

Meeting Date: June 24, 2026  
Agenda Item No. 07  
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June 23, 2026

***Via Email and U.S. Mail***

Board of Supervisors  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO  
c/o Andrew Potter Executive Officer  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
1600 Pacific Highway  
Fourth Floor, Room 402  
San Diego, California 92101

Re: *Comment, Objection, and Request for Continuance*  
Board of Supervisors Meeting: Agenda Item 7 (June 24, 2026)  
Permanent Road Division No. 1000, Zone No. 13A (Pala Mesa Zone A)

To the County of San Diego (“County”) Board of Supervisors (“Board”):

**I. INTRODUCTION AND REQUESTED BOARD ACTION**

This office represents Citizens for Sustainable PRDs and Roads (“CSPRD”). CSPRD supports raising the revenue reasonably necessary to repair and maintain the roads, culverts, and drainage facilities within Permanent Road Division No. 1000, Zone No. 13A (Pala Mesa Zone A) (“PRD 13A”). CSPRD is not opposed to a properly studied and accountable special tax. CSPRD opposes asking voters to approve the present proposal until the County corrects the deficiencies in its engineering, accounting, parcel records, notice, and governance.

CSPRD submitted a written demand dated March 31, 2026 (“Demand”) and filed *Citizens for Sustainable PRDs and Roads v. County of San Diego*, San Diego Superior Court Case No. 26CU033221C, on June 17, 2026 (“CSPRD Lawsuit”). That action remains pending. The March 31 demand and verified petition and complaint are attached and incorporated by reference so the Board has notice of the continuing assessment, accounting, fund use, maintenance planning, and third party reimbursement issues that affect the factual baseline for any replacement special tax.

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**A. CSPRD's Request to the Board:**

CSPRD asks the Board to continue Agenda Item 7 and direct Staff to return with the following corrections and accountability measures:

1. A current engineering condition assessment and current cost estimate covering every PRD 13A road segment, culvert, drainage facility, and related improvement, including any presently unmapped segments.
2. A prioritized short-term and long-term maintenance and capital improvement plan identifying each project, its estimated cost, timing, reserve requirement, and anticipated funding source.
3. A complete accounting of PRD 13A finances, including fund balances, assessments, ad valorem allocations, administrative and consultant charges, maintenance and repair expenditures, reserves, transfers, reimbursements, credits, and amounts potentially requiring restoration.
4. Verification and reconciliation of PRD boundaries, maintained road segments, parcel access, parcel classifications, taxable and exempt status, the preliminary tax roll, and all information used for owner and voter notice.
5. A lawful and transparent explanation of how all specially benefited parcels and uses, including public agency, newly benefited, and intensified uses, are treated under the existing assessment and under any proposed future funding structure.
6. A documented process for obtaining contribution, reimbursement, or restoration when third parties or public agencies damage or materially burden PRD 13A roads.
7. Enforceable fiscal controls, dedicated fund accounting, transparent annual reporting to the PRD 13A community, meaningful community input, and a timely process for correcting levy or classification errors.
8. Removal of dissolution from the proposed action so that PRD 13A remains in place while County corrects its administrative paradigm and controls so that the record and develops a lawful, transparent, and sustainable funding proposal.

## **II. ITEM 7 SHOULD BE CONTINUED UNTIL COUNTY CORRECTS THE FACTUAL AND FINANCIAL FOUNDATION FOR THE PROPOSED TAX**

### **A. The Special Tax Report Relies on Generalized Cost Assumptions Rather Than a Current Engineering and Project Plan**

The April 9, 2026 Special Tax Report (“Special Tax Report”) does not provide current project-level engineering sufficient to support a long-term tax proposal. Instead, it begins with what County describes as a 2021 County engineering estimate of approximately \$5,170,000, including more than \$3,500,000 for repair of more than five miles of existing roads and approximately \$1,500,000 for culvert repairs and ongoing maintenance. The report then applies a 20 percent inflation factor and a 10 percent incidental-cost factor, apparently applied sequentially, to produce an estimated total project cost of \$6,824,400. Divided over a ten-year pay-as-you-go period, the report states this equates to an annual gross funding requirement of \$682,440. After offsetting approximately \$102,000 in annual ad valorem property-tax revenue, the report states a net annual special-tax requirement of \$580,440.

The Special Tax Report then presents a parcel-rate table calculating a maximum annual levy of \$580,450, consisting of \$544,730 from 305 developed parcels at \$1,786 per parcel and \$35,720 from 40 undeveloped parcels at \$893 per parcel. The Special Tax Report explains that the \$580,440 figure reflects the estimated annual funding need after the ad valorem offset, while the \$580,450 figure represents the ceiling amount calculated from the parcel-rate schedule and may differ slightly due to rounding. CSPRD does not concede that the County’s assumptions, escalation factors, parcel classifications, ad valorem offset, or ten-year pay-as-you-go methodology are correct. The point is that County’s own Special Tax Report shows the proposed special tax is built from a 2021 estimate, broad percentage adjustments, an assumed ten-year funding period, and a rounded parcel-rate schedule rather than current project-level engineering and reconciled fiscal analysis. (Special Tax Report, pp. 5-8.)

The Special Tax Report identifies PRD 13A roads and culverts only at a summary level and does not provide a current project-level engineering basis sufficient to support the proposed long-term special tax. It does not meaningfully connect the proposed tax rate to current road and culvert conditions and repair and maintenance costs. Further, the Special Tax Report acknowledges that its segment lengths were derived from a boundary map, and that additional unmapped segments exist, such that figures remain “pending confirmation from County

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engineering records.” (Special Tax Report, p. 6.) These uncertainties should be resolved before voters are asked to approve a continuing special tax subject to annual increases of up to five percent. (Special Tax Report, p. 13.)

County should first prepare a current engineering condition assessment and a practical project and funding plan identifying the roads, culverts, and drainage facilities requiring repair or maintenance, the present basis for the estimated cost of that work, and how the proposed special tax, existing assessment authority, recurring ad valorem allocation, and projected reserves would be used going forward to fund maintenance and capital repairs. The Board should not accept the present Special Tax Report as the final factual foundation merely because additional revenue is plainly needed. The need for more funding does not establish that the proposed amount, parcel classifications, future use of ongoing revenue sources, or administrative structure are accurate and complete to propose the special tax for voter approval.

**B. County Must Complete the Accounting and Resolve Existing Revenue, Assessment, and Reimbursement Issues Before Calculating the Special Tax Need**

The Special Tax Report states that PRD 13A is currently funded through property owner assessments levied at approximately \$50.00 per benefit unit, generating approximately \$51,269 per year, and through a share of Countywide ad valorem property tax revenue of approximately \$102,000 for fiscal year 2024-25, to which PRD 13A is entitled as a pre-Proposition 13 district. It states that total annual revenue is approximately \$158,000 as of February 2026. (Special Tax Report, pp. 3-4.) The Special Tax Report then applies the existing ad valorem revenue as an offset when calculating the net annual special tax requirement. (Id. at p. 6.) The accuracy and completeness of the existing revenue, expenditure, assessment, and reimbursement baseline therefore directly affect the amount voters are being asked to authorize.

The CSPRD Lawsuit identifies unresolved issues concerning assessment collections, administrative and consultant charges, and other amounts potentially requiring restoration to the PRD 13A fund, which may materially change the assumptions in the Special Tax Report. County should not ignore defects in the existing assessment, unrecovered revenues, or third party obligations when calculating how much new revenue is actually required and proposing to repeal the existing assessment. County should determine what the lawful baseline should be before asking voters to replace it.

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The Board should direct County to complete a specific accounting before returning with any replacement special tax proposal. That accounting should reconcile PRD 13A revenues, fund balances, expenditures, encumbrances, reimbursements, credits, third-party recoveries, reserves, and any amounts that should be restored to PRD 13A. Any revised proposal should then explain how those accounting issues affect the proposed levy and the future PRD 13A funding plan. It should also include a documented process for seeking contribution, reimbursement, or restoration when outside parties damage or materially burden PRD 13A roads.

### **III. THE PRD 13A DISSOLUTION ALTERNATIVE MUST BE WITHDRAWN**

#### **A. The Dissolution Resolution Is Ultra Vires**

In the event voter approval of the special tax is not obtained, Staff has proposed dissolution of PRD 13A “without an election” in the Attachment G Resolution Ordering Dissolution (“Dissolution Resolution”). (Attachment G, p. 1.) The agenda and backup documents, however, do not identify any statutory authorization for County to dissolve this maintenance zone without an election merely because a separate special tax measure fails.

The Permanent Road Division Law contains detailed procedures for formation of a permanent road division, including petition, notice, hearing, protest, and election procedures. (Sts. & Hwy. Code, §§ 1162 et seq.) It also contains separate procedures for proposing and approving PRD special taxes. (Sts. & Hwy. Code, §§ 1173-1178.) However, those special tax provisions do not make dissolution the consequence of a failed tax vote. A failed special tax vote means only that the proposed special tax was not approved. It is not a vote to dissolve PRD 13A, repeal the existing assessment structure, terminate the ad valorem allocation, transfer remaining PRD funds, or return road maintenance responsibility to individual owners.

Nor can County rely on Board Policy J-016, or any other policy document, to create dissolution power that the Legislature has not granted. Unless County identifies independent statutory authority and complies with the procedure required for dissolution, the Dissolution Resolution exceeds County’s authority and must be withdrawn.

## **B. The Dissolution Resolution is Inconsistent with Board Policy J-016**

Even if County had the power to dissolve PRD 13A, County has failed to follow Board Policy J-016. Board Policy J-016 states that an existing zone may become insolvent or underfunded, normally because assessments are already at the previously approved limit and ballot measures to increase assessments have failed. “In these cases, staff will notify property owners of the potential dissolution and then bring a proposal for dissolution to the Board.” (Board Policy J-016, p. 4.)

Board Policy J-016 also has procedural prerequisites before dissolution. It requires repayment of outstanding debt, review of the zone’s financial status to determine whether funds are available for final maintenance or improvements, notice to landowners of the intention to dissolve and the Board meeting date, a subsequent Board meeting to adopt the dissolution resolution and repeal the related ordinance, and a later determination of refunds. (Board Policy J-016, p. 4.) County’s public dissolution materials are consistent with that general approach. County’s own presentation materials set the requirements for a “County Initiated Dissolution Process IF Property Owners do NOT Approve a Rate Increase and PRD does NOT have sufficient funding to maintain roads above PCI of 50.” (County PRD Presentation, p. 40.)

Further, according to County’s own public materials, dissolution is not automatically authorized from a failed special tax vote; it requires a separate factual determination of insufficient funding, property-owner notice, review of remaining funds, consideration of final work or refunds, and Board hearings. (County PRD Zone Dissolution Steps, pp. 1-2; County PRD Presentation, pp. 33, 37, 40.)

