



## **2020 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA**

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

The Honorable Rodrigo Espinoza, District 1

The Honorable Lee Lor, District 2

The Honorable Daron McDaniel, District 3

The Honorable Lloyd Pareira, District 4

The Honorable Scott Silveira, District 5

**Adopted: March 10, 2020**

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## STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The *2020 Legislative Agenda* is a statement of the priorities and goals for Merced County in its relationships with the Executive and Legislative branches of the State of California and the United States of America. This Agenda also serves as direction for those persons advocating on behalf of the County with the State and Federal Governments.

The Legislative Agenda contains both broad and generic goals as well as specific legislative proposals. In adopting this Agenda, the Board of Supervisors states its clear intent that the County's legislative efforts are directed toward these measures of specific interest and benefit to Merced County.

Members of the Merced County Board of Supervisors agree that the issues contained within this Agenda represent their collective endorsements. The Board of Supervisors recognizes that many other unforeseen issues will become known as the legislative year proceeds. Any additional endorsements for legislation, policies, or projects must come before the Merced County Board of Supervisors for approval and adoption as amendments to the Legislative Agenda before any position becomes the official policy of the County. However, to accommodate any requests that may arise after approval of the platform, the Board Chair and the County Executive Officer may periodically provide letters of support or opposition as needed based upon any benefit or detriment to Merced County.



## **Federal Legislative Outlook**

### **For the 116<sup>th</sup> Congress – Second Session (2020)**

The second session of the 116th Congress convened on January 7, 2020, with Republicans controlling the White House, the Senate (53-45-2 (these two independents caucusing with Democrats)), with Democrats controlling the House of Representatives (232-197 with five vacancies). With the impeachment trial for President Donald Trump concluding in January with an acquittal by the Republican Senate, relations between Speaker Pelosi and President Trump are at an all-time low.

Despite the impeachment trial, Congress did pass implementing legislation for the United States Mexico Canada Agreement (USMCA) in January, allowing the United States to move forward with a replacement to NAFTA. Following this bipartisan agreement, there is hope by some in Washington that President Trump and Speaker Pelosi may be able to look beyond impeachment and focus on a few key policy issues that have bipartisan support to include infrastructure and drug pricing prior to the elections in November.

The House, Senate, and President Trump have said they want to focus on infrastructure this year. The surface transportation law known as FAST Act expires on September 30, 2020. Three House committees, T&I, Ways & Means, and Energy & Commerce released an infrastructure framework at the end of January. The House T&I Committee plans to release text later this spring, while the Senate EPW Committee passed its highway bill last summer.

President Trump sent his FY21 budget request, “a Budget for America’s Future” to Congress on February 10, which officially kicked off the FY21 appropriations process. Despite the bipartisan budget deal agreed to last summer that set both FY20 and FY21 top line levels for defense and non-defense funds, President Trump is proposing to maintain defense spending at \$740.5 billion, but cut domestic spending by about 5%, from \$634.5 billion set in the June agreement to \$590 billion. In spite of the request to cut domestic spending, House Speaker Nancy Pelosi and Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell, have said they will adhere to the bipartisan budget deal to write FY21 appropriations bills. While the budget request sets the tone for the President’s top policy priorities, it is very unlikely that the proposed funding shifts and program cuts will be included in FY21 appropriations bills.

As is typical in election years, we expect that Congress will try to act on a number of these measures fairly quickly as it is unlikely that there will be any room for agreement after summer ends due to an increased focus on the 2020 Presidential and Congressional elections.



## State Legislative Outlook, 2020

The Legislature will continue to tackle housing and homelessness issues. This would have been the case regardless, but Governor Newsom's latest state budget proposal on homelessness has guaranteed that not only will there be discussion, there could also be division legislatively since he has proposed a very different way for monies to flow in what would be the third round of one-time state funding. A potential mandate on local governments to provide shelter – as proposed by the Governor's Council of Regional Homeless Advisors, will also play into this as will possible attempts to alter the Mental Health Services Act to – for example – possibly give cities and non-profits greater access to funding.

On the housing front, addressing the state's housing production deficit and affordability issues will be a priority for both the Governor and the Legislature. Facing stiff opposition from local governments and Southern California Legislators, last year's most controversial housing bill SB 50 (Wiener) failed to pass out of the Senate despite support from both the Governor's Office and Senate leadership. Following the failure of the bill on the Senate Floor Senate President Pro Tempore Toni Atkins in her closing remarks made the commitment to pass a housing production bill this year.

In addition, there will be a tremendous amount of legislation introduced related to fire recovery and public safety power shutoffs (PSPS) for areas of the State hit hard by firestorms. Towards this end, the Governor is proposing a Climate Revolving Fund that, he says, will utilize philanthropic monies as well as state general funds. This subject area could see even more legislative attention when and if Governor Newsom does not sign off on Pacific Gas & Electric's (PG&E) exit from bankruptcy by June 30; recently enacted legislation called for the Governor's approval of the utility's exist plan by that date or PG&E would be denied access to a newly-established insurance pool to make victims whole must faster. The Governor continues to tell PG&E and the legislature that he is not ready to do so.

Part of the way that the Governor and the legislature will also respond to recent fire events will be work on a possible Resiliency Bond to be placed on the November ballot. In his proposed state budget, the Governor recommended a \$4.75 billion bond for fire resiliency and other purposes. SB 45 (Allen), which has made its way out of the Senate, proposes approximately \$5.5 billion for essentially the same purposes. The Assembly is also discussing their own proposal

and rumors are that they may propose as much as \$8-10 billion. The final size of the proposed resiliency bond will likely be driven in part by the voter's behavior on the single ballot measure which is appearing on the March ballot – a \$15 billion school bond. That is the largest bond ever proposed to the voters. Should it fail, there will likely be pressure to reduce the size of the resiliency bond in order to address potential voter concerns about state debt.

Legislatively, there will be continued debate over AB 5 (Gonzalez), which was just enacted and attempts to further define who in California is an employee rather than an independent contractor. The courts have already been asked to weigh in and there will most likely be additional litigation. The opposition to AB 5 is gearing up to attempt to overturn it on the November ballot.

Budgetarily, although it appears that in 2020 counties will not have to worry about the In Home Supportive Services (IHSS) maintenance of effort (MOE), the Governor's CalAIM proposal (\$695 million for preventative health care, over a third of which would be for the state's unsheltered homeless population) as well as his newest justice proposal (reduce probation term lengths for both felons and misdemeanants to two years, matched with an investment in more intensive supervision and services for misdemeanor probationers) will certainly merit attention.

In addition to a possible resiliency bond and the fight over AB 5, Merced County should also stay aware of other efforts focused on the November ballot and initiatives that either will for sure go forward as is, as well as initiatives – or proposed initiatives – that may get negotiated in the legislature and placed on the ballot by late June. At a minimum, the November statewide ballot will include questions pertaining to possible changes to policies related to criminal sentencing charges, higher property taxes for commercial properties, bail reform, and rent control.

As always, we look forward to furthering the interests of the County wherever possible and defending against intrusion wherever necessary.

## LEGISLATIVE GOALS AND POLICY STATEMENTS

### 1. LEGISLATIVE GOALS

In its relationship with the State and Federal Governments, it is the goal of Merced County Board of Supervisors to:

- 1.1 Promote legislation, administrative decisions, and regulatory actions that strengthen the fiscal integrity of Merced County.
- 1.2 Support the enhancement of County revenue streams and oppose the infringement on existing local resources.
- 1.3 Support legislative and administrative actions that ensure the County is best positioned for funding for mandated programs, seek greater discretion in carrying out the County's responsibilities, and increase flexibility in the acquisition and expenditure of funds for County programs.
- 1.4 Support actions that promote economic development in Merced County consistent with the County's long-range economic and land-use plans.
- 1.5 Support legislation and administrative actions which enable Merced County to partner with other counties and public agencies in mutually beneficial projects and programs.

