



County of San Bernardino

2012

State Legislative Platform



The largest county in the U.S. by geographic area and the 12th largest by population, San Bernardino County enjoyed a robust economy prior to the collapse of the housing and financial market. With the decline of traditional revenue streams such as property and sales tax, the County was forced to make difficult budget decisions. For the current year, the County has adopted a balanced budget that avoided utilizing one-time monies to finance ongoing cost and avoided the use of County general reserves to fund ongoing operations. Nevertheless, lagging revenues and rising costs coupled with the uncertainty of the State's fiscal condition has the potential to further jeopardize the County's fiscal well being. In order for the County to continue to provide quality services, assistance from the State and continued partnership with the delegation is imperative. In this platform, you will find San Bernardino County's State legislative priorities for 2012.

Based on principles of fiscal stability, preservation of local control, efficient service delivery and operations, and the promotion of inter-agency cooperation, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors provides specific direction and overall policy guidance by adopting a legislative platform annually.

The 2012 State Legislative Platform was developed in coordination with the Board of Supervisors, County departments, and regional stakeholders. The Legislative Platform is an expression of the Board's direction for comprehensive County legislative policy on a range of issues and needs facing the County. The Platform is arranged by Legislative Priorities, County Sponsored Proposals, Legislative Positions, and Policy Statements. The Legislative Priorities section describes the County's legislative goals and outlines the legislative agenda for the current year, while the County Sponsored Proposals section provides a summary of specific statutory changes the County is seeking in the current legislative session, and the Legislative Positions and Policy Statements provide general policy direction when developing a position on pending legislation. This document is broken into areas including governance, finance and operations, health and human services, public safety and first responders, housing, land use and transportation, flood control, water resources and environmental quality, and cultural, educational and recreational services. Each item contains a brief background and legislative action.

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STATE BUDGET, CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS AND PROSPECTIVE REALIGNMENT PROPOSALS

On November 16, 2011, the Legislative Analyst's Office reported that the Legislature and the Governor will need to address a \$12.8 billion budget shortfall by the time the State adopts a 2012-13 budget plan. The decline of traditional revenue streams, such as property tax and sales tax, coupled with the uncertainty of the State's fiscal condition has the potential to further jeopardize the County's fiscal well-being

The County will work with the delegation, statewide associations and local agencies to mitigate any potential impacts of the State Budget to the County.

As part of the 2011-12 State Budget, the Legislature enacted a major realignment of State program responsibilities and revenues to local governments. In total, the realignment plan provides \$6.3 billion to local governments to fund various criminal justice, mental health, and social services programs. These programs are funded by a portion of the existing sales tax and Vehicle License Fee revenue, however the budget plan did not include a constitutional amendment to guarantee counties a protected, ongoing source of funding to pay for the delivery of these programs.

The County will advocate for a constitutional amendment that includes a dedicated and protected revenue source out of existing State funds to support the delivery of public safety and health and human services that were recently realigned from the State to the County.

It has yet to be determined if the Administration will pursue the second phase of realignment proposed by the Governor last January. According to the Administration, Phase II assumes that the State will become responsible for costs associated with health care programs, including California Children's Services and In-Home Supportive Services, while the counties assume responsibility for CalWORKs, Food Stamp administration, and Child Support.

The County will advocate for any potential realignment proposal, as part of Realignment Phase II, to provide guaranteed and adequate funding and necessary flexibility to administer the programs.

INCREASE OR MAINTAIN THE PUBLIC SAFETY REALIGNMENT FORMULA ALLOCATION

On June 30, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 118, the legislative vehicle that established the fiscal structure for the realignment of public safety and health and human services programs that were realigned from the State to counties. This structure, in place fiscal year 2011-12 only, is funded by a portion of state sales tax and Vehicle License Fee and contains the county-by-county allocation formula for AB 109 (Criminal Justice Alignment). This formula is based on daily population of offenders meeting AB 109 eligibility requirements (60 percent), county population ranging from 18 to 64 years (30 percent) and SB 678 (10 percent), and resulted in the County receiving approximately \$26 million to implement AB 109. The formula allocation for fiscal year 2012-13 and subsequent years are subject to change through the legislative process.

The County will aggressively advocate for: 1) funding that reflects complete, accurate and total caseload cost; 2) adequate, secured and ongoing funding for the incarceration, supervision, treatment, rehabilitation and other costs necessary to successfully implement AB 109, and 3) flexibility and local discretion in how the funding is allocated and programs are administered.

REINVESTMENT OF REDEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

On June 30, 2011, Governor Brown signed AB 26x1, which eliminated redevelopment agencies and AB 27x1, which created an alternative voluntary redevelopment program that required agencies to make payments in order to continue. Last year, California Redevelopment Agency (CRA) vs. Matosantos was filed in the California Supreme Court by CRA, the League of California Cities, and the cities of San Jose and Union City, challenging the constitutionality of AB 26x1 and AB 27x1. On December 29, 2011, the court ruled that state lawmakers have the authority to eliminate community redevelopment agencies but not force them to redirect their taxes, through the proposed voluntary program, effectively eliminating redevelopment agencies throughout the state. The estimated annual loss from the elimination of the San Bernardino County Redevelopment Agency is \$11.15 million, in addition to \$22 million in unencumbered housing funds for a total one-year loss of \$33.15 million from the local economy.

The County will work with the Legislature, statewide associations, local agencies and stakeholders to re-establish redevelopment in a manner that conforms with the Constitution, achieves any necessary reforms, and continues to assist communities in creating jobs and eliminating blight.

PENSION REFORM

On October 27, 2011, Governor Brown presented a 12-point plan to change pension and retiree health benefits for California state and local government workers. Additionally, a joint legislative conference committee was formed to examine current public pension systems, the effectiveness of recent reforms, and options going forward to help bring fiscal stability to the system in a way that is equitable to both workers and the citizens of California. In order to ensure the fiscal well-being of the State and local governments, change will need to be made to the current structure of public employee retirement systems.

The County will monitor the Governor's and the joint legislative conference committee's proposals for potential impacts and advocate for pension reform that maintains public employee retirement systems': 1) responsible and predictable level of investment; 2) capacity for mutual sharing of financial responsibility between the County and their employees; and/or 3) flexibility to allow counties to meet their local needs.

The County Sponsored Proposal section includes specific statutory changes that the County is seeking in the current legislative session. Sponsoring bills provide a proactive opportunity to advance the County’s legislative goals and agenda. This is accomplished by working with the legislative delegation, statewide associations and regional stakeholders.

ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
<p>AB 94 (Criminal Justice Realignment) Clean-up</p>	<p>The Public Safety and Officer Rehabilitation Service Act of 2007 (AB 900) authorized up to \$1.2 billion of funds for county jail construction. In 2008, the Adelanto Detention Center expansion project was ranked No. 1 on the list of entities to be conditionally awarded AB 900 funds, with state agreements finalized in October 2010. On May 9, 2011, Governor Brown signed into law AB 94, a measure that modified AB 900 by reducing the local match for jail construction projects from 25 percent of eligible cost to 10 percent of eligible cost. The County’s project was precluded from benefiting from the lower match. This resulted in a potential \$16 million inequitable disallowance to the County.</p>	<p>Sponsor legislation or budget actions that would permit the County to recover the General Fund investment.</p>
<p>Campaign Finance Reform</p>	<p>On September 27, 2011, the Board of Supervisors directed the County Administrative Office, with the assistance of County Counsel, to prepare an ordinance and/or draft state legislation that would establish campaign contribution limits from individuals, political action committees, and businesses to all candidates for elected offices, set expenditure limits for such candidates, and disclosure requirements for independent expenditure committees. Additionally, the Board of Supervisors provided direction to research methods of enforcing such an ordinance or state law requirements, including the feasibility of contracting with the California Fair Political Practices Commission.</p>	<p>Sponsor legislation that would enable the California Fair Political Practices Commission to enforce the County’s Campaign Finance Reform Ordinance.</p>

ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Early Ballot Pick-Up	Currently, manual process begins after 9:30 p.m. on election night and requires hours of manual labor and hundreds of staff. This process is time extensive and delays election day reporting.	Sponsor legislation that would permit the Registrar of Voters the ability to collect ballots early to increase overall efficiency and expedite the vote counting process.
Employment-Related Credits for Sentenced Inmates	Due to the passage of the Criminal Justice Alignment, AB 109, the San Bernardino County jail population is rapidly increasing. Similar to other counties, San Bernardino is under a federal mandate to keep inmate population below full capacity level in order to prevent jail overcrowding. Current law does not allow for the Sheriff to grant work credits for sentenced inmates who are gainfully employed, or spend the majority of the day searching for employment.	Sponsor legislation that would permit the Sheriff to grant work credit to sentenced inmates to alleviate overcrowding.
Improving Safety and Permanency for Children	Two issues have been identified when counties pursue the federally mandated expedited permanency provisions under state law that permit, in narrow circumstances, the denial of reunification services to parents who have seriously injured or egregiously harmed a child in their care. One allows a parent determined to have committed severe physical or sexual abuse to re-litigate the matter a second time in juvenile court using a lower standard of proof. The second creates a loophole in protection of biological children of parents who seriously abuse another unrelated child in their care.	Sponsor legislation to create legal protections for seriously abused foster children in two very narrowly defined situations, while ensuring that parents receive full due process rights.