The Item 7 backup documents do not show that County followed the dissolution process described in Board Policy J-016 or County’s own public dissolution materials before setting the Dissolution Resolution for Board consideration. The record does not include a current PCI or equivalent condition finding for PRD 13A, a determination that lawful ongoing revenues or reduced service options cannot maintain the roads above County’s stated PCI threshold, a debt and financial status review, a final maintenance or refund analysis, or a separate property owner notice of intent to dissolve. Instead, the Dissolution Resolution treats rejection of a new special tax, together with generalized assertions of insufficient funding, as the operative basis for

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dissolution. That is inconsistent with Board Policy J-016, inconsistent with County's own public dissolution materials, and insufficient to support the Dissolution Resolution.

**C. County Has Not Established the Board Policy J-016 Landowner Notice Required for Dissolution**

Board Policy J-016 requires a specific landowner notice before dissolution. After the required debt and financial-status review, "A letter will be sent to the landowners notifying them of the intention to dissolve the PRD Zone and date of the Board of Supervisors meeting to consider the dissolution." (Board Policy J-016, p. 4.) That is notice of an actual dissolution proposal and the Board date for that dissolution. It is not satisfied by general notice that dissolution may become possible at some later time.

County's February survey did not satisfy that requirement. The survey stated that it was intended to collect information, was not an official ballot, and would not itself affect the existing assessment. It warned that Board Policy 'supports' dissolution if a special tax election was not conducted or the tax was rejected. (PRD 13A Survey Letter, p. 1.) That may have alerted owners that dissolution was a possible future outcome, but it did not notify owners that County had decided to pursue dissolution, did not identify the Dissolution Resolution, and did not provide notice of the Board date at which dissolution itself would be considered.

Nor does County's legal ad notice for the special tax in the backup documents cure the deficiency. A newspaper notice and general agenda posting are not the individualized landowner letter required by Board Policy J-016. The Item 7 backup documents do not establish the contents, recipients, proof of mailing, returned-mail reconciliation, or delivery of the specific Board Policy J-016 notice stating County's intention to dissolve PRD 13A and the Board date for that dissolution.

The conditional nature of the Dissolution Resolution further renders any notice void. County cannot use the June 24 special tax election hearing to provide notice of a dissolution decision that will not exist unless and until the election result is known. If the special tax fails and County elects to pursue dissolution, County must then provide a separate letter notice identifying the actual dissolution proposal, the intended Board action, and the Board date at which dissolution will be considered.

#### **D. County's Proposed Disposition of Residual Funds and Recurring Ad Valorem Revenue Conflicts With Law and Its Own Representations**

County's February survey told property owners that any remaining PRD 13A fund balance would be returned to PRD members proportionately based on Benefit Units. (PRD 13A Survey Letter, p. 2.) Board Policy J-016 requires County to determine refunds after dissolution. (Board Policy J-016, p. 4.) The County's PRD Zone Dissolution Steps document likewise states that remaining funds may be spent on a final road maintenance project or refunded to the property owner who paid them. (County PRD Zone Dissolution Steps, p. 1.) The Item 7 Staff Report instead proposes authorizing County staff to close residual PRD 13A funds and transfer them to the General Fund "as authorized by applicable law," without identifying that law or distinguishing among assessment proceeds, ad valorem allocations, interest, reimbursements, reserves, or other fund sources. (Staff Report, p. 4.)

The dissolution proposal also affects approximately \$102,000 in recurring annual legacy ad valorem revenue. The Special Tax Report describes PRD 13A as entitled to that allocation because it is a pre-Proposition 13 district. (Id., p. 6.) Before considering dissolution, the Board must know whether that recurring allocation ends, reverts, or is redirected, who benefits, and what law governs the result. The backup materials for Item 7 do not answer those questions.

#### **E. The Proposed Treatment of PRD 13A Is Arbitrary and Materially Different From Harris Annex**

Item 6 and Item 7 of the Agenda both involve the consideration of a special tax for PRD districts. For PRD 9B (Harris Annex), County states that the existing rate can maintain a PCI of 50 or better for approximately five years. If the special tax fails, County will take no additional action, retain the existing assessment authority, reduce service levels to match available funds, and return later with recommendations, including possible dissolution only if conditions warrant. (Item 6 Staff Report, pp. 2-4.)

For PRD 13A, County proposes dissolution if the tax fails even though the Item 7 materials acknowledge approximately \$158,000 in recurring annual revenue and state that limited routine maintenance can continue until available funds are depleted. County provides no equivalent PRD 13A fiscal analysis, reduced service budget, PCI projection, or objective criterion

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explaining why Harris receives continued operation while PRD 13A faces immediate dissolution.

The large PRD 13A backlog may justify a different maintenance plan. It does not, without analysis, justify treating dissolution as the automatic consequence of a failed vote. The unexplained disparity is arbitrary, undermines the asserted application of Board Policy J-016, and raises unequal treatment concerns. County should apply to PRD 13A the same reduced service and future review approach it affords Harris Annex, or provide a supported and consistently applied reason for not doing so.

**F. The “Approve the Tax or Lose the PRD” Threat Raises Constitutional Issues with Proposition 218**

Article XIII C protects the electorate’s right to reject a special tax. Proposition 218 is intended to enhance taxpayer consent, not to permit a “No” vote to be recharacterized as approval of a separate adverse governmental action. (Cal. Const., art. XIII C, § 2, subd. (d) [“No local government may impose, extend, or increase any special tax unless and until that tax is submitted to the electorate and approved by a two-thirds vote.”].)

County is not merely warning that services must correspond to available revenues. It has paired a permanent special tax with a threatened dissolution of PRD 13A. The result is an *approve the tax or lose the district* choice in which the penalty, or other raised assessment revenues, are not on the ballot and are not shown to be legally compelled or proportionate to the funding shortfall.

That election and dissolution proposals and structure raise substantial coercion and unconstitutional concerns: the County is conditioning continuation of an established service and funding structure on approval of a new tax, rather than allowing voters to reject the tax while County continues lawful reduced services and separately considers future alternatives. It also risks distorting the election through an officially announced consequence that County has not shown it may lawfully impose. Those concerns are amplified by the pending litigation concerning County’s own administration of PRD 13A.

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**G. Any Future Dissolution Requires a Separate CEQA Analysis, Determination, and Does Not Qualify for an Exemption**

CSPRD does not contend that merely calling a funding election necessarily requires preparation of an environmental impact report. But the proposed common sense exemption for Item 7 cannot serve as advance environmental clearance for the dissolution of PRD 13A. Dissolution would terminate County administered maintenance, end the assessment structure, affect funds available for road and drainage work, and return maintenance responsibility to individual owners. Those consequences may affect road deterioration, culvert and drainage performance, erosion and runoff, emergency and wildfire access, and the timing of necessary repairs.

Accordingly, the finding under CEQA Guidelines section 15061, subdivision (b)(3) (Staff Report, p. 8) likely does not apply to the dissolution of PRD 13A, which must be treated as a separate project and supported by a separate CEQA determination based on the actual condition of PRD 13A, available funding, reduced service alternatives, and reasonably foreseeable physical consequences.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

CSPRD supports sustainable funding for PRD 13A. CSPRD asks the Board to give the community a proposal capable of earning informed support. Therefore, the Board should continue the Item 7 special tax, direct staff to correct and supplement the Special Tax Report and related election documents, and withdraw the Attachment G Dissolution Resolution entirely.

Sincerely,



Craig A. Sherman

Attachments:

1. CSPRD Demand and Claim dated March 31, 2026
2. Verified Petition and Complaint filed June 17, 2026
3. San Diego County Board Policy J-016
4. County's Permanent Road Division Zone Dissolution Steps
5. County PRD Presentation (October)
6. PRD 13A February 2026 Survey Letter

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March 31, 2026

***Via Email and U.S. Mail***

Board of Supervisors  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO  
c/o Andrew Potter Executive Officer  
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
1600 Pacific Highway, Fourth Fl, Rm. 402  
San Diego, California 92101

Re: *Demand and Issues Letter for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief, and Restitution*  
Permanent Road Division Zone 13A

To the County of San Diego Board of Supervisors (“County”):

**A. Introduction**

This issues and demand letter arises from County’s mismanagement of PRD 13A, including failures to budget, report, assess, manage, maintain and repair PRD 13A, including but not limited to violations of Proposition 218 (Cal. Const., Art. XIII D), due process under the California and U.S. Constitutions, and related breaches of mandatory duties under Streets and Highways Code section 1160 et seq., and other applicable laws. These actions and omissions have resulted in underfunded road maintenance, unfair and disproportionate assessments, hidden and undisclosed liabilities for property owners, deteriorating roadway conditions, and wasteful expenditure of public funds.

Citizens for Sustainable PRDs and Roads (“CSPRD”) include members who are interested and taxpaying citizens, each of whom are property owners within Permanent Road Division (“PRD”) Zone 13A in Pala Mesa, including similarly situated assessed and affected residents and property owners within permanent road division 13A (“PRD 13A”). By this letter, CSPRD raises these demands and issues, and seeks resolution and adjudication of this dispute on behalf of its members.

CSPRD demands immediate corrective action, including restitution and refund of improperly collected assessments. The estimated PRD 13A funding deficit and reserve shortfall, for which CSPRD seeks restitution into the PRD 13A fund, well-exceeding \$10,000 and the Unlimited Civil Jurisdiction of the Superior Court. CSPRD further seeks credits and refunds to the extent CSPRD and its members have paid amounts that exceeded the reasonable cost of their proportional special benefit, with the exact figures to be determined through further investigation, review, and accounting.

This demand for resolution and restitution is also being protectively made pursuant to the California Government Code even though formal claim presentation is not required. (*Minsky v. City of Los Angeles*, (1974) 11 Cal.3d 113, 121.) The restitution and tax monies involved here are not money damages as prescribed by the Revenue and Taxation Code and related statutes, and is therefore exempt. (Government Code, § 905, subd. (a); Rev. & Tax. Code, § 5096.)

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Nonetheless, and without conceding that Government Code section 905 et seq. applies to any portion of the relief sought, CSPRD submits this claim and demand voluntarily and protectively to provide notice and an opportunity to cure and resolve these matters without litigation. CSPRD expressly reserves all rights to pursue these issues in a court of law.