### 2. POLICY STATEMENTS

#### 2.1 Natural Resources and Infrastructure

- 2.1.1 The Board of Supervisors represents the fifth-largest agricultural county in the State. Merced County places a high priority on preserving agricultural lands, and therefore supports legislation promoting such efforts. The County supports legislative or administrative action to preserve agricultural lands with subventions to counties and to fully restore funding for the Williamson Act and oppose any further attempts to weaken the land use provisions of the Act.
- 2.1.2 Water is vital to the economic development and security of our County. The state must continue to develop a plan to meet California's future water needs and find permanent solutions to the critical Delta infrastructure and environmental and water quality issues that we continue to face. While the Water Bond approved by voters in 2014 will help reach statewide water goals, all future plans must include new water storage opportunities, which are vital for cushioning the effects of drought by capturing high flows in wet years. A fair and equitable method of conveyance for the current and future water needs of California's agricultural industry should also be an objective.
- 2.1.3 As various proposals continue to evolve to attempt to address water conveyance, use and storage in California, the Merced County Board of Supervisors opposes any new water policies from State or Federal agencies that would reduce funding for Merced County.

- 2.1.4** Merced County supports sustainable groundwater use and the Board of Supervisors opposes any proposals to take groundwater management away from local entities. Groundwater is a vital resource to our community in maintaining residential, commercial, industrial and agricultural access to water. Groundwater should be responsibly managed, and this is best accomplished at the local level. Any increased state regulatory oversight in establishing wells or monitoring well activity would undermine current groundwater management efforts taking place within the County.
- 2.1.5** With the implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, Merced County supports future funding and legislation to help carry out the mandates and guidelines associated with SGMA. The County also opposes State and Federal actions that would negatively impact local groundwater quality.
- 2.1.6** Many farmers in Merced County rely on surface water allocations to maintain their agricultural operations. Reducing the flow of available surface water into the region would be detrimental to these practices and would further exhaust groundwater supplies. The Board is opposed to unprecedented and substantial State and Federal surface water diversions.
- 2.1.7** There are many proposals being suggested to provide financing for flood protection and levee enhancement in the San Joaquin Valley. Merced County is participating in the drive to support additional flood protection Valley wide. The Merced County Board of Supervisors remains supportive of increased funding for Valley flood protection. The County supports legislation and administrative actions for flood protection and levee enhancement financing to include bonds or budget appropriations. We support local control of project priority and oppose any attempt to weaken local control of local reclamation districts. Additionally, the County also supports legislation and funding opportunities that will reimburse the County for any infrastructure repair or necessary improvement caused by flooding. We oppose any effort to shift the liability for any currently built levee to local governments. We will work with the appropriate State and Federal agencies to advocate for the County's flood control projects through all stages of development in order to secure funding. Additionally, the County supports new funding and financing opportunities for local governments for groundwater recharge projects, drinking water, water recycling and storage, flood plain feasibility studies, small district capacity building, and regional water use planning and project implementation.
- 2.1.8** Groundwater quality continues to be a point of concern for regulators, local officials and residents alike. There have been discussions regarding additional safeguards, including a nutrient regulatory program that could require growers to develop nutrient programs demonstrating groundwater integrity. This program has the potential to be passed down to the County level. However, any such proposal should be well thought out prior to implementation and should rely heavily on solicited feedback from counties. Furthermore, a program of this scale would be unsuccessful without proper mandated funding and support.

- 2.1.9** Merced County has more than 20 water districts within its boundaries that serve the more than 260,000 residents of our County with clean drinking water, water for agricultural uses and waste water services. Many of these districts are small and in rural areas and lack adequate funding for infrastructure improvements to meet State and Federal regulatory compliance. The County supports the efforts of these small districts, specifically Planada, South Dos Palos and Ballico, to seek and obtain additional infrastructure funding to ensure adequate drinking water and waste water capabilities in the small, rural water districts of our County.
- 2.1.10** The County supports State and Federal programs designed to help assist individuals with private, domestic wells that have gone dry, including funding and financing options.
- 2.1.11** Merced County is contractually obligated to provide maintenance for a number of streams and man-made channels, including the Los Banos Creek, Bear Creek, Black Rascal Creek, Owens Creek and others throughout the County. These streams and channels provide flood protection to the residents of Merced County. The maintenance obligations are the result of the Federal Flood Control Projects. However, there is no funding provided from either Federal or State sources to provide the maintenance. The County supports legislation and administrative actions at the Federal and State level to secure funding for stream and channel maintenance in Merced County.
- 2.1.12** Merced County supports legislation that would amend Section 1601 of the Fish and Wildlife Code to exempt activities involving routine maintenance of levee or flood control systems from the requirement to obtain a streambed alteration permit from the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW). DFW has recently taken the position that such permits, even where an MOU existed allowing such activities are now void without reason. DFW holds that new permits must be issued and new detailed analysis under CEQA must be prepared. DFW has also made it clear they expect mitigation measures to be adopted following biological studies. As a result, vegetation clearing on existing canals, sloughs and stream channels used for flood conveyance has been halted. The new requirements will also add significant cost. This exposes counties to great liability related to delays, diversion of funds away from actual flood protection, and increased flood damage where channels are not adequately cleared. Merced County supports greater flexibility and timeframes to conduct debris removal from streams and creeks, particularly in preparation for future storm events.
- 2.1.13** Recreational fishing is a very popular and lucrative attraction in Merced County, for residents and visitors. Merced County opposes any legislation that would negatively impact private hatcheries and lakes, and any attempt by the State to garner control over the use of local waterways as a result of expanding Fish and Wildlife regulations and their definition of *water of the state*.
- 2.1.14** Sport hunting of waterfowl, upland game, big game and small game animals is an integral part of Merced County's heritage and continues to be an economic boost to the region. Merced County opposes any legislation that limits the rights of hunters, including methods of taking game. The County also supports restoring the ability for hunters to use dogs in the taking of bears and bobcats.

- 2.1.15** The entire eight county San Joaquin Valley air basin faces a potential economic and transportation crisis due to rapidly escalating Federal control requirements and potential sanctions because National Ambient Air Quality Standards have not been attained. The entire San Joaquin Valley is a single air quality planning area for ozone and PM10, and is classified for purposes of Federal law as “Severe” for ozone and “Serious” for PM10. The San Joaquin Valley is facing Federal sanctions due to the inability of more polluted areas in the central and southern Valley to attain the 1-hour ozone and PM10 standards. Federal sanctions would interrupt Federal funding for most transportation projects and make it more costly and difficult to build new or expand existing industrial sources. It is essential that the County continue to develop and support legislative initiatives to improve air quality in the Valley.
- 2.1.16** Merced County faces several dynamics that negatively affect air quality in our area. The Board encourages State and Federal regulatory agencies to recognize weather and climate change as factors that should be taken into account when developing air pollution standards.
- 2.1.17** Merced County supports legislation that would require coordination between regulatory agencies in California. Currently, actions/regulations by California Air Resources Board (CARB), San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPD), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the Integrated Waste Management Board often conflict with one another’s regulations, making it extremely difficult, and at times impossible, to maintain the County’s compliance with mandates and regulations.
- 2.1.18** The Agricultural Commissioner’s high-risk pest exclusion and pesticide use enforcement programs are experiencing critical funding shortfalls. These mandated programs are among the largest programs of the Agricultural Commissioner’s office and are also among the most important programs for Merced County’s agricultural industry. This program functions to inspect incoming plant shipments to prevent the introduction of exotic pests that threaten agriculture. Funding to exclude these pests will be much less expensive than the subsequent damages and costs of eradication if these insects become established. This program assures that pesticides are used safely to protect consumers, farm workers, and the environment. It is vitally important that the State work cooperatively with local Agricultural Commissioners and the agricultural industry in developing sensible policies for these programs as well as the use of approved pesticides for the protection of California communities. The State programs or legislation that would provide funding for County pesticide use enforcement, high-risk pest exclusion, early pest detection, noxious weed prevention, and other County agricultural programs including the eradication of the water hyacinth.
- 2.1.19** Many communities throughout the Central Valley continue to struggle with property crime issues, and this is particularly evident in the agricultural community. Merced County supports legislation providing resources for new and existing agriculture-related crime prevention and enforcement programs to help protect valuable agricultural lands, equipment, infrastructure and industry.