The County of San Bernardino's mission is to provide services that promote the health, safety, well being and quality of life for its residents. Effective partnerships between the County and state agencies are essential to adequately finance these services and responsibilities.

Unfortunately, as a result of inadequate funding, local governments struggle to provide the same level of service. Counties are left with the option of reducing staffing and compromising service delivery, or filling the gap with local funds, which few counties have the ability to do. Multiple years of State funding reductions have undermined critical programs.

County Operations

- Support legislation or budget actions that provide: 1) flexibility to administer Federal, State or local programs; 2) decision-making authority over the use of State funds, including directing grants or mandatory pass-through allocations; 3) the utilization of technology and innovation to streamline County services; and/or 4) the elimination of unnecessary, redundant, or overlapping requirements or regulations for program eligibility, funding maintenance of efforts, monitoring, permitting or reporting.
- Oppose legislation or budget actions that will adversely impact County operations by: 1) preempting the County's authority; 2) eroding local control; 3) limiting the ability to operate in a reasonable and cost effective manner; 4) transferring programs from the State to counties unless program control and flexibility is also shifted and adequate State funding is guaranteed; and/or 5) exposing the County to unreasonable litigation.

County Finances

- Support legislation or budget actions that provide: 1) constitutional protections of all local revenues; 2) greater financial independence from the State budget process for governmental programs and services; 3) adequate funding for programs the County operates on behalf of the State; and/or 4) increased share of total State funding to local governments.
- Oppose legislation or budget actions that: 1) increase County responsibilities or expenses without a viable, adequate and dedicated source of revenue; and/or 2) reduce the County's share of total funding through formula allocations or reductions.

Economic Development

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) reinstate and protect redevelopment as a tool to build needed infrastructure, develop and retain affordable housing, create jobs and assist businesses in California; 2) preserve and protect enterprise zones; and/or 3) promote business retention, job creation and economic development.
- Oppose legislation or budget actions that eliminate the ability of redevelopment and enterprise zones to assist communities and revitalize the economy.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Airports	State Aeronautics Act	The Aeronautics account has been funded primarily from user fees by the aviation community, including fuel sales, registration taxes, etc. These funds support critically needed capital development and/or funding for preapproved projects within the State.	Support legislation or budget actions that will protect or enhance funding to the State Aeronautics program.
Architecture and Engineering	Design-Build	The design-build project delivery method has proven to be an efficient project delivery method for the County. However, current law limits the County to utilizing the design-build project delivery method to buildings and County sanitation wastewater treatment facilities in excess of two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000).	Support legislation or budget actions that will expand the types of projects and lower the dollar amount required for a project to utilize the design-build project delivery method.
Architecture and Engineering	Job Order Contracting	The County utilizes job order contracting to perform repair, remodel or other repetitive work at unit prices. Current law limits these contracts to one year. It would be more efficient, and result in savings of limited County resources, if the job order contracts could exceed one year.	Support legislation or budget actions that will allow counties to enter into individual job order contracts for two years.
Agriculture/Weights and Measures	Fees Charged or Collected by a County	State law currently limits fees that can be charged by counties for mandated and necessary services. When statutory fee caps are insufficient to fund programs costs the County General Fund is required to subsidize the difference.	Support legislation or budget actions that will fully fund the cost of providing services.
Assessor/Recorder/County Clerk	Public Record Fees	County Recorders maintain and provide a number of records, including birth and death record. The gathering, maintenance and storage of these records are funded by the fees County Recorders charge for services.	Oppose legislation or budget actions that will require County Recorders to increase fees for public records for any purpose other than Recorder operations or for the benefit of the public.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Assessor/ Recorder/County Clerk	Recording Documents	Previously enacted legislation adding distinctive requirements for recording documents has led to considerable confusion, as County Recorders have individually modified existing documents or created new ones to conform to the legislation with limited or no direction from the Legislature.	Oppose legislation or budget actions that require a new recording document that is not supplied by the State. Support legislation that establishes a new document if appropriate funding and recording documents are included.
County Counsel	Public Entity Paralegals	In 2000, the Legislature amended the law regarding the qualifications to become a Paralegal. Prior to the amendment, a person with a high school diploma or GED who had worked for three years for an attorney with three years of experience, could become a Paralegal upon certification by that attorney that he/she could perform paralegal tasks.	Support legislation that will restore the original requirement for becoming a paralegal for persons working in the public entity offices of district attorney, county counsel and public defender.
Economic Development Agency	Enterprise Zones	The State of California established the Enterprise Zone Program in 1996 in an effort to stimulate economic growth in the most economically distressed areas of the State. The Enterprise Zone program is the largest economic development program in the State and according to experts, ten percent or 1.5 million of all jobs in California are located in an Enterprise Zone. In addition to being a valuable tool to recruit, retain and expand business efforts in our region, Enterprise Zones encourage economic growth and job creation, which results in higher revenues for local agencies.	Support legislation or budget actions that will preserve and/or enhance the Enterprise Zone Program.
Economic Development Agency	Local Workforce Investment Boards	Local Workforce Investment Boards (LWIBs) are strategically charged to address major workforce issues and build a community based on civic leaders, business investment in human capital, a strong and diverse economy, integrated infrastructure, effective and articulated education system and clearly defined and accessible career	Support legislation or budget actions that promote Local Workforce Investment Boards.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
		<p>pathways to prepare a ready, willing and able workforce. LWIBs convene the appropriate local parties around these issues, create dialogue among relevant parties and generate creative, innovative solutions through consensus and enlist community commitments to action.</p>	
<p>Economic Development Agency</p>	<p>Ontario International Airport</p>	<p>The Inland Empire has taken a tremendous economic hit over the past five years as air service and passenger travel at Ontario International Airport has plummeted to levels not seen since the 1980's. The severe decline in activity has cost our region approximately \$400 million annually and 8,000 jobs.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will ensure Ontario International Airport remains a viable economic engine for the region.</p>
<p>Economic Development Agency</p>	<p>Ports/Goods Movement</p>	<p>Logistics is a key factor in the development and growth of the County of San Bernardino. The County plays a crucial role in the movement of goods from the Port of Los Angeles and Long Beach. The ability to efficiently move freight/goods throughout the Southern California transportation network is critical to the mobility and economic vitality of the region, the State and the nation.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will positively impact the movement of goods and services throughout the Southern California transportation network.</p>
<p>Economic Development Agency</p>	<p>Redevelopment Agencies</p>	<p>Redevelopment activities and investment contribute over \$40 billion annually to the California economy. Redevelopment agencies reinvest the funds they collect back into the local communities by building affordable housing, parks, libraries, fire and police stations and needed infrastructure. Redevelopment funds are leveraged with private investment to create and sustain local communities. Redevelopment projects support over 300,000 full and part-time jobs annually throughout the state, mostly in construction and construction-related industries. These substantial economic indicators are evidence of the</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that reinstate, preserve and protect redevelopment funds.</p>

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Economic Development Agency	Southern California Logistics Airport	<p>impact which redevelopment has on the economy.</p> <p>Southern California Logistics Airport (SCLA), formerly George Air Force Base, was closed in 1992. This closure severely impacted the economy of the High Desert region with the loss of 7,500 military and civilian jobs and an economic impact of \$380 million annually. The High Desert region remained in a “recession” condition throughout most of the 1990s. The former Base is now funded by a Joint Powers Authority consisting of the High Desert cities and the County. It is widely understood that the industrial and commercial development of SCLA will be the economic engine that will drive the economy and create jobs for the High Desert region.</p>	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist Southern California Logistics Airport in its effort to revitalize the economy of the High Desert region.
Information Service Department	Technology Consolidation	<p>Technology continues to evolve at an ever expanding rate. Standards and best practices have emerged which lead to cost reduction for government entities that adhere to these practices. With virtually no risk, government entities should consolidate data centers, server architecture and related technical equipment to reduce the need for separate agencies within the government entity to build, maintain and operate separate data centers and as a result budget for separate and excessive electrical costs, HVAC systems, backup generators, secure environments, support staff and licensing. In addition, many of these duplicative data centers operate with high risk given the likelihood of natural disaster in this region. Consolidation into one highly secure environment will reduce technology related risk.</p>	Support legislation or budget actions at the state level to incentivize counties and municipal entities that consolidate their technology centers and encourage state funding which will support these initiatives.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Purchasing	Local Preference Procurement	<p>The County implemented a local vendor preference policy (in the bidding process) to support the utilization of vendors within the County, thus promoting job creation and maintenance of tax revenue in the County. This policy applies to products and services, excluding public works projects. In several local governments in California, questions have been raised as to the legality of applying local preference policies when awarding contracts.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will ensure the County continues to have the ability to support the local economy with the application of local preference policies.</p>
Purchasing	Local Preference Procurement (Public Works)	<p>The County cannot implement a local cost preference for public works contracts. California’s Public Contracts Code (PCC) dictates that construction contracts, including erection, alteration, repair or improvement of any public structure, building or road, be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. This does not allow for flexibility in recognizing local bidders for contracts funded with local dollars (General Fund).</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will allow local governments to implement local preference policies when using local dollars for public works contracts.</p>
Registrar of Voters	Special Elections	<p>In addition to Federal, State and local elections conducted in accordance with California Elections Code, an increasing number of special elections are called by the Legislature and Governor at times in the election cycle that cause them to be conducted as standalone elections. All State elections are paid for with County General Funds and the costs associated with these elections, scheduled or special, are not reimbursable by State government. Fiscal uncertainty is a reality for government agencies and these unplanned and unfunded elections are an immense burden on the budgeting process.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will fully reimburse the cost of a special election called by the Legislature or Governor.</p>