## **B. Information Pursuant to Government Code Section 910**

1. **Claimant Information:** CSPRD includes qualified members who are interested as being taxpaying citizens, each of whom are property owners within Permanent Road Division (“PRD”) Zone 13A in Pala Mesa. All correspondence is to be sent to CSPRD’ counsel: Craig A. Sherman, APC, 1901 First Avenue, Suite 219, San Diego, CA 92101.
2. **Date and Time of Occurrence:** The occurrences are a continuing harm and arise from a continuing course of conduct and ongoing omissions by County, including but not limited to noticing, fiscal year assessment, budgeting, and administration failures, and County’s ongoing failure to provide adequate maintenance and reserve planning for PRD 13A.
3. **Location:** The occurrences and injuries arise within PRD Zone 13A (Pala Mesa) in San Diego County, including the roads and related drainage and roadway improvements designated within PRD 13A and the parcels assessed within PRD 13A, including CSPRD members’ parcels.
4. **Occurrence, Events, Acts, and Omissions:** As detailed below, County, through the Board of Supervisors, Department of Public Works (“DPW”), and other County departments and agents responsible for PRD administration, has engaged in a pattern of unlawful and noncompliant PRD administration and assessment practices, including failures to levy and budget consistently, failures to correctly allocate maintenance and repair, failure to collect, shifting collected costs away from assessed beneficiaries for the windfall benefit to other public agencies and new developers and properties, failure to fund and collect monies from third-parties who have knowingly caused damage to PRD 13A roads, failure to provide adequate notice and transparency of the budget and need for funds collection, status, and liabilities of PRD 13A. The resulting injuries and losses include, among other things, unlawful assessments paid and disproportionate and inequitable burdens are now assessed as a sole responsibility and liability of CSPRD.

**Fault:** The specific names of individual County employees responsible for the acts and omissions are not fully known at this time. However, the responsible County entities include at least the San Diego County Board of Supervisors and County Department of Public Works, prior county fiduciaries, including County personnel involved in PRD 13A budgeting, assessment administration, road maintenance planning and contracting,

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reimbursement practices, and communications with owners within PRD 13A such as CSPRD. County officials and records should identify the personnel involved, including but not limited to Planning and Development Services.

5. **Injury and Loss:** The restitution sought by CSPRD is well in excess of \$10,000 and subject to an unlimited civil case in a court of law. The amount claimed includes restitution and refund of unlawfully collected assessments, costs attributable to County's unlawful administration, and related losses.

### C. Factual Background

PRD 13A originated as County Service Area ("CSA") No. 13A, formed in 1970 for road repair and maintenance in the Pala Mesa area. In 2000, pursuant to Senate Bill 614 and Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO) proceedings, County dissolved CSA 13A and established PRD No.1000, and the particular subject Zone 13A under Streets and Highways Code section 1160 et seq., transferring ad valorem property taxes and existing benefit fees without increasing charges beyond the pre-existing \$50 per equivalent benefit unit (EBU) maximum. (County Ordinance No. 9171; S&H Code § 1162.6.)

Despite the availability of funding over the years, County has failed to properly administer PRD 13A. Historical records show nonexistent or inconsistent levies of the authorized \$50/EBU charge, leading to chronic underfunding.

County has designated roads within PRD 13A as public by extended public use, yet County treats them as private for maintenance purposes, shifting burdens to property owners without adequate resources or governance. (S & H Code § 1160, subd. (c).) There are no bylaws, formalized committees with enforceable duties, or access to engineers and advisors for the purpose of repair and maintenance of the roads within PRD 13A. Regardless, and most significantly, County is responsible for PRD 13A and its administration, including collecting, budgeting, and determining the repairs and maintenance of the roads. (*Anaheim Sugar Co. v. County of Orange*, (1919) 181 Cal. 212, 218-220 [road divisions lack separate corporate existence].) Volunteer committees serve as liaisons without authority, while County controls and usurps significant PRD 13A funds for administration meanwhile abdicating its duties and responsibilities to collect, budget, and implement for current and future needed maintenance and repairs.

In 2021, County conducted a Proposition 218 ballot for a \$50/EBU assessment, which was approved via the majority protest procedure (61% approval). (County Statement of Proceedings, June 30, 2021.) However, this assessment fails to proportionally allocate benefits, including by exempting or omitting public agencies and other beneficiaries, such as Rainbow Municipal Water District ("RMWD"), despite their contribution to road degradation and benefit from PRD 13A road availability. For example, RMWD, San Diego County Water Authority ("SDCWA") and Metropolitan Water District activities have caused documented damage, with DPW

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spending approximately over \$17,000 of PRD money on repairs without reimbursement, shifting costs to PRD assessed owners. New developments and other public entities also receive a “free ride,” violating proportionality requirements. (Cal. Const., art. XIII D, § 4.) Assessments have not been updated to reflect changing land uses – with parcels that are not being properly assessed. Reasonable forecasting is needed, with meaningful disclosure of reserve shortfalls and liabilities, and review of fair allocations.

Property owners do not receive any reasonable notice of the status of property within PRD 13A and subsequent exposure, creating hidden liabilities and impairing informed home purchaser and owner decisions. County has failed to disclose ongoing assessment risks or County’s long-standing underfunding and management failures. Persons buying property within PRD 13A are not informed at purchase, and owners do not receive clear, timely, and accurate information about the PRD’s status, liabilities, and assessments, constituting due process violations. (U.S. Const., 14th Am.; Cal. Const., Art. I, § 7.)

#### **D. Legal Claims and Bases of Liability**

##### 1. Breach of Mandatory Duties

County has violated mandatory duties imposed by Article XIII D of the California Constitution and the Permanent Road Division Law. Article XIII D requires the levying agency to identify all parcels that will receive a special benefit and upon which an assessment will be imposed. (Cal. Const., Art. XIII D, Sec. 4(a).) Public-agency parcels shall not be exempt from assessment absent clear and convincing evidence that such parcels receive no special benefit. (Cal. Const., Art. XIII D, Sec. 4(a).) Article XIII D further requires proportionality and prohibits any assessment that exceeds the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on the parcel, thereby barring cost shifting to assessed owners for benefits conferred on omitted, exempted, or non-assessed beneficiaries. (Cal. Const., Art. XIII D, Sec. 4(a); *Silicon Valley Taxpayers Assn. v. Santa Clara County Open Space Authority*, (2008) 44 Cal.4th 431, 438.)

County has administered PRD 13A in a manner that violates these mandatory constitutional requirements by creating and continuing an assessment structure and allocation methodology that fail to capture and proportionally assess materially benefited parcels and uses, including parcels owned or used by public agencies and intensified property uses through approved developments and subdivisions, thereby shifting resulting costs and liabilities onto the assessed property owners CSPRD.

Separately, County has violated mandatory duties governing PRD funds. Streets and Highways Code section 1193 provides that PRD 13A monies “shall remain” in the PRD 13A fund and “be expended solely in maintaining the highways of that division.” (S&H Code, § 1193.) County has a mandatory duty to ensure that funds are not improperly diverted or expended outside of PRD 13A or on improper or excessive administrative costs, or expenditures that divert resources away from the maintenance of the roads within PRD 13A.

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County cannot avoid or dilute these duties by informal delegation to a committee or “board” lacking independent statutory authority, structure, or oversight and County remains the responsible public entity obligated to perform the required constitutional and statutory acts in administering PRD 13A. (*Anaheim Sugar Co. v. County of Orange, supra*, 181 Cal. at pp. 218-220.)

### 2. Violation of Proposition 218

The current assessments and benefits of PRD 13A are not fairly allocated among parcels, new developments, and public agencies. California Constitution, Article XIII D requires County, as the levying agency, to identify all parcels receiving a special benefit and to impose the assessment only in proportion to each parcel’s proportional special benefit, separating general benefits from special benefits and prohibiting any assessment exceeding the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred. (Cal. Const., Art. XIII D, § 4(a).) Publicly owned or used parcels within the district are not exempt absent clear and convincing evidence that they receive no special benefit, yet County’s current assessment allocation omits or effectively exempts materially benefited public-agency parcels and newly benefited parcels and uses created or intensified through development, thereby shifting costs onto the currently assessed the PRD 13A owners and rendering the assessment unconstitutional. (Cal. Const., Art. XIII D, § 4(a).)

### 3. Due Process Violations

Lack of notice of assessments for PRD 13A and the current status and shortfall of funding deprives owners of due process. Standard title searches do not reveal contingent and continuing liabilities in a manner reasonably calculated to inform typical purchasers, and tax bills omit meaningful disclosure.

### 4. Taxpayer Waste and Illegal Expenditure

County’s use of PRD funds for uses other than road repair and maintenance within PRD 13A, including unrelated or excessive administrative costs, and County’s allowed and promoted third-party and other agency uses of PRD 13A roads are illegal wastes of taxpayer funds. (Code of Civil Procedure § 526a.) Additionally, County’s failure to collect contributions from third-party-caused road degradation, such as calculated damages known to be caused by RMWD, further constitutes waste and illegal expenditure. (Id.) Additionally, SDCWA, who do not own any of the parcels on Sumac Road, has conducted a Pipeline 5 relining project in 2024-2025, bringing massive, heavy engineering equipment for which the country roads were not built to convey and many truckloads of building materials. Pala Mesa Drive, Brodea Lane, Sumac Road and Sage Road have been damaged as a result and County DPW has made no effort to obtain contribution and restitution.

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### **E. Demands and Restitution Relief Sought**

CSPRD demands that County immediately:

1. Restore and maintain PRD 13A's funding and reserve position by replenishing the PRD 13A fund, as required to cure the current budget deficit and shortfall, with the exact amount to be confirmed through accounting. This demand is for restoration into the PRD 13A fund (and lawful prospective funding going forward), not for a retroactive levy imposed on existing owners. County must also reallocate the assessments and burdens to all benefitting parcels and uses (including public-agency parcels), inclusion of parcels and uses created and/or intensified through increases, and approved new developments and subdivisions, cost recovery/reimbursement from third parties, and reduction and restoration of excessive and ineffective overhead charges and uses of PRD 13A money for County's general services and administrative departments and personnel;
2. Provide refunds and/or credits to CSPRD via its members and assessed properties that have amounts exceeding the reasonable cost of their proportional special benefit due to omission or underassessment of other specially benefited parcels and uses;
3. Pursue cost recovery from third parties, including, but not limited to approximately \$17,000 from RMWD, Metropolitan Water District, and San Diego County Water Authority;
4. Implement a plan for repair and maintenance within agreed time limits;
5. Confirm County is the responsible agency for collecting, budgeting, and determining the repairs and maintenance of the roads within PRD 13A, and eliminate improper administration and delegation of any of those duties,

### **F. County Response Demanded**

County must act on this demand within a reasonable time and/or claim statutory period, or CSPRD will deem it to be denied by operation of law, and CSPRD will proceed to litigation without further notice. If County and/or its claims administrator or legal counsel contend that any supplemental information is required, CSPRD requests that County identify the specific alleged deficiency immediately so it can be addressed without prejudicing CSPRD's rights. CSPRD expressly states that harm and injury are ongoing and continuing and that this claim encompasses continuing harm and continuing wrongful conduct described above.