- 2.1.20** Some Merced County lands have been experiencing a problem of subsidence, causing the ground level to sink. This issue has been historically experienced on the west side of Merced County along Highway 152. Land owners in the affected areas are cooperating together to perform a study to determine the true extent of the problem and potential solutions for correction. The Merced County Board of Supervisors supports the team of landowners, irrigation and water groups, and consultants in their efforts to address this issue and is supportive of legislative efforts and opportunities at the State level to help address subsidence issues in a manner that benefits Merced County without placing undue burden on the farming community.
- 2.1.21** Many areas in Merced County can be considered “walking communities” and County leadership therefore supports funding for improved pedestrian infrastructure. The “Safe Routes to School” program is an essential source of funding for this cause. There are areas in the County that would benefit from improved pedestrian traffic, such as the intersection of Plainsburg Road and Highway 140 as well as the bike path through Dos Palos that serves students and other walking traffic. Funding to help mitigate and improve these potentially dangerous areas is essential.
- 2.1.22** Merced County supports the expansion of broadband/high speed internet in order to drive economic development and job opportunities, support county service delivery, and improve health, education and public safety outcomes for residents. Widespread access and adoption are important equity elements and should be supported in State and Federal legislative or regulatory proposals. This entails the following:
- Establishing and maintaining reliable service in unserved or underserved communities;
  - Promoting digital literacy education;
  - Making broadband service affordable;
  - Maximizing existing and new infrastructure resources; and
  - Providing adequate and accessible funding.
- 2.1.23** Access to broadband/high speed internet is becoming an increasingly important resource for members of the community. Merced County supports any assistance in expanding broadband/high speed internet to public libraries and disadvantaged communities that may not otherwise have access. The County also supports the inclusion of broadband/high speed internet access in community rehabilitation efforts.
- 2.1.24** Merced County supports efforts to streamline the California Environmental Quality Act process without compromising the intended benefits of CEQA review. Supportable options would include allowing CEQA review to satisfy National Environmental Policy Act regulations.
- 2.1.25** Existing law requires that by December 31, 2020, the California Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS) Program, which is codified in the Public Utilities Act, increase the amount of electricity generated per year from eligible renewable energy resources to 33 percent or greater of the total electricity sold to retail customers. Legislation chaptered in 2015 increases that threshold to 50 percent or greater by December 31, 2030. The County supports diversifying California’s renewables portfolio to save cost for

ratepayers, provide greater system reliability, and meet the State's more stringent renewable power threshold.

**2.1.26** In recent years, local government has taken strides to meet State recycling and waste diversion goals. Under the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, cities and counties were required to divert 50 percent of all solid waste out of landfills by January 1, 2000 through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities. AB 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) also established a statewide goal that no less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced, recycled, or composted by the year 2020. While California has had success in achieving these goals and is making progress toward meeting future benchmarks, recent changes in China's trade import policies have disrupted California's recycling industry by restricting foreign imports of recyclable materials and requiring reduced contamination levels in recycling streams. Collectively referred to as "National Sword," these changes will ultimately close off Chinese and Asian markets to California's scrap imports by 2020. These markets have traditionally served as the cornerstone of California's recycling system. These market disruptions have already impacted local government's ability to meet state-mandated recycling goals. In addition to State regulations imposing new organic waste goals, local government waste management operations are facing significant challenges in the years to come. The Board of Supervisors supports the creation of a statewide commission to address these challenges to our recycling markets. This commission should include local government representatives.

**2.1.27** The reintroduction of nutria in the Central Valley continues to be a major concern for the State as well as local governments and farmers. Once eradicated from the Valley, nutria are large, semi-aquatic rodents that are highly invasive and reproduce quickly. They're known for commonly burrowing into levees, damaging agricultural crops, destroying wetlands and contributing to flood risk. Merced County supports continued funding and efforts to once again eradicate this non-native species.

## **2.2 Community Development**

**2.2.1** The governing body of the County of Merced remains committed to preserving areas of the County with historical and/or aesthetic value. The Board supports the pursuit of any available State or Federal grant funding that could be used toward restoring, preserving and maintaining such sites. This includes the creation or maintenance of parks and open recreational areas.

**2.2.2** Merced County leaders support continuing the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, particularly in low-income areas that suffered through the economic decline and housing market collapse. NSP3 has already shown its worth in areas such as Winton, and maintained support of the program at the State and Federal levels will continue help rehabilitate these distressed regions. Furthermore, expanding the County's target area would bring more stability to the region while helping the Department of Housing and Community Development meet its expenditure goal.

- 2.2.3** The Board of Supervisors supports programs and legislation designed to reasonably assist senior citizens and disabled individuals, such as the State’s Senior Citizens and Disabled Citizens Property Tax Postponement program. The County supports programs that continue the mechanism of funding being passed down to counties to help cover the unpaid taxes while liens are placed on the subject properties so that when they are eventually sold or transferred, the State controller recovers the cost of the “loans” along with some interest.
- 2.2.4** Merced County opposes legislation that impedes its ability to limit camping in public buildings, structures, parks or other areas. The Board is sympathetic to the needs of the homeless population, and wants to continue to ensure that they have access to proper services. Allowing camping in public areas would interfere with County business and could pose safety hazards to all parties involved.
- 2.2.5** Merced County supports amending the definition of a small business by increasing aggregate gross receipts from less than \$2 million to less than \$4 million in order to allow more local companies to qualify for services under the State’s “GoBiz” program, such as permit assistance, small business assistance and international trade development.
- 2.2.6** Autonomous vehicle technology is a rapidly-evolving industry, and Merced County has become a focal point for vehicle testing and development. The Board of Supervisors supports legislation that expands opportunities for companies to safely test and evaluate autonomous vehicles on public roadways within the confines of State law.
- 2.2.7** The University of California, Merced and Merced County have partnered in several areas to bring economic development and socioeconomic improvements to the region. The Board of Supervisors supports opportunities for UC Merced to achieve funding and expand available programs as it works to accommodate a growing student body.

**2.3 Public Safety**

- 2.3.1** The legal definition of a peace officer provides critical distinctions in how various divisions of law enforcement interact as well as how they are designated and managed. The Board is supportive of maintaining the current definition of a peace officer as outlined in the State Penal Code and preserving the current rules and regulations associated with that classification. The Board supports keeping the designation of a peace officer specific to law enforcement representatives whose primary duties involve public protection, enforcement of laws and arresting individuals who break those laws.
- 2.3.2** In 2009, the State discontinued utilizing general fund dollars to support probation programs such as the Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act and the Juvenile Probation Camp funding. Instead of general fund dollars, the State funded the programs with Vehicle License Fees. The budgets of the County Sheriff and Probation Departments, as well as the District Attorney’s Office, would be heavily impacted without this funding, which would most likely result in a reduction in staffing and equipment. With Probation going toward implementation of evidence-based practice, reducing staff would delay this program. The County supports legislation to create a constitutional

amendment to ensure adequate public safety funding. In addition, the County supports legislation that would eliminate the State “trigger” to impose excessive fees for commitments to the Department of Juvenile Justice, as well as funding assurances should the Department of Juvenile Justice population be realigned to local jurisdictions.

- 2.3.3** Fire Departments have experienced increasing requirements for State mandated training at increasing costs. Many local Fire Departments depend on Paid Call Firefighters (PCF), many of whom are leaving departments due to the increased requirements and the overall strain on staffing and resources. Merced County recognizes the significant public safety issues related to adequate staffing and training of Fire Department personnel, and supports efforts and/or legislation that would provide Fire Departments with the necessary resources to meet training and staffing requirements.
- 2.3.4** The Board is supportive of any State or Federal funding and legislation to support staffing, facilities and equipment for local fire departments. The Board is also open to funding mechanisms that could assist in the repair or reconstruction of current fire facilities.
- 2.3.5** During the Final Budget Hearings in August 2015, the Board of Supervisors approved a plan to pursue grant funding through Senate Bill 863 to renovate and expand the existing jail facility along Sandy Mush Road that would improve safety and enhance services. With support from the Board of Supervisors, the Sheriff’s Department pursued this grant funding to restructure the John Latorraca Correctional Center. In November 2015, the County was informed that it had been selected to receive jail reconstruction funding for its requested amount of \$40 million. There is a local match requirement of \$4 million, which the County already has set aside in the budget. There is also approximately \$1 million in in-kind match, bringing the total project budget to approximately \$45 million. This funding will help address security and infrastructure concerns at the JLCC while improving the capacity to house programs that reduce recidivism. The plan also includes mental health and health treatment facilities in an effort to better address inmate needs and help reduce the number of re-offenses upon release. Merced County supports legislation that allocates funding to more efficiently house and rehabilitate local inmates. County leadership supports efforts to increase capacity, implement evidence-based practices, and effectively utilize technology, including the use of video trials which could require a legislative remedy to the constitutionally-protected right to appear before a judge.
- 2.3.6** The Merced County Board of Supervisors supports State and Federal legislation/programs designed to help fund community-oriented public safety efforts, such as the Federal COPS program.
- 2.3.7** With a severe overpopulation of stray cats and dogs, the County is supportive of programs/legislation that offers funding for local spay/neuter programs.
- 2.3.8** The Board supports State and Federal funding stream proposals to assist indigent defense systems – a constitutionally mandated service.
- 2.3.9** The introduction of drones for private, commercial and recreational use has created safety hazards for law enforcement agencies engaged in firefighting, mediflight services

or other aerial emergency functions. The Board supports reasonable regulations that allow this recreational activity to continue while protecting the safety of law enforcement agencies, commercial enterprises, and the privacy of private property owners.

