

Chapter Five

Government Operations

Local control is the primary policy cornerstone of CSAC. Counties should determine the scope and extent of the government services that it will render in response to the needs and desires of the local community. While counties do act as agents of the state and federal government in performing services in some policy areas – and do so with substantial state or federal financing – these activities should be distinguished from areas of local interest or state, federal and local interest when determining the basis for applying statewide standards and supervision.

Section 1: General Principles

Scope of Services

Counties should have full discretion over the scope and extent of government services offered. Each county should further examine its ability to support such services, always subject to the requirement to provide mandated services as state agents.

Uniformity in Services

When performing mandated duties, the degree of uniformity required should be carefully determined, with emphasis on the purpose of each requirement with the goal of uniformity to serve a specific beneficial purpose. This will enable progress through the application of a variety of administrative approaches and methods.

Freedom to Devise Program Operating Policies

Counties should be free to devise their own operating policies for all government programs not financed wholly or substantially by federal or state funds.

Whole Responsibility with Board of Supervisors

To be directly responsible to the people, general control of county government should be placed wholly with the board of supervisors.

Non-Partisan Nature of County Government

The office of county supervisor should continue to be nonpartisan, enabling the people to vote on the basis of local issues and to enable supervisors to solve local problems without binding allegiances to political parties.

Section 2: Electronic Data Processing (EDP)

Utilizing technology and automation can provide for the improvement of government function and accessibility, and counties pledge cooperation to the state and federal governments in developing the means to fully utilize electronic resources.

Differences in state and local applications of EDP must be fully recognized in order that efforts at excessive standardization will not reduce the effectiveness of the total system.

Section 3: Local Government Organization

Different government organizational structures exist throughout the state; legal constraints and time-consuming restrictions have severely limited the use of the charter as a method of obtaining local control. The State Constitution and statutes should be revised to provide authorization for counties to independently organize by local control.

The principle of local control also applies to the issue of elected "ministerial" officials. The board of supervisors should have authority to submit proposals for appointment of elected officials to the voters. Also, counties should be allowed to submit to their electorate the questions of whether elected non-legislative officials, except District Attorney, should be appointed by the board of supervisors.

Counties should be allowed maximum flexibility to structure their organization through the process of "local option control."

Section 4: Library Services

The continued vitality of our free and democratic society and the effective operation of government at all levels is dependent on an informed and knowledgeable citizenry. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all levels of government, including county government, to assure that all people have access to sources of knowledge and information that affect their personal and professional lives and society as a whole.

The public library is a supplement to the formal system of free public education and a source of information and inspiration to persons of all ages, as well as a resource for continuing education. As such, public libraries deserve adequate financial support from all levels of government.

Counties are among the traditional providers of library and information services to the people. Counties form a natural region for the provision of this service. Citizens expect free library services that are responsive to local needs.

Intergovernmental Relationships

The state is urged to recognize public libraries as part of the system of public education and should continue providing financial assistance to support their operation.

The state should also continue and strengthen funding for the interjurisdictional library cooperatives established under Education Code Sections 18700 through 18766.

Privacy and Censorship

Recognizing the right of an individual to privacy, circulation records and other records identifying the names of library users with specific materials, including Internet usage, are to be confidential in nature.

Special Districts

See Chapter VII: PLANNING, LAND USE AND HOUSING, Section 5.

Section 5: Administration of Elections

Counties support efficient and accessible voting for all. Elections administration should strike a balance between uniformity and flexibility.

Reimbursement for Special and Vacancy Election Costs

Counties support efforts to reinstate language directing the state to provide reimbursement to counties that hold a special election to fill a legislative or Congressional vacancy, and other special elections. Until such reimbursement is provided, counties support efforts to reduce special election administrative costs borne by counties.

All Mail Ballot Elections

Given the increasing popularity of voting by mail and the increasing costs of administering elections due to state and federal regulations, and also considering the positive effect it would have on voter participation, counties support proposals that would give Boards of Supervisors the option of holding any election by mail in lieu of in-person voting.

Section 6: Broadband

Counties support the expansion of broadband (high speed internet service) to all parts of the State to drive economic development and job opportunities, support county service delivery, and improve health, education, and public safety outcomes for residents.

Broadband must be capable of supporting current technology standards and speeds in order for counties to realize these benefits. This may require infrastructure solutions specific to a given county or region.

Access and adoption are both necessary elements that should be supported in state and federal legislative or regulatory proposals. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Establishing and maintaining reliable broadband in unserved or underserved communities;
- Promoting the knowledge, skills and behaviors that comprise digital literacy;
- Making broadband affordable for all households;
- Maximizing funding for infrastructure; and
- Reducing infrastructure deployment barriers.