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Registrar of Voters	Vote By Mail	In a time when counties are forced to cut costs and streamline services, opportunities to utilize vote by mail for special elections would enable the County to save a significant amount of resources without compromising service delivery. Furthermore, mail ballot elections have proven to increase voter participation.	Support legislation or budget actions at the state level to mandate that counties and municipal entities modify their voting mechanisms and encourage state funding which will support these initiatives.
Risk Management	Americans with Disability Act (ADA) Compliance	Property owners are subject to unnecessary and costly ADA compliance law suits without reasonable opportunity to correct the deficiency.	Support legislation that will require notification and corrective action period prior to litigation.
Risk Management	Workers' Compensation Liens	Currently there is no statute of limitations to provide certainty to employers, and prevent the filing of liens on old billings. This creates burdensome and costly administrative record retention and retrieval.	Support legislation or budget actions that provides time constraints on the filings of liens on old billings.

San Bernardino County’s Human Services Group administers aging and long term care services, mental health treatment, alcohol and drug treatment, public health services, healthcare for indigents, the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (Cal WORKs) program, foster care, child welfare services, adult protective services, the In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program, the General Assistance (GA) program, medical and emergency medical services, homeless services and services to children aged five and younger. Together, these programs represent the largest percentage of County-administered State programs within the County. The following are priority County Health and Human Services legislative positions.

Health and Human Services Funding and Operations

- Support legislation or budget actions that; 1) fully fund the cost of Federal and State mandated health and human services programs; 2) provide funding formulas for services that ensure an equitable allocation of Federal and State funding and reflect complete, accurate and total caseload and administrative costs; 3) promote local control over health and human services programs; 4) provide greater flexibility to ensure programs are delivered efficiently and in a cost-effective manner; and/or 5) hold counties exempt from fiscal penalties when Federal or State governments do not provide adequate funding.
- Oppose legislation or budget actions that: 1) transfer health and human service programs from the State to counties unless program control and flexibility is also shifted and adequate Federal and State funding to fully fund the costs of Federal and State mandates is guaranteed; 2) propose funding formulas that adversely impact and impede the ability of the County to deliver Federal and State mandated health and human services; and/or 3) or erode local control of the administration of health and human services programs.

Protection of Realignment Funding Streams

- Support legislation or budget actions that promote, protect and/or enhance the funding streams for Health and Human Services program realignment to ensure continued operation.

Health Care Reform

- Support legislation, proposals or budget actions that: 1) promote a seamless transition to the 2014 Affordability Care Act Federal Medicaid Expansion Program; 2) provide for partnership between stakeholders to achieve desired outcomes; and/or 3) provide adequate funding/flexibility.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Administration	Low Income Health Program	The Low Income Health Program (LIHP) is designed to provide a medical home to Medically Indigent Adults who do not qualify for Medi-Cal. The LIHP will provide primary, preventive and specialty care, including a package of mental health services and access to Federally Qualified Health Centers. The LIHP Special Terms and Conditions (STCs) guide counties to develop the local LIHP eligibility methodologies to mirror that of the Medi-Cal program. Human Services departments already have established	Support legislation or budget actions that enable counties to retain the benefit of new federal funds, give flexibility in managing the program, allowing capping or directing enrollment to ensure sustainability and continue critical state funding for current safety-net programs.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
		interface systems with the Medi-Cal Eligibility Data System (MEDS) to help meet the STCs LIHP eligibility requirements.	
Administration	Medical Professional Workforce	An adequate supply of well-prepared health professionals is essential to an effective healthcare systems in the United States. The inability to fill vacant positions has led to chronic understaffing and difficult working conditions. Many local healthcare departments and hospitals report they have learned to “do more with less,” but in many instances were unable to maintain the level of services required.	Support legislation or budget actions to increase the number of qualified medical professionals in underserved areas.
Aging and Adult Services	Adult Protective Services	County Adult Protective Services (APS) is tasked with protecting vulnerable adults. Over the last three years, the Governor has vetoed millions of dollars in funding for the APS program, resulting in a loss of services intended to protect this population.	Support legislation or budget actions that will protect or enhance APS funding.
Aging and Adult Services	Continued Services for the Elderly	Currently, there are no provisions for continued appropriations for elder programs in the event of State budget delays. Existing law provides for the administration of local Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), which provide services that are vital to the well-being of older adults. Funding for the AAAs is 90 percent Federal and 10 percent State General Fund. Should the State budget be delayed, the Department of Aging does not allocate the Federal funds to the AAAs.	Support legislation or budget actions that will ensure continued State pass-through of Federal funding in the absence of State budget passage by July 1.
Aging and Adult Services	In-Home Supportive Services Funding	The In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) program provides services to clients who are aged and/or disabled and require assistance with activities of daily living to safely remain in their home. Substantial and ongoing budget cuts have resulted in severe funding deficits for this program.	Support legislation or budget actions that will protect or restore funding for IHSS.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Aging and Adult Services	Long-Term Care Maintenance Needs	The maintenance allowance for personal and incidental needs for institutionalized Medi-Cal beneficiaries has remained at \$35 since 1985. This \$35 monthly allowance is intended to cover incidentals such as clothing, shoes, socks, undergarments, haircuts, snacks or entertainment needs. The Department of Health Services is authorized to increase, by regulation, the personal and incidental needs amount as necessitated by the increasing costs of personal and incidental needs.	Support legislation or budget actions that will increase the long-term care monthly maintenance need level for Medi-Cal beneficiaries.
Aging and Adult Services	Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program	The Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program provides advocacy services on behalf of residents residing in licensed long-term care facilities such as skilled nursing homes and residential care facilities. Ombudsmen provide a regular presence in all long-term care facilities for the elderly by monitoring and investigating quality of life and quality of care issues. The program is mandated in Federal and State law. Despite budget cuts that have resulted in all State general fund money being removed from the program; State mandates remain for the Ombudsman Program.	Support legislation or budget actions that will provide adequate funding for the Ombudsman Program or suspend the State Ombudsman mandate.
Aging and Adult Services	Senior Nutrition Program	Nutritional well-being is an integral part of the overall health, independence and quality of life for older persons. Senior nutrition programs are a key component of the service networks that provide elders with a continuum of home and community-based care, thus avoiding unnecessary and costly institutionalization. These programs assist seniors in maintaining independence and these healthy diets supplement their food budgets and reduce food waste.	Support legislation or budget actions that will protect or increase funding for State senior nutrition programs.
Aging and Adult Services	The Older Californians Act	The Older Californians Act (OCA) specifies most of the programs that	Support legislation or budget actions that will restore and

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
		<p>provide services for senior citizens. It is also the method by which the Older Americans Act is administered in California. The OCA provides State-funded programs and services for older adults and people with disabilities. The 33 Area Agencies on Aging are the entities that provide for and/or deliver services under the Older Americans Act, the OCA and other funding sources at the local level.</p>	<p>increase State funding for the Older Californians Act.</p>
<p>Arrowhead Regional Medical Center</p>	<p>Funding for Public Hospitals</p>	<p>Public hospitals make up just six percent of all hospitals statewide representing the core of the health care safety net in California. With significant experience in treating Medi-Cal recipients and uninsured patients, public hospitals provide roughly half of the hospital care to the State's 6.5 million uninsured. They operate 57 percent of all top-level trauma centers and nearly 43 percent of burn units. Public hospitals also deliver nearly 10 million outpatient visits a year in clinics both within and outside the hospital setting. In addition, public hospital medical education programs train nearly half of all the new doctors in the State.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that would protect funding for the State's public hospitals. Oppose legislation and budget actions that would reduce funding for public hospitals.</p>
<p>Arrowhead Regional Medical Center</p>	<p>Medi-Cal Treatment Authorization Requests</p>	<p>Public hospitals are required to obtain a Treatment Authorization Request (TAR) for specific procedures before reimbursement can be approved. Originally intended as prior authorization, the TAR process has become a retroactive payment approval process. Delays in reimbursement are a common and growing problem. Allowing public hospitals to self-certify TAR, which is being done as a pilot project by two public hospitals would speed up direly needed TAR reimbursement.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will permit public hospitals to self-certify Treatment Authorization Requests.</p>