## **2.4 Health and Human Services**

**2.4.1** The Merced County Workforce Investment Board (MCWIB) is strategically designed to address major workforce issues and build a community based on civic leaders, business investment in human capital, a strong and diverse economy, an effective and articulated education system and clearly defined and accessible career pathways to prepare a ready, willing and able workforce. The Workforce Investment Boards provide oversight of local America's Job Center of California facilities which in turn provide access to businesses and job-seekers to provide employment opportunities. Services are funded primarily through the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA). The County of Merced:

- Supports additional funding to continue providing employer services including recruitment and screening, posting of job openings, receiving and forwarding applicant resumes, prescreening and referral of qualified job seekers, tax credit information, labor market information, labor law compliance information, and lastly additional resources on issues that affect employers including rapid responses and layoff aversion assistance.
- Supports additional funding to maintain and enhance a skilled workforce through access to internet job search, fax services, skill building workshops focused on creating effective resumes, cover letters and applications.
- Supports continued WIOA funding to make it possible for County residents (adults and youth) to obtain career assessments, degrees, and other certificates and support services that are demand-driven, industry-recognized, and a passport to the new economy.
- Supports expanding the types of services that Federal funding can be used for at the local level, including supportive and other necessary activities. The County also supports the application of other Federal, State, local and private funds toward the minimum percentage workforce investments boards are required to spend on federally-identified training programs.

**2.4.2** Families and communities are increasingly challenged to provide Merced County children with the support they need most in order to develop optimally. Factors such as the struggling economy, persistent unemployment, budgetary constraints, and others, all challenge efforts to prioritize care for our children. A Children's Bill of Rights has been adopted by individuals and groups from throughout Merced County including the Board of Supervisors, which identifies the factors that children need in their lives most in order to grow up best. It is a statement of aspirations for all children—from birth through

young adulthood—that explicitly proclaims the priority that Merced County places on caring for its children and youth. The County supports efforts that prioritize care and heighten awareness of the essential need for an enduring commitment to the children of Merced County.

- 2.4.3** In 2013, California began the process of implementing Federal health care reform. The California Healthy Families program was replaced with an expanded Medi-Cal program, which will increase coverage by simplifying Medi-Cal eligibility requirements. Coverage is now also expanded to childless adults and uninsured parents (with incomes up to 138 percent of Federal Poverty Level). Full scope Medi-Cal benefits were also extended to undocumented children in 2016, and in 2020 further extended to undocumented adults through age 25. Future updates to the Medi-Cal program include additional expansion of full scope Medi-Cal to undocumented adults over 65 (1/2021), as well as raising the Federal Poverty Level for the Aged, Blind, and Disabled program (8/2020). California’s Health Benefits Exchange (Covered California) is the marketplace that provides the opportunity to purchase health insurance using federally-funded tax subsidies for persons with incomes up to 600 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. The Administration is also proposing a new Medi-Cal Healthier California for All initiative (previously CalAIM) to make Medi-Cal and behavioral health services more consistent and seamless. Medi-Cal 2020 is a five year renewal of California’s 1115 Medicaid Waiver which could provide California with more than 7.1 billion in new federal funding through programs that will shift the focus away from hospital based and inpatient care, toward outpatient, primary and preventative care. The continued implementation of these new policies has the potential to greatly impact County programming, funding, and the existing relationships between local health and human services agencies and the State. As health care coverage expands, it is imperative that the State protect existing health and human services funding to Counties for the continuation of mandated programs and services in place, infrastructure, staffing, and resources related to increased casework and additional mandates or requirements on local agencies aimed at protecting the environment and promoting healthy and safe communities. In addition, Merced County supports health care reform policies that strengthen reimbursements for Emergency Medical Services.
- 2.4.4** The County also continues to support the expanded Medi-Cal eligibility to include children who were formerly in foster care, up until age 26, as well as individuals awaiting adjudication in county juvenile detention facilities if they were eligible to receive Medi-Cal benefits at the time of admission to a juvenile detention facility.
- 2.4.5** Many of our Merced County students fall below State averages in academic performance, underscoring the *achievement gap* for many in our county. Children from diverse, low-income families are particularly impacted. Children’s “readiness” to succeed in school is directly related to their participation in quality preschool and child care. Research has demonstrated that children accessing quality preschool and child care services do better in school and in life, and the benefits are greatest among economically disadvantaged children. Investing in quality preschool and child care

makes economic sense because cost-benefit analyses show it generates savings in every dollar spent, particularly on welfare, education and criminal justice. A chronic and widespread shortage of quality preschool and child care exists in Merced County, and the County supports efforts to improve quality preschool and child care access for its families so children have the greatest opportunity to develop optimally and succeed in school and beyond.

- 2.4.6** Merced County opposes proposals from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Congress or the Legislature to deny, reduce, cap or eliminate MAA/TCM reimbursement or make any adjustments which increase the administrative burden on counties. The County also opposes any legislative proposals that would reduce State or Federal funding streams and create cost shifts to local health departments.
- 2.4.7** Merced County will maximize opportunities to access available funding through the California Department of Health Care Services' various waivers with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) that increase Federal Financial Participation (FFP) opportunities, decrease reliance on County General Fund, and protect and stabilize local safety net services.
- 2.4.8** Merced County supports legislation that enhances the County's ability to provide health care services through local hospitals and clinics; provide outreach and education regarding public health concerns, prevention and wellness practices; improve community health outcomes and health literacy among at-risk populations; and support adequate funding for core local public health services, infrastructure, and laboratories.
- 2.4.9** The County supports legislation that would additionally require the State Department of Health Care Services to develop processes to allow counties and the Division of Juvenile Facilities within the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to receive any available Federal financial participation for acute inpatient hospital services and inpatient psychiatric services provided to juvenile inmates, as defined and as applicable, who are admitted as inpatients in a medical institution. These provisions would be implemented only to the extent that the Division of Juvenile Facilities and counties elect to voluntarily provide the non-federal share of expenditures for acute inpatient hospital services and inpatient psychiatric services, and would require that the Federal financial participation associated with services provided pursuant to these processes be paid to the participating counties or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, as applicable. Additionally, the County supports the development and implementation of mechanisms that allow for the billing of eligible health services outside county facilities, for both adult and juvenile populations.
- 2.4.10** The County supports legislation that would expand coverage requirements for certain health care service plan contracts and health insurance policies to include the diagnosis and treatment of a mental illness or substance abuse in persons of any age.
- 2.4.11** In response to significant funding reductions in the area of Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) Services and in an attempt to alleviate compliance issues resulting from restrictive funding paths for AOD and mental health services, the County feels there is

a need for and supports legislation that would blend mental health and AOD services in the treatment of individuals seeking services from a mental health department. Merced County needs and supports legislation that aligns the State of California's work requirements with Federal legislation. Currently, participants who meet the Federal but not the State requirements are captured into a State data system that is designed to capture data that is used to pass financial penalties to Counties. In this current economic climate which severely limits clients in their ability to find full-time employment, the Federal legislation is less restrictive and will allow Counties to include more individuals in meeting work participation requirements.

