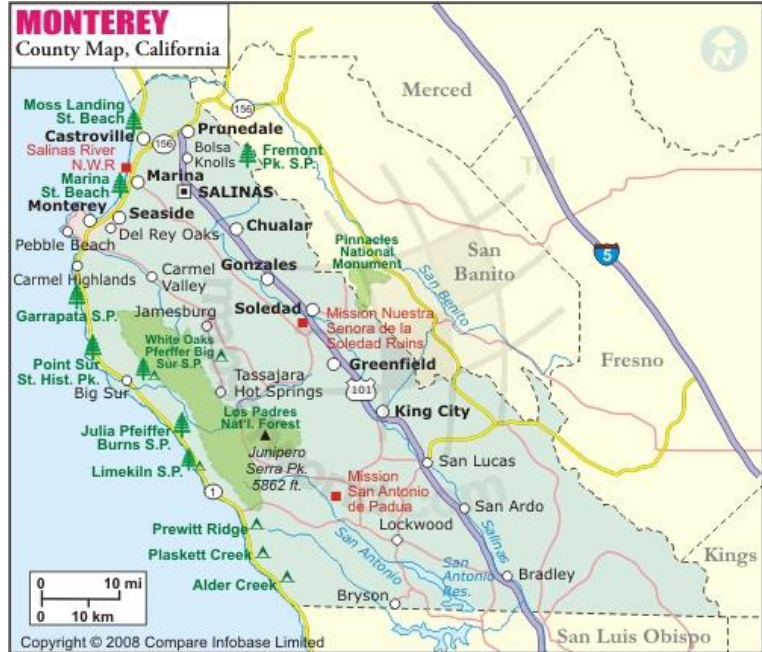
Labor Force. The California Employment Development Department lists the County labor force at 219,500, with 4% unemployment (September 2022 report). The County of Monterey is the largest employer with 5,737 full-time employees and a \$1.85 billion budget (Fiscal Year 2022-23).

Economy. Monterey County's economy is primarily based on agriculture in the Salinas Valley and tourism in the coastal regions. It is home to an extensive array of education, research, and military institutions. The health care, non-profit, and government sectors are also among the County's largest economic drivers.

Agriculture. Monterey County is one of the nation's top agricultural producers. Agriculture is the County's largest economic and employment sector generating \$11.7 billion annually and providing 63,921 jobs (*Economic Contributions of Monterey County Agriculture, 2018*). Unlike most agricultural crops across the United States that are machine harvested, the crops grown in Monterey County are dependent upon a highly skilled labor force. The vast majority of companies based in the County are family-owned and operated.

Hospitality. Monterey County has long been a tourist destination attracting 3.9 million overnight visitors annually and generating \$2.54 billion in spending which supports 21,500 jobs ([Monterey County Travel Impact Report 2021 - Monterey County Convention and Visitors Bureau](#)). With a worldwide reputation, visitors delight in destinations such as the Monterey Bay Aquarium, the National Steinbeck Center, 17-Mile Drive, Cannery Row, Fisherman's Wharf, Pinnacles National Park, and the Monterey Wine Country. Visitors enjoy a wide range of recreational activities and nearly 300 annual special events.

Higher Education & Research. The Monterey Bay region has a diverse concentration of higher education and research institutions. The area boasts nine institutions of higher learning, five wildlife and/or marine-related reserves, and seven government agencies, each one contributing to an extensive research environment. In addition, six language programs ranging from community college to graduate level are



available in the region, as are several graduate business programs, a law school, and a public policy institute. The County is also home to one of the greatest collections of foreign language assets in the world. In 2014, the Library of Congress approved a trademark for Monterey County as “*Language Capital of the World*®.” Together these institutions have operating budgets of \$1.7 billion, including more than \$410 million in research and grant funding annually. Approximately 14,000 faculty, staff and researchers are directly employed, and 79,000 students are enrolled annually ([Monterey Bay Economic Partnership](#)).

Military Institutions. Monterey County has a long and proud military history and through its direct and indirect effects touches all major industries in the private sector. The County is home to ten military missions, providing significant local economic benefits. In FY 2020, Monterey County had about 3,000 national security employees and received \$165.9 million in national security investment, generating about: \$3.7 billion in economic activity, 17,000 full-time equivalent jobs, \$527.9 million in local, state and federal tax revenue ([2021 California Statewide National Security Economic Impacts Study](#)). Per the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the veteran population in Monterey County was approximately 20,000 in FY 2021, providing a total VA benefit contribution of nearly \$25 million per year (*FY21 VA National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics*).

Legislative Program

Legislative Program

Monterey County maintains a long-standing and successful Legislative Program, ensuring that the interests of the County are well represented in Sacramento and Washington, D.C. The Program provides the County a voice in funding and policy decision-making in the state and national capitals and ensures that County leaders are fully apprised of evolving state and federal initiatives impacting the County and its residents. The Legislative Program is managed in accordance with a series of legislative principles and priorities which are designed in support of the Board of Supervisors' Strategic Initiatives. The Strategic Initiatives lay out a forward-looking vision for planning and management of County resources across programs to secure maximum return and benefit for County residents.

Board of Supervisors – Legislative Committee

The Board of Supervisors has a two-member Legislative Committee, staffed by the County Administrative Office – Intergovernmental & Legislative Affairs Division. The Committee meets regularly to review and make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors regarding legislative, budgetary, and regulatory issues that could impact Monterey County, and to direct the efforts of the Strategic Grant Services Program. On an annual basis, the Legislative Committee recommends a Legislative Program and Strategic Grant Services Program Work Plan to the Board of Supervisors. The Legislative Committee also directs the legislative activities of the Committee staff, County departments, and the County's state and federal legislative advocates and grant consultants.

Legislative Policies

The Board of Supervisors has adopted policies pertaining to the legislative activities of the Board, department heads, County staff, the County's state and federal legislative advocates, and County advisory boards and commissions. ([Policies Governing Legislative Activities rev.1/26/21](#))

Strategic Grant Services Program

The Board of Supervisors created the Strategic Grants Services Program to concentrate funding efforts on the County's highest priority needs, and projects which require a high level of collaboration among County departments and community partners. The Strategic Grant Services Program works in alignment with the Board of Supervisors' Strategic Initiatives and in close collaboration with the Legislative Program to advocate for maximum funding through competitive state and federal grant programs.

Community Priorities

In 2018, the Board of Supervisors hosted a community engagement process to identify local priorities. The process included telephone and online surveys as well as five community forums to understand how potential cannabis tax revenues could help meet community needs. The top funding priorities across the County were: 1) education (especially early education and preschool); 2) quality health and mental health services; 3) homeless services; 4) crime and violence prevention and reduction; and 5) affordable housing and displacement prevention. Additional concerns included preservation of existing services, equitable and culturally relevant programs, reparations and expungement, library funding, and animal shelter funding. These results were largely consistent with previous studies (e.g., Impact Monterey County). These community identified priorities have been used to help shape this Legislative Program.

COVID-19 Disparate Impacts Legislative Advocacy Priorities

In August 2020, the Board of Supervisors received the [COVID-19 PANDEMIC DISPARATE IMPACT REPORT: Strategies for Addressing the Disparate Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Communities of Color in Monterey County](#). The report identified the underlying conditions that have contributed to the racial disparities present in the data and statistics of those most impacted by the pandemic in Monterey County, and proposed strategies to address these disparate impacts. [Many of the legislative advocacy priorities detailed in the report are still relevant and have been incorporated into this Legislative Program.](#)

~~Even before the pandemic, Monterey County's Legislative Program focused on numerous legislative priorities in the areas of health, human services, economic development and public safety. The County has adopted a strategy of "Health in All Policies" as part of its efforts to eliminate social, racial, economic, and environmental inequities that impede the attainment and maintenance of good health, including health care access.~~

~~Since March 2020, Congress has enacted six major pieces of legislation in response to the COVID-19 pandemic that have authorized a total of \$4.6 trillion in spending and created a host of new federal programs to assist individuals, businesses, and state and local governments. Much of this assistance is targeted to communities that are suffering disproportionately from the negative health and economic effects caused by the pandemic. Through the CARES Act and American Rescue Plan Act, Monterey County has been allocated over \$128 million in COVID-19 relief funds for pandemic response programs and revenue replacement. The County has used much of this funding, in addition to over \$10 million in competitive grant funding awarded to the Monterey County Health Department, to support COVID-19 mitigation measures in racial and ethnic minority populations. Funding has been used to support the VIDA Project and expand COVID-19 vaccination, testing, and treatment for vulnerable populations; deliver needed preventive and primary health care services to those at higher risk for COVID-19; and expand health centers' operational capacity during the pandemic and beyond.~~

The COVID-19 pandemic has a disparate impact on communities of color, especially in low-income communities. The County's state legislative advocacy efforts have been focused on ensuring those impacts are addressed with equity and inclusion. There has been a very broad range of issues the County has advocated for at the State level, including, but not limited to: unvaccinated youth, emergency rental assistance, vaccine data and equity metrics, vaccine availability and locations, agriculture workers and impacts, Housing for the Harvest and Project Homekey, K-12 education, digital divide, economic impacts and recovery, elections and public access to government, PPE availability and disbursement, and several funding streams through the state budget process that are tied to recovery from the pandemic. While several of these issues have been addressed in some way by the Legislature and Administration, the work required to address and recover from the pandemic is far from complete.

The County will continue to work to secure resources, flexibility, and the workforce necessary to maintain local ongoing coronavirus response efforts, including outreach to underserved populations and collaboration with schools and businesses. This includes negotiating a sustainable state investment in local public health activities while obtaining short-term funding and/or statutory flexibility for urgent needs.

Increased State and Federal Support and Investment

Despite recent investments, counties cannot continue to meet the unprecedented demands in public health, emergency response, and other vital services without additional state and federal support. Declining local revenues, coupled with the increasing demands on county delivered safety net services makes our situation unsustainable, and puts the health and security of the public, especially communities of color, at risk.

State and Federal Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support additional direct fiscal relief to counties. ▪—Support maximum flexibility in the usage of federal funds allocated to counties to mitigate direct and indirect COVID-19 costs, revenue losses, and temporary expansion of benefits.
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Health

Access to quality healthcare is a fundamental human right. Communities of color have higher rates of underlying health conditions (e.g., diabetes, heart disease, lung disease, etc.) linked to more severe cases of COVID-19. Communities of color also often have less access to quality health care and are disproportionately represented in essential frontline jobs that cannot be done from home, increasing their exposure to the virus.

Health Care for All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support, deepen, and expand efforts to create equity and eliminate racial disparities by expanding access to health care through community access supports, universal coverage and other steps to improve the access to quality and affordability of health care (e.g., Medi-Cal expansion to undocumented adults and seniors). ▪—Support efforts to ensure employers help H-2A Temporary Agricultural Workers apply for health insurance through Covered California. ▪—Support policies and funding that preserve and expand primary prevention, essential public health functions, and that foster social/racial equity in the areas of community health, health care access (including telehealth), education, and disease prevention.
Public Health Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support increased ongoing (not one-time) funding for public health departments to conduct essential activities including testing, case investigation, contact tracing, surveillance, epidemiology, infection control, mitigation, communications, and other preparedness and response measures. ▪—Support efforts and funding to enhance public health workforce staffing, infrastructure, and capacity.
Testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support increased funding to test individuals that are not connected to a primary health care provider to minimize access barriers for underserved communities and increase capacity to support outbreaks in congregate living settings. ▪—Support increasing production of testing supplies to increase the supply of testing kits for health care facility-based testing services. ▪—Support funding to deploy testing resources based on the needs of impacted communities. ▪—Support reimbursement for the full cost of specimen collection and testing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support efforts to streamline the process to utilize presumptive eligibility for Medi-Cal for testing purposes.
Case Investigation and Contact Tracing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support funding to develop and maintain electronic data collection and reporting systems.
Surveillance, Epidemiology, Infection Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Expand shared data collection and improvement of reporting standards for workplace infections ▪—Support efforts for state Health and Human Service Agency to alter the Confidential Morbidity Report form to produce more consistent occupation data (currently a write-in response).
Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support funding for public health preparedness training and exercises. ▪—Support policies that prioritize vaccine distribution through a health equity lens. ▪—Support policies that prioritize certain groups to gain access to medications and vaccines based on documented higher risk for serious illness and death. ▪—Support efforts to establish and maintain adequate distribution, storage, and administration of vaccines. ▪—Support efforts to establish and maintain adequate supply chains for personal protective equipment.
Public Health Laboratories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support increased funding and staff training for state and local public health laboratories.
Commercial Laboratories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support increased oversight and enforcement of commercial lab responsibilities to ensure compliance with state mandates, state and local health officer orders, and adherence to reporting requirements.
Alternative Housing Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support efforts to expand eligibility for alternate housing to adequately isolate infected or exposed populations to reduce virus transmission (e.g., hotels, emergency rental assistance, Housing for the Harvest program, etc.).
Isolation Housing Supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support expanded funding for income replacement and other types of isolation and quarantine supports.
Health Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support state level policy that documents be produced in the language of our California residents. ▪—Continue to request that the State provide pandemic related communications associated with public health, safety, or business guidance in both English and Spanish.
Access to Healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support changes to continue the ability for healthcare to provide services using virtual services. ▪—Support the expansion or continuation of elimination of cost sharing payments by insurers for plan members treated for COVID-19.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create an emergency health aid program to raise eligibility thresholds beyond Medi-Cal expansion levels and increase federal matching funds to help cover people who lost their jobs or remain uninsured during the pandemic. ▪ Expand testing and treatment (including clinical trials) to cover immigrants and temporary workers, including providing much needed funding for community health centers and removing barriers to permitting coverage under Emergency Medi-Cal. ▪ Expand Medi-Cal to include reimbursement for mild to moderate mental health needs related to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Worker Support and Protections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support creation of Workforce Safety Councils that build on partnerships between labor, government, and business to work with employers to implement safety protocols, develop and distribute educational materials, and support and fund Workforce Safety Officers to implement health orders and guidance.
Sick Leave and Family Care Protections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support policies that expand sick leave and family leave to support workers and their families regardless of immigration status or employment type (i.e., gig-workers). ▪ Support State and Federal policies that provide immediate cash assistance for families, such as young child tax credits, regardless of immigration status.

Public Assistance for Basic Needs

Safety net services are a critical element of community well-being that help struggling households survive and thrive.

Safety Net and Employment Support Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support funding for basic assistance to households who work in lower wage jobs, are underemployed, or are unemployed through CalFresh/Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program, childcare programs, Community Action programs and the CalWORKs/Temporary Assistance to Needy Family (TANF) programs. ▪ Support funding for programs that help prevent homelessness and rapidly secure housing (HUD Homeless Assistance, CalWORKs Housing Support, CalWORKs Family Stabilization, Housing Disability Advocacy Program). ▪ Support improvements to the CalWORKs/TANF program to modify work participation requirements to better match individual family needs and local economic circumstances and to recognize additional costs to communities as a result of ongoing funding stagnation. ▪ Support expansion of wage subsidy programs for households served by both CalFresh/SNAP and CalWORKs/TANF — these programs have proven to be effective local resources for promoting self-sufficiency and establishing a positive work history. ▪ Support the continuation of virtual interviews, self-attestation verifications, and other virtual means of submitting required documents for Medi-Cal, CalWORKs and CalWORKs employment services, CalFresh, and general assistance.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support efforts to increase CalFresh/SNAP, Medi-Cal, CalWORKs, CalWORKs employment services, and general assistance benefits, and eliminate eligibility barriers (e.g., residency and citizenship status, household size, income and property limits).
Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support funding for local food banks. ▪—Support funding to implement farmers markets in rural communities. ▪—Support funding for meal-delivery programs (e.g., Great Plates, Meals on Wheels, Congregate Meals for Seniors). ▪—Support policy changes to make Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards eligible for online use through web-based marketplaces such as Amazon Pantry and Walmart for food purchases.

Housing

Available and affordable housing is integral to the health and well-being of County residents and an important element for social/racial equity, environmental justice and economic development. Lack of housing or dense, multi-generational housing conditions make communities more susceptible to the spread of the virus.

Housing Stability/ Homeless Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support continued funding for the Housing for the Harvest Housing program that offers temporary hotel housing to agricultural workers who need to isolate due to COVID-19 positivity or exposure to protect their loved ones and coworkers by giving them a space to self-isolate. ▪—Support continued funding for Project Homekey to purchase hotels and establish permanent supportive housing for people experiencing chronic homelessness and are at risk of exposure to COVID-19. ▪—Support efforts to provide protections from eviction, foreclosure, and speculation. ▪—Support efforts to fund continued and expanded emergency rental and utility assistance programs. ▪—Support efforts to fund additional city and county emergency housing and ongoing operations. ▪—Support policies and funding to sustain and transition short term emergency COVID housing to long term housing use (travel trailers), and to fund ongoing operations. ▪—Support the continued provision of fair housing tenant/landlord services (e.g., CDBG Program). ▪—Support an increase in housing vouchers for transitional and permanent supportive housing and affordable housing. ▪—Support programs that allow for a variety of homeless housing types such as additional permanent, supportive, and shelter housing. ▪—Support the continuation of employer housing and food requirements under the H-2A Temporary Agricultural Worker program.
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<p>Affordable Housing Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support efforts to fund the planning and development of housing—especially affordable housing and affordable rental housing—for low-income residents and those with special needs (e.g., farmworkers, the disabled, and the homeless). ▪—Support efforts to streamline policies and processes that create barriers or delays to the development of affordable or special needs housing projects and incentivize providing more than the minimum inclusionary requirement (e.g., CEQA exemptions for farmworker housing projects). ▪—Support non-profit housing developments through additional/expanded tax credit programs. ▪—Support changes to the tax credit program to incentivize development of mixed income housing projects. ▪—Support regional approaches to affordable housing development which allow cities/counties to share in Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) credits. ▪—Support efforts to incentivize affordable housing development for migrant farmworkers and H-2A Temporary Agricultural Workers.
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Economic Development

Communities of color are over-represented in essential jobs that increase their exposure to the virus. High rates of poverty and low wages create greater risks of economic disruption.

<p>Individual Supports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support the continuation/reinstatement of increased unemployment benefits by the federal government—including extending benefits to undocumented workers. ▪—Support additional economic stimulus payments to individuals—including funding to undocumented residents (e.g. Disaster Relief Assistance for Immigrants). ▪—Support expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit to provide more relief to low-income Californians, including those that file taxes with Individual Tax Identification Numbers. ▪—Support funding and policies that protect workers through the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) and educational materials on how to prevent virus contraction and transmission. ▪—Support efforts to address the disparate impact of COVID-19 pandemic on women of color, exacerbating existing disparities and further undermining family economic stability and survival (including efforts to address childcare, loss of wage earnings due to COVID-19, wealth gap, and access to income supports). ▪—Support taxpayer hardship relief/assistance programs.
<p>Business Supports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support efforts aimed at supporting women and minority-owned businesses impacted by the pandemic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○—Small business grants, loans, and/or no-interest loans ○—Workforce development programs ○—Entrepreneurship programs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL) ○ Payroll Protection Program (PPP) ▪ Support efforts to establish an emergency loan program through the state's Small Business Disaster Relief Loan Guarantee Program. ▪ Support efforts to provide protections from eviction, foreclosure, and speculation for small businesses. ▪ Support taxpayer hardship relief/assistance programs.
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Protecting Youth and Families

The pandemic has added major stressors to children and families, especially in communities where there is a higher incidence of the virus. Economic challenges, school closures, and social isolation further add to the problem and place additional stress on family units.

<p>Protecting Youth and Families</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support efforts to expand eligibility for isolation spaces (e.g., hotels) for people experiencing domestic violence. ▪ Support efforts to protect youth at heightened risk for abuse and mistreatment. ▪ Support efforts to strengthen social programs and family resources to keep families connected to county support systems and services (e.g., mental health, child care).
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Childcare

Local economic recovery from the COVID-19 crisis hinges on the ability of many county residents, especially those who work in industries deemed essential, to access childcare so that they can return to work.

<p>Childcare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support improved access to safe, high-quality childcare. ▪ Support child care workforce retention and development.
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Language Access

Since the pandemic began there has been a lack of communications and guidance documents in languages other than English. It is essential that these written and verbal communications be provided in non-English languages for communities where English is not the primary language.

<p>Translation of Communications/ Guidance—and—Language Assistance Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to request that the State provide pandemic-related communications associated with public health, safety, or business guidance in both English and Spanish. ▪ Support policy changes to ensure all individuals have meaningful access to equitable language assistance services that affirm the right to communication in the language in which one feels most comfortable.
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Virtual Access

As a result of the need for social distancing during the pandemic, some requirements have temporarily been waived to allow access to County services by virtual means and to increase virtual participation in government. Making these changes permanent will increase the public's access to County government.

<p>Increased Internet and Virtual Access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support policy changes to permanently increase access to virtual connection, learning, and public participation opportunities. ▪—Support policy changes to continue public participation and access by the public of meetings governed by the Brown Act. ▪—Support policy changes which allow County services to be provided by virtual means.
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Broadband Expansion

A lack of internet access disproportionately affects some County residents because internet access is not available in their area or is unaffordable. Expansion of broadband services would benefit economic activities, access to healthcare (e.g.: telehealth); and education (e.g.: distance learning).

<p>Broadband Expansion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support efforts to secure funding for the expansion of broadband and cellular services to unserved and underserved areas of Monterey County (e.g., state universal broadband bond). ▪—Support investments in broadband affordability programs for low-income households. ▪—Support efforts to reform existing state programs to expand internet access, generate needed revenue, and make it easier for local governments to obtain funding to move local projects forward. ▪—Support efforts to regulate broadband/internet access as a utility by the Federal Communications Commission and California Public Utilities Commission.
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Education

Schools are facing significant challenges which disparately impact students of color. At the beginning of the pandemic nearly 7,000 students/families did not have access to the tools they need for distance learning (e.g., laptops or tablets), and over 10,000 students did not have internet access in their home because internet access is not available in their community or is unaffordable to their families.

<p>Internet Access and Technology Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support efforts that ensure quality distance learning through expanded broadband access and technology supports, especially in low-income, unserved and underserved communities.
<p>In-Person Learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support the safe transition to in-person learning through increased state funding for testing, rapid results, and appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for students and teachers. ▪—Support Whole Child, Whole Family school-based supports including integrated mental health care, school-based family support services and referrals, and after school programs.
<p>K-12 Vaccines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪—Support efforts to provide COVID-19 vaccines to eligible school children.