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Behavioral Health	County Correctional Facility Inmate Mental Health Medications	As county correctional facilities house more mentally ill inmates, and the cost of providing effective psychiatric medications to these inmates has increased, a growing percentage of the Department of Behavioral Health (DBH) medication budget must now be devoted to psychiatric medications. DBH is faced with the choice of: 1) providing only older, less effective medications which have more side effects and lower compliance rates; or 2) purchasing the newer, more expensive and more effective medications.	Support legislation or budget actions to provide financial assistance to county behavioral health departments to allow the purchase of newer and more effective mental health medications for jail inmates.
Behavioral Health	Diverting Mentally Ill from the Criminal Justice System	Mentally ill individuals often reach the criminal justice system, which is not well prepared to deal with mental health problems. Diverting the mentally ill from the criminal justice system will result in better treatment and outcomes.	Support legislation or budget action to increase funding for prevention, diversion, housing and intervention services for mentally ill adults and delinquent and/or emotionally disturbed minors to divert them from the criminal justice system.
Behavioral Health	Expedite Federal Reimbursement of Mental Health Claims	Timely Federal reimbursement of mental health claims to county Mental Health Plans (MHPs) is necessary for county behavioral health departments to prevent avoidable budget cuts. County MHPs are reimbursed a percentage of their actual expenditures by the Federal government, and this reimbursement is referred to as Federal Financial Participation (FFP).	Support legislation or budget actions to establish a trust fund with FFP money to continuously appropriate funds to counties.
Behavioral Health	Institutes for Mental Disease Payments for Ancillary Services	The State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) informed counties they are responsible for paying the costs of medical ancillary services for individuals who are in Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD). Ancillary services include tests, x-rays, psychotropic medications and psychiatry.	Support legislation or budget actions to permit counties to be reimbursed for ancillary medical costs for residents of Institutions of Mental Disease.

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Behavioral Health	Integrated Health Care	There is a need for State funding to integrate treatment for mental health, substance abuse as well as primary and specialty care. Yet historically, mental health and physical health have been addressed separately.	Support legislation to further the goal of integrated health care.
Behavioral Health	Juvenile Justice Mental Health Care	Lack of access to medical care is an acute problem for youth exiting the juvenile detention system. Many need psychotropic medicine or other medical care to treat severe health conditions. Failure of a ward to receive treatment for a mental health or substance abuse disorder can be a significant factor contributing to the high rate of recidivism among youth.	Support legislation or budget actions to provide additional funding for juveniles in and exiting the Juvenile Justice System and to provide Medi-Cal reimbursement for medical and mental health services provided to individuals under age 21 entering county juvenile detention facilities.
Behavioral Health	Medi-Cal Mental Health Funding	County mental health departments are the singular Medi-Cal managed care plan for consolidated specialty mental health services in California, to the extent that resources are available.	Support legislation or budget actions to adequately fund county-operated Medi-Cal managed mental health plans.
Behavioral Health	Mental Health Care for Current and Former Foster Children Placed Out of County	Nearly seventy percent (70%) of foster youth experience a mental health problem associated with their placement or with circumstances leading to their removal from family homes. Accessing mental health services is greatly complicated for children and youth in foster care placements outside their home counties. Although both State and Federal laws guarantee these children mental health services, there are a host of bureaucratic barriers which make accessing the services difficult.	Support legislation and budget actions to ensure every child in the foster care system and children formerly in foster care receives timely specialty mental health services, regardless of their county of placement.
Behavioral Health	Mental Health Service Act Funding	Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) funding has become a critical source of revenue to support the delivery of mental health services in California. Ensuring MHSA funds	Support legislation or budget actions that ensure MHSA funds remain dedicated to providing mental health services.

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		<p>remain dedicated to mental health services will likely prove to make the difference in counties' abilities to provide sufficient services appropriate for local communities.</p>	
Behavioral Health	Parolee Mental Health and Substance Abuse	<p>County behavioral health departments are uniquely positioned to provide aftercare services and have a wealth of experience providing Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) treatment services under clinical supervision and oversight, however County behavioral health departments cannot provide services to paroled individuals unless counties receive additional funding. Unless this funding is received, counties will be forced to continue to divert money intended for other purposes to provide post-release aftercare services.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that would provide additional funding for counties to provide post-release mental health aftercare service and AOD treatment.</p>
Behavioral Health	Proposition 36 and the Offender Treatment Program	<p>The Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act (SACPA) of 2000 (Proposition 36) mandates treatment instead of incarceration for most nonviolent drug offenders. This mandate continues although the program is no longer funded. As a result, the State continues to try and meet this mandate with various stopgap funding measures, using money which could be used for other behavioral health or substance abuse purposes. The Offender Treatment Program (OTP) was established to enhance SACPA outcomes and accountability and authorized additional funds to counties. Unfortunately, the OTP program only received one time funding.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions to fund the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (Proposition 36) and the Offender Treatment Program.</p>
Behavioral Health	Specialized Mental Health Training for Law Enforcement	<p>Law enforcement officers are frequently the first persons to have contact with mentally ill individuals, and parole officers see mentally ill parolees on a regular basis. However, they are often not properly trained to handle such situations.</p>	<p>Support legislation to increase funding for specialized mental health training for law enforcement and probation officers.</p>

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Behavioral Health	Suspend Medi-Cal for County Correctional Facility Inmates	Federal law does not require states to terminate inmate Medicaid eligibility, even though services received while incarcerated are not covered. Aligning State law with Federal law, would allow an incarcerated individual's Medi-Cal benefits to be suspended, not discontinued, and quickly reactivated upon the individual's release from a detention facility.	Support legislation or budget actions which would suspend rather discontinue an individual's Medi-Cal coverage while incarcerated.
Children and Family Services	Adequate Funding in the 2011-12 Realignment for Child Welfare Services	The current Public Safety Realignment, which included child welfare services and foster care assistance, did not address several issues that would ensure adequate funding for these critical services. For example, anticipated future program growth, such as the costs of fully implementing Chapter 559, Statutes of 2010 (AB12, Beall), which extends eligibility for Foster Care to youth up to age 21, are not funded in realignment. In addition, the child welfare statewide allocation has been operating \$80 million below 2008-2009 spending levels due to a previous governor's veto. The revenues provided in realignment do not restore that base funding.	Support legislation or budget actions that would restore and protect adequate funding for the federally mandated child welfare and foster care programs.
Children and Family Services	California's Fostering Connections Success Act	For the past two years, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors supported legislation, AB12 in 2010 and AB212 in 2011, which allows California to draw down newly available federal funds to provide enhanced support for relative caregivers willing to commit to act as legal guardians and extends foster care benefits up to age 21 for youth who will participate in educational and employment activities to ensure a successful transition to self sufficiency. These provisions go into effect January 2012. In preparation for implementation of these major and complex programmatic changes, numerous clarifications have been identified that	Support legislation that further clarifies and improves the California's Fostering Connections to Success Act.

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		would streamline and enhance service delivery and improved outcomes.	
Child Support Services	Child Support Funding	Over the last eight years program funding has not kept pace with the increases in operating costs. This has impacted the department's ability to increase collections, improve performance, and provide quality customer service. The state has established a strategic plan, which included goals for improved performance and collections. Adequate funding is necessary to achieve these goals.	Support legislation or budget actions to fund local child support agencies in order to achieve the statewide strategic plan goals.
First 5	First 5 Funding	First 5 San Bernardino has improved the lives of children ages 0-5 and their families through a comprehensive system of health, education, and family services along with other crucial programs. Recent proposals to eliminate the program and redirect the funding would result in a short-term gain for the State but a long-term problem for the State's children, many of whom rely on First 5 programs for healthcare, childcare and other invaluable services.	Oppose legislation or budget actions that will seek to eliminate the State or local First 5 Commissions, cut their funding and/or compromise local control over Proposition 10 money.
Preschool Services	Child Care and Preschool Services	California has repeatedly cut child care and development programs in recent years. Recent cuts enacted in 2011 are expected to cause more than 60,000 children to lose access to child care and preschool in 2011-12, hindering the ability of low-income parents, particularly single mothers, to hold onto their jobs or get back into the workforce as California slowly recovers from recession.	Support legislation or budget actions that maintain the current fee structure families pay for child care and preschool.
Public Health	Animal Control	Each year, almost one million unwanted and abandoned cats and dogs are born in California. Local governments spend more than \$250 million each year to take in and care for those animals and ultimately euthanize over	Support legislation or budget actions to enhance the ability of County animal controllers to provide cost-effective and humane animal control services.