Page Seven  
March 31, 2026  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

My client and office look forward to working with County staff and elected official to address and reach an agreeable solution to the current status of PRD 13a and its management and funding predicaments.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Sherman

cc: Jim Desmond, Supervisor, District 5 (via email: [jim.desmond@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:jim.desmond@sdcounty.ca.gov))  
Marisa Barrie, Director of DPW (via email: [Marisa.Barrie@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Marisa.Barrie@sdcounty.ca.gov))

1 Craig A. Sherman, Esq. (SBN 171224)  
2 CRAIG A. SHERMAN, A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORP.

2 [Redacted]  
3 [Redacted]  
4 Tel: [Redacted]

5 Attorney for Plaintiff and Petitioner  
6 CITIZENS FOR SUSTAINABLE PRDS AND ROADS

ELECTRONICALLY FILED  
Superior Court of California,  
County of San Diego  
6/17/2026 10:49:03 AM

Clerk of the Superior Court  
By Y. Modica ,Deputy Clerk

7 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
8 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO – CENTRAL DIVISION

10 CITIZENS FOR SUSTAINABLE PRDS  
11 AND ROADS, a California Not-For-Profit  
12 Corporation,

12 *Plaintiff and Petitioner,*

13 v.

14 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, and DOES  
15 ONE through FIFTY, inclusive,

16 *Defendant and Respondent.*

Case No.: 26CU033221C

**VERIFIED PETITION AND  
COMPLAINT FOR:**

- 1. **Writ of Mandate Pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1085**
- 2. **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief**
- 3. **Declaratory and Injunctive Relief**
- 4. **Taxpayer Waste and Illegal Expenditure**

20 **I.**

21 **INTRODUCTION**

22 1. Petitioner and Plaintiff Citizens for Sustainable PRDs and Roads (“CSPRD”) brings this  
23 verified petition and complaint against Respondent and Defendant County of San Diego (“County”) to  
24 compel County to comply with its mandatory duties under the subject “PRD 13A” as created and  
25 governed by Permanent Road Division Law, Streets and Highways Code section 1160 et seq. (“PRD  
26 Law”), Proposition 218, and related California law governing Permanent Road Division No. 1000, Zone  
27 No. 13A - Pala Mesa Zone A (“PRD 13A”).



1 assessment, administration, maintenance, repair, budgeting, accounting, and implementation of  
2 permanent road divisions, including PRD 13A.

3 9. C SPRD has members who own property within PRD 13A, pay the PRD 13A assessment  
4 or parcel charge, pay taxes to the County, use or depend on PRD 13A roads, and are directly affected by  
5 County’s current and ongoing PRD 13A assessment methodology, fund administration, maintenance  
6 planning, reserve planning, and alleged diversion or waste of PRD 13A funds.

7 10. C SPRD has standing to seek writ relief because C SPRD and its members are beneficially  
8 interested in the proper performance by County of its duties under Code of Civil Procedure sections  
9 1085 and 1086, the Permanent Road Division Law, Streets and Highways Code section 1160 et seq.,  
10 including sections 1162.6, 1179.5, and 1193, Article XIII D of the California Constitution, and related  
11 law.

12 11. C SPRD has standing to seek declaratory and injunctive relief because an actual  
13 controversy exists between C SPRD and County concerning their respective rights, duties, and  
14 obligations with respect to PRD 13A assessment administration, fund use, maintenance planning,  
15 assessment methodology, proportional allocation, public agency or government parcels, and County’s  
16 responsibility for PRD 13A.

17 12. C SPRD has standing to seek taxpayer waste and illegal expenditure relief because  
18 C SPRD includes members who are County taxpayers, PRD 13A assessed property owners, and persons  
19 whose taxes, assessments, parcel charges, and other public funds are adversely affected by County’s  
20 alleged illegal expenditure, waste, diversion, and injury to restricted PRD 13A funds under Code of  
21 Civil Procedure section 526a.

22 13. Respondent and Defendant County of San Diego (“County”) is a local public agency and  
23 political subdivision of the State of California that is charged with complying with applicable provisions  
24 of state law, including PRD Law, Streets and Highways Code section 1160 et seq., Article XIII D of the  
25 California Constitution, Code of Civil Procedure section 526a, the general laws of this State, the  
26 California Constitution, County ordinances, board policies, administrative rules, and other regulations of  
27 the County of San Diego.

1           14. For the purposes herein, the “County” includes all of its departments, officers, Board of  
2 Supervisors, Department of Public Works (“DPW”), Planning and Development Services (“PDS”),  
3 employees, agents, consultants, contractors, and other appointed and/or elected persons charged with the  
4 duties and obligations alleged herein. County, through its Board of Supervisors, DPW, PDS, and other  
5 responsible departments, officers, employees, agents, consultants, and contractors, made and continue to  
6 make the assessments, budgeting, maintenance, fund accounting, expenditure, administration, and PRD  
7 13A decisions challenged in this action.

8           15. This Court has jurisdiction under Code of Civil Procedure sections 1085, 1060, and 526a.

9           16. Venue is proper in this Court because the County is located in San Diego County, PRD  
10 13A is located in San Diego County, the parcels and roads at issue are located in San Diego County, and  
11 the acts and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in San Diego County.

12           17. C SPRD has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law other than this proceeding.  
13 Monetary damages alone would not compel County to comply with PRD Law, correct current and  
14 prospective assessment administration, account for and restore restricted PRD 13A funds, prevent  
15 continued waste or illegal expenditure, or resolve the current controversy concerning County’s PRD  
16 13A duties.

17           18. The dispute is ripe because County is currently administering PRD 13A, currently  
18 collecting or causing the collection of PRD 13A assessments or parcel charges, currently controlling  
19 PRD 13A funds, currently charging or allocating administrative and overhead costs to PRD 13A,  
20 currently making or omitting maintenance and reserve planning decisions, and currently applying an  
21 assessment methodology that C SPRD believes and alleges is unlawful and disproportionate, and for  
22 which County may not abdicate or delegate its duties.

23           19. C SPRD is not required to exhaust administrative remedies because no statute, ordinance,  
24 regulation, County procedure, or PRD administrative appeal provides an available administrative  
25 remedy that C SPRD was required to pursue before bringing this action.

26           20. C SPRD nevertheless has demanded corrective action from County and has raised the  
27 issues alleged herein before filing this action. By letter dated March 31, 2026, C SPRD submitted a

1 written demand and issues letter to County concerning PRD 13A. Said demand letter raised County's  
2 alleged mismanagement of PRD 13A, Proposition 218 violations, PRD fund misuse, underfunded road  
3 maintenance, unfair assessment allocation, County's failure to recover road damages caused by third  
4 parties, and County's failure to acknowledge and perform its PRD 13A responsibilities.

5 **III.**

6 **ESSENTIAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

7 21. PRD 13A originated as County Service Area No. 13A, formed on or about 1968 for road  
8 repair and maintenance in the Pala Mesa area with \$50 per assessed benefit unit authorized for  
9 collection.

10 22. On or about 2000, pursuant to Senate Bill 614, Local Agency Formation Commission  
11 proceedings, and County Ordinance No. 9171, County dissolved County Service Area No. 13A and  
12 established Permanent Road Division No. 1000, Zone No. 13A.

13 23. Streets and Highways Code section 1162.6 authorizes County to create permanent road  
14 division zones with differing special taxes or parcel charges, and states that parcel charges shall be  
15 deemed assessments within the meaning of Article XIII D of the California Constitution.

16 24. Streets and Highways Code section 1179.5 authorizes the Board of Supervisors, in lieu of  
17 or in addition to any special tax, to fix and collect parcel charges for any permanent road division  
18 pursuant to the assessment ballot procedures in Government Code section 53753.

19 25. Streets and Highways Code section 1193 provides that money in the fund of the division  
20 shall remain in that fund and be expended solely in maintaining the highways of that division. PRD 13A  
21 funds therefore must be held, accounted for, administered, and used solely for PRD 13A purposes as  
22 authorized by law.

23 26. County is the public entity responsible for PRD 13A administration, including assessment  
24 administration, budgeting, maintenance planning, fund accounting, contracting, road repair decisions,  
25 assessment roll administration, and the use, protection, and restoration of PRD 13A funds, pursuant to  
26 PRD Law, Article XIII D of the California Constitution.

1           27.     Road divisions do not have independent corporate existence separate from the County.  
2 Any PRD 13A road committee, volunteer committee, informal committee, owner group, or similar  
3 community group is advisory only and lacks independent legal authority to assume County’s statutory  
4 duties, control PRD 13A funds, determine assessment obligations, or act as a necessary party to enforce  
5 County’s duties.

6           28.     County has designated or treated roads within PRD 13A as available for public use, while  
7 requiring and treating those same roads to be solely privately funded for maintenance purposes through  
8 PRD 13A assessments or parcel charges, and for which the County argues and claims no County money  
9 can be used for. County’s characterization and administration have shifted the practical and legal  
10 burden of current and deferred maintenance solely to the particularly assessed PRD 13A property  
11 owners, not for any updated or other benefiting properties and public users.

12           29.     The roads, drainage facilities, culverts, and related roadway improvements within PRD  
13 13A have a substantial maintenance backlog. County has failed to adequately budget, plan, reserve,  
14 administer, and implement current and prospective maintenance and repair within PRD 13A consistent  
15 with County’s PRD duties and the restricted purpose of PRD 13A assessment funds.

16           30.     On or about 2021, County conducted a Proposition 218 assessment proceeding for a PRD  
17 13A assessment or parcel charge based on a \$50 per equivalent benefit unit assessment framework and  
18 started to collect that revenue in 2022. CSPRD alleges that County currently continues to levy, collect,  
19 administer, or rely upon the assessment or parcel charge and its methodology for PRD 13A funding.

20           31.     The current and ongoing assessment methodology does not lawfully identify and include  
21 all parcels receiving special benefit from PRD 13A roads, drainage facilities, road availability, access,  
22 maintenance, or related improvements.

23           32.     Public agency or government parcels, public agency or government uses, and parcels  
24 owned, occupied, used, accessed, or specially benefited by public agencies and governmental entities  
25 receive special benefit from PRD 13A roads and related improvements, but are omitted, exempted,  
26 underassessed, or treated as receiving no special benefit without the clear and convincing showing  
27 required by Article XIII D.

1           33.     The omitted or underassessed specially benefited parcels include, but are not limited to,  
2 public agency or government parcels owned, used, occupied, accessed, or benefited by Rainbow  
3 Municipal Water District (“RMWD”), San Diego County Water Authority (“SDCWA”), Metropolitan  
4 Water District, the County, and other public agencies or governmental entities that receive special  
5 benefit from PRD 13A road availability, access, maintenance, or related PRD 13A improvements, but  
6 have not been proportionally assessed for that benefit.

7           34.     County’s current assessment methodology also fails to properly assess newly benefited  
8 parcels, intensified property uses, approved developments, changed land uses, and parcels or uses that  
9 receive special benefit from PRD 13A road availability, access, maintenance, and related drainage or  
10 roadway improvements.

11           35.     As a result of these omissions, exemptions, and underassessments, County shifts PRD  
12 13A maintenance, repair, reserve, administrative, and funding burdens onto currently assessed PRD 13A  
13 property owners in a manner that is disproportionate to their special benefit and inconsistent with Article  
14 XIII D.