Monterey County 2023 Policy Priorities

Monterey County Veterans Home

One of the County's top priorities is the development of a Veterans Home in Monterey County to serve aged and disabled veterans, eligible spouses, domestic partners, and homeless veterans. There are over 50,000 veterans in Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and San Luis Obispo Counties alone. CalVet operates eight Veterans Homes in California, providing a range of services from independent living to skilled nursing and memory care. Four of the homes offer combined skilled nursing and memory care. The demand for these services far exceeds the current availability of beds, which has resulted in 2-5+ year wait times. The closest of Veterans Home is over two hours away from Monterey County. The County strongly believes that our Veterans should not have to leave their families, friends, and the community they call home to access these services.

The County intends to pursue State legislation to authorize the development of a State Veterans Home in Monterey County, potentially located on or near other Veterans' services at the former Fort Ord. The County will work with its state and federal delegations, CalVet, and the Veterans Administration to ensure the project meets regulatory requirements for financial assistance through CalVet and the VA's State Veterans Home Construction Grant Program, which can provide up to 65% of construction costs. If constructed, the facility would be available to all California veterans.

Key Objectives: Support efforts to establish a CalVet Veterans Home in Monterey County to serve the needs of our growing veterans' population and support the veteran's community's contributions to our local economy.

Homeless Funding Formulas

The County of Monterey is committed to efforts that address homelessness so that it is rare, brief, and non-recurring. Part of that commitment is fighting for resources to support the homelessness response network. However, federal and state funding formulas make that difficult to achieve when allocations rely on population, poverty, and the biennial Point in Time (PIT) census. This means communities who are actively reducing their PIT counts are inadvertently penalized when funding is reduced, and programs established to serve people experiencing homelessness are at risk of closure. Therefore, the County supports alternative funding formulas that reward communities who set and achieve their goals of reducing homelessness.

Key Objectives: Support efforts by State and Federal partners to identify a different means to assess community needs when allocating funds to address homelessness. While there is no simple way to decide how funding should be determined, at minimum other factors should be considered in determining allocations like cost of living, housing stock, area median income, fair market rate, and long-term stabilization of programs in communities that are successfully reducing homelessness.

Nacimiento and San Antonio Dam Safety/High Priority Capital Asset Management

Monterey County Water Resources Agency (MCWRA) owns and operates the Nacimiento and San Antonio Dams and Reservoirs which provide flood control, water supply, groundwater recharge, recreation, and other benefits. MCWRA's highest priority capital and maintenance projects, identified in the High Priority Capital Asset Management Program, have not been performed due to a lack of financial resources.

Completion of these projects will allow MCWRA to fully operate Nacimiento and San Antonio Dams, meet federal and state regulatory compliance including the rigorous requirements of the California Division of Dam Safety, and assure the safety of Monterey County residents.

Key Objectives: Secure funding for a set of subprojects for Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoir and Dam facilities to fulfill Federal and State regulatory requirements and provide flood protection and a sustainable water supply.

Interlake Tunnel and San Antonio Spillway Modification Project

MCWRA has done extensive early planning and design for the Interlake Tunnel Project between both Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs and for the potential raising of the spillway at San Antonio to increase water storage capacity. In 2016, the State of California provided a \$10 million grant for the Interlake Tunnel Project and MCWRA has an agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) for an additional \$17 million to install a Fish Exclusion System during the construction. In August 2020, early water projections for the Interlake Tunnel Project and Raised Spillway were estimated at 54,000 new acre feet of water and another 36,000-acre feet for conservation releases and groundwater recharge. Significant additional funding is needed to complete this project. It is important to note that Monterey County does not receive any imported water from state or federal projects and upwards of 95% of the water used comes from local groundwater supplies. Reservoir operations provide a buffer against drought conditions to Salinas Valley water users. The MCWRA has been able to make releases to provide groundwater recharge, despite very limited minimal inflows in the last two years. However, in 2021 operations were curtailed two months earlier than normal. Without significant inflows, there will be little opportunity for operations next season and in future years due to the current severe drought. It is therefore imperative to pursue State and/or Federal funding for this project to help ensure a sustainable water supply for the critically important Salinas Valley region for generations to come.

Key Objectives: Secure funding for a tunnel to connect existing facilities at Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs on the Central Coast of California will increase water storage capacity and achieve environmental and water conservation release efficiencies.

San Lucas Clean Drinking Water

San Lucas is a small, disadvantaged farming community located in unincorporated Monterey County approximately eight miles from King City. The community water system (approximately 100 connections) is owned and operated by the San Lucas County Water District. The San Lucas Water Supply Project would address ongoing water quality problems at the existing District water source which have occurred since 2006. The Project would construct a new pipeline to tie into the Cal Water system on the east side of King City and deliver water directly to the District water distribution tank. The pipeline is anticipated to be approximately 7.8 miles long and run along the eastern side of Highway 101 and the railroad line. Funding is needed for the project's design, environmental assessment, engineering, and construction work to provide a clean, long-term, reliable source of drinking water to meet the community's current and future needs.

Key Objectives: Secure funding for a long-term project that provides a reliable source of clean drinking water to the small, disadvantaged community of San Lucas.

Old Monterey County Jail

The Old Monterey County Jail located in Salinas, California, was built in 1931 in the Gothic Revival architectural style during the Art Deco period. It served as the County's primary jail until a new jail was completed in 1977. In 2004, the building was listed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places reflecting its architectural significance and for areas where Cesar Chavez was imprisoned during the 1970 Salinas Lettuce Boycott – raising national attention of farmworker working conditions. The 50th anniversary of this historic moment in labor and civil rights history took place in 2020. After extensive evaluation of multiple alternatives, the Board of Supervisors selected three preferred alternative redevelopment and/or rehabilitation projects. The County needs funding to implement a capital project and repurpose the historic jail and site. Most recently it has been considered as a potential site for a Family Justice Center which would provide wrap around services to victims of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and elder abuse.

Key Objectives: Support efforts to secure local, state and/or federal funding for a capital project to repurpose the Old Monterey County Jail.

Marina Health Clinic

The Monterey County Health Department (MCHD) Clinic at Marina (Marina Clinic) is located at 355 De Forest Road, Marina, California. The Marina Clinic is a 4-exam room, 1790 square foot facility and currently staffed by two (2) physicians and seven (7) support staff. The Marina Clinic provides comprehensive primary and preventive care and is the only full-time safety net clinic in the City of Marina. To better meet the needs of the city of Marina residents and surrounding areas, Monterey County needs to construct a new-10,000 square foot clinic with 12 exam rooms, and office space to deliver expanded general family practice, obstetrics and gynecology, and mental health integration services to better support the Medi-Cal and uninsured population in this community. A final site has not been selected for this project but there may be an opportunity to expand the facility at the existing location if funding is secured.

Key Objectives: Secure funding to construct a 10,000 square foot primary care clinic with expanded general family practice, pediatric, obstetrics/gynecology, dental, and mental health services for Medi-Cal and uninsured residents.

Immigration Reform / Farm Bill Reauthorization

Current immigration policies make it increasingly difficult to meet the workforce needs of the local agricultural industry that is highly dependent on an adequate supply of immigrant labor. The County is becoming increasingly concerned with labor shortages affecting the agricultural industry that threaten the economic vitality of the region. In California alone, the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates losses attributed to labor shortages has cost farmers millions of dollars per year as fruit and other crops are left to rot in the field because of a lack of farmworkers to bring in the harvest. The County believes the Farm Workforce Modernization Act strikes the right balance between the needs of workers and employers, as evidenced by the support it has garnered from over 300 agricultural groups, including the United Farm Workers and California Farm Bureau Federation.

The Farm Bill is a package of legislation passed roughly once every five years that has a tremendous impact on farming livelihoods, how food is grown, and what kinds of foods are grown. Covering programs ranging from crop insurance for farmers to healthy food access for low-income families, from beginning farmer

training to support for sustainable farming practices, the farm bill sets the stage for our food and farm systems. The current Farm Bill expires in September 2023. The County supports reauthorization of the Farm Bill to support the local agricultural industry, consumers, and for the natural environment. Taken together, these two policy proposals are critically important to the economic health of the Monterey County.

Key Objectives: Support reauthorization of the Farm Bill, including agricultural reforms that will improve health and protect the environment of all County residents through significantly strengthening federal nutrition programs, improving access to healthy food, promoting environmental stewardship and conservation, protecting our food supply, and robustly funding rural development initiatives based on best practices in coordination with local officials.

Support the Farm Workforce Modernization Act, which would establish a program for agricultural workers in the United States to earn legal status through continued agricultural employment and contribution to the U.S. agricultural economy; reform the H-2A program to provide more flexibility for employers, while ensuring critical protections for workers; and establish a nationwide E-Verify system through which agricultural employers would electronically verify the employment eligibility of their workers.

FEMA Reimbursements

The County of Monterey Office of Emergency Services continues to work with the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to recover costs related to emergency work for the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, 2020 Wildfires, and 2021 Winter Storms. Monterey County has experienced several major disaster events and is concerned that FEMA may reduce disaster related reimbursement funding and/or change the way disaster events qualify for reimbursement. The County has submitted millions of dollars in FEMA Public Assistance grant requests to recover costs related to the declared COVID-19 emergency as well as the declared wildfires of 2020. The amount of time for these grant applications to be reviewed by FEMA has been considerable. In some cases, the County has waited two years to recover approved and expended costs for its disaster response and recovery efforts.

Key Objectives: Support efforts to improve the FEMA Public Assistance Program and expedite the grant award process to ensure the County is reimbursed for eligible costs as quickly as possible. Support streamlining disaster debris removal programs to ensure equity and applicability to the needs of disaster victims.

Strategic Collaboration

In matters where legislative pursuits align or are consistent with the interests of Monterey County, support other agencies' efforts. Collaborate with neighboring cities, counties, and other agencies on large-scale projects and regional planning efforts. Maintain effective relationships with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC) and National Association of Counties (NACo).



California State Association of Counties (CSAC) Policy Priorities for 2023

Homelessness. Counties are at the forefront of responding to California's growing homelessness crisis. Although state and local governments have made significant investments in housing and homelessness programs over the last few years, California still lacks a comprehensive, holistic strategy that provides sustained funding and clear levels of responsibility for all levels of government. CSAC is embarking on a major policy initiative through the newly created Homelessness Policy Solutions Group to develop policy solutions that map out a comprehensive system to address homelessness. Working with guidance from the CSAC Homelessness Action Team and CSAC Board-adopted Homelessness Principles, CSAC will also continue our advocacy on policies that address the causes of homelessness, calling for ongoing and flexible funding for the ongoing costs associated with providing services to unhoused residents and those at risk of homelessness, and prioritizing the development of an adequate housing continuum accessible to all Californians.

CalAIM Implementation. California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) is a multi-year initiative to enhance care coordination and improve health outcomes through state and federal proposals to simplify the Medi-Cal program. CalAIM has significant implications for many county health and human services functions, including behavioral health services, social services eligibility, county public hospitals, and cross-sector initiatives for foster youth and those who are homeless or justice-involved. CSAC will continue to focus on the federal, state, and local finance implications, as well as the impacts on county operations, programs, and the people served. Additionally, CSAC will continue to advocate for prioritization and funding of counties to provide services that leverage counties' existing expertise, and for the state to consult with counties in formulating and implementing all changes of this initiative.

Behavioral Health. The state is making significant investments in behavioral health housing, children's behavioral health services, and CalAIM. To successfully harness these investments to make transformative change requires addressing underlying county mental health plan funding shortfalls, and the expanding set of roles and responsibilities on these agencies continues to create challenges for successful progress. CSAC will advocate for behavioral health workforce assistance and adequate, sustained funding to match new services and administration expectations.

Workforce Challenges. Counties are facing significant workforce challenges, even as California has regained most of the nonfarm jobs lost due to the COVID-19 pandemic. While the workforce challenges are particularly acute for county health and human services and public safety agencies, nearly all county departments face recruitment and retention challenges. CSAC will engage on opportunities for increased investments to support the county workforce, as well as policies that can help counties more effectively recruit, hire, and retain qualified and talented workers.

Drought. As California continues to experience extreme drought, the need for state and federal investments has become more important than ever. CSAC will support counties through advocacy for

diversified regional water investments, continued watershed restoration and improved management of local water supplies. CSAC will emphasize core county roles including groundwater management, dry well monitoring and support, and water projects with co-benefits. This includes dam retrofits, flood and water-recharge investments, and support for low-income communities. CSAC will support efforts to bring options to areas with lower water availability through funding and actions with state agencies.

Wildfire. Hand in hand with drought comes extreme fire. CSAC will continue efforts to reduce wildfire risk through active participation in partnerships such as the Forest Management Task Force and land stewardship actions. CSAC will support efforts to increase prescribed burning with best available practices, appropriate insurance risk, and training. In addition, it is critical to invest in programs that have co-benefits of reduced community wildfire risk and watershed conservation, advocate for regional wildfire and watershed program actions, community wildfire insurance, and wildland fire risk reduction through public and private working lands.

Cannabis. Throughout 2022, CSAC worked to update the County Platform to better reflect the everchanging world of cannabis. CSAC will use the newly approved language to further our advocacy. The state must invest in resources to combat illegal cannabis and give counties the tools to ensure that they are able to appropriately address the fallout from unlicensed activity. However, cannabis is a major economic driver for many counties and CSAC's advocacy will go beyond enforcement to support the licensed market in new and creative ways.

Easing Administration of the Public Records Act (PRA). Counties and other local governments have faced an enormous increase in the number and size of PRA requests over the past few years. The intensive work required to review records and redact the material that is exempt or prohibited from disclosure has grown exponentially. Further compounding this problem is that counties must make tough judgment calls on whether to release some records, especially when doing so is specifically prohibited, for example because doing so would violate privacy laws or employee confidentiality. Counties have also seen an increase in vexatious litigants using the PRA to grind government work to a halt. CSAC will develop proposals that seek to reduce the impact of these growing issues.

Available, Accessible & Affordable Housing. The need for increased production of permanent housing in the state continues to be an issue of great importance. Addressing California's housing production challenges is also now broadly recognized as an important component of the state's efforts to address the rising rates of homeless and housing vulnerable families and individuals. In recent years, the state has created a variety of programs and allocated funding to improve the housing availability and affordability. Unfortunately, many of these programs often have narrow eligibility standards and cumbersome administrative processes for counties to access and administer. CSAC will continue efforts to find reasonable modifications to these programs that address local needs, as well as additional resources to assist counties in their efforts to address the housing challenges they face.

Protecting Local Revenues. The Legislature, for a variety of reasons, has for the past few years been reexamining some aspects of who should bear the costs of funding government. CSAC will advocate for decisions about local revenues to be made by local agencies, not the state, and will oppose legislation that would reallocate revenues away from counties or would reduce county revenues.

CARE Court Funding/Implementation. SB 1338, the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, includes a requirement that the state consult with county stakeholders in developing a state allocation to counties to implement the CARE Act process. CSAC will advocate to secure adequate, flexible, and sustained funding across all impacted local agencies to support counties' efforts in this new statewide

initiative. Additionally, CSAC will advocate for any necessary changes related to implementation as planning efforts progress for all counties.

Aging Programs. As implementation of California’s Master Plan for Aging moves forward, CSAC will continue to engage directly on opportunities to strengthen and enhance services for older adults. One key area of focus remains the local leadership structure for aging services. The state’s newly formed CA 2030 Steering Committee includes two CSAC representatives, and is charged with examining local governance, geography, funding formulas, core services, and performance measures. CSAC will advocate for county priorities throughout this process and engage on other aging initiatives, legislation, and budget investments to help better serve the growing and more diverse aging population in our state.

Broadband Implementation. CSAC will continue to focus its advocacy on successful implementation of historic state investments in broadband, to ensure Californians across the state can access, adopt, and meaningfully use broadband service.

Juvenile Justice Realignment. Implementing juvenile justice realignment will remain a priority for years to come. Ongoing funding will be critical for the outcome of our youth and overall county success. This includes building off the \$100 million secured in last year’s budget to address treatment and secure residential capacity, as well as modernizing county-operated juvenile facilities with an emphasis on creating environments that support trauma-informed care, restorative justice, and rehabilitative programming. CSAC will continue advocating for funding, so counties are able to implement infrastructure plans that meet the short-term and long-term, individualized needs of youth. Further, CSAC will remain involved with efforts of the County Probation Consortium, designed to tackle the most complex challenges of the realigned population through direct inter-county collaboration.

Federal Priorities

Resilience. Counties continue to prepare for and respond to increasing numbers of extreme weather events and natural disasters. CSAC will continue to work with federal agencies to implement key programs under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the Inflation Reduction Act, and to work closely with the California congressional delegation to pursue additional investments and reforms to various disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response programs.

Housing and Homelessness. California’s affordable housing and homelessness crises continue to impact counties statewide. CSAC will continue to work with key members of the California congressional delegation, several of whom have championed a series of association-supported housing and homelessness initiatives. CSAC also will work to protect and enhance funding for key housing and homelessness programs administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Protecting and Strengthening the Social Safety Net. Entitlement reform and potential discretionary budget cuts are expected to be hot-button issues during the 2023 legislative session and beyond. As lawmakers consider the possibility of a wide-ranging budget and debt-ceiling package, CSAC will work with allies to protect key county-administered safety net programs.

Rural Development and Public Lands. With the current farm bill set to expire at the end of fiscal year 2023, Congress will focus on reauthorizing the law. CSAC will advocate for a robust rural development title and will seek to maintain and expand funding and eligibility for key nutrition programs, including SNAP/CalFresh. In addition, and as Congress considers modifying federal forest management policy, CSAC will support efforts to enhance wildfire protection, preparedness, and forest resiliency. Finally, CSAC will advocate for a long-term reauthorization of both the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program and the Secure Rural Schools program, including support for the National Center for Public Lands Counties.



[Rural County Representatives of California \(RCRC\)](#) **[2023-24 Policy Principles](#)**

The RCRC Board of Directors regularly adopts a set of Policy Principles that guide legislative and regulatory advocacy efforts for the organization. These Policy Principles guide the organization's priorities on broad categories and specific issues and allow RCRC staff to take formal positions on individual pieces of legislation and regulatory proposals each year. A link to the full document can be found here: [RCRC 2023-24 Policy Principles](#). Per RCRC staff, some of the major policy issues the organization expects to focus on in 2023 include:

- [Continued engagement on energy issues.](#)
- [Work on interstate agreements involving cannabis.](#)
- [Vigilance on water rights and water supply reliability.](#)
- [CARE Court implementation.](#)
- [Ensuring disbursement of broadband funding.](#)
- [Land Use planning as it relates to housing, homelessness, and building in the wildland urban interface \(WUI\).](#)
- [Forest stewardship, including vegetation management.](#)



[National Association of Counties \(NACo\)](#) **[2023 Policy Priorities](#)**

The American County Platform is NACo's permanent policy document, which is updated each year at the annual meeting. It's divided into substantive policy areas covered by ten policy steering committees; the platform reflects the philosophy and broad objectives of NACo's membership. Additionally, NACo sets forth policy priorities on an annual basis. For 2023, the NACo Policy Priorities include:

- [Counties play an instrumental role in the overall public administration and governance of federal, state, and local policies, programs, and services.](#)
- [Restore the Balance of Federalism and Optimize Intergovernmental Partnerships](#)
- [Seize Legislative Opportunities to Improve the Implementation of the American Rescue Plan Act's Fiscal Recovery Funds](#)
- [Successful Implementation of the County-Related Provisions of Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, Inflation Reduction Act & the CHIPS and Science Act](#)
- [Promote Health Equity by Reforming the Medicaid Inmate Exclusion Policy, Passage of Mental Health, Substance Use Treatment Legislation, and Consideration of Other Criminal Justice Reforms](#)
- [Secure the Inclusion of County Priorities in 2023 Farm Bill Reauthorization](#)
- [Boost Advanced Broadband Deployment and Accessibility While Preserving Local Decision-Making](#)
- [Support Full Funding for Payments In Lieu of Taxes \(PILT\) and the Secure Rural Schools \(SRS\) Program](#)
- [Promote County Priorities and Local Decision-Making in Future U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(EPA\) and Other Federal Rulemaking](#)
- [Maintain Election Integrity and Strengthen Election Worker Safety](#)
- [Enhance Community Resilience through Regional and Local Disaster Preparedness](#)
- [Promote Workforce and Housing Opportunities and Supportive Services for County Residents to Support Economic Recovery](#)

Economic Development

Legislative Principles – Economic Development

General

Support the County's ability to enhance the quality of life, well-being, prosperity, health, safety, livelihood, art, libraries, culture, recreation, housing, and education (e.g., early childhood development, cradle to career initiative) of Monterey County residents. Support policies and programs that protect consumers. Advocate for resources and policies that help families achieve self-sufficiency (i.e., by providing critical support services such as child care, providing student debt relief, etc.). Child care plays a key role in the ability for parents to return to the workforce and/or retrain for the current labor market demands. Support job training, and public or private efforts, to stabilize and enhance jobs and economic growth. Support efforts to protect communities of color who are over-represented in essential jobs that increase their exposure to communicable diseases. Support efforts to address high rates of poverty and low wages which create greater risks of economic disruption. Support policies and programs that promote health, equity, and neighborhood sustainability, safeguard the preservation of prime agricultural lands and natural open spaces, and improve the environment and protect environmentally sensitive areas in order to ensure a diversified and healthy economy. Support funding, policies, and programs that remove barriers to local industries reaching their full economic potential and acting as regional economic generators.

Agriculture

Support efforts to protect and promote agriculture, farm worker health and safety, the protection of public health and the environment, and the assurance of a fair marketplace. Support efforts to provide agricultural research and education activities. Support efforts to protect and preserve prime agricultural lands (e.g., Williamson Act funding). Support pest detection and pest management programs and invasive weed prevention programs. Support efforts to ensure the success of the local cannabis and industrial hemp industries, while addressing the tax, regulatory, policy, enforcement, education, health, environment, and safety of our communities as related to both cannabis and hemp.

Housing & Homelessness

Support efforts that incentivize create affordable housing ~~policies~~ and fund the creation of housing, ~~—~~ especially affordable housing and affordable rental housing ~~—~~ for extremely low, very low, and low-income county residents and those with special needs (e.g., farm workers, veterans, seniors, the disabled, families with children, and the people experiencing homelessness). Work to streamline processes which create barriers or delays to the development of affordable housing projects and fair access to housing. Support efforts to address the unique needs of ~~homeless~~ individuals and families experiencing or at-risk of homelessness, and equitably allocate funding to address the homelessness and housing crises.