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		<p>half. Furthermore, local governments are responsible for the surveillance, prevention and control of animal rabies in California; this is achieved through local companion animal vaccination and licensing programs, stray animal control, animal bite reporting, investigation and animal isolation along with public education.</p>	
Public Health	California Children's Services Program	<p>The California Children's Services (CCS) program provides diagnostic and treatment services, medical case management and physical and occupational therapy services to children and teens under the age of 21 with CCS-eligible medical conditions. The growth in CCS caseloads and program costs has steadily increased over time. As fiscal pressures have increased on the State Budget, the State's financial participation in the program has been limited, destabilizing the program.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will streamline funding and program complexities of the California Children's Services program.</p>
Public Health	Chronic Disease Prevention and Wellness Promotion	<p>Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis are among the most common and costly of all health problems in the United States. Many of these chronic conditions and their adverse effects are preventable. However, inadequate resources and programs dedicated to the prevention and control of these chronic conditions, contribute to more money being spent on ineffective health care and to a diminished quality of life for residents.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions in preventive health services or activities that will improve community health outcomes, encourage the enhancement of funding to support these efforts at the local level and seek to improve nutrition, obesity and fitness education programs as well as health literacy in California's population.</p>
Public Health	Communicable Disease Control	<p>The control of infectious disease, through immunizations, surveillance, disease investigation, laboratory testing and response activities has long been a fundamental and statutorily required responsibility assigned</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will increase funding and resources directed at building the capacity of local public health departments</p>

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		<p>to local government public health agencies. However, resources to support these essential activities have been insufficient for years. Preventing and controlling communicable diseases such as seasonal influenza, Hepatitis C, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis remain ongoing challenges for local health departments. In addition, new and re-emerging infectious diseases, including pandemic influenza, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis, West Nile Virus, Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) have increased the need to build capacity.</p>	<p>to combat and control communicable diseases.</p>
Public Health	Food Safety	<p>In 2012, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that food-borne illnesses in the United States will cause 3,037 deaths, 127,839 hospitalizations and 48 million illnesses, at a cost of billions of dollars. A significant number of outbreaks and recalled food products have shown that our food has become a global commodity and that impurities at any step of production can have far-reaching public health impacts.</p>	<p>Support legislation and budget actions that will protect and ensure the safety of California's food supply.</p>
Public Health	Health Disparities and Health Inequities	<p>In California, minority populations have a well-documented higher incidence of chronic diseases, higher mortality rates and poorer health outcomes. In addition, low-income residents, regardless of race, lack access to regular medical care and adequate health insurance coverage, if any at all. Local health departments have begun to emphasize programs to reduce these disparities; however, resources, staff and community awareness must be increased in order to be effective.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will reduce health disparities and inequities by working to eliminate barriers to preventive health and enabling services for California's diverse population.</p>

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Public Health	Jail Medical Services	Counties have a substantial financial commitment for jail medical services, including emergency room evaluation, emergency hospitalization, and medical screenings of individuals in the custody of police or sheriff prior to booking as well as providing ongoing outpatient and inpatient medical care for inmates.	Support legislation or budget actions that will require the inclusion of medical service and medical facility costs in projections for overall facility/operational costs as part of public funding for new jail facilities. Support legislation that will require State financial participation in the funding of medical facilities and medical care for inmates in county correctional facilities.
Public Health	Home Visitation	Every year, approximately 600,000 children are born to low-income, first-time mothers in the U.S. who are at the greatest risk of suffering health, education and economic disparities. By offering support to this vulnerable population, nurse visitation programs empower pregnant women and their families to improve their health, education and economic self-sufficiency.	Support legislation or budget actions that will provide funding for home nursing visitation programs.
Public Health	Juvenile Justice Health Care	Lack of access to medical care is an acute problem for youth currently incarcerated and those exiting the juvenile detention system. Failure of a ward to receive treatment for a mental health or substance abuse disorder can be a significant factor in the high rate of recidivism among youth. The State Juvenile Justice Program reports 70 percent of youth in custody have substance abuse problems and 40 percent have three or more diagnosable mental health disorders. Considering the current financial situation, counties can not afford to provide this care.	Support legislation or budget actions that will provide additional health care funding for juveniles exiting the juvenile justice system. Support legislation that will enable counties to receive Medi-Cal reimbursement for medical and mental health services provided to eligible individuals, less than 21 years of age, entering county juvenile detention facilities.
Public Health	Local Health Department Simplification	California's local health departments administer a myriad of State and Federal categorical public health programs. Most of these health programs have been developed and	Support legislation that will simplify the process of contracting with the State Department of Public

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		<p>organized around categorical funding streams and target populations, rather than on core public health functions and sound principles. The result is a maze of contracts and administrative requirements with little consistency between the two. Each public health program has its own reporting, training and staffing requirements, with little consistency in program or administrative requirements.</p>	<p>Health and allow local health departments to develop a system for the delivery of comprehensive and coordinated public health services to their communities.</p>
Public Health	Parolee Aftercare Programs	<p>AB 900, the prison reform bill signed into law in 2007, requires post-release aftercare treatment for parolees. The State should be responsible for providing adequate funding for aftercare services to the counties. Unless counties receive additional funding for these services, they will have to divert money intended for other purposes to provide post-release aftercare services for parolees.</p>	<p>Support legislation that or budget actions that would provide additional funding for counties to provide post-release mental health aftercare services and alcohol and other drug treatment for parolees.</p>
Public Health	Public Health Emergency Preparedness	<p>The anthrax attacks post-September 11 identified the need to increase preparedness efforts and local public health jurisdiction response capabilities for dealing with terrorism (including bioterrorism) at the local level. Hurricane Katrina identified the impact of natural disasters on local, State and Federal medical/health response capabilities. Pandemic influenza threatens to overrun an already fragile medical and public health system. Local governments are at a disadvantage in raising revenues in order to respond to these types of events.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will promote fair and equitable funding to local health departments for public health emergency preparedness.</p>
Public Health	Public Health Funding	<p>The sharp downturn in the U.S. economy has led to funding cutbacks that are jeopardizing the ability of Local Health Departments (LHDs) to protect and improve health. These funding cutbacks are continuing and</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will protect and restore public health funding and provide support for public health infrastructure.</p>

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		<p>deepening, eroding the capacity to deliver the core functions of assessment, policy development and assurance on which the State, Federal government and community residents have come to depend.</p>	
<p>Transitional Assistance</p>	<p>CalFresh</p>	<p>Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is the cornerstone of the Nation’s nutrition safety net, providing assistance to those who qualify. CalFresh offers nutrition benefits to participating customers and provides economic benefits to local communities. Research shows that low-income households participating in CalFresh have access to more food energy, protein, and a broad array of essential vitamins and minerals in their home food supply compared to eligible nonparticipants. In addition, CalFresh brings Federal dollars into communities in the form of benefits, which are redeemed by customers at local stores. Every \$5 in CalFresh benefits spent at local stores generates \$9.20 in total community spending.</p>	<p>Support legislation that improves access and maintains benefits of (SNAP), known in the State as CalFresh.</p>
<p>Transitional Assistance</p>	<p>CalWORKs Work Performance Rate: Penalty Relief</p>	<p>The State regulatory alignment of CalWORKs and the TANF Federal rules would afford the State and counties the potential of meeting the Work Performance Rates (WPR), while realizing cost savings. The higher CalWORKs requirement results in additional administrative, child care, supportive service and maintenance of effort costs and hampers the State’s ability to meet Federal participation requirements. County welfare departments must expend additional effort beyond what is federally required to engage Welfare-to-Work participants in the full number of CalWORKs hours, as opposed to the fewer Federally required hours.</p>	<p>Support legislation that aligns the state regulations for single parent households with a child under the age of six to match the federal TANF regulations.</p>
<p>Veterans Affairs</p>	<p>County Veterans Service Offices</p>	<p>County Veterans Service Offices (CVSOs) play a vital role in the local veteran community, not only within the Veterans Affairs claims process,</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will increase state subvention of County Veterans Service Offices.</p>

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Veterans Affairs	Incarcerated Veterans Documentation	<p>but in other aspects as well. This includes providing information about all veterans' benefits (Federal, State and local), as well as providing claims assistance for all veteran-related benefits, referring veterans to ancillary community resources, providing hands-on development and case management services for claims and appeals and transporting local veterans to VA facilities.</p> <p>Approximately ten percent (10%) of individuals incarcerated in California prisons are veterans and over 10,000 veterans are paroled each year. Many incarcerated veterans do not understand that they may be eligible for benefits and services upon release. Permitting the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) to collect and provide data on incarcerated veterans would be a step towards closing this gap.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will permit CDCR to collect and provide information on incarcerated veterans to the California Department of Veterans Affairs.</p>

The overall safety and security of the residents of the County remains a top priority. In October 2011, the State began to shift to counties the responsibility for the incarceration, supervision and monitoring of state prisoners and parolees. Although this change is a permanent restructuring of incarceration services within California, the State has only provided funding for this realignment through the remainder of FY 2011. With the uncertainty of continued realignment funding, the County will continue to monitor its capacity to adequately transition inmates back into an already overburdened county rehabilitative system. In addition, comprehensive fire protection and emergency response is imperative to the safety of the people and property of the County. Areas of policy development included in this Public Safety and First Responder section consist of issues ranging from early release, corrections reform and public safety funding. The following are priority County Public Safety and First Responders positions:

Public Safety and First Responder Funding and Operations

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) provide adequate resources to deliver services; 2) ensure the safety of the public, property of County residents, law enforcement and first responder personnel; and/or 3) provide funding for information technology initiatives that improve coordination between multiple agencies at all levels of government.
- Oppose legislation or budget actions that: 1) reduce funding at the State and local level for public safety and first responders; 2) compromise the safety of the public, local law enforcement or first responder personnel; and/or 3) impede the local law enforcement or first responders' ability to deliver services.