- 2.4.12** Merced County supports legislation that would lower the annual interest rate for delinquent child support cases. California currently charges 10 percent annually on delinquent child support cases. This percentage is one of the highest in the nation and can result in an insurmountable level of debt for many non-custodial parents seeking to correct their account and responsibly support their children. The California Department of Child Support Services estimates that about 80 percent of the arrears debt in California is owed by parents making less than \$15,000 per year. Particularly given the economic climate and income levels of many non-custodial parents in arrears, a lower annual interest rate is needed to assist parents in becoming current in their child support payments.
- 2.4.13** Merced County supports legislative, administrative and/or budgetary efforts to modernize the local child support agency administrative allocation model with the goal of increasing administrative allocation for the Merced County Department of Child Support Services. The current funding model, developed in the 1990's, has resulted in a lack of capacity. The lack of funding has negatively affected the ability of local agencies to provide basic timely services to the families in their communities.
- 2.4.14** Merced County has approximately 11,000 veterans living in its boundaries. These men and women have made numerous sacrifices in defense of our nation and our community. Merced County deeply appreciates the sacrifice and dedication of our nation's veterans and is committed to assisting them. Many of our veterans are in need of specialized services offered by the State through counties, like mental health and alcohol and drug treatment services. The County supports efforts to expand services offered to veterans in our community and specifically supports efforts by the California Department of Veterans Affairs to secure additional funding for local, specialized, community-based non-profit organizations to offer additional services and successfully augment and refine resources available for services in our community. The Board similarly supports efforts on a Federal level to help fund local veterans' services.
- 2.4.15** Significant transient populations exist throughout Merced County and the Board of Supervisors supports funding for transitional housing and other supportive services aimed at bringing stability to the lives of individuals and families experiencing difficult circumstances.

- 2.4.16** Merced County supports legislation and programs that aim to assist private-sector businesses and local governments in reaching compliance with the American with Disabilities Act.
- 2.4.17** The Board of Supervisors is supportive of legislation that aids in the transition of In-Home Supportive Services collective bargaining to the State-wide authority with the understanding that local costs are to be capped at a manageable level. The escalating share of county costs with IHSS is a concern across the state, and the Board of Supervisors supports proposals that caps the County’s share of costs at a manageable level and mitigates the impacts of costs being shifted to counties.
- 2.4.18** Chronic disease prevention and control has become a central focus for public health leaders, but is not funded at the State or local level except through competitive funding processes. Merced County is uniquely poised to build on and expand local and regional efforts such as Building Healthy Communities and the Partnerships to Improve Community Health federal initiative. Public health data and expertise is needed to bring place-based prevention and intervention strategies to all communities in Merced County. Childhood obesity, especially in rural residential centers, is a trending problem and needs to continue to be addressed by local, State and national leadership. High chronic disease rates are a cost to the community in both direct health care costs as well as in loss of productivity and years of potential life loss.
- 2.4.19** Merced County is supportive of efforts to establish funding for a new medical school at the University of California, Merced. Our region is traditionally an underserved area in terms of health care resources. Introducing a medical school to the area would be a major step toward developing our region as one that produces trained physicians and other medical professionals – occupations that are in high demand statewide, but severely lacking in our immediate area.
- 2.4.20** Chaptered in 2015, AB 403 (Stone) is a comprehensive reform effort to address the physical, mental and emotional needs of youth in foster care while improving their chances to grow up in permanent and supportive homes. Much of this is proposed to be done through training and support for foster families. Consistent with the State’s long-standing goal, it also continues to move away from long-standing group home care. Merced County supports cleanup legislation that recognizes the impacts of AB 403 on local health agencies, including Mental Health, and provides additional funding sources to help carry out the parameters of the Stone bill.
- 2.4.21** The County opposes legislation that increases risk of its vulnerable mental health and substance use disorder constituents and community by imposing non-medical reviews of doctor orders or mental health releases without appropriate consult by the department. Such a proposal could sever lines of communication among providers within the community, delay service delivery, and put consumers in harm’s way.
- 2.4.22** Healthcare continues to be an evolving service area at both the State and Federal levels as legislators wrestle with options to provide services. While the Affordable Care Act provided health coverage options for many of the County’s indigent adults, efforts to repeal have created concern, particularly since the Medical Assistance Program and

associated funding have been stripped from California counties. The Board of Supervisors is supportive of evaluating possible options related to indigent health care, such as the County Medical Services Program. The Newsom Administration has discussed the potential for single-payer healthcare system options. Efforts to support such a system should be focused at the State and Federal levels.

**2.4.23** The Master Plan for Aging, called for by Governor Newsom’s Executive Order, is due to be finalized by October 2020. This plan will specify recommendations and increase the reliance on Adult and Aging Services throughout the community to prepare for and support the rapidly growing aging population. Anticipated recommendations and impacts include the need for increased staffing to provide services and service coordination, development of new or expansion of existing programs, and increased coordination with Medi-Cal. With this in mind, the County Welfare Director’s Association (CWDA) is submitting both a Budget and Legislative Proposal for a state-wide Adult Protective Services (APS) redesign to increase APS’ capacity to meet the needs of this population. The County supports efforts to improve services and service coordination to seniors and dependent adults, including provision of additional funding to maintain and enhance Adult and Aging Services programs.

## **2.5 Administrative and Fiscal**

**2.5.1** The County supports legislation requiring all taxing entities to contribute proportionate funds toward maintenance of the assessment roll as they are the major beneficiary of the property tax dollar collected. In addition, the County supports efforts to recover any administrative costs associated with tax collection activities performed on behalf of the State. Further, the County would support any legislation which provides additional funding to work appeals and maintain values by county assessors.

**2.5.2** The Merced County Civil Grand Jury is a panel of 19 individual residents that serve for one year for the purpose of investigating various functions and departments of government. Due to the Grand Jury’s status as a function of the Court system and its members’ status as Officers of the Court, it is the opinion of the Merced County Board of Supervisors that responsibility for funding the operations of the Grand Jury most appropriately rests with the local Judicial system, and supports any efforts to amend the Penal Code to reflect State Administration of the Courts funding for the formation and operation of Grand Juries.

**2.5.3** Funding sources and streams from the State are in constant peril of being reduced or eliminated when the State budget faces crisis. The County opposes any effort to reduce funding streams or sources to Counties, i.e.; local gas tax funds or the Agricultural Commissioners unclaimed gas tax subvention; and opposes any effort by the State to shift costs or liability to the County from the State.

**2.5.4** Merced County faces financial challenges to provide services and the required level of funding to operate programs. Many of these services and programs are dependent upon funding from the State of California and the Federal Government. With budget

constraints at the State and Federal level, Merced County is concerned with the reduction of funding for county programs in an effort to balance their respective budgets. The County strongly opposes any efforts to reduce State and Federal payments for county programs. We strongly support legislative action to implement provisions of propositions and policies protecting County revenue streams and payment mandates and oppose any efforts to impose any new unfunded mandates on counties.

- 2.5.5** Workers compensation costs continue to rise and Merced County supports legislative efforts which require that prescribed treatment, including maintenance medications, follows the guidelines set forth by the American Medical Association.
- 2.5.6** The County strives to foster a pro-business climate whereby the private sector can create needed jobs and opportunities for Merced County residents, and will support Federal and State legislation that promotes the entrepreneurial spirit to this end, and conversely may oppose legislation that hinders the private sector's ability to positively stimulate our local economy. The County supports State legislation to provide a clear direction for economic development for California, with which the Workforce System could align and create job growth in California.
- 2.5.7** With a growing population and a large number of residents unable to afford housing in our area, the current CDBG grant allocation is not a sufficient amount to address the affordable housing needs of the County. The County seeks and supports legislation or an administrative action that would change the grant criteria to allow for additional resources for affordable housing needs.
- 2.5.8** Libraries are a vital resource for the communities that they serve. The State has continually cut the State public library fund. State funding is vital to the ongoing development of library services and book purchases. The County supports legislation that would prevent budget cuts to the Public Library Foundation (PLF), Transaction-based Reimbursement (TBR) and Literacy Funding, and supports reauthorization of the federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA).
- 2.5.9** The County joins in the effort of the American Library Association to oppose legislation that jeopardizes open access to information in any format or the confidentiality of library patron information, including certain provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act and DOPA.
- 2.5.10** The County supports the most beneficial implementation of universal service and library connectivity discount provisions (Telecommunications Act of 1996).
- 2.5.11** Illiteracy among adults can impact their ability to find and keep work, effectively communicate with teachers, doctors and other community members. The Merced County Library has recently instituted a literacy program designed to combat adult illiteracy in our community. The County supports additional funding through grants, appropriations and legislation for literacy programs.
- 2.5.12** The State has made efforts to legislate mandatory changes to publicly available recorded documents. Any changes that are mandated by the State to be made to previously-recorded documents would present a major cost and administrative burden to County Recorders. Merced County opposes State-mandated changes to recorded and publicly

available documents. Additionally, the County would like to see clarifying language to the “Building Homes and Jobs Act” to improve its implementation.