Military Installations

Monterey County has a long and proud military history and is honored to support the ten military missions located here which provide many local jobs. Safeguarding and strengthening local military missions is critical to our national security and local economic strength. Support efforts to assist in military base reuse, especially the redevelopment and blight removal of lands on the former Fort Ord, and to replace jobs lost because of the base closure. Support efforts to enhance, grow and protect national security assets in the Monterey Bay Area (i.e., Monterey Bay Defense Alliance), and oppose Base Realignment and

Closure (BRAC) and similar Department of Defense proposals, which would diminish local missions, negatively impacting the regional economy.

Sustainable Job Growth

Support efforts to fund development of regional countywide economic development plans that balance environmental and economic considerations in furtherance of jobs key to the pillar industries of economic development in the County: agriculture, tourism, small business, higher education, and marine research. Support efforts to promote a strong state and county economy, and provide a healthy environment to retain, expand, and attract business and economic development. Support efforts to expand broadband infrastructure to provide high-speed internet to underserved areas of the County, and to retain local authority to assess fees and control placement of new wireless facilities. Support legislative, policy or regulatory efforts that provide local governments with economic and community development tools (e.g., opportunity zones) and encourage compliance with state-mandated regional planning strategies. Support efforts that promote ecotourism and wellness, Edu-tourism, Blue Economy research and development, [emerging technologies \(drone automation and robotics technology\), and Agri-Technology](#) that further economic and employment growth.

Workforce Development and Working Families

Support efforts to fund workforce development initiatives (e.g., youth and veterans' employment and leadership programs) to ensure the continuity of employment, and training programs to stimulate economic growth through the creation of a trained and skilled workforce. Ensure public investments in roads, transit, sewers, and other community infrastructure are made in ways that create job opportunities for people residing in Monterey County who are underemployed and unemployed. Support efforts to prepare youth for future self-sufficiency and prevent youth violence and crime. Support working family initiatives that balance work and care-giving obligations such as: workplace flexibility and access to paid leave; affordable, quality child/elder care; and equal pay.

Legislative Priorities – Economic Development

Agriculture

Agriculture is the cornerstone of prosperity in Monterey County. Support for agriculture is critical to the economic vitality of the region, State, and nation. The Salinas Valley is known as the “salad bowl” of the world and produces diverse vegetable crops, strawberries, and is a major producer of high-quality varietal wine grapes. Adequate transportation system maintenance and capacity, along with the security of County water supplies (e.g., water rights, storage, reuse, and financing) is critical to the health of the local agricultural economy.

[The Farm Bill is a package of legislation passed roughly once every five years that has a tremendous impact on farming livelihoods, how food is grown, and what kinds of foods are grown. Covering programs ranging from crop insurance for farmers to healthy food access for low-income families, from beginning farmer training to support for sustainable farming practices, the farm bill sets the stage for our food and farm systems. The current Farm Bill expires in September 2023. The County supports reauthorization of the Farm Bill to support the local agricultural industry, consumers, and for the natural environment.](#)

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to secure and enhance Monterey County’s water resources for agriculture (e.g., water rights, storage, reuse, financing); secure funding for transportation infrastructure that supports the agricultural industry; protect prime agricultural lands (i.e., Williamson Act, conservation easements); and promote agriculture and agritourism.

Support reauthorization of the Farm Bill, including agricultural reforms that will improve health and protect the environment of all County residents through significantly strengthening federal nutrition programs, improving access to healthy food, promoting environmental stewardship and conservation, protecting our food supply, and robustly funding rural development initiatives based on best practices in coordination with local officials.

➤ **Cannabis**

Monterey County is ranked fourth in California cannabis cultivation by license count by the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC). Since July 2021, California’s cannabis industry has been in crisis due to an oversupply of product. A growing number of operators cannot pay their local and state taxes and have requested to defer their tax liabilities so that they may fund other pressing needs, such as payroll and expenses related to meeting local and state licensing requirements. Monterey County has seen 35 cannabis business closures since 2016, including 9 in the last year. On an annual basis these closures collectively represent losses of approximately \$1.3 million in local cultivation tax revenue and 500 jobs, which represents approximately 20% of the cannabis workforce at its peak in July 2021.

The Monterey County Cannabis Program provides a local framework for the management of licensed commercial cannabis activities in coordination with state agencies to address taxation, regulation, enforcement, education, and the protection of the health, environment, and safety of our communities. Outstanding issues that need to be addressed for the Program to be successful as follows:

Federal Legalization: Californians voted to allow for the recreational cultivation, sale, and use of cannabis, however the federal government’s ban poses serious roadblocks and risks. State and local control must be respected on the regulation and enforcement of these issues. The federal government should declassify cannabis as a Schedule I drug and remove all conflicts under federal law; allow banking services for the cannabis industry to reduce the public safety issues posed by a cash-based industry; and adopt national standards for the cannabis industry to facilitate trade.

Stabilize the Cannabis Industry: Legislative action is needed to aid in stabilizing the cannabis industry, which has been heavily impacted by a market downturn that began in July 2021. State tax reform could provide additional relief via a reduced cannabis excise tax rate, as could implementation of SB 1326 – which authorizes the Governor to enter into agreements with other states that have also legalized commercial cannabis business to be licensed, allowing transportation of cannabis goods between licensed operators across state lines. Monterey County was awarded \$1.7 million through the Local Jurisdiction Assistance Grant Program offered by the DCC, which is primarily being utilized to assist operators in meeting local requirements. The County supports any legislation that would result in additional funding and/or flexibility for operators to convert from provisional to annual state licenses and requiring the DCC to cap the number of cultivation licenses approved.

Enforcement: The State should fully enforce cannabis regulations and provide direct resources to local law enforcement agencies for cannabis related enforcement activities. Combatting unlicensed cannabis is

a key public safety issue and there should be dedicated resources for the active enforcement of such activities on public lands.

Local Access to Metrc (Track-n-Trace) System: The County supports DCC's continued efforts allow local jurisdictions to access to Metrc the track-n-trace system that all licensees are required to enter seed to sale information into. The County depends on cannabis tax revenue to support regulatory schemes and enforcement. Allowing local access would enable the validation of transactions to ensure that cannabis goods are moving appropriately through the supply chain and that taxes are being appropriately assessed.

War on Drugs: The County supports policies, particularly those with grant funding opportunities, that address harms caused by the War on Drugs to local residents. The County was awarded a Cannabis Equity Grant to work on implementation of the *Growing Equity Together Program*.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to: reform banking regulations for cannabis-related businesses; legalize cannabis at the Federal level; provide funding for cannabis-related enforcement; fund and implement cannabis equity programs; reduce state cannabis excise tax; gain access to Metrc for local jurisdictions; implement interstate agreements (SB 1326); and stabilize the cannabis industry.

➤ **Industrial Hemp**

The California Industrial Hemp Act became effective on January 1, 2017, and made the cultivation of industrial hemp for fiber, seed, and extracts legal at the federal and state levels. Industrial hemp production includes cultivation of cannabis sativa plants, the same species of plant cultivated for the cannabis market. What differentiates legally between industrial hemp and cannabis varieties is the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) present in the flowering tops - under 0.3% THC is defined as hemp, and greater than 0.3% THC is defined as cannabis.

In 2019, the Monterey County Board of Supervisors adopted Ordinance No. 5314 establishing a pilot program for the cultivation and processing of industrial hemp in the inland unincorporated areas of the County. This ordinance added Chapter 21.49 to Title 21 (non-coastal zoning) of the designation (HMP district) establishing industrial hemp cultivation as an allowed use subject to certain restrictions under the pilot program and development of new industrial hemp processing plants with a use permit. The ordinance requires approval of registration by the Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner, limits the number of industrial hemp cultivation registrations that may be issued (not to exceed 30), provides for a maximum cultivated area of 100 acres per registration, and requires a three-mile setback from existing legal commercial cannabis cultivation sites unless the setback is reduced or waived by mutual consent of the industrial hemp cultivator and the cannabis cultivator.

In May 2020, the Monterey County Board of Supervisors updated the ordinance with the passage and adoption of Ordinance No. 5327, which re-opened registration for qualified operations; extended the length of the Industrial Hemp Pilot Program for a three-year period ending on December 31, 2022, allowed for split-parcel zoning – potentially allowing previously excluded portions of parcels to be included in the HMP District, and banned the use of artificial lights.

Funding for Enforcement: The County is under contract with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) to perform work under the CDFA Industrial Hemp Cultivation Program. Maximum funding under the contract is \$49,250. CDFA recognizes this funding level will not cover all costs incurred by counties for enforcement activities. The County may consider establishment of a fee for Industrial

Hemp cultivation pursuant to Food and Agricultural Code Section 81005. (c) which provides that: “The board of supervisors of a county may establish a reasonable fee, in an amount necessary to cover the actual costs of the commissioner and the county of implementing, administering, and enforcing the provisions of this division, except for costs that are otherwise reimbursed pursuant to subdivision (b), to be charged and collected by the commissioner upon registrations or renewals required pursuant to Section 81003 or 81004 and retained by the commissioner or the county, as appropriate. *(Amended by Stats. 2019, Ch. 838, Sec. 9. (SB 153) Effective January 1, 2020.)*”

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to increase funding for enforcement activities. Support efforts to develop uniform pesticide and other contaminant standards. Support efforts to fund local research of industrial hemp cultivation especially research of pollen travel and contamination.

Arts & Culture

Strengthening arts and cultural assets is vital to community development and can significantly contribute to economic development. Assets include those related to entertainment (e.g., theaters, performing groups), personal development (e.g., community centers, libraries, bookstores), education (e.g., schools, museums), and communities (e.g., cultural events/festivals). A flourishing arts and culture sector can affect where workers want to live and as such is important for workforce recruitment and retention. Arts and cultural activities also promote economic development by attracting visitors and increasing the length of time and money they spend.

[Libraries:](#) The Monterey County Free Library (MCFL) operates sixteen ~~seventeen~~ branch libraries, three bookmobiles, a library by mail program, deposit collections in local schools, and several special programs, including a literacy program which ~~operates a literacy outreach vehicle focused on~~ serves adult literacy, family literacy, and English as a Second Language literacy along with completion of high school, and career development. and kindergarten readiness Free library services are provided to all residents of Monterey County.

MCFL serves as a community physical and digital hub, equipped to serve evolving and diverse community needs in such areas as: literacy; education; lifelong learning; health information; workforce development and career support; economic and business development; digital literacy; critical thinking; financial literacy; new and emerging technologies; after-school-programming; veterans services; connections to other agencies; and assistance to vulnerable populations. Libraries have been drivers for equity and inclusion during the COVID-19 pandemic, as they are every day, and services continue to evolve based on community needs. ~~and services continue to evolve based on community needs. However, the pandemic has caused major financial losses and disrupted libraries' work to support small businesses, students, and jobseekers.~~

Key Objectives:

Support efforts that expand, strengthen, and support art and cultural activities and facilities, which improve the education, health, and well-being of both visitors and those who live in our communities. Support efforts to equip and empower public libraries to act as cultural hubs of understanding and inclusion in public programming including materials, programs, and services to meet equity, diversity, and inclusion goals. Programs and services should include funding for art displays, cultural programming, access to meeting rooms for community groups, and expert logistical support. Support use of public

libraries as community anchor institutions for digital inclusion, including provision of high-speed and accessible broadband access, ongoing digital literacy education, and community connection to other agencies and resources. Support addition and enhancement of public libraries as flexible community services locations, including for use by community groups, in disasters, and for arts and culture opportunities throughout the County of Monterey.

Broadband & Telecommunication Services

Historic investments by the federal and state governments in last-mile and middle-mile broadband infrastructure lay the foundation for community resilience, economic and educational opportunity. Digital access and digital literacy are linked with social equity, the ability to connect with essential services, and democratic participation – and are important factors in the social determinants of health.

The COVID-19 pandemic underscored the critical utility of broadband infrastructure and shed national light on the benchmark definition versus the reality of existing reliable and affordable services in the rural and urban communities such as Monterey County. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) standard for broadband speed is 25 megabits per second (Mbps) download and 3 Mbps upload. The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) defines unserved and underserved households and businesses as those not currently meeting the FCC standards. Under this standard, large regions of Monterey County remain unserved or underserved including areas in Big Sur, Cachagua, North County (Aromas, Los Lomas, North County canyons) and South County.

The FCC has developed a Broadband Map which displays where Internet services are available across the United States, as reported by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to the FCC. The map will be updated continuously to improve its accuracy through a combination of FCC verification efforts, new data from Internet providers, updates to the location data, and—importantly—information from the public. The map contains discrepancies related to coverage within Monterey County and outreach efforts are needed to encourage residents to test their broadband connectivity so that essential and accurate crowd-sourced broadband connectivity data can be provided to the FCC database.

The Affordable Connectivity Program is an FCC benefit program that helps ensure that households can afford the broadband they need for work, school, healthcare and more. According to the California Emergency Technology Fund (CETF) ACP enrollment tracker, as of November 2022, Monterey County has 61,142 eligible households (47% of total households) that qualify for ACP, however, only 11,833, or 19% of eligible households, have enrolled. Outreach efforts are needed to promote adoption and leverage community service partners that share the same population of focus and have access to services that complement digital literacy. One such example is the **Digital Navigators program** through participating libraries.

Telecommunication services, which are usually integrated with broadband services by providers, are extremely limited or non-existent in some parts of Monterey County, with cellular network strengths varying depending on the topology, time of day, weather, and location. A more robust network is needed, especially in remote, highly trafficked tourist destinations like Big Sur. It has yet to be economically and environmentally feasible for providers to expand services into many areas. However, recent wildfires and other emergencies highlight the need for dependable communications for residents, visitors, and first responders.

Key Objectives:

[Support efforts to expand access to broadband and telecommunication services to unserved and underserved areas of Monterey County \(e.g., County, or other agency's grant proposals, public-private partnerships, state universal broadband bond, etc.\) and increase internet speeds. Support efforts to address affordability \(e.g., California LifeLine Program, Affordable Connectivity Program\). Support efforts to reform existing state programs to expand internet access, generate needed revenue, and make it easier for local governments to obtain funding to move local projects forward. Support efforts to regulate broadband/internet access as a utility by the Federal Communications Commission and California Public Utilities Commission. Support efforts to regulate access fairly and equitably to telecommunications services, removing barriers and providing adaptations for all unserved and underserved rural and urban regions. Support expedited construction of the middle-mile in Monterey County that enables providers to submit last-mile proposals. Support FCC Broadband Map accuracy outreach efforts.](#)

Housing

[In 2021, Monterey County partnered with the local continuum of care to release a housing market analysis, where it was revealed that for every household below 30% Area Median Income \(AMI\), only 16 units were affordable; for every household below 50% AMI, there were only 28 units available. The need for increased production of permanent housing in the state continues to be an issue of great importance. Addressing California's housing production challenges is also now broadly recognized as an important component of the state's efforts to address the rising rates of homeless and housing vulnerable families and individuals. In recent years, the state has created a variety of programs and allocated funding to improve the housing availability and affordability. Unfortunately, many of these programs have narrow eligibility standards and often have a cumbersome administrative process for counties to access and administer. Monterey County supports efforts to find reasonable modifications to these programs and address state efforts that hinder housing production, as well as additional resources to assist in efforts to address housing challenges.](#)

Available and affordable housing is integral to the health and well-being of County residents and an important element for social [and racial](#) equity, environmental justice, and economic development. It is critical that people have the option to live near their workplace, particularly those workers most essential to the local economy (e.g., farmworkers, teachers, emergency service workers, nurses, child care providers), many of whom find that housing is priced beyond their reach. When people can afford to live close to their jobs, entire communities reap the benefits. Commute times and traffic congestion ease, neighborhoods are more diverse and provide the opportunity for families to live and grow in one place, and economies strengthen by helping employers attract and retain essential workers. Therefore, Monterey County supports policies, funding, and programs that support additional multi-family, farmworker, disabled, senior, veterans, [homeless](#), and workforce housing opportunities to assure an adequate supply of low-cost and affordable housing stock are needed.

[HUD – CDBG & HOME Programs:](#) State and Federal programs are important sources of funding to help local communities develop affordable housing. Currently Monterey County receives \$1.2 million annually in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) which supports community development and infrastructure needs ancillary to housing development, and services for low-income and moderate-income persons. Increasing CDBG funding and expanding the program to allow funding to be used for new housing construction would be a powerful tool for local governments. HUD also offers the HOME Investment Partnership Program which funds new housing construction. An increase in HOME funding is needed for the County, as part of a

consortium, to consider participating. New permanent financing sources are needed to address housing needs at all income levels and to provide adequate housing subsidies for households.

Project Homekey: Project Homekey allows local governments to develop a broad range of housing types based on local community needs, including but not limited to hotels, motels, hostels, single-family homes, multifamily apartments, adult residential facilities, and manufactured housing, and to convert commercial properties and other existing buildings to permanent or interim housing. The County supports the ongoing funding and resources to continue this program. In addition, the County supports any initiatives that increase State and federal coordination to address inconsistent or conflicting policies, as experienced with the first round of Homekey funding. Federal requirements surrounding environmental reviews conflicted with the State’s implementation/expenditure timeline requirements and CEQA waivers which caused the project to experience severe setbacks and halts in construction. Such inconsistencies may lead to non-compliance.

Housing Vouchers: In order to build more affordable housing and assist residents in need of subsidized housing opportunities, increased access to public housing, and vouchers programs is needed. Voucher programs need to meet the high cost of rent in Monterey County and the area’s Fair Market Rents (FMR) as demonstrated in the 2022 fair market rate study that led to a 36% increase – the highest in the nation.

Flexible Housing Subsidy Programs: The State can assist communities to implement flexible housing subsidy programs, intended to provide housing stability to those at risk of experiencing homelessness. Subsidy pools centralize the management of housing resources under a single operator to match resources to eligible households, provide housing navigation and placement services, and provide flexibility in funding that can be utilized in several ways to close the funding gaps that serve as barriers to securing housing.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credit: Increasing access to the Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program is needed to provide funding opportunities to developers. Currently, the LIHTC Program can take developers several rounds and years of delays to fund low-income multi-family housing developments.

Barriers to Housing Production: Some of the biggest barriers to affordable and market rate housing construction are the development of necessary infrastructure, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and development impact fees, and the threat of litigation over CEQA and land use issues. Major infrastructure is needed for the development of housing (e.g., sewer, water, roads, transit, and other infrastructure). Supporting the expansion of CEQA exemptions for affordable housing infill projects and policies which provide protections for affordable housing and market rate developers (e.g., litigation) would help alleviate these concerns. Supporting policies that remove barriers to housing developments related to State Minimum Fire Safe Regulations.

Local Housing Trust Fund Opportunities: Increasingly, local communities are creating housing trust funds as a means to find local solutions to California’s affordable housing crisis. The Board of Supervisors has historically expressed an interest in supporting the formation of a local housing trust fund to finance construction of affordable housing within the County. Housing funding opportunities are critical to get developers the funding they need to kick start local projects. The County of Monterey will establish the Monterey County Housing Trust Fund (MCHTF), which is an important step towards providing a local source of financing. Establishing the MCHTF will allow the County to invest in housing projects to house those experiencing homelessness, farm workers, and other disadvantaged populations. Housing funding opportunities are critical to get developers the funding they need to kick start local projects. Tools that assist in affordable housing production (e.g., Local Housing Trust Fund); and affordable housing preservation (e.g., Community Land Trust) would greatly enhance these efforts.

RHNA Credit Allocation: State law requires cities and counties to meet housing production goals as defined by the Housing Elements Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) or to face penalties. New state housing funding (e.g., Healthy Homes California, No Place Like Home) is geared to incentivize housing production and collaboration as the funds can be spent anywhere countywide. However, if the housing is built within city’s boundaries – not the urban county unincorporated area – the city receives the full RHNA credit, while the county which put extensive effort into the development of the project, receives no direct RHNA credit. Monterey County is supportive of policy changes that allow for RHNA credits to be allocated through a regional approach that truly reflects collaborative housing development efforts.

Farmworker Housing: The 2018 Farmworker Housing Study and Action Plan for Salinas Valley and Pajaro Valley, prepared by the California Institute for Rural Studies, estimated that in 2016 the number of workers in the region employed in agriculture was 91,433, and stated that farmworker housing in the region is severely overcrowded. Based on the data, 45,560 additional units of farmworker housing are needed to alleviate critical overcrowding in farmworker households. Additionally, state funding programs and resources (e.g., Joe Serna, Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program) are needed to build affordable farmworker housing. Infrastructure funding opportunities are needed to ensure farmworker housing is built in locations that are close to communities and existing transit and other opportunities.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts and funding to increase the supply of affordable and accessible housing production to meet County needs, especially rental housing, and housing for special need populations, with a preference for infill projects. Support funding resources to address homelessness issues locally. Support efforts to fund infrastructure (e.g., water, sewer) to support affordable housing development. Support the expansion of CEQA exemptions for affordable housing infill projects with infrastructure. Support policies which provide protections for affordable housing developers (e.g., litigation). Support [permanent status of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit](#)~~increased in tax credits for affordable housing developers to help spur affordable housing production~~. Support funding for programs that help get people into affordable housing and avoid displacement or homelessness (e.g., Project Homekey and the Flexible Housing Subsidy Program). Support reform of housing element laws, and changes to eliminate or reduce school impact fees for employer sponsored housing projects. Support the development of tools that assist in affordable housing production (e.g., Local Housing Trust Fund); and affordable housing preservation (e.g., Community Land Trust). Support regional approaches to affordable development which allow cities/county to share in Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) credits. Support an appropriate balance between statewide goals for housing production and affordability while maintaining appropriate discretion for Counties in implementing these policies through locally driven plans.

Immigration

The County strives to support and defend the civil and human rights of all ~~of its~~ residents, including those that are foreign-born. Immigrants comprise over 30% of the total population, and at 21.7% Monterey County has the highest percentage of non-citizens of any California county. The County’s immigrant population, including undocumented immigrants, is a critical component of the local labor force, especially for the County’s two largest industries – agriculture and hospitality. The contributions of immigrants to the economic, cultural, and social well-being of our community are a source of pride for the County, and the County recognizes the importance of maintaining an environment of trust and safety for immigrants who choose to make Monterey County their home.

The Board of Supervisors has proudly supported the County's immigrant community by supporting comprehensive immigration reform which includes a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants; removing Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) from the County jail and declaring Monterey County a "Welcoming County"; supporting reinstatement of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program and becoming the first "Dreamers County" in the nation; supporting the Farm Workforce Modernization Act; and opposing policies that seek to discriminate against individuals based on their immigration status.