Public Safety Realignment

- Support legislation or budget actions that will assist in the implementation of the 2011 Public Safety Realignment by: 1) providing adequate, secured and ongoing funding for the incarceration, supervision, treatment, rehabilitation and other costs associated with providing services to this population; 2) ensuring funding reflects complete, accurate and total caseload costs; and/or 3) promoting flexibility and local discretion in the administration of programs.
- Oppose legislation or budget actions that impede the County's ability to implement the 2011 Public Safety Realignment by: 1) reducing the County's funding to incarcerate, supervise, treat, or rehabilitate this population; 2) removing flexibility or local discretion on how the services are provided or funded; and/or 3) transferring additional State responsibility or programs to counties unless program control and flexibility is also shifted and adequate State funding is guaranteed.

Disaster Preparedness

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) enable the County to adequately plan for, respond to and receive reimbursement for emergency disasters; and/or 2) fund regional disaster management systems and resources to respond to emergencies, acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events.

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County Fire	Public Safety Emergency Radio System Upgrade	The County's 800 MHz Public Safety Radio System became operational in 1990 as a master planned two-way radio system for all of the County's emergency and public service providers. The 22 year old Motorola Smartnet II analog radio system is	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist the County in updating the current out-dated Public Emergency Radio System.

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County Fire	Public Safety Operations Center	<p>used daily by law enforcement, fire service, and emergency medical service first responders, as well as general governmental service providers to transmit and receive calls for public service. The current system serves the County and incorporated cities through a series of 38 radio communications sites, approximately 16,000 deployed mobile and portable field radios, and nearly 100 dispatch console installations.</p> <p>There is a pressing need to upgrade the radio system. The legacy technology does not provide radio signal encryption nor does it provide automatic roaming. The lack of encryption presents a large security risk of unauthorized reception of critical communications, and user operation is very cumbersome in the absence of automatic roaming. The current system was discontinued by the manufacturer in the late 1990's, and no manufacturer technical support exists today. Repair parts, if available, can only be obtained through a surplus market. An upgrade to a modern, standards based Project 25 Digital Radio System provides encryption and automatic roaming, and goes beyond the existing system capabilities by providing increased hardware redundancy, better audio fidelity, and improved interoperability with our neighboring counties. The Project 25 Digital Radio System platform is industry standard and is fully supported by the manufacturer for technical support and repair parts availability.</p>	Support legislation or budget actions that will provide funding for the Public Safety Operations Center.

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		<p>unincorporated areas. By working with cities, as well as with its own resources, the County is better equipped to protect its citizens and provide rapid response to calamities.</p>	
County Fire	State Responsibility Areas	<p>AB 29x1, adopted as part of the 2011-12 California State Budget, requires homeowners of habitable structures within State Responsibility Areas (SRA) to pay up to \$150 per year for fire prevention services. Residents in the County that reside in SRAs already pay an assessment for fire protection and prevention services and the imposition of the fee has the effect of double taxation without any additional benefit.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that would repeal the State Responsibility Area Fee that was adopted as part of the 2011-12 California State Budget.</p>
ICEMA	Emergency Management Systems (EMS)	<p>A local EMS Agency (LEMSA) is a statutorily required governmental agency designated to plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, evaluate, and provide medical control to an integrated countywide emergency medical services system. ICEMA fulfills this statutory role through a three-County Joint Powers Authority (JPA) for San Bernardino, Inyo, and Mono Counties. The San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors serves as the Governing Board for the JPA.</p>	<p>Support legislation that ensures the continuation of County authority to guarantee a standardized emergency medical services system for the entire County. Oppose legislation that erodes a local EMS Agency's ability to provide services.</p>

With over two million residents located throughout the 20,000 square miles of San Bernardino County, housing, land use and transportation are vital to the safety of the public, the region’s economic development and the movement of goods and services. Areas of policy development included in this section consists of housing, community development, regional planning, land use, environmental impacts and transportation. The various departments in this section provide services ranging from housing, planning, and environmental impact mitigation to transportation. For a listing of transportation projects of significant County and regional importance please see Appendix A. The following are priority County Housing, Land Use and Transportation positions:

Transportation Project Delivery, Funding and Financing

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) improve project delivery and provide administrative flexibility; 2) protect new or designated local transportation funding; and/or 3) promote or expand alternative financing programs.
- Oppose legislation or budget actions that: 1) require additional State review of projects that are predominately of regional or local significance; 2) relinquish State highways to local agencies without the State restoring them to a state of good repair; and/or 3) erode the County Road Commissioner’s ability to carry out their duties.

Transportation Operations and Infrastructure

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) mitigate the impacts of freight and congestion on the County’s residents; 2) allow the use of force accounts for bridge maintenance; 3) and/or improve the County’s ability to maintain its infrastructure.

Land Use

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) promote local authority to adopt or plan for orderly growth and development; 2) increase local control and regulatory authority over land use, zoning, renewable energy, subdivisions and annexations; and/or 3) makes amendments to SB 375 that will expand CEQA streamlining to include mixed use, commercial, industrial, agriculture, and transportation projects that fall within the Sustainable Communities Strategy.
- Oppose legislation that: 1) erodes local land use authority; 2) uses climate change policy as a vehicle to restrict or remove local land use authority; and/or 3) imposes unfunded land use and general plan related mandates.

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Land Use	Access To and Through Federal Lands	Historic access on Federal public lands, primarily administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), has been allowed under R.S. 2477. That law, dating from 1866, was repealed in 1976, but rights-of-way created under the act remain in force. Under Federal law, the rights-of-way were “self issuing,” with no documentation issued by the Federal agency or recordation on Federal public land records. Within San Bernardino County virtually all primary road systems outside the urban area were created	Oppose State legislation or budget actions that will require State review when local governments seek rights-of-way for existing roads and routes on Federal lands under R.S. 2477, recordable disclaimer regulations or any other legal means.

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		<p>and are so authorized, as well as thousands of miles of secondary routes exist on the 8 million acres of public land in the County. These provide a variety of public access for commercial and recreational uses that exist, or are permitted under a variety of Federal laws.</p>	
Land Use	Implementation of SB 375	<p>The County recognizes its role in enacting environmentally friendly policies, serving as environmental stewards and promoting environmentally friendly awareness. Building upon its existing record of environmental leadership, the County adopted a Green County initiative to promote environmental building standards, reduce pollution, decrease effects on climate change and cultivate ecologically responsible habits in the daily lives of our residents and businesses. While the County is in favor of reducing emissions, reducing vehicle miles traveled and streamlining the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, there remain reservations and concern about SB 375 (Steinberg) implementation. The transfer of county planning authority to a Metropolitan Planning Organization is not the desired solution to reach the provisions in the legislation.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will mitigate the financial and economic implications of implementing SB 375 on local governments.</p>
Land Use	Open Space Sustainability	<p>Development projects undergo CEQA review, which may require mitigation land be set aside as a condition of approval. Currently, no regulations exist regarding the actual management or funding of the land.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget that will require entities that agree to accept responsibility for the preservation and maintenance of any land set aside for mitigation purposes to create a management plan subject to approval by the local agency, conduct a biological study if needed and ensure that all endowment funds are used for habitat management preservation purposes.</p>

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Land Use	Reform CEQA and the Endangered Species Act	<p>Currently, the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires “sufficient scientific information” to support requests for listing or delisting of an animal or plant pursuant to the Act or to modify an existing listing status. However, scientific data is not required in implementing the Act or other related Fish and Game Code provisions on a day-to-day basis. Likewise, when considering potential impacts to biological resources posed by development projects during review under the CEQA, impact assessments and prescribed mitigation measures often lack scientific credibility.</p> <p>Additionally, CESA requires “full mitigation” for listed species. This language results in a degree of ambiguity since “full” cannot be accomplished short of project rejection. This results in arbitrary decision-making without the opportunity for oversight and appeal as regards projects which require 2081 permits. Often mitigation requires “compensation” in the form of forcing the acquisition of private land and “donation” to the State or other tax-exempt organization. The County has lost significant acreage from its tax base over the past decade and available mitigation land is nearing exhaustion.</p>	Support legislation or budget actions that will reform CESA and CEQA to require scientific justification for regulatory or judicial actions affecting land use decisions by local jurisdictions. Support amendment to the CESA and regulations which will require only mitigation, and provide that mitigation can and should involve means other than transfer of private land to public ownership.
Public Works	Bridge Repair with County Force Account	<p>Section 22031 of the Public Contract Code grants County Boards of Supervisors or County Road Commissioners the discretion to use county forces (force account) to conduct minor road maintenance or contract out the work by soliciting bids under an abbreviated process. This flexibility allows counties to spend scarce transportation funds in the most efficient manner possible for county highway maintenance needs that require immediate attention without</p>	Support legislation to allow the use of county force accounts for minor bridge repairs.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Public Works	Highway Resource Allocation	<p>having to go through a costly and time-consuming bidding process. Counties use force accounts for many of these smaller projects and put larger projects out to bid. The use of force account work is ideal for maintenance projects without a definable scope, such as spot repairs and crack sealing, etc. Use of force account work allows counties to do more projects with ever shrinking budgets. A change in existing law is needed to allow counties to use force account labor for minor bridge maintenance.</p> <p>A substantial amount of public resources, including Federal and local funds are utilized to fund landscaping improvements, which in turn are maintained by Caltrans. However, regional landscape maintenance has been disproportionately underfunded.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will ensure an equitable reallocation of resources to maintain landscaping to adequate and appropriate levels.</p>