15           36.     County has not separated and allocated PRD 13A costs in a manner that ensures assessed  
16 property owners are charged only for their proportional special benefit. Instead, County’s current and  
17 ongoing assessment methodology causes assessed property owners to subsidize special benefits  
18 conferred on omitted, exempted, underassessed, or non-assessed parcels and uses.

19           37.     County has charged or allocated administrative, overhead, staff, consultant, general  
20 service, or other non-maintenance costs to PRD 13A. CSPRD is informed and believes, and thereon  
21 alleges, that certain administrative and overhead charges are unauthorized, excessive, ineffective,  
22 duplicative, unreasonable, not sufficiently tied to valid expenditure of PRD 13A funds, or otherwise  
23 inconsistent with the restricted use of PRD 13A funds.

24           38.     County has also used or allowed PRD 13A funds to be used for road damages caused by  
25 third parties without reimbursement, recovery, restoration, accounting, or a reasoned determination  
26 protecting the restricted PRD 13A fund.

1           39.     RMWD, SDCWA, Metropolitan Water District, and/or other third parties and public  
2 agencies have used PRD 13A roads or caused road impacts and damage. County and DPW have used at  
3 least approximately \$17,000 in PRD 13A money for known damage or repairs attributable to third party  
4 or public agency activity, without obtaining reimbursement, recovery, restoration, contribution, or an  
5 adequate accounting for the PRD 13A fund.

6           40.     SDCWA’s Pipeline 5 relining project on or about 2024 and 2025 involved heavy  
7 engineering equipment, truck traffic, materials, and construction activity affecting PRD 13A roads,  
8 including Pala Mesa Drive, Brodea Lane, Sumac Road, and Sage Road. C SPRD is informed and  
9 believes, and thereon alleges, that those activities caused or contributed to PRD 13A road damage and  
10 that County failed to obtain contribution, restitution, reimbursement, or restoration to the PRD 13A  
11 fund.

12           41.     County has failed to maintain adequate transparency and accounting for PRD 13A funds,  
13 including beginning and ending balances, assessment revenues, ad valorem funds or other revenues  
14 allocated to PRD 13A, administrative charges, maintenance expenses, reserve levels, transfers,  
15 reimbursements, credits, and charges attributable to third party or public agency road damage.

16           42.     County has failed to restore PRD 13A funds improperly used for unauthorized and  
17 excessive purposes.

18           43.     An actual controversy exists concerning County’s duties to administer PRD 13A,  
19 maintain restricted PRD 13A funds, account for PRD 13A funds, restore improperly used funds, use  
20 PRD 13A funds only for authorized purposes, correct current and prospective assessment methodology,  
21 include omitted public agency or government parcels, correct disproportionate allocation, acknowledge  
22 County’s nondelegable PRD 13A responsibilities, and prevent further taxpayer waste and illegal  
23 expenditure of PRD 13A funds.

24           44.     As result of County’s improprieties and malfeasance as alleged herein, County currently  
25 threatens immediate or later dissolution of PRD 13A, according to a “board policy” to escape and punish  
26 PRD 13A property owners and taxpayers from County’s mismanagement and lack of calculating and  
27 pursuing adequate assessments.

1 IV.

2 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE**

3 (Code Civ. Proc., § 1085; Sts. & Hwy. Code, §§ 1162.6, 1179.5, 1193)

4 45. CSPRD realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above and below as if set  
5 forth fully herein.

6 46. County, through its Board of Supervisors, DPW, and other applicable departments, is the  
7 public entity charged with administration of PRD 13A and with compliance with PRD Law and all other  
8 related constitutional and statutory requirements governing PRD 13A.

9 47. County has mandatory duties under PRD Law, including Streets and Highways Code  
10 sections 1162.6, 1179.5, and 1193, to administer PRD 13A in accordance with the governing statutory  
11 assessment framework, maintain and account for restricted PRD 13A funds, and use PRD 13A funds  
12 only for authorized PRD 13A purposes. County must restore or reimburse PRD 13A funds improperly  
13 used, charged, diverted, or expended in violation of those duties.

14 48. County has a mandatory duty to administer PRD 13A through lawful County action and  
15 cannot avoid, abdicate, dilute, or shift its duties to a benign and ineffectual road committee, volunteer  
16 group, informal committee, or other property owner or member group, that County can and does ignore,  
17 deny, and not respond to as a nonexistent entity or governing body.

18 49. County has a mandatory duty to maintain restricted PRD 13A fund segregation and  
19 accounting, including adequate accounting for revenues, assessments, parcel charges, ad valorem  
20 allocations, administrative charges, maintenance expenditures, reserve balances, reimbursements,  
21 transfers, and any restoration required for improper use of PRD 13A funds.

22 50. County has a duty to administer PRD 13A maintenance planning, budgeting, and reserve  
23 administration through a lawful County action, consistent with PRD Law, the current Proposition 218  
24 assessment framework, and County's obligation to use PRD 13A funds only for authorized PRD 13A  
25 road improvement purposes.

26 51. County has failed to perform these duties by failing to properly administer PRD 13A,  
27 failing to maintain adequate restricted fund accounting, failing to restore improperly used PRD 13A

1 funds, failing to protect PRD 13A funds from unauthorized or excessive administrative charges, failing  
2 to address unreimbursed road damages caused by third parties, failing to prepare and administer  
3 adequate maintenance and reserve planning, and failing to acknowledge County's nondelegable  
4 responsibility for PRD 13A.

5 52. C SPRD has a clear, present, and beneficial right to County's proper performance of its  
6 PRD 13A duties and to compliance with the laws and legal principles set forth herein.

7 53. C SPRD has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy in the ordinary course of law other than  
8 the relief sought herein.

9 54. The current dispute is ripe because County is currently administering PRD 13A, currently  
10 controlling and expending PRD 13A funds, currently collecting and using assessment or parcel charge  
11 revenues, currently making maintenance and reserve decisions, currently applying the challenged  
12 assessment methodology, and currently refusing or failing to correct the practices alleged herein. The  
13 current dispute is also ripe for immediate injunctive relief because County currently threatens immediate  
14 dissolution of PRD 13A, as a result of County's own improprieties and malfeasance as alleged herein, to  
15 escape and punish PRD 13A property owners and taxpayers from County's mismanagement and lack of  
16 calculating, budgeting, and pursuing adequate assessments.

17 55. C SPRD is not required to exhaust administrative remedies because no statute, ordinance,  
18 regulation, County procedure, or PRD administrative appeal provides an available administrative  
19 remedy that C SPRD was required to pursue before bringing this action. C SPRD nevertheless demanded  
20 corrective action from County before filing this action.

21 56. C SPRD requests that this Court issue one or more writs of mandate ordering County to  
22 comply with PRD Law and its mandatory duties to administer PRD 13A, maintain restricted PRD 13A  
23 funds, account for PRD 13A funds, restore improperly used funds, use PRD 13A funds only for  
24 authorized PRD 13A purposes, and perform current and prospective maintenance planning, budgeting,  
25 and reserve administration in compliance with County's duties under the law.

26 / / /

27 / / /

1 V.

2 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION FOR DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF**

3 (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 1060, 526; Cal. Const., art. XIII D, § 4; Sts. & Hwy. Code, § 1162.6)

4 57. C SPRD realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above and below as if set  
5 forth fully herein.

6 58. C SPRD is beneficially interested in the issuance of a declaration of law and injunctive  
7 relief by virtue of the facts and law set forth herein.

8 59. Article XIII D of the California Constitution requires County, as the levying agency, to  
9 identify all parcels that will receive a special benefit and upon which an assessment will be imposed, to  
10 separate general benefits from special benefits, and to impose assessments only in proportion to the  
11 reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on each parcel.

12 60. Article XIII D further provides that parcels within the district owned or used by any  
13 agency, the State of California, or the United States shall not be exempt from assessment unless the  
14 agency can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that those publicly owned parcels in fact  
15 receive no special benefit.

16 61. Streets and Highways Code section 1162.6 provides that PRD parcel charges are deemed  
17 assessments within the meaning of Article XIII D of the California Constitution.

18 62. County currently levies, collects, administers, or relies on a PRD 13A assessment  
19 methodology that omits, exempts, or underassesses specially benefited public agency or government  
20 parcels, including parcels owned, used, occupied, accessed, or benefited by RMWD, SDCWA,  
21 Metropolitan Water District, County, and other public agencies or governmental entities. These omitted,  
22 exempted, or underassessed parcels receive special benefit from PRD 13A road availability, access,  
23 maintenance, and related improvements, while County shifts resulting costs and burdens to assessed  
24 PRD 13A property owners.

25 63. County has not made the required clear and convincing showing that omitted or  
26 exempted public agency or government parcels and uses receive no special benefit from PRD 13A road  
27 availability, access, maintenance, drainage, culverts, or related improvements.

1           64. County's current and ongoing assessment methodology also omits or underassesses  
2 newly benefited or intensified parcels and uses, including parcels and uses created, approved, changed,  
3 intensified, or benefited after prior assessment proceedings or after County's underlying benefit  
4 allocation methodology was developed.

5           65. County's omission, exemption, or underassessment of specially benefited public agency  
6 or government parcels, newly benefited parcels, and intensified uses causes disproportionate allocation  
7 and cost shifting to currently assessed PRD 13A property owners.

8           66. An actual controversy exists concerning whether County's current and ongoing PRD 13A  
9 assessment methodology complies with Article XIII D and Proposition 218, whether County may omit  
10 or exempt specially benefited public agency or government parcels without clear and convincing  
11 evidence of no special benefit, and whether County may continue to shift PRD 13A costs to assessed  
12 property owners because of omitted, exempted, or underassessed parcels and uses.

13           67. The declaratory relief requested herein is proper to delineate and clarify the parties' rights  
14 and obligations, and to resolve, quiet, or stabilize an uncertain or disputed jural relation concerning  
15 County's current PRD 13A assessment methodology and Article XIII D obligations.

16           68. CSPRD has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law and will suffer irreparable harm  
17 in the absence of declaratory and injunctive relief because County will continue to administer, levy,  
18 collect, or use PRD 13A assessments or parcel charges under an unlawful and disproportionate  
19 methodology.

20           69. The current dispute is also ripe for immediate injunctive relief because County currently  
21 threatens immediate dissolution of PRD 13A, as result of County's own improprieties and malfeasance  
22 as alleged herein, to escape and punish PRD 13A property owners and taxpayers from County's  
23 mismanagement and lack of calculating, budgeting, and pursuing adequate assessments.

24           70. CSPRD requests a declaration that County's current and ongoing PRD 13A assessment  
25 methodology violates Article XIII D and Proposition 218 to the extent it omits, exempts, or  
26 underassesses specially benefited public agency or government parcels, newly benefited parcels, or  
27 intensified uses, or shifts costs disproportionately to assessed PRD 13A property owners.