Key Objectives:

Support policies that provide permanent legal status and a path to citizenship for Dreamers. Support policies that extend Temporary Protected Status for qualifying individuals. Support policies that establish effective nonimmigrant visa programs that address the workforce needs of the agriculture and hospitality industries. Oppose legislative and executive actions that seek to punish local governments for failure to assist with federal immigration enforcement actions. Oppose legislative and executive actions that unlawfully discriminate against immigrants based on their country of origin. Oppose legislative and executive actions that restrict public benefits to immigrants. Support comprehensive immigration reform legislation that addresses the County's labor force needs and provides a path to citizenship for the nation's undocumented immigrant population. Support efforts to increase language access, ensure access to health care, facilitate naturalization, extend voting rights, and build leadership development pipelines for immigrants.

Labor Force

The availability of skilled and unskilled labor is critical to ~~the maintenance and enhancement of~~ economic development activities across all sectors. Monterey County's economy is primarily based on agriculture and tourism, both of which are highly dependent on an adequate labor supply. An aging worker population and current immigration policies make it increasingly difficult to meet these workforce needs.

The lack of agricultural workers is one of the largest challenges facing our local industry today. ~~The agriculture industry contributes \$11.7 billion and 63,921 jobs, and the hospitality industry provides 27,120 jobs and contributes over \$3.24 billion to the local economy.~~ However, industry sources report that they are increasingly affected by labor shortages that jeopardize the local economy, the hospitality industry, and the availability of agricultural goods for national and international shipment. The California Farm Bureau reports that over half of the farmers in California are experiencing labor shortages and that fewer potential employees are applying for seasonal harvest jobs despite increased recruiting efforts, higher wages offered and other incentives.

~~Additionally, the Central Coast is experiencing a significant shortage of skilled medical personnel, which is expected to grow over the next 15 years, especially for primary care clinicians — as well as, public health professionals; social workers; and child care workers.~~ Like many employers, Monterey County is facing significant workforce challenges as public and private sector employers compete for a diminishing number of qualified employees. While the need for skilled and licensed professionals is particularly acute, the tight labor supply is impacting many industries across skill levels, including entry-level positions. All entities within county health and human services agencies, including public health, behavioral health, human services, aging services, and child care are dealing with these obstacles.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to implement comprehensive federal immigration reform to ensure that Monterey County has an adequate labor supply for all economic sectors. Oppose efforts to implement restrictive immigration policies that threaten the economic well-being of Monterey County residents. Support policies that promote a greater investment in higher education, training and retaining health care professionals, social workers, and child care workers to meet local workforce needs. [Support policies that help counties more effectively recruit, hire, and retain qualified and talented workers.](#)

Rising Fuel Costs

[Rising oil and gas prices have and continue to cause economic burdens on County constituents by its chain-sequence effect on the economy. Fuel prices affect the cost of growing produce and manufacturing goods, as well as increasing the cost of transporting goods. Increased costs are passed down to consumers, who all the while, are paying inflated prices for fuel to drive to their workplace or other destination. In addition, the increase in fuel costs directly and negatively impacts construction costs of critical County projects. The Governor and Legislature have introduced a plan to address rising fuel costs and the impacts to Californians.](#)

Key Objectives:

[Support efforts by the Governor and State Legislature to address rising fuel prices in California.](#)

Tourism

In ~~2019~~2021, tourism spending in Monterey County ~~reached a record was \$2.54~~\$3.24 billion ~~and That year, tourism was the number one~~remained the top industry on the Monterey Peninsula and the second largest industry in Monterey County. [Tourism](#) supports more than 21,000 ~~27,000~~ jobs and generates ~~\$153~~\$146 million in local tax revenues (e.g., sales tax, transient occupancy tax). This revenue provides communities with vital tax resources needed to invest in infrastructure improvements, programs and projects that benefit residents. ~~In 2020, the hospitality industry was decimated in a matter of months, experiencing a total loss of visitor spending of \$1.74 billion and estimated job losses of 25%. While travel in Monterey County during 2021 continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, it significantly recovered from the low in 2020.~~

Monterey County has an abundance of open or undeveloped space and unique natural environments which lend themselves to tourism, eco-tourism, sustainable-tourism, and cultural-heritage tourism (e.g., Pinnacles National Park, Fort Ord National Monument, and numerous State, Regional and County parks). With proper marketing these assets can attract visitors for longer stays and more frequent visits, which benefit the local economy through increased visitor spending on lodging, food, retail, and other services. The attraction of recreational enthusiasts encourages the establishment of manufacturing, retail and [service businesses which cater to the recreational equipment needs of visitors and residents. Tourism benefits can also be gained by collaborating with the Monterey County Convention and Visitors Bureau and national organizations such as Brand USA and the State of California Travel Program. Traffic congestion acts as a deterrent to tourist, exacerbating the need to support transportation and infrastructure projects which improve public safety, enhance roadway capacity, provide for more public transportation, and improve coastal and trail access for residents and visitors.](#)

Key Objectives:

[Support efforts that promote tourism, eco-tourism, sustainable-tourism, and cultural-heritage tourism, including support for federal, state, and local conservation and recreation areas; partner with other](#)

[agencies to leverage the benefits of tourism to increase economic growth, create jobs, generate tax revenue, and boost U.S. exports; fund infrastructure improvements and capital projects that support visitor travel and tourism.](#)

Workforce Development

The Workforce Development Board coordinates and leverages local workforce strategies with education and economic development stakeholders to ensure that workforce development and job training programs meet the needs of employers. Investments in workforce development create a comprehensive system to provide our community with a highly skilled workforce that competes in the local, regional, and global economy. Monterey County receives funding through the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) to manage programs to assist with local workforce investment needs.

Key Objectives:

Support ~~reauthorization of funding through~~ the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), including expanded funding for a business-led Workforce Development Board governed and supported by local leaders. Support the America's Job Center of California's centers in Monterey County, which focus on the needs of job seekers and businesses to ensure workers have access to critical employment programs, services, and training opportunities. Support funding for personal financial management education services. Support funding for career pathways for existing local and potential new industries, including securing resources and developing additional workforce of licensed mental health professionals due to the extreme shortage in the California labor market and increasing demand for mental health services.

Youth Employment

Youth employment programs are nationally recognized for preventing youth violence and bringing hope and opportunity to communities. Such programs are highlighted as one of the five strategies in the Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Comprehensive Gang Prevention Model. In Monterey County gang issues, violence and crime steal the futures of all too many young people. Providing local youths with employment opportunities goes a long way toward ending youth violence and criminal gang involvement and is a priority for the County and its many city and community partners. A cradle to career initiative (Bright Futures) is developing connections across the County to support children, youth, and adults to attain their educational goals and find gainful local employment. Summer and year-round youth employment and leadership programs prepare youth for future self-sufficiency, prevent youth violence and crime, and support businesses and organizations. The Monterey County Workforce Development Board has ~~a number of~~ [several](#) job training and youth leadership programs for young adults between the ages of 18-24, that are focused on -low -income, homeless and -justice involved youth, with the end goal of getting young adults into, jobs, or post -secondary education.

Key Objectives:

~~Support efforts such as Bright Futures to improve access to high quality and affordable education, foster progress in educational outcomes for local students from cradle to career and improve the pipeline of quality talent in Monterey County.~~ Support efforts to enhance funding for summer youth employment and training programs and expand funding for year-round programs to better prepare youth for future

self-sufficiency and prevent youth violence and crime. [Support programs such as the CaliforniasForAll Youth Job Corps programs that provide out of school youth aged 16-30 the opportunity for job training programs, summer employment, and community service, while meeting critical needs of climate change and food insecurity in Monterey County.](#)

Administration

Legislative Principles – Administration

General

Support legislative and regulatory efforts that protect and enhance local governments' revenues, maximize County access to state and federal funding sources and increase local funding flexibility. Support efforts to increase local authority and control over revenues, governance, and service delivery – as well as protect the County against federal and state mandates that constrict its ability to manage its own affairs. Support efforts to provide funding or reimbursement at the actual cost of doing business for County administered programs, projects, and responsibilities. Support efforts to recruit and retain a highly skilled and professional county workforce, provide staff opportunities for professional development, and promote the recognition of employees as professionals in their fields. Protect the attorney-client privilege. Support full funding for mandated programs and oppose unfunded mandates and the imposition of unreasonable or unnecessary legislative, administrative, or regulatory burdens that add costs or risks to County and local operations. Support efforts to provide increased training opportunities to County staff to ensure public health and safety.

Government Efficiency & Privacy

Support efforts to modernize the governance structure of County divisions and agencies or enter into strategic partnerships to improve the efficient delivery of government services. Support efforts to streamline operations, enhance access and use of digital and other information technologies, and add flexibility and discretion for counties to manage programs in the most efficient and cost-effective manner possible. Support policies that promote net neutrality and open access to information in any format. Support efforts to increase data privacy and cybersecurity, limit third party access to data, safeguard against data breaches, and guard against election interference.

Local Revenue Generation

Support efforts that preserve the County's autonomy as the fiscal manager, administrator, and policy-making entity related to County funds. Support expanded authority to generate voter approved revenues at the local level. Protect the County's revenue sources, especially property, sales, commercial cannabis business and transient occupancy taxes. Oppose efforts to restrict, limit or eliminate local taxing authority and policies that have the effect of reducing revenues to state and local government (e.g., the tax-exempt status of municipal bond interest, and the deduction for state and local taxes). Support the County's authority to engage in public-private partnerships and other alternative financing mechanisms for infrastructure development.

Civil Rights & Civic Engagement

Support efforts that respect civil rights, provide equal opportunity for all, and pursue equity in all operations by developing a culture of diversity and inclusion. Support efforts to improve services to Limited English Proficiency (LEP) persons by providing services in the language spoken by our residents, including indigenous languages and American Sign Language. Support efforts to increase access to [County services by virtual means and to increase virtual participation in](#) government ~~for~~ [by the public and](#) persons with ~~different~~ disabilities using adaptive or assistive devices. Support efforts to improve the [California Civil Rights Department's \(CRD\) of Fair Employment and Housing's](#) discrimination, harassment, and retaliation investigative process. Support efforts to increase diversity and inclusion in government boards,

commissions, and committees. [Support efforts to continue the ability for public bodies subject to the Brown Act to hold public meetings remotely to support greater participation by those elected/appointed to serve on those bodies and local residents. Support efforts to designate State funding for stipends for those elected/appointed to serve on local government Brown Act commissions. Support efforts to designate State funding to local governments for translation and interpretation services to support participation in government by County residents. Support efforts to defend and protect reproductive freedom, including the right to access safe, legal abortion services. Support legislation to codify the U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Roe v. Wade*. Support efforts to defend and protect marriage equality, including the Respect for Marriage Act, which would grant protections to same-sex and interracial couples.](#) Support efforts to protect the constitutional rights and voting rights of County residents, the integrity of the election process, and equitable access to voter registration and voting. Support efforts to reform the election process and fund election administration to ensure reform efforts can be implemented. Support policies that create efficiencies and reduce costs in elections administration.

Legislative Priorities – Administration

Brown Act

[The Ralph M. Brown Act \(the Brown Act\) is intended to facilitate public participation in local government decisions and imposes an “open meeting” requirement on local legislative bodies. Among its many provisions, the Brown Act ensures that public decisions are deliberated on and made in public, at noticed meetings, in which the public can participate. Counties are committed to ensuring the public’s right to access public meetings and scrutinize the decisions of public officials. Recognizing the clear benefits of open meetings, Monterey County supports efforts that maximize local control and flexibility while maintaining transparency and accountability under the following framework.](#)

- [The people must retain “the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people’s business, and, therefore, the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies shall be open to public scrutiny,” as granted by the state constitution.](#)
- [State law should allow counties to design local rules regarding the safe and efficient use of remote meeting options by elected and appointed officials and members of the public in order to promote greater participation, reduce travel barriers, and increase equity and inclusion. Remote participation might require different rules or limitations than in-person participation.](#)
- [Local legislative bodies should be able under the law to effectively manage meetings so that they can constructively accomplish the people’s business while meeting the intent of the state’s open meeting laws.](#)
- [Public meetings should be safe, accessible, and welcoming environments where community members can peaceably assemble and attend the people’s business without being threatened, harassed, or subjected to unacceptably disruptive behavior.](#)
- [The requirements of the Brown Act for local open meetings should not be more stringent than the requirements of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act for the state’s open meetings.](#)

Public Records Act

[The California Public Records Act \(CPRA\) is intended to ensure that governmental records are disclosed to the public, upon request, unless there is a specific reason not to do so. Counties and other local governments have faced an enormous increase in the number and size of requests over the past few years. The intensive work required to review records and redact the material that is exempt or prohibited](#)

from disclosure (e.g., confidential attorney-client correspondence, social security numbers, criminal history, trade secrets, medical records, etc.) has grown exponentially. Further compounding this problem is that counties must make tough judgment calls on whether to release some records, especially when doing so is specifically prohibited, for example because doing so would violate privacy laws or employee confidentiality. The dilemma for counties is also financial, since they are liable for court costs and reasonable attorney fees should the requester prevail in litigation filed under the CPRA. Counties have seen an increase in vexatious litigants using the CPRA to grind government work to a halt. Monterey County supports proposals that seek to reduce the impact of these growing issues.

Workers' Compensation

Continued legislative efforts in expanding injuries or conditions for which a connection with employment is presumed but not proven threaten the equilibrium of the workers' compensation system. Additionally, efforts have recently included substantially modifying certain workers' compensation system segments that will unfairly penalize employers and counties while detrimentally impacting the overall quality of care delivered. Instead, counties should champion data-driven decisions or reform to the entirety of the system to find the appropriate balance between employers and employees. This legislative interest continues to be heightened in an era of the COVID-19 pandemic, wildfires, and police reform. By granting superfluous, costly benefits to workers for injuries that may not be job-related, the financial solvency of the system will be detrimentally impacted. For the system to function correctly, it relies on the contributions of employers and employees to roughly equal the amount paid out for injuries suffered on the job. To protect county employers, Monterey County will oppose efforts to create new presumptions and to expand existing presumptions without data-driven evidence that the current system is unjust.

Local Government Funding and Authority

It is essential that the County work to protect and enhance local government revenues, maximize access to State and Federal funding sources and increase local funding flexibility. Local authority and control over revenues, governance, and service delivery – as well as protection against mandates that constrict the County's ability to manage its own affairs is essential. Efforts must be supported which provide funding or reimbursement at the actual cost of doing business for County administered programs, projects and responsibilities and vigilantly oppose efforts to reallocate revenues away from counties, reduce county revenues, or impose unfunded mandates and the imposition of unreasonable or unnecessary legislative or regulatory burdens that add costs or risks to operations.

Federal and State Aid: Monterey County receives funding from the Federal and State government to administer health, welfare, and public safety programs, and much of this funding is based on federal census data. The County also receives revenue from competitive grant programs. Total Federal and State aid to the General Fund for Fiscal Year 2021-22~~0-21~~ is estimated at 33.54% of total financing. Social service and health programs rely heavily upon and are the largest recipients of this aid. However, funding to counties to deliver required services has not kept pace with costs.

Discretionary Revenues: The County's primary discretionary revenue sources are property, sales, commercial cannabis business taxes and transient occupancy taxes. These revenues support most County services and basic functions (e.g., public safety, criminal justice, health, public assistance, land use, recreation, environment, administration).

Targeted Federal and State Advocacy: The County's state and federal legislative advocacy efforts work to support or defend legislative, regulatory, or budget actions that impact resource, operation, revenue or funding opportunities for County projects and programs. The Board of Supervisors has a Legislative

Program and Strategic Grant Services Program to aid County departments in legislative efforts and priority project grant applications. These programs work in close collaboration to advocate for maximum state and federal program funding which translates into locally available funding opportunities. The County's lobbyists and grant consultants are key to these efforts, working with state and federal agency staff to shape rulemakings and guidance for programs that impact County finances and operations.

Local Authority: The County must have adequate authority, operational flexibility, and resources to meet its role as an agent of the State and local service provider. The County supports efforts to ensure local discretionary control over governance issues and the delivery of services. The County opposes the transfer of programs from the State to counties unless program control and flexibility are also shifted, and adequate State funding is guaranteed.

Transparency: The County supports transparency in its operations and business decisions, open government, and freedom of information as it executes its responsibilities. The County believes that the transparency of public spending strengthens democracy, promotes fiscal responsibility, and bolsters public confidence.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to secure and enhance State and Federal revenues and funding for local government operations and programs; preserve the County's autonomy and local authority as the fiscal manager, administrator, and policy-making entity related to County funds; and to expand authority to generate voter approved revenues at the local level. Support efforts to increase transparency in the way the County conducts its business, modernize the governance structure of County divisions and agencies, and enter into strategic partnerships to improve the efficient delivery of government services. Support efforts to enhance and equitably distribute constitutionally guaranteed funds to counties for realigned public safety, health, and human services programs. Support the reduction or elimination of regressive fees and fines that disproportionately affect low-income residents. Oppose administrative and regulatory burdens which unnecessarily add risks or costs to County business activities. Oppose federal efforts to eliminate or limit local taxing authority, the state and local tax deduction, the tax-exempt status of municipal bonds, and other tax policies that have the effect of reducing revenues for state and local governments. Support legislative and administrative policies that ensure the accuracy and completeness of collected census data that reflects the total resident population in each state, including noncitizens.

Social, Health, and Racial Equity

Monterey County supports policies and practices that promote equity and reduce disparities based on race, ethnicity, national origin, immigration status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, and socioeconomic status. Policies should address all forms of racism, particularly institutional and structural racism, which have historically played a central role in creating and perpetuating persistent social and health inequities. Despite progress in addressing explicit discrimination in these policy areas, inequities continue across the nation. These inequities exist across all indicators for success, including education, criminal justice, jobs, housing, public infrastructure, and health, regardless of region. Identifying and addressing the root causes of these [inequities](#)~~disparities~~ is needed to understand the unintended consequences of policies, systems and institutional biases which may [further](#) marginalize certain communities, [particularly communities of color](#).

Monterey County has developed a Governing for Racial Equity Action Plan that will move a theory of change into action to achieve a collective vision of equity, [work to center community voice](#), and drive institutional and structural change across [the County organization](#)~~departments~~.

Key Objective:

Support efforts, policies and practices that eliminate disparities based on race, ethnicity, national origin, immigration status, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, disability, and socioeconomic status, to ensure equitable opportunities and better futures are available to all Monterey County residents. Support efforts to fund and implement proven Governing for Racial Equity practices across County departments, including [policies and programs to help combat racism and inequity and resolve inherent biases and institutional processes that result in systemic racism and inequity](#), and establishing and funding equity infrastructure (i.e., equity offices in key County departments with decision-making power) to sustain ongoing efforts. [Support efforts to work in partnership with indigenous peoples and racialized communities to collect intersectional demographic data, such as age, gender identity and ethnic origin. This will help break down barriers and better identify interconnected issues, such as economic status, employment, and outcomes in health care.](#)

Health & Human Services

Legislative Principles – Health & Human Services

General

Assure ~~that~~ adequate protections are in place to provide equitable opportunities for all individuals to realize their full unique potential and provide for needed public health, safety, and social service programs. Support state and federal actions that promote the health and welfare of the County's most vulnerable residents. Support efforts to fund, expand, coordinate, and improve the County's health care safety net system, including COVID or other emergency response funding. Support efforts to protect and preserve the health care systems that serve Monterey ~~e~~County residents where our interests align, especially in serving the most vulnerable. Support America's Essential Hospitals (AEH) initiatives for federal support of Public Safety Net Systems, including an official designation which recognizes the importance of the safety net role and mission to care for all people, including the uninsured, low-income patients and other marginalized groups. This includes a proposed request for \$7 billion in funding. Also support AEH initiatives that develop throughout the year.

Support reforms to fully fund comprehensive health care programs, providers, and facilities for every resident, without adversely affecting the local economy and business community. Oppose funding cuts to critically important health and human service programs, such as Medicaid (Medi-Cal in California), Medicare, and Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) funding, and efforts that reduce local flexibility in the implementation of such programs. Support initiatives that eliminate or indefinitely delay implementation of DSH cuts. Support AEH's and the California Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems (CAPH) request to fix the Medicaid dual calculation so not to penalize hospital systems in the DSH calculation.

Oppose policies that limit access to private health insurance. Support state efforts to implement CalAIM with the federal government as part of providing expanded Medicaid (Medi-Cal) funding to California counties. Support CAPH's initiatives for state support of Public Health Care Systems, including reform of Medi-Cal payments and working with the California Hospital Association coalition of providers for immediate general fund relief necessary to address inadequate Medi-Cal payment rates. Also support other CAPH initiatives that develop throughout the year. Target initiatives and programs that support the infrastructure, staffing and funding of public health care systems, including Natividad and the Health Department. Support funding that is health system centered instead of heal plan centered.

Support funding for, and policies that, assure parity for mental health and substance use disorder prevention and treatment. ~~Oppose attempts to require website posting of hospital contracts which would affect the hospital's ability to compete, increase potential lawsuits, and place an undue burden on County business. Oppose federal surprise billing legislation that places unreasonable and costly regulatory requirements on hospital. Support efforts to reduce the burden resulting from price transparency rules that were effective January 2021.~~ Support programs that promote increasing and improving workforce development to assist with public health and healthcare staffing shortages. Support efforts to fund electronic health records integration and implementation so health information exchange efforts can expand. Support changes in federal substance ~~ab~~use confidentiality rules to allow for streamlined information sharing.

Public Health

Support policies and funding that preserve and expand primary prevention and essential public health staffing infrastructure and functions. Support efforts that foster social equity in the areas of community health, health care access, education, and disease prevention. Support efforts to create safe neighborhoods and invest in affordable housing to assure the environment is supportive of making healthy choices that lead to healthy lifestyles, with a focus on early childhood development, prevention of childhood obesity, promotion of maternal and child health, and youth violence prevention. Support efforts to create climate resilient communities. Support efforts and policies that promote environmental health regulations that require businesses and individuals to follow public health principles that protect people and the environment. Support efforts to allow streamlined information sharing across multi-sector entities to improve coordination of care and client outcomes.

Support efforts to address staffing shortages in public health, behavioral health, human services, aging services, child welfare, and child care which become exacerbated when new public health crises emerge. Support state and federal funding and technical assistance in a timely manner to ensure adequate planning, medical supplies, access to laboratory testing services, workforce, and alternative care capacity to appropriately respond to any local, state, or global health emergency.