San Bernardino County is responsible for the development and management of an extensive system of regional flood control and water conservation facilities, consisting of over 1,100 facilities including dams, channels, storm drains, debris, detention and water conservation basins. The purpose of these facilities is to intercept and convey flood flows through and away from the major developed areas of the County. The County provides emergency services during storm events, reviews Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps and provides support to Zone Advisory Committees. It is a priority of the County to increase groundwater recharge services at flood control district facilities in support of maintaining adequate water supplies for the people of San Bernardino County. The following are priority County Flood Control, Water Resource and Environmental Quality legislative positions:

Flood Control Funding and Operations

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) fund the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of watershed or flood control projects; 2) promote environmentally-friendly flood control improvements; and/or 3) mitigate storm water and urban runoff into the flood control system.
- Oppose legislation or budget actions that diminish the performance or funding of flood control systems.

Water Quality

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) maintain or improve upon the supply of adequate potable water; and/or 2) fund treatment or removal of pollutants of concern to meet the California Department of Health and Services standards.

Environmental Quality

- Support legislation or budget actions that: 1) promote environmentally and economically sound management of solid waste; and/or 2) assist the County and local jurisdictions by removing unnecessary barriers and costs associated with compliance for environmental regulations.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Flood Control	Cactus Basin Flood Protection, Water Quality and Water Conservation Project	One of the most important elements of the Rialto Channel System includes Cactus Basins 3, 4 and 5. These basins are crucial due to the sudden increased run off concentrated into the system from the I-210 Freeway and the Cactus Channel project. Several years ago, the System experienced severe flooding, which damaged private property walls and fences along the channel downstream of the basins and destroyed two road crossings, cutting off secondary access to residences. The improvements will also provide and sustain vital infrastructure necessary to allow the community to continue to grow.	Support legislative or budget actions to provide \$16 million of the \$32.6 million in construction cost for this project.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Flood Control	Clean Water Act Clarification	The Clean Water Act was enacted to prevent and reduce the contamination of water. Resource agency's interpretations of Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act have limited the ability of local agencies to maintain their various types of facilities. Flood control districts have been impacted the most by this narrow interpretation, since they have not been allowed to implement routine maintenance or clean out flood control and water spreading facilities. These facilities must be cleared and repaired before the start of the normal storm season, which begins October 15th. Consequences of not having these facilities ready for the storm season can result in unnecessary risk to life and property and increased liability.	Support legislation or regulatory efforts to clarify or limit the interpretation of the Clean Water Act to exempt regular maintenance of existing flood control, water spreading and other public facilities.
Flood Control	Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan 3-5/3-8 Flood Protection Plan Project	The District is coordinating with the City of Colton on funding for the construction of the Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan 3-5/3-8 flood protection project. This new system will protect residences, commercial properties and major transportation corridors including main routes to the regional hospital. This project fits in with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's mission to reduce public risk from disasters and to promote an energized economy and the Economic Development Agency's mission to increase economic growth.	Support legislation or budget actions to fund \$6 million of \$21 million in construction cost for Phase II and III of the Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan 3-5/3-8 flood protection project.
Flood Control	Fish and Game Code Clarification	Fish and Game Code Section 1601 was enacted to reduce streambed alteration, which can disturb natural species. Resource agency's narrow interpretation of Section 1601 limits local agencies' ability to maintain their various types of facilities. Flood control districts have been impacted the most by this interpretation since they have not been allowed to maintain or clean existing flood control and water spreading facilities. These facilities must be cleaned out before the start of	Support legislation or regulatory efforts to clarify or limit interpretation of the State Fish and Game Code (1601) to allow regular maintenance of flood control and other public facilities.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
		<p>the normal storm season, which begins October 15th. The consequences of not having these facilities ready for the storm season can result in an increased flood risk to life and property and increased liability.</p>	
Flood Control	<p>Flood Control Infrastructure Improvement Funding</p>	<p>Throughout the State, much of the existing flood control infrastructure is inadequate to handle 100-year storm flows. Existing facilities are aged and in serious disrepair. With the State's continued population growth and subsequent development in new and in-fill areas, most of the existing flood control systems are strained beyond capacity. The flood control districts and local jurisdictions do not have funding to repair, replace and/or construct new infrastructure.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions to fund the repair, improvement and construction of flood control-focused infrastructure projects.</p>
Flood Control	<p>Flood Control Infrastructure Protection Level</p>	<p>Aligning State with Federal Emergency Management Agency facility design guidelines/criteria as a base will make the minimum level of protection in the State consistent and allow individual entities to continue using more conservative methods. Proposed requirements to increase levels to a 200-year event, especially without a guideline definition, would place an incredible financial burden on all flood control districts within the State. This would compound the existing issues of aging infrastructure and lack of funding mechanisms to repair, replace, enhance and build adequate flood control systems.</p>	<p>Support legislation or regulatory actions to limit the required flood control protection to a 100-year storm event as defined by Federal Emergency Management Agency guidelines.</p>
Flood Control	<p>Hesperia Basin Flood Protection, Water Quality and Water Conservation Project</p>	<p>Hesperia Basin was identified in the Hesperia Master Plan of Drainage as a priority facility for flood prevention, water quality and water conservation for the High Desert area. This project would be a three-stage project with the intent to attenuate the flows upstream and minimize the impacts to the California Aqueduct.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions to provide \$10 million to fund the first of the three basin projects, at a total estimated cost of \$31 million.</p>

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Flood Control	Santa Ana River Mainstem Flood Protection Project	San Bernardino County Flood Control District, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and Orange County Flood Control District are the local sponsors of the \$1.7 billion federal flood control project. The system is almost complete and will provide valuable flood control features for over three million people living within the Santa Ana River watershed and floodplain. Completion of all of the features will provide: (a) necessary flood protection within Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties; (b) enhancement and preservation of marshlands and wetlands for endangered waterfowl, fish and wildlife species; (c) recreation amenities; and (d) floodplain management of the 30 miles of Santa Ana River between Seven Oaks Dam and Prado Dam. The total remaining project cost is \$108.6 million for engineering, construction, right-of-way acquisition and environmental mitigation.	Support legislation or budget actions that provide \$20.4 million in subvention funds toward this project.
Flood Control	Seven Oaks Dam Water Quality Special Study	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE), Los Angeles District, is conducting a feasibility level study to investigate water quality issues related to Seven Oaks Dam and Reservoir. This effort is proceeding in partnership with the existing non-Federal sponsor for the Santa Ana River Mainstem Project and sponsorship from the flood control districts of Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Support legislation or budget action to provide \$1.6 million towards the feasibility phase study and identification of alternative implementation plan development.
Flood Control	Storm Water Recharge Project Funding	Hundreds of flood control facilities exist in the State. The San Bernardino County Flood Control District alone has 218 basins. Many of these basins can be modified to allow water percolation to recharge the groundwater table. Other basins are slated for construction but lack of funding creates barriers to move	Support legislative or budget actions that improve and construct storm water recharge projects.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
Solid Waste	Perchlorate Contamination	<p>forward with these projects. Current programs set very limited allowance for infrastructure construction projects and infrastructure grants are limited.</p> <p>Groundwater in the Rialto/Colton Basin is contaminated with perchlorate and other harmful chemicals. There are multiple alleged source areas for this contamination, including the B.F. Goodrich Superfund Site on the east side of the Basin and the County’s Mid-Valley Sanitary Landfill Unit 5 Expansion Property and Stonehurst Site on the west side of the Basin. These source areas have created two separate and distinct perchlorate plumes in the basin, known as the Eastern Plume and Western Plume. The County has taken the lead with respect to addressing the Plume, with oversight of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, and the State Department of Toxic Substances Control. The U.S. EPA has taken the lead with respect to the Eastern Plume. The County supports the EPA listing of the B.F. Goodrich Site and its efforts to address the contamination in the Eastern Plume area. The County continues to cooperate with stakeholders in the Basin, including water purveyors, to address perchlorate contamination. In addition, the County is participating in studies being conducted by the United States Geological Service to further characterize groundwater flows and differentiate the types of perchlorate in the Basin.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will assist the public entities’ efforts to clean up impacts created by the existence of perchlorate contamination to soil and groundwater within San Bernardino County.</p>