1 requests and inactivity of any committee as a basis to defer, delay, dilute, or avoid County's own PRD  
2 13A duties.

3 79. The declaratory relief requested herein is proper to delineate and clarify the parties' rights  
4 and obligations and to resolve, quiet, or stabilize an uncertain or disputed jural relation concerning  
5 County's nondelegable responsibility for PRD 13A.

6 80. Without declaratory and injunctive relief, County will continue to abdicate or improperly  
7 delegate PRD 13A duties to informal committees, property owners, or nonexistent governing bodies,  
8 thereby causing continuing harm to CSPRD, its members, PRD 13A, and the restricted PRD 13A fund.

9 81. CSPRD has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law other than the relief sought  
10 herein.

11 82. CSPRD requests a declaration that County is the public entity charged with PRD 13A  
12 administration, budgeting, maintenance planning, assessment administration, and fund accounting; that  
13 any PRD 13A road committee or volunteer group is advisory only; and that County may not abdicate or  
14 delegate its PRD 13A duties to informal committees or property owners.

15 83. CSPRD further requests preliminary and permanent injunctive relief ordering County to  
16 administer PRD 13A through lawful County action and to cease any practice of deflecting, delaying, or  
17 abdicating PRD 13A duties based on the absence, inactivity, disagreement, or informal status of any  
18 committee, volunteer group, or property owner group.

19 **VII.**

20 **FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION FOR TAXPAYER WASTE AND ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE**

21 **(Code Civ. Proc., § 526a; Sts. & Hwy. Code, § 1193)**

22 84. CSPRD realleges and incorporates by reference all paragraphs above and below as if set  
23 forth fully herein.

24 85. CSPRD brings this cause of action as a taxpayer waste and illegal expenditure action  
25 under Code of Civil Procedure section 526a to restrain and remedy past, current, and future illegal  
26 expenditure, waste, diversion, and injury to restricted PRD 13A funds.

1           86.     CSPRD has members who are residents, property owners, assessed property owners, and  
2 taxpayer within the County and PRD 13A, and who have paid or are liable to pay taxes, assessments, or  
3 charges used or administered by County.

4           87.     Streets and Highways Code section 1193 restricts PRD 13A funds and requires that  
5 money in the division fund remain in that fund and be expended solely in maintaining the highways of  
6 that division.

7           88.     CSPRD is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that County has engaged in  
8 taxpayer waste and illegal expenditure by charging or allocating unauthorized, excessive, ineffective,  
9 duplicative, unreasonable, non-PRD, or inadequately supported administrative and overhead charges to  
10 PRD 13A.

11          89.     CSPRD is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that County has engaged in  
12 taxpayer waste and illegal expenditure by using PRD 13A funds for third party road damage without  
13 reimbursement, recovery, restoration, contribution, adequate accounting, or a lawful determination  
14 protecting the restricted PRD 13A fund.

15          90.     CSPRD is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that County has engaged in  
16 taxpayer waste and illegal expenditure by diverting or using PRD 13A funds for non PRD 13A general  
17 County services and costs not for PRD 13A road maintenance.

18          91.     CSPRD is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that County has engaged in  
19 taxpayer waste and illegal expenditure by injuring the PRD 13A fund through improper charges,  
20 unreimbursed road damages caused by third parties, diversion, inadequate accounting, failure to restore,  
21 and failure to protect PRD 13A funds from unauthorized or wasteful expenditure.

22          92.     CSPRD has no plain, speedy, or adequate remedy at law other than the relief sought  
23 herein because the continued illegal expenditure, waste, diversion, and injury to PRD 13A funds will  
24 continue unless restrained and remedied.

25          93.     The current dispute is also ripe for immediate injunctive relief because County currently  
26 threatens immediate dissolution of PRD 13A, as result of County's own improprieties and malfeasance  
27

1 as alleged herein, to escape and punish PRD 13A property owners and taxpayers from County's  
2 mismanagement and lack of calculating, budgeting, and pursuing adequate assessments.

3 94. C SPRD requests preliminary and permanent injunctive relief prohibiting County from  
4 authorizing, approving, or making expenditures from PRD 13A funds except for lawful PRD 13A  
5 purposes, and prohibiting County from charging PRD 13A for general County expenses, unsupported  
6 administrative or overhead charges, or unreimbursed road damages caused by third parties.

7 95. C SPRD further requests an accounting, restoration, reimbursement, and related equitable  
8 relief requiring County to identify all unauthorized, excessive, ineffective, unreimbursed, diverted, or  
9 unlawful PRD 13A expenditures and to restore or reimburse the PRD 13A fund in an amount to be  
10 proven at trial in this matter.

11 **VIII.**

12 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

13 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff and Petitioner Citizens for Sustainable PRDs and Roads prays for  
14 judgment against Defendant and Respondent County of San Diego as follows:

15 1. For one or more writs of mandate compelling County to comply with PRD Law and  
16 County's mandatory duties to administer PRD 13A, maintain restricted PRD 13A funds, and use PRD  
17 13A funds only for authorized PRD 13A purposes;

18 2. For one or more writs of mandate compelling County to perform a proper accounting of  
19 PRD 13A funds, including revenues, assessments, parcel charges, administrative charges, maintenance  
20 expenditures, reserves, reimbursements, transfers, and amounts requiring restoration or reimbursement;

21 3. For one or more writs of mandate compelling County to perform current and prospective  
22 maintenance planning, budgeting, reserve administration, and assessment administration for PRD 13A in  
23 compliance with the law;

24 4. For a declaration of law that County's current and ongoing PRD 13A assessment  
25 methodology violates Article XIII D and Proposition 218 to the extent it omits, exempts, or  
26 underassesses specially benefited public agency or government parcels, newly benefited parcels, or  
27 intensified uses, or shifts costs disproportionately to assessed PRD 13A property owners;

1           5.     For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief ordering County to cease applying an  
2 unlawful or disproportionate PRD 13A assessment methodology and to correct current and prospective  
3 assessment administration so that all specially benefited parcels and uses are identified and  
4 proportionally assessed in compliance with Article XIII D, unless County makes the required legal  
5 showing for any exemption;

6           6.     For a declaration of law that County is the public entity charged with PRD 13A  
7 administration, budgeting, maintenance planning, assessment administration, and fund accounting;

8           7.     For a declaration of law that County is required to fulfill its duties to PRD 13A and those  
9 duties are not the duties of any PRD 13A property owner, taxpayer, road committee, or any other  
10 advisory body;

11          8.     For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief ordering County to administer PRD 13A  
12 and to cease any practice of deflecting, delaying, abdicating, denying, rejecting, or ignoring PRD 13A  
13 duties based on the absence, inactivity, disagreement, or informal status of any committee, volunteer  
14 group, or property owner group;

15          9.     For preliminary and permanent injunctive relief prohibiting County from authorizing,  
16 approving, or making expenditures from PRD 13A funds except for lawful PRD 13A purposes, and  
17 prohibiting County from charging PRD 13A for general County expenses, unsupported administrative or  
18 overhead charges, or unreimbursed road damages caused by third parties, including while County  
19 denied, rejected, and ignored requests needed and/or emergency repairs;

20          10.    For an accounting of PRD 13A funds, including revenues, assessments, parcel charges,  
21 ad valorem allocations, administrative charges, overhead charges, staff costs, consultant costs,  
22 maintenance expenditures, repair expenditures, reserve balances, transfers, reimbursements, road  
23 damages caused by third parties, and all amounts requiring restoration or reimbursement;

24          11.    For restoration and reimbursement to the PRD 13A fund in an amount according to proof  
25 for unauthorized, excessive, ineffective, unreimbursed, diverted, or unlawful PRD 13A expenditures;

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12. For an order requiring County to take reasonable cost recovery, reimbursement, or restoration measures concerning road damages caused by third parties paid with PRD 13A funds, including damage caused by public agency or third party use of PRD 13A roads;

13. For other equitable relief necessary to prevent assessed PRD 13A property owners from paying amounts exceeding the reasonable cost of their proportional special benefit;

14. For a determination of prevailing party status and an award of reasonable attorney's fees and litigation expenses pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 1021.5 and/or any other applicable law;

15. For costs of suit; and

16. For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: June 17, 2026

CRAIG A. SHERMAN,  
A PROFESSIONAL LAW CORP.



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CRAIG A. SHERMAN  
Attorney for Plaintiff and Petitioner  
CITIZENS FOR SUSTAINABLE PRDS AND ROADS

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**XI**

**VERIFICATION**

I, Steve Shrewsbury, as the authorized representative of Plaintiff and Petitioner Citizens For Sustainable PRDs and Roads, a not-for-profit corporation, hereby verify this Verified Petition for Writ of Mandate and Complaint pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure section 446. The facts herein alleged are true of my own knowledge, except as to matters that are based on information and belief, and as to those matters, I believe them to be true. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that this verification was executed on the date stated below in San Diego County, California.

Dated: June 17, 2025

By: 

\_\_\_\_\_  
STEVE SHREWSBURY  
Authorized Representative  
CITIZENS FOR SUSTAINABLE PRDS AND ROADS

**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Page</b>
Use of Permanent Road Division Zones for Maintenance of Local Roads	J-16	1 of 5

Purpose

To establish criteria under which the County will consider the use of Permanent Road Division Zones for maintenance of local roads in existing developments.

Background

From time to time, local neighborhoods in existing developments where there are no means for pooling resources to maintain the local roads may request the County’s assistance in formation of a Permanent Road Division Zone to provide road maintenance.

On February 17, 1998 (20), the Board of Supervisors approved the use of Permanent Road Divisions as a mechanism for landowners to provide for the maintenance of their local roads. On February 15, 2000 (44), the Board of Supervisors established a Permanent Road Division and established Permanent Road Division Zones as the preferred type of district to use for local road maintenance on privately-maintained roads. Formation requirements are found in state law, under Streets and Highways Code Section 1160-1197. On May 4, 2016 (7), the Board of Supervisors added an option to add a special tax to finance the improvement and maintenance of private roads.

Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms employed in this policy shall have the meanings specified below:

“Assessment” is a charge levied on a property to pay for improvement or services that benefits the property. An assessment may be imposed if 50 percent or more of the weighted ballots of the property owners support the assessment. An assessment shall not be imposed if there is a majority protest.

“County Maintained Road” means a public road that has been made a part of the County’s system of maintained roads in accordance with Streets and Highways Code Section 941.

“Permanent Road Division” or PRD is a district formed in accordance with Streets and Highways Code Section 1160-1197 to provide for road improvements and/or maintenance in a geographically defined area. PRDs may be further divided into zones.

“Permanent Road Division Zone” or “PRD Zone” is an area within the countywide permanent road division that is established for specific road improvements and/or maintenance.

**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Page</b>
Use of Permanent Road Division Zones for Maintenance of Local Roads	J-16	2 of 5

“Private Road” means a private road that has been made available for public use in accordance with the Streets and Highways Code Section 1160.