Healthy Communities

Built and social environments significantly impact the health of communities. Support public policies and programs that aid in development of healthy communities including food and beverage policies that increase access to healthier food in both county-operated and non-county-operated no/low-cost food programs (e.g., USDA Summer Lunch, inmate programs, and senior meals) or concession and vending operations. The County further supports the concept of joint use of facilities and partnerships, mixed-use developments, and walkable and safe developments, to promote healthy community events and activities.

Support efforts and funding to develop climate change mitigation and resiliency strategies, including but not limited to bolstering infrastructure, to help protect against and address potential impacts on human health such as increased respiratory and cardiovascular disease, injuries and premature deaths related to extreme weather events, including catastrophic wildfires, changes in the prevalence and geographic distribution of food- and water-borne illnesses and other infectious diseases, and threats to mental health, particularly for disadvantaged communities that are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Healthcare for All

Support, deepen, and expand efforts to create equity and eliminate racial disparities by expanding access to health care through community access supports, universal coverage, and other steps to improve the access to quality and affordability of health care (e.g., Medi-Cal expansion to undocumented adults and seniors). Support efforts to ensure employers help H-2A Temporary Agricultural Workers apply for health insurance through Covered California. Support policies and funding that preserve and expand primary prevention, essential public health functions, and that foster social/racial equity in the areas of community health, health care access (including telehealth), education, and disease prevention.

Social Services

Support efforts to preserve and advance social services by providing the authority and resources required to promote the social and economic self-reliance of individuals and families, and for the protection of children, elders, and dependent adults. Support efforts to restore funding and clarify state/county responsibilities for county provided social services. Encourage and support the State's efforts to secure funding and federal waivers resulting in additional resources for counties and community-based social service providers. Support efforts to provide funding and policies to address the unique needs of veterans and their families.

Legislative Priorities – Health & Human Services

Public Health, Health Care Coverage, Access & Integration

[Access to timely and high-quality healthcare is a fundamental human right.](#) California counties play a critical role in serving those most in need through the provision of public health, communicable disease control, behavioral health, social services, and a strong public safety net health care system. Funding cuts during the great recession left significant underfunded infrastructure needs for public health and communicable disease control. [While public health investments during the COVID-19 pandemic were appreciated, we continue to be concerned about the lack of ongoing funding, including the lack of flexibility in the amount of funding, planning efforts, and sustained support for the critical public health infrastructure](#) ~~Restoration of these funds in particular are~~ needed for a comprehensive infectious disease control system in California to combat emerging and reemerging diseases.

[In addition, access to comprehensive health insurance supports healthcare as a basic human right. While Medi-Cal in California has expanded to those 50 and older regardless of documentation status, for those 138% or less of the Federal Poverty Level, many still find health insurance unaffordable or find they cannot maintain their insurance due to seasonal employment or other reasons. Universal affordable health insurance would contribute to reducing health inequities.](#)

Additionally, the reduction of health inequities is a critical need that can be accomplished through intentional systems change to improve the social determinants of health and increasing the proportion of County residents covered by health insurance. System changes include fostering the promotion of health and prevention strategies, developing multi-sector coalitions using collective impact to address complex issues, expanding health care coverage, and partnering health care delivery with public health. These efforts are an intentional move up-stream from the treatment of illness associated with communicable and chronic disease to advance a policy, systems, and organizational change approach to address the underlying environmental factors and conditions that influence health and health behaviors.

Monterey County faces numerous health-related issues (e.g., childhood obesity, youth violence, and adult-onset diabetes). The County has adopted a strategy of “Health in All Policies” as part of its efforts to eliminate social, racial, economic, and environmental inequities that impede the attainment and maintenance of good [physical and mental](#) health, including health care access. The County supports a broad system-wide and public health prevention approach to reduce risk factors that exacerbate health inequities, maintain, and strengthen the County's role in health care reform, and the health of the public safety net health care system.

The safety net health care system and access to it provides residents with opportunities for routine care. Those opportunities include comprehensive health care insurance coverage, continued support for those with pre-existing conditions, reimbursement mechanisms that cover the costs of providing health care, and support for ~~a twelve-month extension of the Medi-Cal 2020 waiver, and the five-year renewal of California's new~~ Section 1115 ~~new~~ Medicaid waiver through December 31, 2026.

CalAIM Implementation. California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal (CalAIM) is an ambitious multi-year initiative seeking to enhance care coordination and improve health outcomes through state and federal proposals to simplify and streamline the Medi-Cal program. CalAIM has significant implications for many county health and human services functions, including behavioral health services, social services eligibility, county public hospitals, and cross-sector initiatives for foster youth and those who are homeless or justice-involved. The County will continue to focus on the federal, state, and local finance implications, as well as the impacts on county operations, successful programs, and the people and families served. The County will continue to advocate for prioritization and funding of counties to provide services that leverage counties' existing expertise and for the state to consult with counties in formulating and implementing all policy, operational and technological changes of this initiative.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts that reduce health inequities, improve health care access for all (e.g., increase Medi-Cal eligibility standards to 200% or less of Federal Poverty Level; Esperanza Care), promote primary public health prevention, fund interventions to prevent emerging and reemerging communicable diseases, and strengthen communities (e.g., social support networks, community design, clean energy, public transportation, access to education, employment practices, alternatives to incarceration, restorative justice, etc.). Support state level policy that documents be produced in the language of our California residents. Support funding and policy changes to support population-based chronic disease prevention efforts such as the creation of funding of a State Wellness Trust with allocations to counties and other key partners to implement programs, policies, and strategies to prevent chronic illness.

Support efforts to preserve, promote, expand, and fund primary health prevention efforts, essential public health functions, efforts that foster social and racial equity to reduce health inequities, address Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), behavioral health, communicable and chronic disease, positively impact current and future health outcomes, promotes the integration of cognitive and physical health, mental health, behavioral health, and other types of preventive services and healthcare in unified service delivery models.

Support efforts to fully fund Health Department enhanced case management services to managed care Medi-Cal beneficiaries.

Support efforts to improve the design and care of built and natural environments to be culturally supportive of healthy living throughout the county. Support increased information and resources to empower community members to choose healthy eating, active living, and drug free lives.

Oppose efforts to repeal or diminish funding or services under the Affordable Care Act, or to limit the scope of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Oppose efforts that reduce funding for public health, shifts costs to local health departments, or create unfunded mandates. Oppose legislative and executive actions such as the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) proposed rule or Medicaid Fiscal Accountability Rule (MFAR) that could limit Medicaid supplementation payments and other financing arrangements which would limit the County's funding sources for federal government programs. Support efforts to stabilize and strengthen public safety net health care systems and pharmacy benefits. Support efforts to provide higher Medi-Cal and Medicare reimbursement levels for inpatient and

outpatient services, and substance abuse disorders. Support expansion of coverage for low-income individuals, families and seniors through Medi-Cal and Medicare programs, regardless of legal status. Support the continued implementation of CalAIM for California and its public health care systems to lead the nation towards care for low-income and vulnerable patients that emphasizes preventative and patient-centered care in the right place at the right time. [Support policies that expand sick leave and family leave to support workers and their families, regardless of immigration status or employment type \(i.e., gig-workers\).](#)

Behavioral Health

Counties provide specialty mental health and substance use disorder services on behalf of the state through county-run mental health plans. The various and complicated funding streams that support behavioral health services include such sources as the 1991 and 2011 Realignments, the Mental Health Services Act, and new homeless funding. The Affordable Care Act has improved behavioral health service delivery, but additional funding and reforms are needed. The development of an integrated and comprehensive system of care that includes supports for behavioral health prevention and treatment programs will lead to reduced costs, improved equity for behavioral health care, enhanced patient outcomes, reduced mental health stigma, and reduced treatment delays and safety issues.

[***Behavioral Health Funding.*** The state is making significant investments in behavioral health housing, children’s behavioral health services, and CalAIM. To successfully harness these investments to make transformative change requires addressing underlying county mental health plan funding shortfalls, and the expanding set of roles and responsibilities on these agencies continues to create challenges for successful progress. The County will advocate for behavioral health workforce assistance and adequate, sustained funding to match new responsibilities included in initiatives such as the CARE Act and the multi-year effort to develop a comprehensive statewide 988 system.](#)

[***CARE Act Funding and Implementation.*** The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment \(CARE\) Act creates a new pathway to deliver mental health and substance use disorder services to the most severely impaired Californians who too often suffer in homelessness or incarceration without treatment. The CARE Act moves care and support upstream, providing the most vulnerable Californians with access to critical behavioral health services, housing, and support. The CARE Act includes a statutory commitment that the Act will become operative only upon consultation with county stakeholders and the development of an allocation to provide state financial assistance to counties to implement the CARE Act process. Secure adequate, flexible, and sustained funding across all impacted local agencies to support counties’ efforts in this new statewide initiative is needed. Additional advocacy is also necessary for changes related to implementation as planning efforts progress for county implementation.](#)

The County needs expanded mental health beds and program space in its adult detention and mental health facilities. Due to the limitations of the detention facility, ~~mentally ill~~ inmates [experiencing a mental illness](#) are housed in a variety of locations which creates challenges and security issues. Funding is needed for the construction of dedicated mental health beds for adults and juveniles, individual and group mental health therapy and program space, safety cells, and in and out of custody offender programming needs.

The County’s only locked 5150 [adult](#) mental health facility is located at [the County Natividad H](#) hospital. There has been a significant increase in the demand for inpatient mental health beds. Funds are needed to expand beds and program space to better serve the adult and juvenile population, and to engage in behavioral health community outreach and education.

The County would like to repurpose dormitory style jail housing units and utilize those areas for a locked mental health treatment facility. Secure housing is necessary to treat some offenders while they receive a combination of counseling, therapy, and medication to stabilize their condition. Housing and treatment should be expanded to include misdemeanor inmates and those misdemeanor offenders deemed incompetent to stand trial. The County will need funding to renovate and staff a locked treatment facility.

The pandemic has had a significant impact on family mental health, adding to long-term stressors such as Adverse Childhood Experiences including systemic racism and poverty. Social-emotional development and wellness are fundamental in the earliest years of childhood for long-term health and well-being. The County supports whole child/whole family systemic approaches to mental health, including shifting the societal conditions that create toxic stress and triggering events, as well as holistic services in all of the settings most comfortable to families, including (but not limited to): dyadic care models in pediatric clinics, particularly for families enrolled in Medi-Cal; early childhood mental health consultation and related services in subsidized child care programs; and attachment and maternal mental health supports through home visiting.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to enhance the comprehensive behavioral health system, including broader support to expand transitional and permanent housing for the homeless and disabled. Support local control over spending priorities for the Mental Health Services Act (MHSA)/Proposition 63 funds, inclusive of the innovation component for funds. Support efforts to prohibit the funds currently allocated to counties from being re-directed by the State for other purposes. Support efforts to require coverage and increase reimbursements for mental health and substance use disorder services; give counties flexibility to blend mental health, alcohol and drug treatment funds and direct funds to areas of greatest need; and increase availability of services to the uninsured. Support efforts to secure funding to construct mental health beds, residential placement facilities, and program space for residents of all ages. [Support efforts to enhance behavioral health workforce assistance and adequate, sustained funding to match new responsibilities included in initiatives such as the CARE Act and the multi-year effort to develop a comprehensive statewide 988 system.](#)

Public Guardians, Administrators and Conservators

Public Administrators, Public Guardians and Public Conservators act under the authority of the California Supreme Court but are solely a county function and mostly funded with County General Funds and some fees collected through the conservatee's estates. These funding sources have not kept pace with the increasing demand for services and there has been a rise in interest in conservatorships as vehicles to help manage criminally involved and homeless populations.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts that would provide adequate and sustainable funding for public guardians, conservators, and administrators to ensure quality safety-net services including securing and safeguarding financial assets for all who qualify. Oppose additional duties, mandates, and requirements for public guardians without the provision of adequate funding to carry out these services. Support efforts to enhance placement capacity for public guardians, as California severely lacks safe and secure housing for the majority of residents under conservatorship.

Support efforts to create a suitable designation for persons with traumatic brain injury, dementia, or co-occurring mental illness and dementia; and extend Medi-Cal Managed Care or private insurance coverage to provide appropriate coverage, placement, and treatment options for these individuals.

[Support efforts that minimize impact on public conservators for individuals not successful under the CARE Court Act without additional dedicated State funding.](#)

Public Health and Prevention Policies: Cannabis and Tobacco

Legalization of recreational cannabis may exacerbate existing health disparities such as low birth weight, poor mental health outcomes, or lower high school graduation rates for children and youth. Increased cannabis use may lead to cannabis dependency and attendant health and social harms. While tobacco use has declined in Monterey County for the past few decades, lung cancer is the number one cause of cancer deaths, the use of electronic smoking devices and other smokeless tobacco products has been on the rise, and smoking rates among youth are increasing. The proliferation of tobacco product categories, flavored products, and the evolution in tobacco marketing appear to be fueling teens switching from traditional cigarettes to a new generation of tobacco products. And the use of electronic smoking devices is linked with cannabis as well as tobacco. ~~In a 2016 National Youth Tobacco Survey, 9% of students surveyed said they had used an e-cigarette device with marijuana, THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) or hash oil or THC wax.~~

Key Objectives:

Support efforts that increase funding for cannabis and tobacco [substance use prevention and](#) education programs and to study the impacts of cannabis use and legalization on public health. Oppose efforts to exempt electronic nicotine delivery systems, such as e-cigarettes, from tobacco control laws and regulations. Support legislation regulating the sales and marketing of smokeless tobacco products, restrict sale of flavored nicotine-containing products, ~~prevention of~~ youth-focused marketing strategies, [limit cannabis product THC content, require stocking of lower THC products, and standardized 5 mg THC doses of concentrates. Continue to support implementation of the use of a specialized business model for retailers \(no food or other product sales\).](#) ~~and establish a minimum price or minimum package size for all tobacco products.~~

Early Childhood Development

There ~~are~~ is a total of ~~34,970~~^{47,545} children ages ~~0-5 and under~~ in Monterey County, accounting for ~~8%~~^{7.4%} of the population. Using measures that supplement federal poverty data (e.g., cost of living), Monterey County (combined with San Benito County) has the highest child poverty rate in the state, at 31%, with 25.5% of children being food insecure. Monterey County has one of the highest rates of children living in overcrowded housing in the state, at 36.3%.

Research shows the importance of policies that advance whole child, whole family approaches, increase racial equity, build integrated systems, and focus on prevention to enhance critical services for children and families. For children to thrive they need good health and quality early learning experiences that unfold within strong family environments. Without early intervention children for whom these statistics are a reality are likely to experience adverse consequences into adulthood - resulting in higher health care costs, a poorly educated workforce, and lifelong dependence on public assistance. Targeted interventions to improve conditions during early childhood offer a greater return on investment than interventions later

in life. With a strong investment in early childhood development, all children will be able to contribute to the local economy through increased human productivity.

The County understands the years between conception and age three are uniquely important for the positive development of the child and family; and they are the most likely time frame for a child to enter the child welfare system. Home visiting is a critical lever during that window to build buffering supports and connect families to a holistic range of systems and services, including the social safety net, public health, and family strengthening, to improve outcomes for families and children down the road.

Additionally, the County believes that early identification and intervention play a key role in successful early childhood care. Silos within systems of care prevent children and families from accessing the care, supports, and services they are eligible to receive, particularly for children with developmental delays and concerns. [Infant-family mental health services are also crucial to healthy development. The formation of neural structures in the brain that lead to positive well-being in children.](#) A child's early development is tied to their lifelong outcomes and should be nurtured in the community and across systems, and at all levels of ability.

[These several years have highlighted how many employees are parents and need quality child care in order to stay in our workforce. According to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Foundation, evidence suggests that child care's effect on workforce participation, productivity, and businesses' bottom line is more significant than previously recognized. Ensuring healthy child development, therefore, is an investment in the County's current and future workforce along with the capacity to thrive economically as a society.](#)

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to ensure that parents and primary caregivers are well-informed and capable of supporting their children physically, emotionally, mentally, intellectually, and financially (e.g., preschool for all, increase opportunities and access to culturally relevant, trauma informed care, education, and services, along with timely and appropriate information to support families). Support efforts to strengthen families' equitable access to quality early childhood services that meet

Bright Beginnings Early Childhood Development Initiative: Framework & Strategy Priorities

- ☆ An equitable system that supports all children and families.
- ☆ Families surrounded by support: implement an integrated, holistic, family-centered support system of screening, care coordination referrals and services; scale up home visiting programs for families with young children; expand paid family leave, protect and support breastfeeding, and implement other family-friendly business practices
- ☆ Empowered and Resilient Families: improve support for parent's and caregiver's mental health; expand access to parent-child play groups.
- ☆ Caregivers support children's growth and learning: embed parenting and child development supports in health and other public services; establish capacity support for family, friend and neighbor caregivers; scale up effective parenting programs.
- ☆ Transform early care and education systems to increase access and improve quality.
- ☆ Design coherent public policies that will improve the lives of children and families.
- ☆ Cross-cutting strategies: generate sustainable funding for early childhood services; engage families with young children in shaping local and regional policies, budgets and services; capacity development and awareness raising.

a variety of family needs (e.g., early childhood workforce development, improved access to quality, [affordable](#) and developmentally appropriate early care, increase number of quality child_care providers, improved reimbursement rates for licensed child_care providers) with an emphasis on families with children ages birth-three. Support efforts to ensure children are physically, mentally, socially, and emotionally healthy (e.g., increased availability and equitable access to social determinants of health: healthy food, affordable housing, trauma and special needs services, minimize harmful environmental health risk factors, child friendly workplaces). Support efforts to ensure that the early childhood development system is comprehensive, cohesive, and navigable (e.g., increase coordination, collection and sharing of data and best practices, increase coordination of whole family services and support for children and families, increased early childhood investments, immigration reform that benefits children and families, quality infrastructure development or improvement). Support efforts to increase funding for early childhood development systems, programs, facilities, and First 5 Monterey County.

Promote Child Well-Being and Prevention of Child Abuse

Monterey County continues to pride itself in having a strong child welfare system that invests substantial local discretionary funds into child abuse prevention and early intervention programs. The County has one of the lowest foster care entry rates in the state, further reflecting our prevention efforts. With the statewide implementation of Continuum of Care Reform (CCR) the County is putting an ever-increasing emphasis on keeping children with kin whenever possible, to include a formal foster care setting. This includes doing an extensive search for family and supporting kin caregivers as formal resource families. Monterey County continues to struggle with challenging community demographics ranging from overcrowded and unstable housing to co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders, along with youth and family violence. [Additionally, lingering economic challenges and social impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic have placed additional stress on already strained family units.](#)

In 2016, the Monterey County Department of Social Services began a community dialogue to develop a Roadmap to Child Well-Being. The dialogue was facilitated by the American Public Human Services Association (APHSA) with the support of the staff to the National Commission to Eliminate Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities, and included national, state, and local stakeholders. In 2018, the formalized work was complete and next steps were outlined by the team. This has included a comprehensive review and update of our local mandated reporter training, collaborating to bring forth evidence-based Nurse Family partnership with the Health Department, and work on providing more grass root supports for the community by those in the community.

Key Objectives:

Support policies that expand funding for child abuse prevention services to meet collaborative next steps outlined through the work with APHSA. For children and youth who enter foster care, locate kin to be trained and supported as caregivers along with recruiting and preserving Community Resource Families (formally known as foster families). Support policies to improve the integration of data among youth serving agencies, including child welfare, public assistance, behavioral health, physical health, education, and public safety. Support funding to assist with housing for children, families and emancipating foster youth. Support funding for social work workforce development and education programs. Support funding to sustain and expand primary prevention efforts such as the Nurse Family Partnership and relative support programs. Support the gathering of community through Child and Family Teams as best practice to get the individual needs of the family met. Support funding and programs for parenting education, domestic violence prevention, and child_care training for family, friends and neighbors who provide

unlicensed care. Support resources to expand life skill training for pre-teens and teens. Support staff and community coaching around the Child Welfare Core Practice Model to best serve those who are in need of services. Support funding for the recruitment foster parents for probation foster youth and children-family teams. ~~Support efforts to remove barriers to access of the Child Support Services program to reach unserved families and increase funding for mandated child support services staffing.~~

Child Support Services

Monterey County Department of Child Support Services (CSS) enhances the well-being of children and the self-sufficiency of families by providing professional services to locate parents, establish paternity and establish and enforce orders for financial and medical support. County CSS consistently collects more for families than other counties in the State that have similar sized caseloads and is ranked tenth in the State for cost effectiveness. In FY 2020-21 CSS collected \$46.7 million and currently serves approximately 13,000 children locally.

Strengthening the child safety net, reducing poverty, and increasing access to justice is vital. Without adequate funding, Local Child Support Agencies (LCSA's) cannot expand service capacity to sufficiently address local needs. Child Support is the third largest Safety Net program for children and plays a direct role in lifting children out of poverty. Child Support payments enable parents to provide food, clothing and shelter for children who would otherwise not have access to these basic necessities. Additional funding to LCSAs is needed to increase outreach and engagement efforts to unserved and underserved communities, particularly communities of color, who are disproportionately impacted by child poverty issues; increase the use of technology to simplify access to program services; and ensure that programs are appropriately staffed to manage increasingly complex child support program needs, while meeting new programmatic mandates and requirements.

Key objectives:

Support efforts to increase funding to LCSAs to help maintain the social safety net, reach unserved families, decrease child poverty, and facilitate positive, equitable outcomes for all children.

Sustain and Strengthen Safety Net & Employment Support Resources

Safety net services are a critical element of community well-being that help struggling families and individuals survive and thrive. According to the 2021⁶ American Community Survey ~~16%~~11.5% of all Monterey County residents have incomes below the federal poverty level (FPL) and 14.2%~~24%~~ of children ~~live in poverty~~. When the high cost of living in Monterey County is taken into consideration – the effective poverty rate climbs. The FPL represents a bare minimum threshold. A better standard is the self-sufficiency standard budget which considers average costs for various household budget items (housing, food, child_care, etc.). Using this standard, 59% of households with children in Monterey County have annual incomes below the self-sufficiency standard.

Key Objectives:

Support funding for basic assistance to individuals who work in lower wage jobs, are underemployed or are unemployed through CalFresh and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), CalWORKs Employment and Training Services, the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program, child care programs, Community Action programs and the CalWORKs/Temporary Assistance to Needy Family (TANF) programs. Support efforts that ensure a living wage for all Monterey County residents. Support funding for programs

that help prevent homelessness and rapidly secure housing (HUD Homeless Assistance, CalWORKs Housing Support). Support improvements to the TANF program to modify work participation requirements to better match individual family needs and local economic circumstances, the need for wrap around services for families struggling through crises, and to recognize additional costs to communities as a result of ongoing funding stagnation and high unemployment caused by job loss due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Support expansion of wage subsidy programs for households served by both CalFresh/SNAP and CalWORKs/TANF, and CalWORKs Employment Training Services – these programs have proven to be effective local resources for promoting self-sufficiency and establishing a positive work history.