Due to San Bernardino County's large geographical area, the County covers nearly every recreational niche, from desert landscape to alpine lakes. The County also contains many institutions of higher education and exhibits a unique cultural and historical background that enriches residents and visitors alike. Areas of policy development include museums, libraries, parks and recreation. The following are priority County Cultural, Educational and Recreational legislative positions:

Quality of Life

- Support legislation, proposals or budget actions that: 1) provide residents with access to County facilities that promote knowledge, education, lifelong learning, recreation/leisure and cultural enrichments; 2) preserve and protect the conservation of the County's natural and historical land resources and infrastructure; and/or 3) balance economic development and environmental stewardship.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
County Library	California Library Services Act Funding	The California Library Services Act provides funding to public libraries through the State Library. The Act promotes resource sharing and reimburses public libraries for loans to people living in other library jurisdictions. In recent years, State matching funds have been significantly reduced due to other State budget priorities. Due to the vast geography of the County, resource sharing is significant amongst the County's Library system. Further reductions in funding may discourage libraries from lending resources to neighboring libraries' residents.	Support legislation or budget actions that will restore, protect and enhance funding for the California Library Services Act.
County Library	Public Library Foundation	The Public Library Foundation (PLF) was established by the State Legislature in 1983 to provide State Aid to local libraries. As an item in the State Budget, the PLF allocation is subject to the extensive budget negotiation process. It is a straight per capita formula. The maximum amount allocated to the Fund was \$57 million in fiscal year 2000-01, which had not been increased since then and was completely eliminated last year. San	Support legislation or budget actions that will increase funding for the Public Library Foundation Program.

DEPARTMENT	ISSUE	SUMMARY	ACTION
		<p>Bernardino County's Library has utilized these funds to purchase books for its libraries. The elimination of this funding has precluded the library from purchasing enough materials to meet the demand and in times of recession, the demand for materials in public libraries increases as more people turn to public libraries for assistance.</p>	
Regional Parks	Calico Ghost Town	<p>Calico Ghost Town and former mining town is a globally recognized historical and educational site set in the heart of San Bernardino County. Located in the Mojave Desert near Barstow and Yermo, Calico was designated the official California State Silver Rush Ghost town in 2005, and prior to its present status had been designated a State Historic Landmark. The park draws a substantial number of worldwide visitors year-round, and continually has a significantly positive economic impact on local communities and the County. With aging infrastructure, however, renovations are needed to preserve critical facilities and maintain the economic, educational, recreational, and historical value of this international treasure.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will provide funding for the Calico facility and infrastructure maintenance, replacement, and improvements</p>
Special Districts	Moonridge Animal Park	<p>Moonridge Animal Park is the only zoo in San Bernardino County. In February 2009, the Moonridge Zoo lost its lease at its historical location. San Bernardino County recently acquired 10 acres of land for the park in Big Bear Valley. This land, as the new home for the animals - most of which were injured, orphaned, or considered a public nuisance and cannot be returned to the wild - will allow a modern expanded facility to be built. The cost of a new facility is estimated at \$16 million. Grants and local contribution to date have raised approximately \$8 million. There is tremendous public support for this project. Membership to the Animal Park is worldwide.</p>	<p>Support legislation or budget actions that will assist in funding the Moonridge Animal Park.</p>

PROJECT	POSITION
Arrowbear Drive Realignment and Widening	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to remove and replace bridge/spillway, realign and widen the road to improve traffic safety and provide easier access in an emergency. This project is estimated to cost \$3 million.
Cedar Avenue/I-10 Interchange	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist in funding the widening and interchange improvement of Cedar Avenue. This project is estimated to cost \$53 million.
Cedar Glen Fire Access	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to construct road and drainage improvements to Little Bear Creek Road and Elder Drive in the Cedar Glen area of the San Bernardino Mountains. This project is estimated to cost \$3 million.
Cherry Avenue/I-10 Interchange	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist in funding the widening and interchange improvement of Cherry Avenue to make operational and safety improvements, as well as greatly reduce traffic congestion. The total project is estimated to cost \$77 million.
Cumberland Drive: State Highway 18-Bald Eagle Ridge	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to, at minimum pave a traffic lane in each direction between State Highway 18 to an existing paved cul-de-sac road within Bald Eagle Ridge. This project is estimated to cost \$6 million.
Daley Canyon Road Intersection Improvements	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to add a turn lane along Daley Canyon Road to split right and left turns at the intersection of Daley Canyon Road at State Highway 18. This project is estimated to cost \$500,000.
Glen Helen Parkway Union Pacific Railroad – Burlington Northern Santa Fe Grade Separation	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to widen Glen Helen Parkway to four lanes, construct an all weather crossing of the Cajon Creek, and construct a grade separation over both the BNSF and UPRR railroads, with associated approach walls to be used to span the creek and railroads. This project is estimated to cost \$46 million and is fully funded. However, local funds could be saved if additional State or Federal funds could be obtained.
Grove Avenue/I-10 Interchange	Support legislation or budget actions that fund the construction of the Grove Avenue/I-10 Interchange. This project is estimated to cost \$130 million.
Helendale Road Paving Project	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to pave Helendale Road, currently a dirt road and one lane in each direction within existing right-of-way from Colusa Road within the City of Victorville north to Silver Lakes Road. This project is estimated to cost \$14 million.

PROJECT	POSITION
High Desert Corridor	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist the High Desert Corridor Joint Powers Authority's governance and oversight of a Public Private Partnership for the planning, programming, design, construction, maintenance and operation of a six-lane expressway connecting inland ports in Victorville and Palmdale and costs associated with project development. This project is estimated to cost \$3.5 billion.
I-15/I-215 Interchange	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist in funding costs associated with reconfiguring the I-15/I-215 interchange. The remainder of the project is estimated to cost \$30 million.
Institution Road: Glen Helen Rehabilitation Facility to Cajon Boulevard	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to create an all weather access road for the Glen Helen Rehabilitation Facility, by constructing pipes, arch culverts or other bridge structures acceptable to U.S. Fish and Wildlife, CA Fish & Game and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This project is estimated to cost \$10 million.
LA Mesa/Nisqualli Yucca Loma Corridor	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to construct a four-lane Yucca Loma Bridge over the Mojave River in the Town of Apple Valley, widen Yates Road to four lanes in the County area, and construct the Green Tree Boulevard in Victorville. This project is estimated to cost \$101 million.
Lenwood Road Grade Separation	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to provide a grade separation between Lenwood Road and the BNSF railroad tracks. This project is estimated to cost \$32 million.
National Trails Highway Bridge Replacement Project	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist in funding the design and replacement of 129 trestle bridges on National Trails Highway with AASHTO approved timber trestle bridges. This project is estimated to cost \$52 million.
Needles Highway (Project 1)	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to realign and construct Needles Highway, within the City of Needles, between Interstate 40 and the northern city limit. This project is estimated to cost \$80 million.
Needles Highway (Project 2)	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to realign and construct Needles Highway, within the City of Needles, between Interstate 40 and the northern city limit (which adjoins the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation boundary) to a two-lane road minimizing horizontal curves and vertical dips, provide drainage improvements and add turn pockets at intersections. This project is estimated to cost \$15 million.
Oro Grande Overpass	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to improve the existing grade separation for National Trails Highway under the BNSF and Union Pacific rail tracks at Oro Grande. This project is estimated to cost \$3 million.

PROJECT	POSITION
Pepper Avenue/I-10 Interchange	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist in funding the widening and Interchange improvement of Pepper Avenue. This project is estimated to cost \$45 million.
Phelan Road	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to construct a four-lane road on existing alignment of a two-lane paved road between Mesa Linda Street and State Highway 138. This project is estimated to cost \$35 million.
Piute Wash Bridge Project	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to construct a 500-foot long, multi-lane, all weather bridge on Needles Highway over the Piute Wash. This project is estimated to cost \$20 million.
Rock Springs Road Bridge Project	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to construct a four-lane road bridge across the Mojave River on the Rock Springs Road alignment. This project is estimated to cost \$30 million.
Shadow Mountain Road	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to construct a four-lane road from National Trails Highway west to Helendale Road, including a grade separation at the BNSF railroad tracks and a four-lane bridge over the Mojave River to complete the logical connection to Shadow Mountain Road. This project is estimated to cost \$50 million.
State Street/State Route 210 to Cajon Boulevard	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to construct a four-lane road on existing alignment between State Route 210 and grade separation at Cajon Boulevard. This project is estimated to cost \$20 million.
Summit Valley Road	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to upgrade Summit Valley Road from State Highway 138 to Hesperia City limits to a four-lane arterial. This project is estimated to cost \$50 million.
Wild Wash Road	Support legislation or budget actions that will assist with funding to construct a two-lane paved road from I-15 west to Helendale on an alignment currently served by an unpaved road. This project is estimated to cost \$25 million.