- 2.5.13** The Law Library is a free resource for officials and members of the public to access legal research materials. The Law Library is governed by a Board of Law Library Trustees, comprised of local California Superior Court Judges and/or their appointees in the legal field. The Merced County Board of Supervisors supports the concept of an autonomous and free Law Library, and supports any efforts to further achieve consistency and efficiency in administration for the benefit of the local communities. Reliable State funding should also be a priority in keeping this resource available to the public.
- 2.5.14** Current State Law limits the ability of Counties to contract with outside private agencies and companies for certain County services, including facility, safety, and maintenance services, unless the circumstances for the intended contract meet very specific requirements. These requirements limit the County’s ability to serve its needs with appropriate fiscal prudence. Additionally, in these difficult economic times, limitations on the County’s ability to contract for services severely impedes the ability to explore options for privatization that may make better fiscal sense for efficient service delivery and improved government functionality. The Merced County Board of Supervisors supports any efforts to amend applicable State law to allow Counties to exercise a greater degree of control over the ability to contract for services and government functions to more efficiently serve the needs of County departments, employees, and members of the public.
- 2.5.15** Merced County continues to encourage the State to meet its financial obligations regarding the Payment in Lieu of Taxes program. The PILT agreement was designed to offset adverse impacts to county property tax revenues when the State buys a piece of land for wildlife management area. Fish and Wildlife Code Section 1504 stipulates that when income is derived directly from real property acquired and operated by the State as wildlife management area, the Department of Fish and Wildlife shall pay annually to the county in which the property is located an amount equal to the county taxes levied upon the property at the time the title was transferred to the State. Currently, the State owes 36 counties over \$18.6 million in PILT. Merced County alone is owed \$1,184,606. Annually, these payments amount to nearly \$90,000. The County would like the outstanding PILT paid out and a line-item added to the State budget that would allow for the resumption of these payments on an annual basis. Furthermore, Merced County supports a long-term commitment from Congress to meet Federal PILT obligations to offset losses in tax revenue as a result of tax-exempt Federal lands within the County.
- 2.5.16** Some of Merced County’s unincorporated regions fall under “State Responsibility Areas,” where the State has the financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing wildfires. To fund these services, a “Fire Prevention Fee” was instituted by the State at a rate of \$152.33 per habitable structure, with a \$35 reduction for each habitable structure that is also within the boundaries of a local fire protection agency. Merced

County supports accountability and transparency measures regarding State Responsibility Area Fire Prevention Fees.

- 2.5.17** Local governments often rely on their contracting abilities to deliver various services that are either cost-prohibitive or too specialized to provide in-house. The elimination of this option would increase costs for taxpayers and reduce funding for critical local services. Merced County is opposed to legislation that negatively impacts its ability to provide services and opposes any bill that imposes a de facto prohibition on current processes for contracting with non-profits, licensed experts and community businesses to deliver vital local services.
- 2.5.18** The Board of Supervisors is opposed to legislation that strips local authority over public property or removes public input and local discretion from related processes. Specifically, the Board opposes legislation requiring local governments to lease out public property, cap how much the space can be leased out for, eliminate the ability to negotiate public benefits and eliminate full discretionary review of such proposals.
- 2.5.19** In the interest of streamlining services, the Board of Supervisors supports legislative language that allows for the duties of the Road Commissioner to be performed by the Public Works Director. Consistent with this philosophy, the Board also supports language mandating that any civil engineering functions that are required to be performed by the Road Commissioner shall be performed by a registered civil engineer acting under the authority of the director of that department.
- The Board of Supervisors supports efforts by members of the California Legislature to lower the vote threshold for construction bonds and special taxes for local government infrastructure projects from the current level of 2/3. Recent legislation has proposed a new threshold of 55 percent.
- 2.5.20** In 2002, the State Legislature added a 20 percent surcharge on traffic violations in order to increase revenue to the State's General Fund. The proceeds were not tied to a specific program and were intended to sunset in 2008. However, due to the recession, the surcharge was made permanent in 2007. With the State budget, rainy-day fund and reserves in significantly better standing, the Board of Supervisors supports efforts to eliminate this now-superfluous surcharge on traffic violations. Ending the surcharge is expected to help prevent low-income individuals who can't pay the additional charge from suffering worse legal repercussions and unnecessarily ending up in the justice system.

## **2.6 Transportation Proposals**

- 2.6.1** Transportation infrastructure is a primary responsibility of government. Merced County is responsible for the maintenance of 1,754 miles of roads, with approximately 1,600 miles of that total paved. The County relies on the Highway Users Tax Account to fund road maintenance. However, decreasing fuel sales have resulted in a loss of excise tax generation, and revenues are not able to keep pace with increasing maintenance costs. Our current road system needs increased funding for maintenance and rehabilitation.

The Board of Supervisors supports increased transportation infrastructure funding proposals that:

- Split revenues evenly between State and local entities;
- Contain accountability language to ensure any additional transportation infrastructure funding would be used for its intended purpose;
- Does not place an overwhelming financial burden on motorists.

**2.6.2** Federal programs such as BUILD (formerly TIGER) are critical in bringing major regional projects to completion. In recent years, set-asides have been included in the BUILD program specifically for planning purposes, such as design and environmental. However, planning grants have not been awarded by the Department of Transportation. The Board supports not only the inclusion of planning grants in the BUILD program, but also the awarding of these grants to be used as a stepping-stone toward project completion.

**2.6.3** Merced County has a number of transportation proposals that serve the interest of the County's residents, businesses, and cities. The County will continue cooperative efforts with Merced County Association of Governments and other countywide organizations to move each of these projects forward and will actively pursue funding and opportunities as they arise with the State and Federal agencies. Projects include:

- **Highway 152 Bypass** – The Los Banos Bypass project includes the construction of a new east-west, four-lane expressway to bypass freight-hauling truck traffic on Highway 152 around the north side of Los Banos.

The project's benefits include relieving congestion (~49,000 ADT expected in 20 years) within the city, improving the flow of interregional traffic along SR-152, and enhancing safety by reducing accidents within the city (due to many at-grade crossings with vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle traffic).

With other improvements on Highway 152 to Highway 101, this route from Highway 99 has enormous potential of being another highly beneficial East-West Trade Corridor to the Bay Area.

Environmental clearance has already been awarded. Funding in the amount of \$465 million will be needed to complete the design, acquire remaining right-of-way, and to construct the entire project.

Alternatively, the Board supports the expansion of Pioneer Road if such a project is undertaken by the City of Los Banos. Similar to a traditional bypass, expanding Pioneer Road would reduce traffic congestion along Highway 152, improve safety for motorists and pedestrians, and improve routes of travel for local residents.

- **Atwater-Merced Expressway**– Also known as Campus Parkway North, the Atwater-Merced Expressway (AME) project includes a new Highway 99 interchange to allow vehicular traffic easier access on/off the mainline. This part of the project, Phase 1A, was completed in March 2016. A new expressway is also included in this project that will allow efficient traffic movements from/to Castle’s commercial and industrial developments, access from/to Northern Merced, and access from/to UC Merced. This project has secured all necessary CEQA review and clearance. With its abilities to handle aircrafts weighing up to a million pounds, to provide heavy freighters the capability to fly non-stop to Asia without re-fueling, and to tie into the Burlington-Northern Santa Fe railroad, Castle Airport could figure prominently in goods movement into and out of the San Joaquin Valley. With the construction of the AME, freighting connectivity will be complete with the direct access from Highway 99.

The AME represents the north-western portion of the “Merced Loop System,” which will eventually connect with Campus Parkway to circle the City of Merced and connect surrounding communities.

- **Campus Parkway Segments II and III** – The Campus Parkway project involves the construction of a new 4-lane expressway from State Route 99, connecting to State Route 140, and extending to Yosemite Avenue for a total length of 4.5 miles.

Segment I (from State Route 99 to Childs Avenue) is complete. Since its completion, \$100 million has been secured for the construction of Segment II (from Childs Avenue, connecting to State Route 140) and Segment III (from State Route 140 extending to Yosemite Avenue). The Campus Parkway project will connect Highway 99 to rapidly growing areas in the City of Merced and serve the University of California and its planned community while providing a direct expressway connection between SR 140 and Highway 99. It also has the potential to serve future commercial developments. It will be one leg of a loop system to relieve congestion and improve commuter and goods movement traffic flow in and around the City of Merced and the university community.