Assure Safe & Legal Shelter for All Homelessness

California’s poverty and homeless rates remain among the highest in the nation, affecting all Californians including children, adults, veterans, seniors, and families. The deepening homelessness crisis not only takes a toll on those who live without adequate shelter or housing, but it also diminishes the community as a whole.

State Efforts to Address Homelessness: Although state and local governments have made significant investments in housing and homelessness programs over the last few years, California still lacks a comprehensive, holistic strategy that provides long-term, sustainable funding and clear levels of responsibility for all levels of government. The County supports policies that address the root causes of homelessness, flexible funding for emergency and supportive housing interventions, and strategies that ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring.

The State has invested significant resources to address homelessness and homelessness prevention, including resources for local governments to house the homeless population during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Governor’s Council of Regional Homeless Advisors created a Comprehensive Crisis Response Strategy that outlines proposed next steps to further California’s homeless related public policy goals aimed at: dramatically reducing street homelessness; breaking down barriers to accessing mental health and substance abuse services; reducing the cost and increasing the supply of housing options; and preventing people from becoming homeless. In addition to focusing on implementing and funding these next steps, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic the Governor and Legislature adopted an Action Plan for preventing and ending homelessness in California in March of 2021 and in July of 2021 signed a historic housing and homeless funding package as part of the \$100 billion California Comeback Plan. The initial package included s \$10.3 billion for affordable housing and \$12 billion over two years towards services. However, both the Plan and the budget was updated in 2022 to include a \$3 billion increase and clear strategies that address the homelessness crisis head-on, and created new opportunities to fund innovative housing programs such as Project Roomkey. The goal of this program is to provide non-congregate shelter options for people experiencing homelessness, to protect human life, and minimize strain on the health care system.

Homelessness in Monterey County: The ~~2022~~2019 Monterey County Homeless Point-In-Time Census and Survey identified ~~2,047~~ ~~2,422~~ ~~homeless~~ individuals experiencing homelessness, ~~76~~66% of which were unsheltered. Since 2017, Monterey County has experienced a total reduction in homelessness of 28%, largely attributed to the wave of funding from both the State and federal governments through both COVID and non-COVID related funding streams coupled with increased collaboration and coordination between the public and private sector.

-According to the California Department of Education, 9.6% of K-12 students met the broader definition of homeless used by education. This staggering figure is matched by data from the American Community Survey which states that 39.8% of children live in crowded housing. The McKinney-Vento Act, which provides states with funding for the education of homeless students, defines homeless children and youth as those who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. Under this definition, Monterey County's student homeless population is approximately 9,900. Rapid response to the unsheltered homeless and public encampments is necessary, as are midterm strategies such as establishing low-barrier transitional housing and bridge communities. The long-term goal is to provide safe, healthy, accessible, affordable housing for all.

Funding Formula Allocations: The County of Monterey is committed to efforts that address homelessness so that it is rare, brief, and non-recurring. Part of that commitment is fighting for resources to support the homelessness response network. However, federal and state funding formulas make that difficult to achieve when allocations rely on population, poverty, and the biennial Point in Time (PIT) census. This means communities who are actively reducing their PIT counts are inadvertently penalized when funding is reduced, and programs established to serve people experiencing homelessness are at risk of closure. Therefore, the County supports alternative funding formulas that reward communities who set and achieve their goals of reducing homelessness.

Lead me Home Plan Update – 5-Year Plan to end Homelessness in Monterey and San Benito Counties: In November 2021, the County adopted the Lead me Home Plan Update which provides a five-year roadmap for the Monterey and San Benito County Continuum of Care (CoC) and its partners to achieve the vision that all people in the region live in decent, safe, and affordable housing from which they can access services and supports that stabilize their lives. The Plan sets out the ambitious goal of reducing the total population of people experiencing homelessness in Monterey and San Benito Counties by 50% by June 2026.

Addressing Homeless Encampments: Without an adequate supply of housing, too many people living with very low incomes or who are escaping domestic violence have no local housing options other than living unsheltered. To address this reality of insufficient housing and shelter options, service providers (public, non-profit, faith-based, and voluntary) offer resources that aid in survival and address critical health and quality of life issues for those living unsheltered and in encampments. Encampments can pose public health and safety hazards to individuals and the environment which may require their removal. Additional resources are needed for both service providers and the cost of cleanup of encampment areas.

Key Objectives:

Support the fair and equitable calculation and distribution of State and Federal funds to counties to provide services to all homeless populations. Support the proposed goals of the Governor's Council of Regional Homeless Advisors aimed at: reducing homelessness; increasing access to mental health and substance abuse services; reducing the cost and increasing the supply of housing options; and homeless prevention. Support resources for local government to house the at-risk homeless population ~~during the COVID-19 pandemic~~. Support efforts to provide on-going funding to support services and operations that ~~would utilize the new facility and maintain high quality services that~~ assist homeless individuals and families navigate the continuum of care. Strengthen "by right" permitting or CEQA streamlining for safe parking programs. Support efforts that address the homelessness ~~crisis~~ issue in all California communities, ensuring that counties, ~~as the social services providers,~~ are at the forefront of all solutions addressing homelessness. Support efforts to expand housing subsidies to prevent loss of housing and provide long-term assistance to sustain housing. Support efforts that encourage and facilitate the production of housing that is attainable to households at or below 30% of ~~area~~ average median income. Support

innovative approaches to increase affordable housing availability (e.g., rent control, facilitating construction of accessory dwelling units). Support additional resources for local shelter, transitional, [rapid re-housing](#), and permanent supportive housing programs. Support efforts to prevent homelessness and to assist the current homeless population with coordinated services, health services, health access, and other health supports. Support an increase in ~~student homeless~~ funding [to address students experiencing homelessness as defined](#) under the McKinney-Vento Act. Support funding to provide services and address the environmental cleanup of homeless encampments.

Strengthen Resources for Seniors and People Living with Disability

Long-term services and supports help all individuals live successfully while maintaining dignity and independence in their homes and communities. Years of funding erosion has taken a toll on service capacity and strains the ability of local agencies to provide financial, health and social supports to older adults, people with disabilities, and caregivers. It is increasingly difficult for the aging and disability services network to maintain existing safety net services. Reports to Adult Protective Services continue to increase, and demand for services is rising as families struggle to support and care for older relatives. The number of older adults who struggle to make ends meet, face food insecurities, and homelessness continues to increase. Out of pocket medical expenses, lack of sufficient assets, dramatically rising housing costs and fixed budgets are major causes of economic insecurity. Without additional resources to address these growing needs, local communities are unprepared to adequately respond to the needs of this growing population. [According to 2021 Census data, Monterey County has an estimated 86,220 residents 60 years old or older, approximately 12.4% of whom live below the federal poverty level.](#) ~~The population of people who are 60 years old or older is growing—16% of County population in 2014 and projected to be 24% by 2030. The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for these seniors is 8.2% (2015). However, the Elder Economic Security Standard Index (Elder Index) which accounts for cost of living more accurately estimates the County’s senior poverty rate at 27.6% (2011)—three times the number captured by the FPL.~~

Key Objectives:

Support funding for programs and services that promote the ability of older adults and people with disabilities to live safely and with dignity in an environment of their choice where they can eat well, stay healthy, and avoid unnecessary and costly institutional care. Key legislation supporting these efforts are the Elder Justice Act, Older Americans Act, and the Older Californians Act. Such legislation provides funding for food programs, legal services, caregiver and family supports, and ombudsman initiatives. County programs requiring additional support include Adult Protective Services, In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS), Public Authority, SSI Advocacy, and the ~~newly formed~~ Aging and Disability Resources Connection (ADRC). The ADRC model is one that combines the efforts of the aging and disability networks to create a streamlined, “no wrong door” approach to the provision of person-centered resources.

Support funding to minimize health care costs at end of life, avoid spending end of life in institutional settings and create livable communities for all ages. Support funding to ensure an adequate number of social workers are available to meet the needs of the growing number of older adults and people with disabilities in our community. Support [efforts to implement initiatives developed for the California’s Master Plan on Aging—\(December 2020\) to strengthen and enhance services for older adults.](#) Support efforts to enable all County agencies, services, and facilities to offer access and options tailored to the needs of this growing County demographic.

Honor our Veterans

Monterey County is home to more than 20,000 veterans and an estimated 25,000 spouses and dependents whom the Monterey County Military & Veterans Affairs Office (MVAO) is in place to assist in obtaining a variety of state and federal benefits. MVAO provides free-of-charge assistance in filing claims with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for the benefits they have earned by their service in defense of our nation, as well as information and referrals to other federal, state, and local programs. Currently only 31.8% of Monterey County's veterans are accessing VA Compensation and Pension Benefits.

Veterans and members of the military have made tremendous sacrifices, and some have paid the ultimate sacrifice for the protection of our country and the well-being of people facing tragedy and injustice around the world. Expanded federal, state, and local resources are needed to assist our veterans and their families with successful reintegration into civilian life (e.g., family reintegration, employment, housing, education, child care, and services to address a multitude of disabilities including post-traumatic stress and traumatic brain injury).

Federal Benefits: The County supports improved access and service expansion for: health benefits (e.g., dental); local facilities (e.g., Veterans Drop-In Center; Major General Gourley VA-DoD Outpatient Clinic (e.g., pharmacy services); Veterans Stand Down events and other outreach efforts; Veterans' Treatment Courts; and Veterans' Justice Outreach programs. The veterans community can also benefit from increased funding for County Veterans Service Officers (CVSOs), [specifically funding to increase outreach and claims processing for the 66% of Monterey County Veterans not currently receiving VA benefits](#), ~~and increased and expedited access for CVSOs to the VA Veteran Benefits Management Systems (VBMS), which will aid in developing and monitoring various claims and appeals submitted on behalf of veterans, surviving spouses and eligible dependents resulting in better, timelier services to claimants~~. The County also supports efforts to increase compensation to disabled veterans and their surviving spouses.

State Benefits: The County supports efforts to obtain increased County Subvention Program funding from the California Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet). This program funds a group of programs mandated by the Legislature to reimburse counties for a portion of the costs of "presenting and pursuing any claim the veteran may have against the VA and in establishing the veteran's right to any privilege, preference, care, or compensation provided for by the laws of the United States or of this state" ([California Military and Veterans Code § 971](#)). The County supports efforts to expand and improve the Disabled Veterans' Property Tax Exemption, which reduces the property tax liability on the principal place of residence of qualified veterans who, due to a service-connected injury or disease, have been rated 100% disabled or are being compensated at the 100% rate due to unemployability. The County supports efforts to eliminate [or reduce](#) the state tax obligation on military retirement pay ~~as California is the sole remaining state that does not provide a tax benefit for military retirement pay~~.

State Veterans Home: One of the County's top priorities is the development of a Veterans Home in Monterey County to serve aged and disabled veterans, eligible spouses, domestic partners, and [homeless veterans](#) ~~Gold Star families~~. There are over 50,000 veterans in Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Benito, and San Luis Obispo Counties alone. CalVet operates eight Veterans Homes in the California providing a range of services from independent living to skilled nursing and memory care. Four of the homes offer combined skilled nursing and memory care, however demand for these services far exceeds the current supply of available beds which results in 2-5+ year wait times. The closest of Veterans Home is over two hours away

from Monterey County. The County strongly believes that our veterans should not have to leave their families, friends, and the community they call home to access these services.

The County intends to pursue State legislation to authorize the development of a State Veterans Home in Monterey County, potentially located on or near other veterans' services at the former Fort Ord. The County will work with its state and federal delegations and the Veterans Administration to ensure the project meets regulatory requirements for assistance through CalVet and the VA's State Veterans Home Construction Grant Program, which can provide up to 65% of construction costs. If constructed the facility would be available to all California veterans.

[Pharmacy at the Major General William H. Gourley VA-DoD Outpatient Clinic in Marina:](#) The County continues to support establishment of a pharmacy at the MG Gourley VA-DoD Outpatient Clinic in Marina. The brand-new clinic was opened in 2017 and includes an area designed and purpose-built to serve as a pharmacy, however due to changes in federal VA priorities, only mail-order pharmaceutical services are offered. Without a pharmacy, many disabled veterans are forced to make multiple trips for essential medications. Many of our veterans live in rural communities which make it difficult to access health care services. A pharmacy nearby, would reduce unnecessary transportation requirements for veterans and families of active-duty military on the Central Coast.

~~[Central Coast Veterans Cemetery](#)[Other Veterans Facilities:](#) The County supports efforts to establish a Veterans Memorial Building to serve as an anchor and testament of gratitude to the Veterans of Monterey County. The building would serve as a central meeting place for veteran organizations (e.g., Veterans for Foreign Wars, American Legion, The Retired Enlisted Association, Military Officers Association of America, etc.). Additionally, the building could house the County's Military and Veterans Affairs Office.~~ The County also supports efforts to obtain continued state funding to maintain the Central Coast Veterans Cemetery in Seaside, California at the former Fort Ord and continued further development with regard to in-ground burial.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to establish a CalVet Veterans Home in Monterey County to serve the needs of our growing veterans' population and support the veteran's community's contributions to our local economy. Support efforts which provide tax relief to veterans. Support efforts to improve and expand benefits to veterans and their surviving spouses, access to VA and CalVet benefits. Support local assistance outreach efforts to discharging military members, reservist and National Guard members, veterans, surviving spouses and eligible dependents. Support increased subvention funding from CalVet. Support the growth and expansion of the Central Coast Veterans Cemetery. ~~Support efforts to establish and maintain a Veterans Memorial Building.~~ Support the addition of a pharmacy at the MG ~~ajor General~~ Gourley VA-DoD ~~Outpatient~~ ~~Clinic~~. Support efforts to honor and recognize the contributions and sacrifices of veterans (e.g., Veterans Service Recognition Act).

Infrastructure

Legislative Principles – Infrastructure

General

Support efforts to identify and secure funds for local transportation, water, energy, technology, government facility, housing, and community infrastructure projects, in particular where such improvements contribute to clean energy and green building. Support funding efforts to repair, upgrade or modernize transportation, wastewater collection and disposal systems, and other infrastructure projects or systems, particularly in areas where the associated infrastructure is aging and there is insufficient financial capacity to fund necessary improvements. [Support efforts to protect and advance local flexibility in the delivery of public works projects.](#)

Environmental Review

Support efforts to reform environmental processes such as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to retain environmental protections while reforming the legal process to reduce abuses. Support efforts to align state and federal requirements, and to ~~obtain~~, streamline and coordinate state and federal permit processes for public infrastructure and safety projects.

Water Resources

Support efforts to fund, manage and protect the County's water quality, water supply, groundwater sustainability, storm water, ~~and~~ flood protection, and mediate the effects of climate change (e.g., drought, sea level rise). ~~and~~ [Support efforts to protect](#) the Monterey County Water Resources Agency's water rights.

Energy

Monitor the potential Federal lease of lands for oil and gas exploration and the potential effects of these activities on water quality and dam safety. Support efforts to ensure appropriate oversight and funding for State regulation and monitoring of energy extraction activities (e.g., hydraulic fracturing). Support efforts to allow the County to manage an adequate renewable energy program (e.g., fees on oil, commercial solar).

Land Preservation

Support efforts to sustainably fund, protect and preserve the federal, state, county, and regional parks within Monterey County, including the promotion of park designations and the preservation of resources of historical or cultural significance. Support efforts to manage County open space lands (e.g., Fort Ord, Odello East, Hatton Canyon, Jack's Peak) including partnerships with or transfers to Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), or other public land management agencies. Maintain and protect rural resources, coastal areas, biodiversity, park facilities and recreation features.

Legislative Priorities – Infrastructure

Resilient and Sustainable Communities

Monterey County is experiencing the negative consequences of climate change with increasing regularity; catastrophic wildfire and flooding, prolonged drought, and sea level rise are the new normal. [Climate change will not affect all equally, with particular communities that already experience greater health inequities predicted to have great climate change impacts.](#) Monterey County is planning for long term resiliency and sustainability of County infrastructure to support [all](#) our communities, the economy, natural resources, clean air ~~quality~~, and transportation options. The County supports the development of renewable energy generation and energy efficiency efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, mitigate the impacts of climate change, and increase energy security throughout the region. The County supports policies and programs that increase clean commute opportunities and vehicle trip reduction [including those](#) that increase walking and biking mobility and safety for all users, promote traffic calming, promote mass transit, and improve regional transportation demand management. The County supports the development and expansion of electric vehicle deployment and charging infrastructure, vehicle to grid technology, and stationary battery storage. [The County further supports electric vehicle \(EV\) deployment and has adopted an EV replacement policy that provides a framework to consider purchase of EVs prior to fuel-powered vehicles.](#) The County is working on several complete street and active transportation projects that provide access for all users regardless of age, ability, or transportation mode through development of bicycle infrastructure, pedestrian amenities, and public transit systems and facilities. The County supports actions that prioritize the preservation and restoration of our climate and natural environment to help ensure the long-term health, social well-being, and economic vitality of the communities we serve while improving the quality of life for all.

Key objectives:

Support efforts that advance policies to reverse and plan for the impacts of climate change while building resilient and sustainable communities (e.g., energy, water, and resource efficiency; clean energy; pollution control and toxics reduction; wildfire mitigation; and climate protection). Support efforts to increase California's waste management infrastructure, ensure the County's ability to comply with recycling and waste management goals, and support the development of domestic market solutions. Support efforts by the County's Sustainability Program to promote [greenhouse gas emissions mitigation](#), resources conservation, climate adaptation, and pollution reduction including but not limited to [developing programs to transition away from fossil fuels including the deployment of electric vehicle \(EV\) charging stations and all electric buildings, build and support capacity for regenerative agricultural practices](#), evaluating energy alternatives [such as microgrids with battery storage and](#) ~~(e.g., solar)~~ for County facilities. Support housing, transportation, land-use, and community development policies and projects that create diverse neighborhoods, promote healthy and greener lifestyles, develop green jobs, and protect local and global ecosystems. Support efforts to protect, conserve, and maintain healthy coastal, ocean and forest ecosystems and the thriving economy ~~it~~ [they](#) supports in the County. Support efforts to act as stewards and provide sustainable management of ~~the County's~~ ocean and coastal resources in the areas of: sustainable fisheries and aquaculture; sea-level rise adaptation and coastal resilience; coastal sediment management; marine pollution; and marine renewable energy. Support resources and policies that advance wildfire mitigation efforts, forest conservation, and habitat restoration. Support policies that bring environmental justice to all, and keep our citizens safe from the physical, economic, and the health effects of environmental degradation, [including through bolstering infrastructure to help protect against](#)

[and address potential impacts on human health \(such as increased respiratory and cardiovascular disease, injuries and premature deaths related to extreme weather events, including catastrophic wildfires, changes in the prevalence and geographic distribution of food- and water-borne illnesses and other infectious diseases, and threats to mental health\) particularly for disadvantaged communities that are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change](#) and while creating pathways to economic prosperity and strong local economies. Support redundancy and resiliency in County facilities and enable facilities to act as community hubs in a disaster, emergency, or utility disruption.

Transportation

The transportation infrastructure is the backbone of all economic activity and is in vital need of funding for capital, maintenance, safety, and operations of local roads, bridges, pedestrian [and](#) bike facilities, transit, and rail. Transportation systems should meet industry and societal needs, provide users choices, be integrated with planned land use, be compatible with the environment by considering air quality, noise pollution, aesthetics, ecological factors, cost benefit analyses, and energy consumption measures.

Monterey County owns and operates a significant portion of the local transportation infrastructure and supports funding to local governments for system preservation, capacity improvement, and safety needs - using regional partnerships and collaborations on system planning and investment. The County's transportation infrastructure has many needs including pavement maintenance, adequate facilities for pedestrian [and](#) bike travel, transit, and rail services, and for improvements such as shoulder additions, adding vehicle lanes to roadways, repair [and](#) replacement of aging bridges, and other safety improvements.

Maintenance Improvements: The County maintains 1,260+ road miles and 175 bridges. Even with the addition of Measure X and SB 1, additional funding is needed to provide an acceptable maintenance program. Deferred road maintenance results in rapid deterioration and compromise of roadway structural integrity and exponentially increases repair costs. The current maintenance backlog is over \$750 million for roads, \$300 million for bridges, and \$500 million in road appurtenances and growing. [The State's announcement of eliminating gas powered vehicle sales in the year 2035 places uncertainty on the existing funding sources of the Highway Users Tax Account \(HUTA\) and SB 1 in the future. A replacement for this long-standing funding source needs to be developed.](#)

Capacity Improvements: Traffic congestion and inadequate roadway capacity can negatively impact the local economy through impacts to tourism, agricultural product delivery to market, and increased unproductive travel time. Efforts to increase capacity and/or movement should be supported (e.g., State Route 156, Blackie Road extension, Davis Road widening and bridge, [Rossi Street extension](#), or public transportation options) to increase road safety and capacity to accommodate user needs.

Safety Improvements: Roadway safety is a top priority, and improvement efforts should be evaluated for the overall benefits provided. Recently the County was part of a public-private partnership to construct a roundabout at Holman Highway. Roundabouts have certain advantages over signalized intersections, such as safety, air quality and reduced maintenance costs of signals. Additionally, Monterey County, the Transportation Agency for Monterey County (TAMC), and Caltrans collaborated on the G-12 Pajaro to Prunedale Corridor Study, a regional safety study for that set of roads – [and](#) the County successfully acquired grant funding for two ~~(2)~~ out of the six ~~(6)~~ project segments. ~~Moreover, t~~The County is [also](#) in the design phase of a roundabout for the intersection of Carmel Valley Road and Laureles Grade. [Additionally, the County, TAMC, and Caltrans have been working on the US 101 South of Salinas Corridor](#)

[Study; with anticipated outcomes being more safety projects.](#) The County has developed a multi-year program/cycle to maintain roadway striping and signage. In addition, the County is working with fire fuel reduction programs to help manage [and/_](#) reduce vegetation along roadways. ~~The County has developed a multi-year program/cycle to maintain roadway striping and signage. In addition, the County is working with fire fuel reduction programs to help manage/_ reduce vegetation along roadways.~~

[Rail Expansion:](#) Expansion of rail service to Monterey County provides many benefits, including improved access and connections for local, regional, and interregional travel; decreased highway congestion; enhanced goods movement; and environmentally sound transportation serving a variety of travel markets and transportation needs. Rail expansion also promotes mixed-use, transit-oriented development, affordable housing, livable and walkable communities, and economic growth around rail stations.