“Special Tax” is a charge on an individual property that is imposed for a specific purpose, such as in this case, for private road maintenance. A special tax must be approved by two-thirds of the registered voters.

Policy

It is the policy of the Board of Supervisors that a Permanent Road Division Zone (PRD Zone) can be formed by landowners for maintenance and/or improvements on local roads in existing developments. Requests to form a PRD Zone are initiated by request of benefiting landowners. Services are provided by the Department of Public Works and are financed solely by funds collected through the PRD Zone.

Formation of a PRD Zone is based on approval of the Board of Supervisors and will only be considered if the following conditions are met:

1. Roads proposed for a PRD Zone must be accessible via a county-maintained road, with no stretch of private road that does not have a public easement as a bridge between the county-maintained road and the proposed PRD Zone.
2. Roads proposed for a PRD Zone must be open to the public, with no gates or other impediments to use by the public or County.
3. PRD Zone formation is consistent with Streets and Highways Code Sections 1160-1197.

In addition to the conditions above, landowners requesting the formation of a PRD Zone will adhere to the following procedures:

1. PRD Zones must include a committee and designated chairperson. Committee meetings must be open to all affected landowners.
2. Upon a request for PRD Zone formation, County staff will conduct a site visit to estimate the amount of funding needed for the roadway maintenance and/or improvements.
3. Landowners must provide the County with a community-initiated expression of interest requesting formation of a PRD Zone. The expression of interest must be signed by 60% or more of the landowners to be assessed. The expression of interest will describe the roadway facilities to be improved and/or maintained and an estimated cost proposal.

**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Page</b>
Use of Permanent Road Division Zones for Maintenance of Local Roads	J-16	3 of 5

4. Once a signed expression of interest with 60% or more of landowners is received and deemed complete, County staff will prepare an analysis of what type of levy (special tax, assessment or both) is available to the landowners.
  - a. In cases where the general public uses the private road and it is determined that there is a general benefit, only a special tax can be used to form a PRD Zone.
5. Landowners will sign a petition indicating whether they prefer a special tax or assessment:
  - a. If Special Tax – A Special Tax Report is developed and petition to consent to special tax signed by at least two-thirds of the landowners is needed to go to the Board and request a special tax election.
  - b. If Assessment – An Engineer’s Report is developed and a petition to consent to assessment signed by 60% of the landowners is needed to go to the Board and request assessment ballot proceedings.
  - c. Costs for Engineer’s and Special Tax reports are a part of the formation costs.
6. Once a petition with the sufficient threshold of landowner signatures is received, County staff will bring a Resolution of Intention to the Board and request approval to conduct assessment ballot proceedings or special tax election.
  - a. Assessment Ballot Proceeding – The Board will proceed with the formation of the PRD Zone unless ballots received at the public hearing and not withdrawn represent a majority protest. A majority protest exists if weighted ballots submitted in opposition to the assessment exceed ballots in favor of the assessment. In tabulating, the ballots shall be weighted according to the proportional financial obligation of the affected properties. In no case may a majority protest be overruled by the Board of Supervisors. Tabulations shall be made and ballot results certified by an objective third party, usually a consultant firm representing the County.
  - b. If Special Tax Election – The Board will proceed with the formation of the PRD Zone if two-thirds of the qualified electorate in the service area vote to approve the special tax. The special tax election will be held under applicable sections of the state election law.

**COSTS**

All costs associated with formation, administration and maintenance of a PRD Zone, including incidental expenses, engineering and special tax reports, shall be borne by the landowners of benefiting properties; if the formation is not approved, costs will be paid for by the General Fund.

**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Page</b>
Use of Permanent Road Division Zones for Maintenance of Local Roads	J-16	4 of 5

**LOANS**

The Board established the Permanent Road Division Internal Service Fund in 1999. The fund allows property owners to borrow money to pay for their road work program rather than waiting until they have accumulated sufficient funds. In addition to this loan program, Permanent Road Division landowners can borrow money from a lending institution pursuant to California Streets and Highway Code Section 1179.6.

There is a \$500,000 limit for the Permanent Road Division fund. To meet demand, the following guidelines for loan obligation from the Internal Service Fund have been established: limit of \$100,000 loan obligation for total project cost under \$500,000; limit of \$200,000 loan obligation for total project costs above \$500,000; and loan term from Internal Service Fund and lending institutions not to exceed five years.

**DISSOLUTIONS**

The County’s Permanent Road Division includes zones that were originally formed as County Service Areas, some in the 1960’s and 1970’s, before state law required property owners to approve ballots for assessments. Some of these have very limited funding available to fund on-going operation and maintenance. From time to time, an existing PRD Zone may become insolvent or underfunded. This is normally because assessments are at the limit established by previous ballot, and ballot measures to increase assessments have failed. In these cases, staff will notify property owners of the potential dissolution and then bring a proposal for dissolution to the Board.

A PRD Zone can be dissolved at the request of the affected landowners. In these cases, a petition signed by at least a majority of the landowners within the PRD Zone or the signatures of owners of more than 50 percent of the assessed valuation is required to initiate dissolution.

Once it is determined that dissolution is to occur, County staff will proceed with the dissolution process:

1. Dissolution can only occur after any outstanding debt of the PRD Zone is repaid.
2. County staff will review the financial status of the PRD Zone to determine if there are funds available to complete any final road maintenance and/or improvements.
3. A letter will be sent to the landowners notifying them of the intention to dissolve the PRD Zone and date of the Board of Supervisors meeting to consider the dissolution. There will be a second meeting where the Board will be asked to adopt a resolution to dissolve and repeal the related ordinance.
4. After dissolution is complete, County staff will determine the amount, if any, of refunds due to landowners.

**COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS POLICY**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Page</b>
Use of Permanent Road Division Zones for Maintenance of Local Roads	J-16	5 of 5

**EXCEPTIONS**

The Board of Supervisors recognizes that it is not possible to anticipate all situations that may arise and that from time to time the Board may make exception when the application of the policy would result in unusual and unreasonable hardship.

**PROCEDURE**

The Director of Public Works will administer all proceedings for the implementation of this policy.

Sunset Date

This policy will be reviewed for continuance by 12-31-23.

Board Action

- 05-12-70 (73)
- 06-16-70 (73)
- 12-04-84 (17)
- 03-22-88 (37)
- 04-04-95 (28)
- 08-11-98 (32) deleted
- 11-17-99 (11)
- 06-23-04 (12)
- 02-24-10 (2)
- 05-04-16 (7)
- 12-14-16 (16)

CAO Reference

1. Department of Public Works



## County of San Diego Permanent Road Division Zone Dissolution Steps

The County of San Diego's Permanent Road Division (PRD) Program provides private road maintenance services for approximately 100 miles of roads. Road maintenance is funded primarily by property owner paid assessments or special taxes and is conducted by the County. The County uses inspections and Pavement Condition Index (PCI) evaluation to determine road conditions. Roads with a PCI above 50 are considered in good or very good condition. Information about the condition of specific road segments is contained [here](#).

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*Learn more about how the County uses Pavement Condition Index Levels to evaluate PRD Zone roads. [Video](#) or [Presentation](#)*

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Most PRD Zones were formed before 1980. Due to inflation, the maximum rate approved by property owners for the PRD Zone may no longer provide adequate funding needed for current road construction costs. If a PRD Zone does not have enough revenue to fund needed repairs and maintenance work to keep the average PRD Zone road in good condition (above PCI 50), staff will work with property owners to determine property owner support for how to improve road conditions, either through a rate increase, community solution, or dissolution of the PRD Zone. If property owners do not support any of the options to improve and maintain the road condition at, or above, PCI 50, the County may recommend the dissolution of the PRD Zone.

Alternately, property owners may determine that a PRD Zone is no longer a good option for maintaining their private roads. Property owners can also request that a PRD Zone be dissolved with support a simple majority (50+%) of the total property owners, or property owners representing a simple majority (50+%) of the total annual assessment for the PRD Zone (calculated by Equivalent Benefit Units (EBU)) within the boundaries of the existing PRD Zone. If property owners would like further information on the annual assessment(s) paid per parcel and/or landowner contact information, please contact our general email at [SPDIST.LUEG@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:SPDIST.LUEG@sdcounty.ca.gov) or general phone number 858-694-2691. Once the County receives a petition for dissolution, staff will bring the request for dissolution to the Board of Supervisors.

If the Board approves a dissolution, the County will no longer request any funding for maintaining the private roads within the PRD Zone, the County will no longer have any road maintenance responsibilities, and any future road improvement and/or maintenance would become the sole responsibility of the private property owners.

### **PRD Zone General Information**

- The dissolution process can be initiated through a County staff prepared ballot, or by petition submitted by the current property owners.
- If a dissolution is approved, the County will no longer collect funds from property owners for road maintenance and all road maintenance becomes the responsibility of the property owners.
- The dissolution process can take up to 18 months.
- Dissolution costs are estimated to be \$8,000 to \$10,000 and are funded from existing PRD Zone funds/revenues.
- Dissolution can only occur after any outstanding PRD Zone debt, such as formation costs or a loan, is repaid.
- Any funds remaining in the PRD Zone's fund at the time of a dissolution can be spent on a final road maintenance project, or any funds remaining after a dissolution will be refunded to the property owner that paid them.



## County of San Diego Permanent Road Division Zone Dissolution Steps

### Property Owner Initiated Dissolution Steps

**Step 1:** Property owners submit petition showing that a simple majority of all property owners are in support of dissolution (this can also be done through balloting).

Petition The property owner(s) circulates a petition to document that a simple majority of property owners support the dissolution. When enough signatures have been gathered in support of the dissolution, the petition is submitted to the County.

Ballot The option for dissolution may be included on a County ballot containing different options to improve road conditions or on a ballot conducted only for the purpose of determining property owner support for dissolution. Ballots will be mailed to all property owners and must be returned by the designated deadline.

**Step 2:** Once support for the dissolution by a simple majority of all property owners has been documented by petition or ballot, County staff will proceed with dissolution process beginning with a review of the financial status of the PRD zone to determine if there are any funds available to complete any final road maintenance and/or improvements or if property owners prefer that any funds remaining after a dissolution be refunded to the property owner that paid them.

**Step 3:** A letter will be sent to the property owners notifying them of the intention to dissolve the PRD zone and the date of the Board of Supervisors' hearing to consider the dissolution. (There will be a second hearing where the Board will be asked to adopt a resolution to dissolve and repeal the related ordinance.)

**Step 4:** County staff will bring the request for dissolution to the Board. Depending on the timing of the request for dissolution, staff may remove the property owner assessment or special tax from the upcoming annual property tax bill ahead of the request for dissolution being heard by the Board. There will be two Board hearings for the dissolution and property owners in support or opposition of the dissolution are able to speak at either or both hearings. The Board must vote to approve the request for dissolution for a dissolution to be final.