The University of California Merced Campus (UC Merced) will greatly benefit from the Campus Parkway project. The potential for future private Research and Development (R&D) projects associated with research being done at UC Merced will be greatly enhanced as a result of the improved access and transportation circulation opportunities provided by the Campus Parkway project.

- **High Speed Rail and Maintenance Facility** – In November 2008, California voters approved \$9.95 billion in bonds to begin laying track for the high speed rail system. Merced County has been mentioned during the planning process as a potential location for a maintenance facility for the system.

As High Speed Rail efforts have evolved over time, the California High Speed Rail Authority (Authority) has provided several revisions to potential route options and business plans. Currently, the Authority has selected a team to design and build the first section of the system in the Central Valley.

Merced County will continue to support the location of a heavy maintenance facility and a downtown rail station in the County, with the understanding that valuable agricultural land be preserved. Agriculture land preservation and impact mitigation is imperative to the Merced County Board of Supervisors as the State continues to move this project forward.

- **Regional Passenger Rail** – Rail continues to be a critically-important transportation method as options are explored to improve air quality, increase economic opportunities, reduce roadway congestion and improve the Valley’s overall quality of life. Merced County supports efforts to expand passenger rail, such as the Altamont Corridor Express, as well as efforts by the San Joaquin Joint Powers Authority and San Joaquin Regional Rail Commission to improve this service.
- **Highway 165 Bypass** – The Highway 165/99 Improvements Project explores alternative alignment around communities to enhance north-south freight flows. The project also includes examining bridge improvements to improve flow ability and looking at a new Highway 99 interchange to provide better access for seasonal-agricultural trucks and for Southwest Turlock’s planned residential area.

The Project Initiation Document, by way of preparation of a Project Study Report (PID: PSR), is currently being prepared. The Project Approval and Environmental Document (PA&ED) phase follows the completion of the PID: PSR. The environmental work for this next phase will cost \$5 million. With only \$700,000 of Transportation Improvement funds, the funding shortfall of PA&ED will be \$4.3 million. Costs for the project’s required right-of-way and construction will be determined in PA&ED.

### **3. STATE PROPOSALS**

#### **3.1 AB 109 PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT**

In April 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 109 into law, which realigned responsibilities for certain low-level offenders, adult parolees and juvenile offenders from the State CDCR to local county jurisdictions. AB 109 established an Executive Committee of the Merced County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) charged with the development of a local Realignment Plan setting forth a county-wide programming plan for the realigned population. The CCP is currently the vehicle through which participating local public safety

agencies monitor the progress of AB 109 programming and develop further tools and partnerships to address continued and evolving local public safety needs.

AB 109 has created impacts for Merced County public safety agencies, caseloads, and correctional facilities. The Board of Supervisors supports the Merced County Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in their efforts to advocate for sufficient funding for continued and appropriate implementation of AB 109 requirements and alternative treatment programs.

Additionally, due to the mandates associated with AB109, many locally sentenced offenders are receiving longer sentences at County jails than originally anticipated. Modifications to AB 109 with regard to sentencing are needed to cap the number of years an offender may be sentenced to jail, and make longer-term offenders eligible for State prison.

### **3.2 CASTLE COMMERCE CENTER AND CASTLE AIRPORT**

The Board of Supervisors has charted a redevelopment course for Castle Commerce Center and Castle Airport that contemplates the development of approximately 8.2 million square feet of industrial space to accommodate manufacturing opportunities associated with the following target industries: agricultural processing, commercial space systems, medical supplies and equipment, specialty chemicals, industrial machinery and automotive/autonomous vehicles. In this regard, significant investments in infrastructure will be required in the hundreds of millions to facilitate that aforementioned growth. Upon success, Castle has the capacity to house more than 9,000 jobs on site and is now being marketed as the Mid-California International Trade District.

In October 2017, the Board of Supervisors entered into an agreement with the Port of Los Angeles, launching the effort to transform Castle to an inland port in support of the nation's busiest container seaport. In this regard, the long-term strategy is to develop Castle into a hub for manufacturers and provide the Port of Los Angeles with a centralized location for importing and exporting goods. Moreover, the Board entered into an agreement with Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad in December 2017 for service at Castle which will allow the easy transfer of goods from Castle to other points, like the Port.

In addition, thanks largely to a lease arrangement with Google/Waymo at Castle where they lease 91.5 acres of property for their driverless car program, Merced County has garnered positive national and international attention. This has resulted in several vehicle manufacturers (who are specializing in autonomous vehicle development) expressing interest at Castle for it to be used in part as an Autotech testing facility. This interest has prompted the County to develop plans to capitalize

upon this interest by designing (in concert with industry leaders) the development of a 200 acre project at Castle equipped with an urban grid and high speed test area in support of this technology.

Merced County supports legislative efforts to facilitate investment on site for the above referenced goals including but not limited to reinstatement of the tools formerly associated with Redevelopment Agencies and Enterprise Zones, funding specifically for infrastructure development for further enhancing the relationship with the Port of Los Angeles, the development of the AutoTech testing facility and the Mid-California International Trade District (related to above ground or below ground utilities, roads, energy efficiency projects, landscaping, demolition of unusable buildings, water and wastewater system improvements, development of transloading capacity on site and rail connectivity). Furthermore, legislative efforts to improve sustainability and security on site will be supported, thus giving Merced County the opportunity to brand the facility accordingly.

### **3.3 CITY SELECTION COMMITTEE**

Current State law designates the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors as the Clerk of the City Selection Committee (a committee of city representatives which chooses city members of various boards such as LAFCO). This task more properly belongs to a city official. The County seeks and supports a change to the Government Code removing the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors as the Clerk of the City Selection Committee and have that position be the sole responsibility of City Government.

### **3.4 ELECTIONS SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE**

Merced County strives to have open and transparent elections, where every eligible voter has an opportunity to vote and ensure that their vote is counted.

To help County government keep up with continually-increasing demand, it is recommended that the State provide funding for mandated election-related responsibilities. Some of the election-related responsibilities, as defined in Senate Bill 450 and signed into legislation, includes move toward vote centers, the mailing of ballots to all voters, and increased outreach by the Registrar of Voters office. Additionally, equipment is needed to provide mandated services at the vote centers.

Local election equipment is quickly becoming aged and obsolete, posing challenges for county elections departments. In order to update essential electronics, the State needs to approve and fund replacement equipment. Particularly, ballot-on-demand technology, vote-by-mail processing equipment, and accessibility equipment are necessities in elections offices.

## **4. FEDERAL PROPOSALS**

### **4.1 BLACK RASCAL AND BEAR CREEK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT**

Local area flooding has been a chronic problem in Merced County going back as long as historical data has been documented on storm events. Flooding occurs on a routine basis causing major damage to residential structures, personal property, infrastructure (bridges and roads), sanitary systems, domestic water delivery systems, and valuable agricultural land/crops.

One major project element of the Merced Streams Group that is yet to be completed is a flood control system on the Black Rascal Watershed. There are multiple avenues Public Works is pursuing to address flood control on Black Rascal.

For several years, Merced County worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to jumpstart a flood control project along Black Rascal Creek that would include the construction of a floodwater detention basin 2.5 miles east of Merced City near the intersection of East Yosemite Avenue and North Arboleda Drive. The Corps is required to complete a Compliance Memo in order to put together a Federal Cost Share Agreement (FCSA), a mechanism for the Corps to receive funds. The Corps estimates approximately \$100,000 is needed in order for staff to complete the memo and FCSA. These funds must be provided by the Corps and cannot be provided by the local partners.

This project is a priority for the County, and efforts to secure funding and move forward with planning and construction is supported by the Board of Supervisors. A \$10 million grant was secured through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service for construction of the project. Additional funding sources are being examined as the Streams Group partners continue to advance the project.

In addition, Public Works is working on integrating both the Black Rascal Creek Flood Control Project and the Bear Creek Siphon and Diversion Structure Expansion for the purposes of funding applications through the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP). The integrated project will improve flood management in the Bear Creek watershed by providing 200-year flood protection within the Black Rascal Creek Watershed and increasing the conveyance capacity of Bear Creek. It consists of the construction of a regulating reservoir in the Black Rascal Creek watershed and enlargement of the Bear Creek Siphon and Diversion Structure (BCSDS), which currently acts as a bottleneck to flows on Bear Creek. The project also incorporates water supply, water quality and environmental enhancements.