[Active Transportation Program & Safe Routes to Schools Program:](#) Active Transportation and Safe Routes to Schools programs promote safe and convenient opportunities for physically active travel for daily trips to and from work and schools – and addresses health, physical activity, and traffic safety issues while tackling air pollution and climate change. Investment also focuses on infrastructure to increase the comfort of the on-road experience (e.g., for cycling) to improve the appeal of active modes to all people.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to develop and fund the capital, maintenance, safety, capacity, and operation of County transportation infrastructure: local roads, bridges, pedestrian facilities, bike facilities and trails, transit (e.g., Marina-Salinas Multimodal Corridor), and expanded public transit and rail access (e.g., Salinas Rail Extension, Coast Daylight, and Monterey Branch Line projects). Support efforts to increase funding for Active Transportation and Safe Routes to School projects, as well as Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) projects. Support efforts to streamline the regulatory process to repair and maintain public infrastructure, which reduces costs. Support proactive efforts to streamline permitting and reduce fees (e.g., take permits) for multiple pre-and post-storm maintenance activities, to allow for timely response while protecting the environment. [Support efforts to streamline disbursement of federal infrastructure funds to local agencies for project implementation. Support efforts to transition to a road mileage charge program or alternate means of revenue generation to replace expected long term decline in gas tax revenue associated with the increased adoption of electric vehicles.](#)

Water Resources Sustainability

The Monterey County Water Resources Agency (WRA) manages, protects, stores, and conserves water resources in Monterey County for all beneficial uses, while minimizing damage from flooding to create a safe and sustainable water supply for present and future generations. WRA operates Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs for flood management and water supply (groundwater recharge) purposes, and also leases land around the reservoirs to the County for park use that can benefit from sustained water levels. Additionally, WRA operates a distribution system that delivers roughly 23,000 acre-feet of river, well, and recycled water to approximately 12,000 acres of agricultural land in the northern Salinas Valley.

An estimated 95% of all water used in Monterey County is derived from groundwater wells. With nearly 350,000 acres of land under cultivation in the Salinas Valley, agricultural pumping averages 495,000 acre-feet per year. Combined with urban and other uses, total water pumped in an average year from the Salinas Valley is about 520,000 acre-feet. Assuring that there are sufficient quantities of good quality groundwater is the most important aspect of managing water resources in Monterey County today. Major water resource management issues in the County include the preservation of water rights, protection of

existing and the development of new surface and groundwater supplies for agricultural and municipal users (particularly disadvantaged communities), combating water quality issues (e.g., seawater intrusion, chromium, nitrate, and arsenic contamination), and enhancing flood protection and threatened and endangered species habitat especially along the Salinas, Carmel, and Pajaro Rivers.

The ~~WRAMonterey County Water Resources Agency~~, acting as the County's Flood Control Authority, works to ensure continued protection from flooding and to protect natural resources. The County supports efforts to increase funding for restoration projects, and the development of adaptive strategies to climate change and sea level rise. Regulatory complexities continue to hinder the effective and timely delivery of flood control projects. The multiple and redundant approval processes and long timeframes often delay delivery of projects, including environmental clearance and mitigation, design approval, right of way certification, and project financing. To this end, the County supports efforts to streamline regulatory burdens while advocating for funding support to adequate staffing at the local, state, and federal regulatory agencies.

Monterey County is also a member of the Salinas Valley Basin Groundwater Sustainability Agency (SVBGS) which was established in 2017 under California's Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. The SVBGS is tasked with the ambitious goal of ~~developing~~implementing groundwater sustainability plans for each of the Salinas Basin's seven (7) subbasins ~~no later than January 2022 and implementing those plans~~ to achieve basin sustainability by 2040.

Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

The sustainability of Monterey County's water resources depends on minimizing threats to supplies, enhancing existing or developing new resources and fostering a regional approach to water supply solutions. County residents and businesses rely upon multiple sources of water (groundwater, surface water, recycled water, and desalinated water), but are most dependent on groundwater. The County is completely dependent upon local water sources and derives no help or benefit from the State or Federal water projects. The main challenges which the County faces related to supply are contamination due to seawater intrusion or contaminants; environmental requirements from regulatory agencies/ environmentally challenging issues; sufficient supplies and distribution during periods of drought; development of additional supplies; and the preservation of County water rights. A top priority of the County is the preservation of a surface water permit the Monterey County Water Resources Agency holds on the Salinas River basin, Permit #11043, which would authorize the diversion of up to 135,000 acre-feet of water per year for projects intended to halt seawater intrusion into the groundwater basin, as well as provide flood control.

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) is a collaborative effort to plan and implement water management solutions on a regional basis. The County participates in IRWM planning to take a regional approach to finding solutions that will improve water quality and supply reliability to support and meet the community's public health, agricultural, industrial and environmental water goals and needs. Regional water solutions are an efficient model for water supply and management planning. Continued regional water efforts will assist the County in providing a path forward to address many of the water challenges facing our communities.

The Monterey County Health Department Environmental Health Bureau regulates approximately 1,300~~1,296~~ water systems with 2-199 connections through inspection, monitoring, and consultation. Drinking water contamination is a widespread problem, as is adequate source capacity for many residents

especially in disadvantaged communities. Primary drinking water standards for nitrates, arsenic, or fluoride in 235 of these systems exceeds primary drinking water standards and requires the use of bottled water as an interim emergency measure.

Resolving a contaminated water system is costly and residents and communities often lack the economic means to do so. Typical solutions include consolidation with a water system that meets standards, drilling a new well, or installing treatment. Consolidation is preferred, but many systems are not adjacent to other water systems with adequate supply, capacity, quality, or willingness to consolidate - or the cost of the necessary infrastructure is a barrier. A solution could be to drill a new well, but sufficient groundwater may not be available or may be contaminated. Treatment is an option, but treatment maintenance is costly and time consuming and generates waste products that may present challenges for proper disposal.

Despite the history of proactive water policies at the state level, Monterey County residents still face formidable water challenges. Disadvantaged communities disproportionately bear the health and financial impacts of contaminated water or inadequate access to safe water.

[In 2022, the Governor released the “California Water Supply Strategy” that outlines priority actions and investments focused on adapting and protecting water supplies in efforts to mitigate climate change impacts. Monterey County aims to partner with the State on implementing these actions through the development of the County’s sustainable water supply projects.](#)

Human Right to Water: In 2018, Monterey County became the first county in the nation to recognize the human right to safe and clean drinking water. The County adopted a resolution that requires County departments to consider this right when implementing policies and regulations pertinent to the uses of water for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Support efforts to create a low-income water rate assistance program that provides financial relief to ratepayers using funding in the State’s General Fund, or by allocating cap-and-trade funding.

Potential Projects to Preserve and Enhance Water Supply

- ***Interlake Tunnel:*** A tunnel to connect existing facilities at San Antonio and Nacimiento Reservoirs to increase water storage capacity and achieve environmental and water conservation release efficiencies. The project needs additional funding and may require legislative or regulatory actions for completion.
- ***San Antonio and Lake Nacimiento Dams and Reservoirs Infrastructure ~~and Maintenance~~ Projects:*** These multi-use facilities provide flood control, water supply, groundwater recharge, recreation, and other benefits. High priority capital ~~asset and maintenance~~ projects for these facilities have been identified, but capital resources do not exist to complete them. Completion of these projects will allow full operation of Nacimiento and San Antonio Dams, meet federal and state regulatory compliance, and assure the safety of Monterey County residents.
- ***Salinas Valley Water Project, Phase II:*** This project would use the water allocated by Permit #11043. The project configuration is under development, but it could consist of two distinct pipelines pinpointing water deliveries to specific areas of the Salinas Valley to augment water supplies and combat seawater intrusion.
- ***Expansion of Existing Recycled Water Project:*** This project builds upon the success of existing recycled water usage near the coast in the Salinas Valley by expanding infrastructure to additional acreage.

- ***Destruction of Abandoned Wells:*** With the implementation of a recycled water source, wells that are in seawater intruded areas need to be destroyed so the well casings do not become conduits for seawater to move from upper to lower aquifers.
- ***Monterey Peninsula Water Supply Project:*** A project to construct a desalination plant to provide water to the Monterey Peninsula. Sizing of the desalination plant will be determined by the implementation of the Pure Water Monterey (PWM) project.
- ***Safety and Security of Water Supply Facilities:*** Projects to ensure adequate security for key dam facilities and structures against credible threats and appropriate protective measures including surveillance, site access restriction and failure warning systems.

Key Objectives:

Support ~~efforts to provide~~ adequate fundings for efforts aimed at agricultural water supply and ~~sustainability~~, safe drinking water for all County residents (~~—~~especially those in disadvantaged communities), local regulation and support for large and small drinking water systems and domestic wells (~~—~~especially those that do not meet drinking water standards), and sufficient funding for the California Drinking Water Program. Support efforts to secure legislative, funding, and regulatory approvals to advance Monterey County water supply projects, and to protect and preserve Permit #11043 water rights. Supports a sustainable funding source for dam and spillway infrastructure repairs and rehabilitation, and funding for dam infrastructure in any legislative water and/or climate related bond measure.

Protect Water Resources and the Environment

The sustainability of the County's water resources depends on protection from natural disasters and environmental hazards and threats. Monterey County has three major river systems, the Salinas, Carmel and Pajaro that are prone to flooding. In 1995, all three river systems flooded causing over 11,000 evacuations, damaging 1,500 homes and 150 businesses, and creating millions of dollars in economic damage throughout the region both in terms of agricultural production and impact to tourism. Each river has unique characteristics that make flood management complicated, especially with the need to protect species listed as threatened or endangered. On the flip side, California ~~recently~~ is ~~experiencing~~ a historic drought, and is currently in another drought emergency which threatens the security of local water supplies, highlighting the need for the development of drought contingency plans and additional water sources. In the area of stormwater, the County must comply with state and federal stormwater regulations which require monitoring and abatement of stormwater entering the Monterey and Carmel Bays, which have been designated as Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS).

Challenges associated with protecting water resources and the environment often relate to the unpredictability and severity of uncontrollable events such as droughts or floods. Another major challenge is the lack of funding available, both locally and at the State, for appropriate resource planning and management. Currently, State funding for water related projects is tied to compliance with various State programs. To enhance funding opportunities, the County is participating in the California Statewide Groundwater Elevation Monitoring (CASGEM) program. The County, along with the Water Resources Agency, County of Santa Cruz, the Santa Cruz County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and the City of Watsonville ~~have~~ recently formed the Pajaro Regional Flood Management Authority, a joint powers authority, to implement projects on the lower Pajaro River for flood control purposes. Efforts are underway to raise funds to implement those projects.

Potential Projects to Protect Water Resources and the Environment

- **Salinas River Management Program and Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP):** This program provides a more holistic approach to river management which incorporates watershed management principles, water delivery scenarios, and maintenance of the water course, providing increased flood and habitat protection.
- **Salinas River Stream Maintenance Program, ~~Phase II:~~** [A coordinated approach led by the Resource Conservation District of Monterey County in conjunction with WRA and the Salinas River Stream Maintenance Program River Management Unit Association to manage vegetation and sediment in specific Maintenance Areas along the river to maximize flood flow capacity, minimize bank erosion, and minimize environmental effects.](#) ~~This project is an expansion of the highly successful Phase I demonstration project developed by The Nature Conservancy, to provide overdue maintenance on the remaining sections of the Salinas River channel.~~
- **Salinas River Lagoon and Old Salinas River:** Project to reduce flooding, enhance steelhead migration and promote environmental and habitat protection.
- **Lower Carmel River & Lagoon:** Multiple projects which aim to protect infrastructure, reduce flooding, and promote environmental and habitat protection.
 - Carmel River Floodplain Restoration and Environmental Enhancement (CRFREE) Project
 - Scenic Road Protection Structure Project / Carmel Lagoon Ecosystem Protective Barrier
 - County Service Area 50 (CSA-50-1) Flood and Drainage Improvement Projects
- **Pajaro River Flood Risk Management Project:** Structural improvements to the lower Pajaro River, Salsipuedes and Corralitos Creeks to reduce flood risk in Watsonville and Pajaro - developed by the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers in partnership with Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties.
- **Aquatic Invasive Species: Quagga and Zebra Mussel Prevention Program:** Vessel inspection and education program aimed at preventing an infestation of Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio from aquatic invasive species (e.g., Quagga or Zebra mussels). Funding for the development and ongoing operation of a statewide vessel tracking database is important in this infestation prevention effort.

Key Objectives:

Support legislative and funding efforts and necessary regulatory approvals to advance Monterey County projects that protect water resources and the environment. Support efforts to provide for appropriate planning efforts (e.g., Salinas River Management Program HCP, Groundwater Sustainability). Support regional wastewater collection and recycling efforts, and the disposition of County sanitation districts to public utility purveyors.

Public Safety

Legislative Principles – Public Safety

General

Support efforts to protect life and property through the delivery of emergency response, law enforcement, custody, and rehabilitation services that provide a high level of safety to residents and visitors. Support funding for programs that assist the County with efforts aimed at reducing crime, enhancing public safety through community partnerships and multi-jurisdictional efforts, providing alternatives to incarceration, increasing access to justice by providing the community with adequate and accessible facilities (e.g., proposed [South County court facilities, Family Justice Center](#)[Greenfield Courthouse](#)), and to provide court security services. Support justice policy reforms that advance racially equitable public safety. Support efforts to fund public safety facilities, equipment, training and programs. Support funding for programs that assist the County with broad based Emergency Management (response, mitigation, prevention, and recovery), emergency, disaster, and homeland security preparedness, including efforts at achieving communications interoperability [for field response and 911 communications](#). Support collaborative efforts to maintain and increase public safety, prevent and reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of fire and other natural or man caused disasters.

Violence Prevention

Support collaborative efforts to maintain and increase public safety, prevent and reduce the frequency, severity, and impact of criminal behavior on the community, and the long-term effects of violence, especially youth violence, and trauma. Support federal gun control actions to prevent death and injury. Support evidence-based approaches and services for the rehabilitation and community re-entry of juvenile and adult offenders, and strategies to deter criminal behavior and promote law-abiding lifestyle choices, and a healthy family environment. Support efforts to recognize and protect victim's rights and the restoration of justice (e.g., work of the Restorative Justice Commission) while promoting healing. Support efforts to fund County and collaborative efforts aimed at preventing and reducing violence (e.g., gang violence, domestic violence) and other law offenders (e.g., human exploitation/trafficking), recognizing a public health approach to the prevention of violence and in support of the strategies outlined in the *Building Safe & Thriving Communities Action Plan (2015)*.

Legislative Priorities – Public Safety

~~Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery~~

~~Monterey County is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and manmade hazards that threaten the life and safety of residents and visitors and has the potential to damage or destroy both public and private property and disrupt the local economy and overall quality of life. Monterey County has experienced several major disaster events, and is concerned that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may reduce disaster related reimbursement funding and/or change the manner in which disaster events qualify for reimbursement.~~

Emergency Communications

Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic and projections for more frequent and severe extreme weather events demonstrate the need to ensure the County is prepared and has a coordinated system in place to respond to disasters while maintaining continuity of operations. Regional planning must take place to develop technology and communication systems that are functional in a mutual aid response situation. Funding is needed to support needed technologies for operation continuity such as alternate [9-1-1911](#) dispatch centers, next generation [9-1-1911](#), and enhancement of existing communications and information management systems by leveraging cloud-based technology.

Enhancing communication with respect to public safety is paramount to assisting in emergencies. This includes radio communication, Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD), interoperability with neighboring agencies, and the coordination of various data points that are used to manage the Internet of Things (IoT). Next Generation [9-1-1911](#) (NG911) technology is currently being implemented throughout the state. This process will take time and there may be additional funding and support required as technology changes along with public demands and expectations. Text to [9-1-1911](#) was implemented statewide in 2021, the County of Monterey has been accepting text since 2017. This feature of communicating assists with those that are unable to make voice calls.

[As of July 16, 2022, there is an alternate three-digit number for suicide prevention and mental health crisis, 988. By legislative mandate in California, 911 centers and public safety will need to modify existing responses to transition to a fully implemented 988 system by January 1, 2030.](#)

The COVID19 pandemic has identified new needs to increase social distancing between staff in the Emergency Communications Center. Also, it has become necessary to consider web-based emergency communications systems that can be accessed remotely to ensure continuity of emergency coordination from the [9-1-1911](#) center.

[Monterey County Emergency Communications Department and the Office of Emergency Services are designated as the Alerting Authority for the Monterey County Operational Area and its political subdivisions. As the designated authority, these agencies are charged with the responsibility to alert and warn the public when there is an impending natural or human-made disaster, threat, or dangerous or missing person. Alerting Authorities may have a range of unique alerting and dissemination technology at their disposal to alert the public of an emergency. These systems could include, but are not limited to, emergency telephone networks, sirens, or digital road signs.](#)

Key Objectives:

[Support funding for expanded dispatch and web-based communication systems to allow the Emergency Communications Department to operate from multiple locations in case of disaster, pandemic, or other unforeseen circumstances. Support efforts to modernize and expand Alert and Warning Systems; support efforts to integrate Alert and Warning Systems with Evacuation Notification systems across jurisdictional boundaries, including county to county.](#)

FEMA Disaster Assistance Cost Recovery

[The Monterey County Office of Emergency Services \(OES\) continues to work with the California Office of Emergency Services \(CalOES\) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency \(FEMA\) to recover costs related to emergency work for the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, 2020 Wildfires, and 2021 Winter](#)

Storms. Monterey County has experienced several major disaster events, and is concerned that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may reduce disaster related reimbursement funding and/or change the manner in which disaster events qualify for reimbursement.

The County has submitted millions of dollars in FEMA Public Assistance grants related to the declared COVID-19 emergency as well as the declared wildfires of 2020. The amount of time for these grant applications to be reviewed by FEMA has been considerable. In some cases, the County is required to wait two years to recover approved and expended costs for its disaster response and recovery efforts.

With the County recovering from multiple significant events over the past two years, OES is working to increase staff capacity to meet the time consuming, complex, and cumbersome process of ensuring documentation and projects are submitted to CalOES and FEMA in an efficient and effective manner so as to recover as many costs as possible.

The County participated in the Government Sponsored Private Property Debris Removal Program managed by CalOES and CalRecycle after the 2020 Wildfires. Debris removal was completed in August 2021. The County has not received a Memorandum of Understanding from CalOES outlining the responsibilities of the County to collect insurance monies from participating property owners; nor has the County received invoices or receipts per parcel. Until such time, the County cannot move forward with ensuring there have not been a duplication of benefits per 44 C.F.R. §§ 206.252(c) and 253(a).

Monterey County OES recommends CalOES and FEMA evaluate policies in the FEMA Public Assistance Program and Policy Guide to address Private Property Debris Removal Program eligibility for structures with multiple standing walls, communities with gates, and communities with home owner associations to make them more equitable, efficient, and streamlined.

After the 2020 Wildfires, the River Fire Burn Scar has created regular debris, mud, and flood flows for residents downslope. The most notable event was the 2021 Winter Storms, in which 25 residential properties were damaged or destroyed. Due to the scale of the damage, residents have been unable to access any disaster relief services. Most notably is the complex challenges surrounding mud and flood flows from County, State, and Federal wildland into residential areas, impacting private roads. Some of these private residential roads impacted are not owned by any one person or group of individuals and therefore the cost and responsibility of mud and debris removal on these roads is unknown.

Key Objectives:

Support continued FEMA reimbursement to Public Assistance grants at the highest level possible. Support streamlining the timeline for the FEMA Public Assistance grant program and disbursement of funds. Support streamlining disaster debris removal programs to ensure equity and applicability to the needs of disaster victims.

Emergency Preparedness, Response and Recovery

Monterey County is vulnerable to a wide range of natural and manmade hazards that threaten the life and safety of residents and visitors and has the potential to damage or destroy both public and private property and disrupt the local economy and overall quality of life. The COVID-19 pandemic and projections for more frequent and severe extreme weather events demonstrate the need to ensure the County is prepared and has a coordinated system in place to respond to disasters while maintaining continuity of operations. Regional planning must take place to develop technology and communication systems that are functional in a mutual aid response situation.

The Monterey County Office of Emergency Services (OES) 2022-25 Strategic Plan is currently being implemented to increase the County's capacity to manage emergencies of any size or type, planned or unexpected, through the four phases of emergency management: preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery – improving the County's ability to manage emergencies, leading to increased resilience. The Plan prioritizes standardizing the County Emergency Management Program; ensuring the County's readiness to respond; train the emergency management workforce of the future; and encourage a paradigm shift through engagement.

The limited availability, frequency, and location of California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) hosted courses is problematic – and available course are outdated and slow to meet changing industry standards. Additionally, funding for emergency management training to be hosted by the Operational Area is limited and very competitive. The County supports increasing appropriations for CSTI and Operational Area hosted courses.

To effectively manage the Operational Area Grant program and increase revenue from state, federal, non-profit, and private grant programs for public safety goods and services, Monterey County OES will be re-evaluating and improving internal policies, procedures, workflows, and controls of all grants. Local and federal procurement policies and program requirements are complex, and the staff time required is significant and often costs double the amount of management and administration award. The County supports increasing the percentage of management and administration costs allowed for preparedness grants, specifically in the Homeland Security Grant Program.

In 2021, Monterey County OES wrote a grant for the federal Hazard Mitigation Grant Program for home hardening and defensible space on private residential property. Due to the complexities of federal procurement policies, program requirements, and inequity of the benefit-cost analysis tool the County withdrew the application. The County supports changes to the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program to better support projects directly impacting private residential property, and reevaluation of the benefit-cost analysis tool for socio-economic inequities - prioritizing vulnerable and disenfranchised communities. The County further supports more wildfire specific eligible projects within the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program and reevaluation of the exclusion of projects that are currently considered “response” projects but are also very feasibly “mitigation” projects (i.e., development or improvement of roads to increase capacity during mass evacuations).

The demand for emergency management staff has increased significantly to meet the demands of new and emerging threats, cascading impacts, rising disaster costs, degrading community lifelines, a changing operating environment, and increased community needs. Funding for local agencies through FEMA's Emergency Management Performance Grant (EMPG) is insufficient to meet the increased staffing needs. Since Fiscal Year 2016, EMPG funds have increased by only \$49 million nationwide, while the frequency and severity of emergencies have doubled. The County supports State and Federal increased appropriations for local agencies through the EMPG program and establishing additional grant programs for which local agencies can apply.

Community Disaster Resilience. In 2021, the Board of Supervisors adopted the Monterey County Community Resilience Plan. The Plan outlines six strategies for increasing resilience: Build Social Capital, Enhance Emergency Services Infrastructure, Move Toward Sustainability, Create Healthy Communities, Encourage Resilient Households, and Empower Social Mobility. Cumulatively these strategies result in 61 initiatives that are intended to be implemented over the next several years.

Reimagine Public Libraries as Disaster Hubs.~~The Role of Libraries in Disaster Response:~~ There are 21 libraries in the County, 16 of which are Monterey County Free Libraries that offer free tutoring, free Wi-

Fi and computer access, and educational programs for County residents. These libraries are a key source of social capital for the community, as they are trusted and familiar places for residents when searching for resources; thus, libraries are a valuable resource for disseminating pre- and post- disaster information.

Recent disaster events have highlighted the important and expanded role public libraries play in enhancing community resiliency and post-disaster recovery efforts. Libraries serve as vital information hubs to connect residents to disaster resources and services, providing free access to technology and essential information. The role libraries play can be greatly expanded with investments in independent/redundant power and connectivity, flexible facilities that are ADA compliant, and staff education and training (e.g., disaster protocols, first aid, CPR, AED, FEMA, etc.).

Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator: The Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC) is a role with a set of duties defined by the California Health and Safety Code Section 1797.153. These regulations task the MHOAC with responsibility for seventeen essential functions related to health and medical needs. During normal operations, the MHOAC is responsible for collaborating with local and regional emergency planners to develop and maintain medical and health disaster plans. In Monterey County, the EMS Agency staffs the MHOAC position and maintains a 24-hour-per-day, 365-days-per-year single point of contact for the program.

When the local Office of Emergency Services (OES) activates the EOC due to a declared emergency, the MHOAC role becomes one of heightened significance. In the event of a local, state, or federal declaration of emergency, the MHOAC performs essential functions within the Operations Branch of the Emergency Operation Center (EOC) and becomes a primary point of contact for the coordination of medical and health resources between local, regional, and state authorities. Largely concerned with the procurement and distribution of necessary resources during emergencies and disasters, the MHOAC becomes increasingly vital to an effective emergency response the longer an emergency persists. The EMS Agency has worked to expand the development of processes and technical resources available to assist with this mission. The EMS Agency has expanded staffing and personnel capabilities to fulfill this role.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts that assist the County with disaster prevention, preparedness, response, mitigation, and recovery; medical and health disaster planning; coordination, response and mitigation including infrastructure and emergency response personnel, homeland security needs, and communications service expansion and interoperability. Support efforts to fund FEMA and oppose changes that would reduce or make it more difficult for counties to qualify for FEMA reimbursements. Support efforts to provide financial assistance to local governments and private property owners to efficiently repair homes, businesses, infrastructure, and the natural environment after disaster events. Advocate for additional funding for emergency operations planning, exercises to validate the planning process, trainings, and equipment; seek funding for emergency planning specifically addressing the safety of seniors and those with disabilities; and increase access to funding for local jurisdictions for disaster-related damages. Support emergency management education and preparedness to underserved populations. Support efforts to fund wildfire prevention efforts (e.g., fuel management) and to provide adequate resources to local governments and communication to sensitive populations to mitigate the impacts of investor-owned utilities power shut off events.

Support funding for expanded dispatch and web-based communication systems to allow the Emergency Communications Department to operate from multiple locations in case of disaster, pandemic, or other unforeseen circumstances. Support the Office of Emergency Services in seeking funding and resources to

[implement Community Resilience Initiatives, including Support](#) efforts to expand and fund public libraries' expanding role in community disaster response and recovery.

Wildfires~~Fire Insurance~~

~~Additionally, a~~As the threat of wildfires has increased so has the County's need arisen to focus on fire fuel management measures and the ability to respond to Community Power Resiliency (formerly Public Safety Power Shut-off (PSPS)) events – which have significant impacts on our community and local economy, often leaving large segments of the population without power for days at a time.

Community Power Resiliency. Monterey County received grants funds through the Community Power Resiliency and Public Safety Power Shutoff programs to increase resilience throughout the community. These grants have been extremely beneficial in immediately impacting the community by providing the necessary infrastructure for uninterrupted power and respite from extreme weather.

Vegetation Management Program. The CAL FIRE Vegetation Management Program has been extremely effective in the Monterey County Operational Area. The County is extremely grateful to Governor for committing resources and reducing “red tape” to efficiently and effectively conduct these projects to protect life and property.

Homeowners Insurance in High Fire Risk Areas. An estimated 10 million Californians live in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas, leaving them especially vulnerable to the spread of wildfire. It's estimated that over 11,000 residences in Monterey County are in high or extreme fire risk zones. California has encountered unprecedented wildfire activity over the past decade. The last major fires in Monterey County were the 2016 Soberanes Fire which over 82 days burned 57 homes, 11 outbuildings, and consumed 132,000 acres along the Big Sur coast, and the Carmel River, and Dolan fires in 2020 that consumed 179,719 acres and damaged or destroyed 130 structures.

As a result of the record claims paid out in recent years, insurers that operate in the state have been reevaluating their exposure in fire hazard areas. Insurance rates have been raised dramatically in certain areas and insurers are increasingly declining to write new policies and refusing to renew insurance even for longtime customers.

~~In August 2019, the California Insurance Commissioner released data showing that from 2015 to 2018, insurance companies dropped more than 340,000 customers across the state. Monterey County residents account for approximately 6,000 of the total. The inability to obtain insurance can create a domino effect for the local economy, affecting home sales and property taxes.~~

~~In December 2019, the California Insurance Commissioner issued a mandatory 1 year moratorium on insurance companies non-renewing policyholders within certain zip codes, however the moratorium did not include any zip codes in Monterey County. The Commissioner repeated the moratorium in 2021 following the Governor's emergency proclamation which included 22 California Counties but again Monterey County was not included even though the county suffered severe losses from the 2020 fires.~~

Key Objectives:

Support continued funding for Community Power Resiliency and Vegetation Management programs benefiting Monterey County. Support a collaborative approach between the state, insurance providers and policyholders to develop a comprehensive program encouraging insurers to write policies in high wildfire risk areas where community wildfire risk mitigation programs meet agreed upon standards.

Support policies that require insurers to offer rate reductions to homeowners that implement specified home hardening and defensible space mitigations to improve the wildfire resilience of their homes. Support state-funded programs to aid socially vulnerable homeowners with home retrofits and defensible space efforts in order to mitigate individual and community wildfire risk, including mitigation efforts necessary to meet state or federal programs designed to increase insurance affordability and availability. Support efforts that provide incentives to insurance companies and reasonable and timely solutions for homeowners, renters and businesses to keep insurers writing policies in high wildfire risk areas. Support efforts that help homeowners, renters and businesses with home hardening and creation of defensible space. Support efforts to have the insurance industry reevaluate fire risk models. Support efforts to have Monterey County included in any Insurance Commissioner actions to assist homeowners. Support efforts to modify the FAIR plan to make it easier to understand and navigate and more affordable for those that cannot get private fire insurance.

Lithium-Ion Battery Energy Storage Systems Facilities

The Moss Landing Lithium-Ion Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), the world’s largest BESS, was connected to California’s power grid and began operating in December 2020. The project is located at the retired Moss Landing gas-fired power plant, which was built by PG&E near Moss Landing Harbor, Monterey County, California, US. This facility houses large quantities of LG and Tesla lithium-ion battery packs managed by Vistra and PG&E respectively. Since 2021, there have been several incidents at the site resulting in a response from the local fire protection district, regional HAZMAT team, and law enforcement; on one occasion resulting a shelter-in-place issued to the surrounding residential community.

Key Objectives:

Monterey County Office of Emergency Services would like the State to increase regulations around safety requirements and community emergency planning for Lithium-Ion Battery Energy Storage Systems, a new technology, similarly to requirements placed on refineries.

County Control of Emergency Medical Services

In 1980, the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Act empowered counties to establish local EMS agencies (LEMSAs) to develop and implement EMS systems. LEMSAs oversee and coordinate a systems approach to the delivery of EMS services by both public and private providers, hospitals, and tertiary resources.

The Monterey County Emergency Medical Services Agency is a Bureau within the Monterey County Health Department and is designated by the Board of Supervisors as the LEMSA that oversees the delivery of EMS within Monterey County. A high performing EMS System consists of multiple agencies with a variety of functions working together to provide high-quality, patient-centered care to those suffering from a medical emergency.

The Monterey County EMS System is comprised of ground and air ambulance providers, dispatch/communications centers, fire and rescue service providers, hospital emergency departments, specialty care centers for trauma, stroke, and heart attack patients, and the Monterey County EMS Agency. The EMS Agency is responsible for managing and coordinating these agencies to ensure that the community receives a coordinated and appropriate EMS response when calling 911 and, ultimately, the

best possible care. However, the EMS Agency's responsibilities do not stop when a patient reaches the doors of the hospital. The EMS Agency is also responsible for ensuring that our local hospitals are able to appropriately receive patients from EMS and, when needed, provide online medical direction to EMS providers in the field. Additionally, the EMS Agency has the responsibility for designation and oversight of specialty care centers for the treatment of trauma, stroke, and ST elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) patients in Monterey County.

The EMS Agency also takes the lead in ensuring that EMS service provider agencies are prepared to respond to disasters and mass casualty incidents (MCIs) involving multiple patients. Advance preparations include building a robust system of mutual aid partners, regulating medical supply inventories, participation in training and exercise opportunities, and drafting and editing various disaster-related plans.

Any attempts to limit the authority or move control of local EMS systems from the counties would cause significant disruption to the coordinated care that is provided in EMS systems.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to maintain 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. Support efforts to maintain the administration and medical control of emergency medical services, pre-hospital emergency medical care, and ambulance services at the county level. Support efforts to adequately fund EMS systems.

Juvenile Justice

SB 823 (2020) realigned the entirety of the juvenile justice system to counties. The success of youth, and those with the most serious risk factors and highest needs, are at the forefront of our considerations in this endeavor. The support, structure, and resources necessary for successful implementation by county probation and partners requires significant as well as ongoing investment and resources from the state. Additionally, continued implementation must account for the following tenets: 1) policies must not destabilize the system or harm local efforts where we safely supervise and treat 90 percent of the youth in the community; 2) policies must allow flexibility for probation to tailor programs, services, capacity, and delivery methods to the needs of the youth; 3) additional investments are needed to redesign and transform our existing physical spaces into more therapeutic home-like environments that is reflective of the trauma-informed work probation does with youth; and 4) funding must be stable, secure, and ongoing.

Key Objectives

Support efforts and policies that provide resources, flexibility, and innovation for addressing the needs of youth in secure settings as well as probation's ability to transition and serve youth in least restrictive settings. Promote training and skill development that assist probation's well-trained staff to serve youth and their families.

Support policies to ensure that courts have confidence to serve youth in the juvenile system avoiding transfers to adult court. Support funding and programs to assist youth in their reentry including housing, workforce development, and education among others.

Additionally, investments in planning and modernization of county juvenile facilities are critical to ensure facilities reflect the types of environments which foster evidence-based programming and support youth in age appropriate and trauma informed ways as well as the safety of the youth and probation staff. Support policies that allow probation departments and counties to develop local responses to address the needs of secure track youth and provide necessary funding to support critical services and programs for youth.

Adult Pretrial Services

Probation departments are working throughout the State to support the courts in their constitutional duties. Probation serves the court as a neutral party, accountable to the courts and the public, to provide information to judicial officers prior to arraignment to maximize the safe release of defendants and provide a level of accountability for the accused to return to court. Probation's role as both a county department and as an arm of the court enables accountable, transparent, and efficient connection to the services a specific client may need to enhance safety.

Key Objectives

Support a state pretrial system that mitigates justice by geography through a state framework that connects the court system to county services and monitoring. Pretrial services must be connected to the courts and provide confidence to courts to make safe release decisions based on informed factors. State funding for comprehensive pretrial services is necessary to provide courts with options to encourage appropriate and safe releases and should cover the full costs of enacted policies at a level that does not require county supplementation.

Violence Prevention and Reduction

Monterey County recognizes the devastating societal impacts of gang violence – not only on the victims of gang-related crimes, but also the lives of gang members and their families and has identified gang violence prevention and reduction as a top priority. The County is committed to working with law enforcement, allied agencies, municipalities, and community-based organizations to prevent and reduce violence, especially gang violence, and promote healthy and safe communities.

County Violence Prevention and Reduction Initiatives: Monterey County has a full array of County-led initiatives designed to prevent and reduce gang violence utilizing a public health approach to address its underlying causes – including prevention, intervention, enforcement, and reentry initiatives (e.g., Building Safe and Thriving Communities Action Plan; Silver Star Resource Center; Striving to Reduce Youth Violence Everywhere (STRYVE); and Truancy Abatement). Monterey County hosts an annual Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Conference (My Life Story) geared towards youth-serving organizations and hosts youth, adult and parent panelists who share of their lived experience as a result of being impacted by gangs, violence, and system involvement. Each of these areas would benefit greatly from additional federal and state support.

County Collaborative Efforts: The County is also involved in other countywide collaborative efforts such as the Community Alliance for Safety and Peace (CASP) in Salinas, ~~Four Cities for Peace (4C4P) in South Monterey County,~~ Seaside Youth Violence Prevention Task Force, Building Healthy Communities in East Salinas, the North Monterey County Community Alliance in Castroville, Impact Monterey County, Moms

Demand Action Be SMART Monterey County Chapter, and the California Cities Violence Prevention Network.

Federal Assistance for Public Safety: Monterey County's federal advocacy program related to violence prevention is focused on supporting U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) programs that provide critical support to county courts and corrections, juvenile justice, and law enforcement agencies. These programs include, but are not limited to, the Byrne/Justice Assistance Grant Program, which helps counties across nation test emerging and evidence-based approaches to the public safety challenges facing their jurisdictions, and the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), which reimburses counties for costs associated with the incarceration of undocumented immigrants. These DOJ programs provide critical support to the County's efforts to safely lower jail populations, fight recidivism and combat drug trafficking while providing treatment and alternatives to incarceration.

Gun Violence: Monterey County residents are adversely impacted by gun violence that results in an average of fifty deaths every year, half of whom are youth homicide victims aged 10-24 years old, and over a hundred life threatening gunshot injuries that require trauma-level hospital care. The County is committed to supporting efforts to close gaps in the current patchwork of regulation, including those gaps that enable felons, people convicted of domestic violence, children, those found to be a danger to themselves or others, and other prohibited persons to access firearms and ammunition, and those that allow the trafficking of illegal guns.

Key Objectives:

Support federal and state efforts to fund violence prevention and reduction efforts and local law enforcement programs designed to reduce violence, especially gang violence; support a public health approach for violence prevention and community-wide collaborative efforts, including school-based violence prevention efforts; support continued participation in the California Cities Violence Prevention Network. Support efforts that increase supports for community promotion of peace and equity. Support efforts that promote community programs that prevent childhood trauma and intergenerational violence, such as parenting education programs. Support efforts to enhance data-sharing between County departments and local jurisdictions. Support federal efforts to adopt stricter controls governing the sale, transfer, possession, manufacturing, and distribution of all firearms, dangerous weapons, and ammunition; support repeal of the Dickey Amendment, which complicates public health research into the causes and consequences of gun violence by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Family~~Domestic~~ Violence Prevention

Violence adversely impacts all Californians, particularly those in disadvantaged communities, at disproportionate rates, and that these impacts have long-term and wide-ranging health and economic consequences for these individuals, families, communities, and state as a whole. The effects of violence in the family environment, particularly on children as victims or witnesses, both short and long-term, are well documented by research.

The existing efforts to provide services to children of parents on probation for domestic violence have been on-going for years through several County operated and supported programs. The Child Advocate Program (CAP) operated by the Probation Department is funded by a First 5 grant and serves children aged 0 – 5 and their families. Mental health and emergency safe house shelter services to victims of domestic violence are coordinated by the District Attorney's Office Victim Witness Program in partnership with County Behavioral Health and community-based organizations. Due to the number of domestic

violence cases, the need to identify and intervene as soon as possible, focus a wider age range, additional resources are required to manage and limit the negative impact of domestic violence on children, victims, and the community at large. An expansion of CAP, mental health services and support of emergency and transitional shelters would assist in addressing these unmet needs.

Key Objectives:

[Support efforts to build safe communities, use data-informed approaches, pursue trauma-informed care, and work with key partners to implement violence prevention strategies.](#) Support efforts aimed at reducing multi-generational violence, including in the family and home environment, mitigating the long-term effects of violence-induced trauma, and promoting efforts and services to stabilize families, increase their self-sufficiency, and provide a healthy environment for child development.

Post-Sentence Relief and Reintegration to Reduce Recidivism

Monterey County provides attorney services to assist persons convicted of crimes with reintegration back into our community, including services to persons seeking to obtain post-conviction dismissals of their cases under Penal Code section 1203.4, charge and sentence reductions under Proposition 47, certificates of rehabilitation, and gubernatorial pardons. These services greatly expand the social and financial opportunities of people who may have received a criminal conviction and correspondingly decrease the probability they may reoffend. Due to the large volume of people seeking this assistance, the County would benefit greatly from additional federal and state support.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to reduce reliance on incarceration without compromising public safety (e.g., bail reform efforts that address current socioeconomic inequities). Support efforts to reform the cash-bail system while ensuring that counties have the funding necessary for planning, pre-trial assessments, and supervision. Support funding for re-entry teams comprised of jail civilian program specialists, social workers, and eligibility workers to identify and alleviate barriers to successful reintegration into the community after release from jail. Re-entry planning would include but not be limited to obtaining housing, driver license, Medi-Cal, cash aid, and employment prior to release from county jail.

Access to Justice

~~Increasing access to justice by providing the community with adequate and accessible court facilities is a priority for Monterey County.~~

~~**Greenfield Courthouse:** The City of Greenfield and County of Monterey, in collaboration with the Courts, worked diligently to locally fund a portion of a courthouse in Greenfield that has been proposed for construction for over ten years. Locally the County and City worked to lower the overall project cost and position the project for timely construction. The City dedicated land for the project and reduced the estimated project cost from \$49 million, to \$33 million by tightening the scope of the project. Additionally, the City has committed funding up to \$10 million toward the project. Once full funding is secured, the project is positioned to begin construction quickly and is shovel ready. In November 2019, the Judicial Council updated the Courthouse Construction Program project priority list for new courthouse construction projects statewide and adjusted the scoring process and criteria used to create the list. Under~~

~~the new methodology the Greenfield Courthouse project moved down the list to number 45 of 80 total projects.~~

~~This project is an important long term priority for the County, as our community members face extreme access to justice issues, with the next closest courthouse located on the other side of our large county boundaries. For residents of South Monterey County that could mean a 1.5 hour drive each way (3 hours total) to the Courthouse in Monterey that handles all civil and family law cases, including obtaining temporary restraining orders. Additionally, the population of the area is anticipated to grow by 16,000–20,000 new residents in the next 10 years.~~

~~Given the State’s current fiscal constraints there is not an immediate opportunity for funding this project; however, as the economy recovers, the Legislature will have the opportunity to revisit funding for court construction project that will enhance access to justice. **Key Objectives:**~~

~~Support efforts to authorize and secure funding to establish the Greenfield Courthouse. Support legislative efforts to examine the Judicial Council’s methodology and ranking of court facility projects. With the addition or expansion of court facilities support funding for court security (bailiffs and supervision of court facilities).~~

Offenders with Mental Health Conditions

Many defendants in the criminal justice system suffer from mental health conditions. In the justice system, there currently is no distinction between offenders diagnosed with a mental illness and the general population. Monterey County supports funding and programs designed to divert offenders diagnosed with mental illness by connecting them with treatment as opposed to incarceration. Monterey County supports adequate funding be made available for housing and delivering comprehensive services needed to better support these offenders to address the underlying mental health condition that manifests in criminal violations.

Monterey County supports collaborative efforts between state and local mental health practitioners and corrections officials to host Jail Based Competency Treatment (JBCT) programs and other measures to increase capacity for incompetent to stand trial (IST) treatment in local jails. There is a long felony IST waitlist, and the County supports solutions to resolve waitlist issues. Given the pressing need to significantly shorten days individuals spend on the waitlist, the state included provisions in a budget trailer bill that would authorize the suspension of county LPS patient intake at state hospitals if IST solutions are insufficient; a requirement to return existing LPS patients back to counties would follow. The County opposes the state utilizing this LPS “trigger/backstop” and supports efforts to develop alternative IST solutions, as well as ensuring the necessary resources and infrastructure align with any change to the division of state and county responsibilities.

In 2020, the County entered into a contract with the California Department of State Hospitals and began operating a JBCT Program in the Monterey County Jail. The County’s JBCT is a regional model and serves inmates from Monterey, San Benito, and Santa Cruz Counties.

[Incompetent to Stand Trial. County Public Guardians have the authority under current law to conduct conservatorship investigations and are mindful of the potential costs and ramifications of additional mandates or duties in this area. Collaboration is necessary among the California Department of State Hospitals \(DSH\), County Public Guardians, Behavioral Health Departments, and County Sheriffs to find](#)

secure placements for individuals originating from DSH facilities, county jails, or who are under conservatorship. A shared funding and service model is needed for complex placements, such as the Enhanced Treatment Program. Efforts must be opposed to shift financial and other liability and risk for state DSH responsibilities to counties, and instead support partnering with the state in ensuring that diversion and community-based restoration services are adequately resourced and supported while retaining access to state hospitals for the most high-risk individuals. State support is needed to establish additional secure placement options for adults and juveniles who are conserved or involved in the local or state criminal justice systems, both with capital facility investments and by eliminating statutory and administrative barriers to create local flexibility. While existing provisions allow for competency restoration to occur in community settings or in locked sub-acute care facilities (IMDs, mental health rehabilitation centers) the lack of secure placement options across the state and the federal IMD exclusion from Medicaid limit options to provide treatment for IST individuals.

Key Objectives:

Support efforts to fund programs that assist the County in addressing the needs of offenders with mental health conditions, including funding to deploy behavioral health specialists with law enforcement personnel in the community. Oppose utilizing the LPS “trigger/backstop.” Support alternative IST waitlist solutions. Support efforts to fund provision of restoration services to those with pending misdemeanor charges deemed IST. Support efforts to expand funding and options to provide treatment and care, including but not limited to seeking a waiver for the IMD exclusion.