## **4.2 COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE AND INTEROPERABILITY**

Merced County has numerous communications infrastructure needs including more broadband connectivity, video conferencing capability between the Public Defender's office and the County jail, and improved infrastructure to ensure the interoperability of communications systems for County law enforcement and emergency responders.

With Merced County locating its Emergency Operations Center at Castle Commerce Center, additional projects include replacing existing telephone lines and installing new data line service to existing facilities. Many of these facilities are currently in negotiations for lease and/or sale. Additionally, this will migrate communication lines further away from Building 152 which is in a poor state of repair. The need is also to provide reliable voice and data communications service to fire alarms (which are life/safety requirements) to these facilities. This project further includes communications improvements to two aircraft hangars which are necessary to be completed before the next wet season as the lines are in such bad condition they will fail and service will be lost with no immediate replacement possible in damp conditions.

## **4.3 TRADE AGREEMENTS**

Merced County supports efforts by the Federal government to strengthen its trade position with other countries. This includes the renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement as well as efforts on the new United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement. Of particular importance is creating a more level playing field for American manufacturing as well as aiding farmers, ranchers and agribusiness by modernizing and strengthening food and agriculture trade in North America.

## **4.4 SURFACE TRANSPORTATION REAUTHORIZATION**

With the FAST Act expiring in September 2020, the County supports a long-term surface transportation authorization bill and a reliable long-term funding stream to ultimately replace the gas tax. The County has numerous infrastructure needs that could benefit from a long-term reauthorization.

## Transportation Infrastructure

- **Campus Parkway Project:** When completed, Campus Parkway will provide a new travel corridor between Highway 99, Highway 140 and the UC Merced campus community. Segments I and II are complete and Segment III is under construction. This expressway is the southeast section of the “Merced Loop System,” which is designed to circle the City of Merced and connect surrounding communities.
- **Atwater-Merced Expressway:** The Atwater-Merced Expressway (AME) is critical to the future success of the MCITD site. Phase 1A of the project, which includes an interchange along Highway 99 and the first leg of the expressway, is complete. Merced County needs funding for Phase 1B, which will extend the expressway to the MCITD. Phase 1B is anticipated to cost approximately \$79 million. The County is currently in the environmental stages and the next step will include engineering and design at a cost of approximately \$6.5 million. The AME represents the northwest section of the Merced Loop System.

## Economic Development—MCITD/CATDC

- **Mid-California International Trade District (MCITD):** The MCITD is the site of the former Castle Air Force Base and includes 2,000 acres of County-owned property. The goal is to transform the site into a competitive location for high-quality jobs and investment in export-oriented manufacturing and technology product development. The County has partnered with the Port of Los Angeles as a collaborative effort to share business intelligence and work on prospective opportunities.
- **California AutoTech Testing and Development Center (CATDC):** Part of the MCITD project includes autonomous vehicle testing at a new on-site location known as the CATDC. At this location, state-of-the-art facilities will allow for autonomous vehicle testing under various traffic, road and environmental conditions with space for product development and production. The MCITD is already home to Waymo—Google’s self-driving car program.

## Homelessness and Housing

- **Navigation Center:** In an effort to transition more people out of the homeless population, the County recently partnered with the Community Action Agency to modify a homeless shelter into a temporary 24-hour Navigation Center pilot project. The low-barrier site includes case managers who connect homeless individuals with available resources they need to find housing, employment and assistance. Merced County is currently working on a long-term Navigation Center.

## Flood Control

- **Black Rascal Creek Flood Control Project:** Flooding continues to be an issue in Merced County, which most recently experienced floods in 2017 and 2018. Several flood control systems are already in place in and around the County. The only remaining uncontrolled watershed is Black Rascal. Merced County and its “Streams Group” partners—the City of Merced and the Merced Irrigation District—are working on developing a flood control basin northeast of the City of Merced to hold back sudden influxes of water.

## Community/Public Safety Facilities

- **Courthouse Museum:** Over the years, the Merced County Courthouse Museum has slowly deteriorated and now requires several improvements in order to maintain its structural integrity. Because of its historical nature, the County is looking at long-term sustainability planning to prevent further deterioration of the building.
- **Veterans and Community Halls:** Deferred maintenance coupled with ADA requirements and unserviceable HVAC units have created a significant service backlog for several of Merced County’s Veterans and Community Halls. In recent budgets, the Board of Supervisors has dedicated approximately \$3 million to be used toward ADA, HVAC and environments upgrades, but more will be needed to cover the overall cost.
- **Jail Facilities:** The County’s currently jail facilities—the Main Jail and John Latorraca Correctional Center (JLCC)—are outdated and no longer properly equipped to house and rehabilitate inmates. Thanks to an SB 863 grant and local match, renovations are scheduled for the JLCC, but more resources are needed to address the Main Jail and administrative facilities for the Sheriff’s Office.
- **Rural Fire Stations:** Merced County has 20 fire stations. The newest one was built in 2006, while others were built in the 1950s and 1960s. Some of the older stations have become antiquated and are no longer energy efficient, ADA compliant or able to support more than 1.0 staffing and proper services. The older apparatus bays also don’t accommodate modern equipment.

## Transportation Infrastructure

- **Campus Parkway Project:** Thanks to SB 1 rider legislation, this project is fully funded to Yosemite Ave. The next step will be to complete to last leg of the project to UC Merced. Plans are still being worked on for that portion. If the project is completed under budget, Merced County supports any remaining funds being spent on the Atwater-Merced Expressway, otherwise known as Campus Parkway North.
- **Atwater-Merced Expressway:** Funding for environmental studies and design work. The County would like to apply for a \$1.5 million federal BUILD planning grant to achieve this, but while the Department of Transportation has set aside funding for planning grants in recent years, none have been awarded to date. Merced County supports not only the allocation, but also awarding of these grants.

## Economic Development—MCITD/CATDC

- **Mid-California International Trade District (MCITD):** Funding to complete the Atwater-Merced Expressway (see below).
- **California AutoTech Testing and Development Center (CATDC):** The State has committed \$6.5 million to the CATDC project. \$15 million in additional public/private investment is needed for infrastructure development and enhancement.

## Homelessness and Housing

- **Navigation Center:** Ongoing funding for homelessness efforts, specifically navigation services.

## Flood Control

- **Black Rascal Creek Flood Control Project:** The County has received a \$10 million federal grant (NRCS) for the \$35 million project, but still needs similar State participation to make the remaining project cost of \$25 million financially viable for the cost-share by the Streams Group partners.

## Community/Public Safety Facilities

- **Courthouse Museum:** The professional cost estimate for this scope of work is \$2.13 million in order to preserve the Courthouse Museum's shell (exterior only) and prevent further decay. The Merced County Board of Supervisors has already set aside \$1 million to be used as match funding for grants or donations. The County is also working with community groups in an attempt to identify additional funding opportunities. Originally constructed in 1875, the Courthouse Museum was added to the National Registrar of Historic Places 100 years later in 1975.
- **Veterans and Community Halls:** Deferred maintenance coupled with ADA requirements and unserviceable HVAC units have created a significant service backlog for several of Merced County's Veterans and Community Halls. While the Board of Supervisors has dedicated approximately \$3 million to service these heavily-used facilities, outside funding is necessary to properly repair and maintain these buildings.
- **Jail Facilities:** With a \$40 million SB 863 grant and \$5 million local match, plans are underway to renovate the John Latorraca Correctional Center (JLCC) to address security and infrastructure concerns while improving the capacity to house programs that reduce recidivism. However, this does not address similar issues at the Main Jail located in downtown Merced. Additional funding is needed for a second phase of the JLCC project that will consolidate the Main Jail facilities into the JLCC. Administrative offices will also need to be relocated as part of the project.
- **Rural Fire Stations:** While there are several steps associated with improving fire services in Merced County, the foundation of this effort lies in the physical structure of our stations and their ability to appropriately house personnel and equipment. Merced County supports funding through the USDA's Community Facilities Direct Loan and Grant program. Additionally, the County supports making funding more available to jurisdictions that may qualify for conventional financing options.