**Step 5:** After the Board approves the dissolution, County staff will determine the amount of any refunds due to property owners; the County will no longer collect funds from property owners for road maintenance, and road maintenance becomes the sole responsibility of the property owners.



County of San Diego Permanent Road Division Zone Website  
[PRD Zone Information \(sandiegocounty.gov\)](http://sandiegocounty.gov)

Tonight's Meeting  
will begin shortly.

# Permanent Road Division Program

5,700 Parcels &  
16,500 Residents  
Served by PRD Program

Overall Pavement  
Condition is "Good"  
PCI: 61

100 Miles of Road in  
68 PRD Zones

59% PRD Zones  
formed before 1980

Annual Revenues of \$1.8M  
FY 2022-23 Budget \$9.5M

<https://tinyurl.com/COSD-PRDZones>

# PRD Outreach: PRD Zones 6, 8 & 1003

## Permanent Road Division Program Department of Public Works

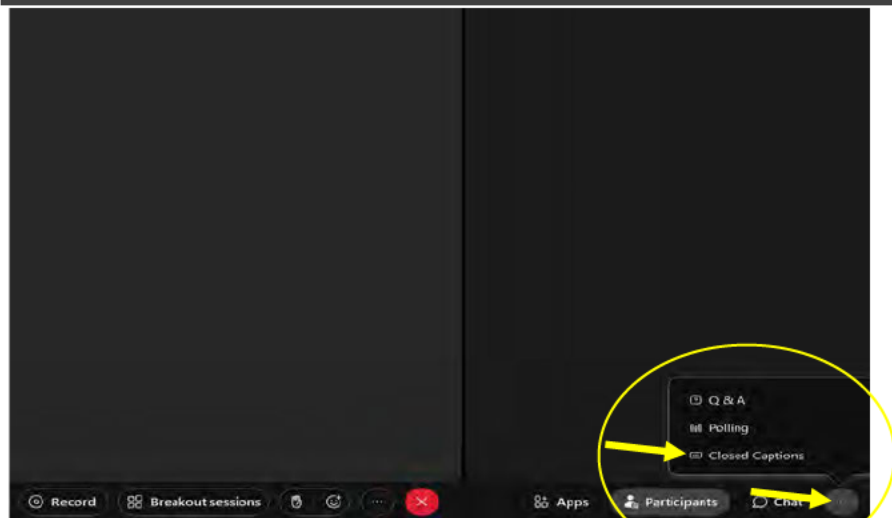
Jen Winfrey, Unit Manager  
[Jen.Winfrey@SDCounty.ca.gov](mailto:Jen.Winfrey@SDCounty.ca.gov)  
858-495-5470



Neil Searing, Program Coordinator  
[Neil.Searing@SDCounty.ca.gov](mailto:Neil.Searing@SDCounty.ca.gov)  
858-694-2691

<https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/dpw/specialdistricts/prd/>

# Using WebEx for this Meeting



Closed Captions are available. Turn on the Closed Captions by clicking on the ... symbol in the bottom right corner. From there select Closed Captions.

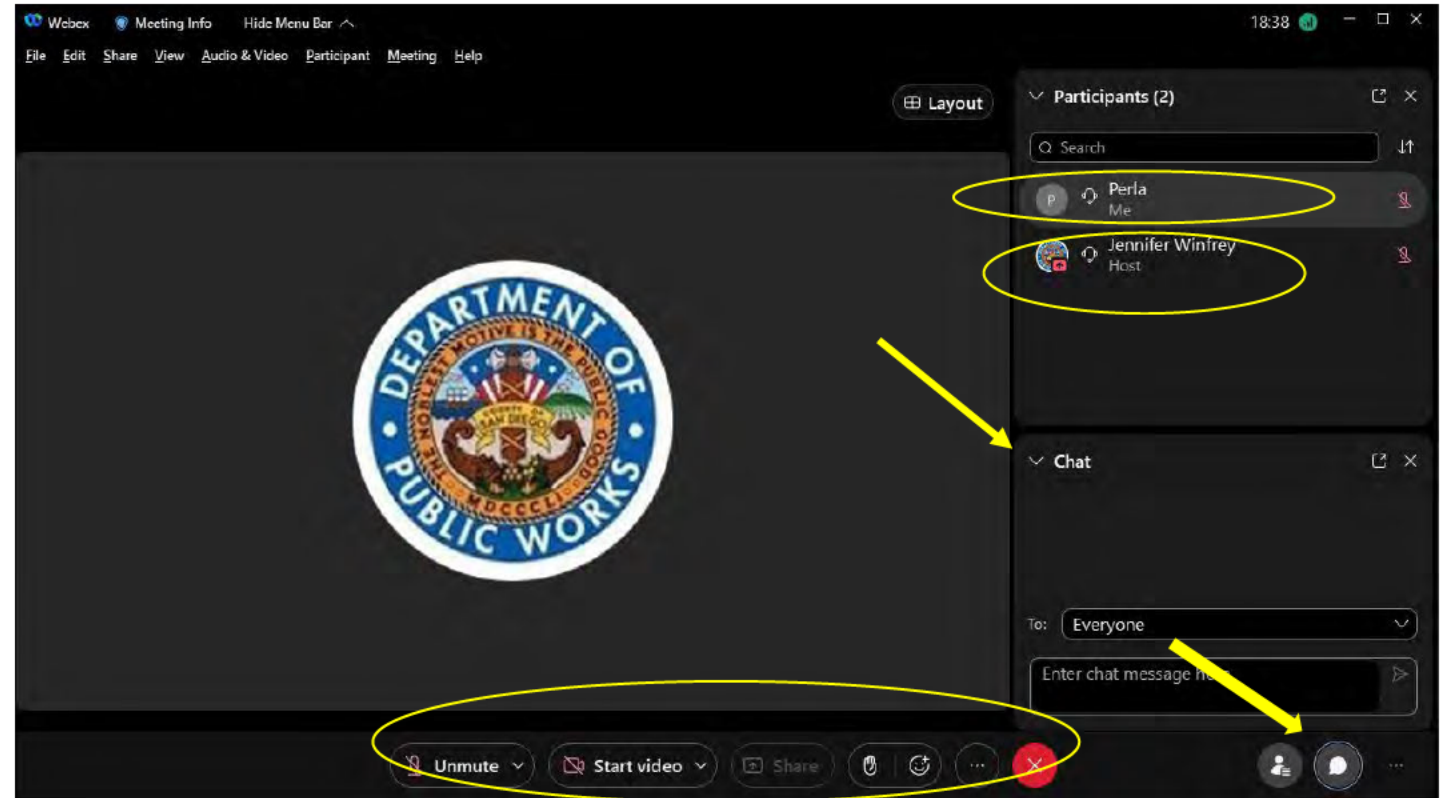
Customize your view, to maximize the presentation, go “full screen”, or use other meeting functions.

You can exit “full screen” by hitting escape.



# Using WebEx for this Meeting

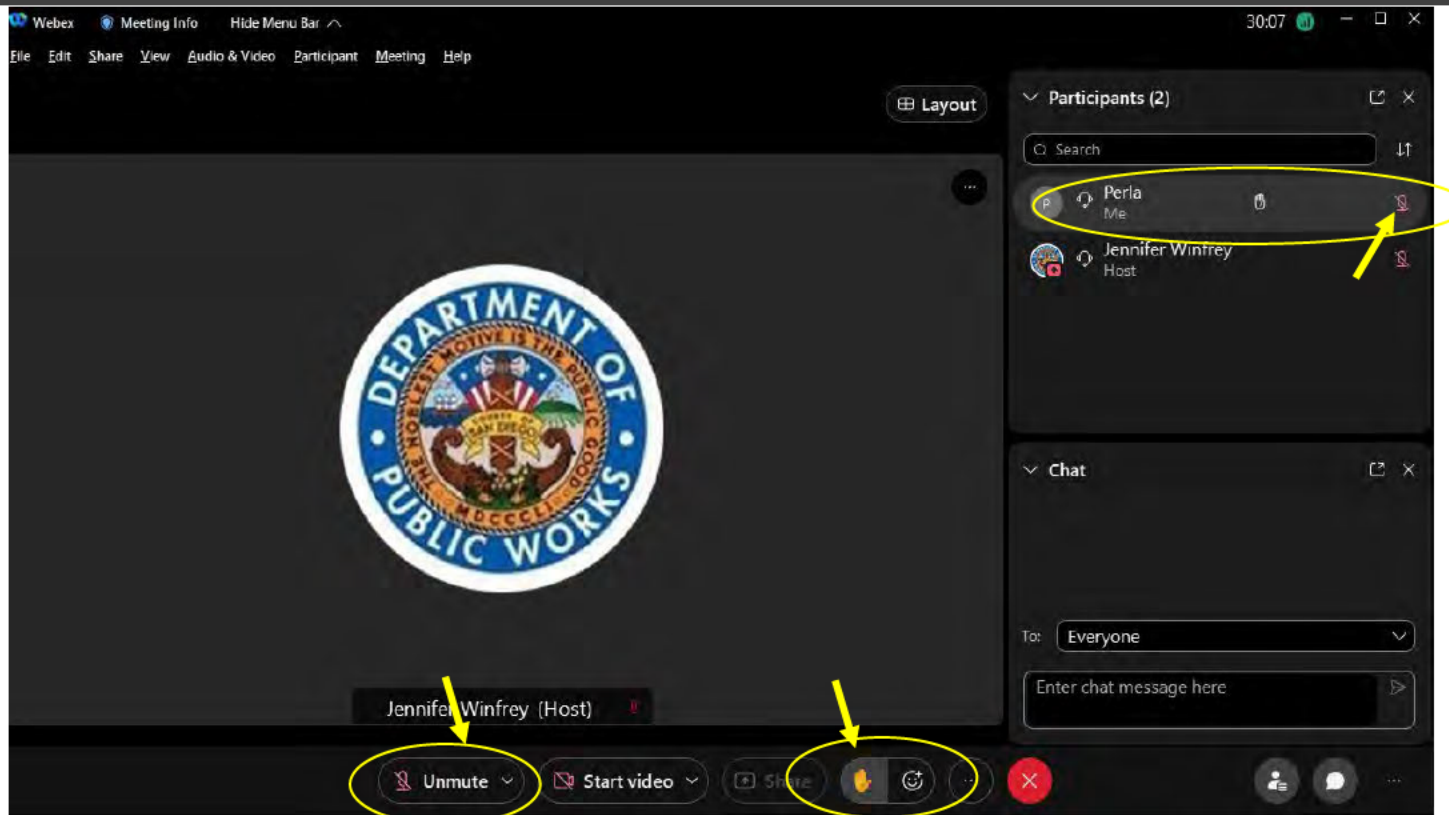
If joining by internet, you can view attendees, type questions in the chat, send reactions, and provide verbal feedback in Q&A and feedback sections.



# Using WebEx for this Meeting

When staff call on attendees for their turn to speak, we will enable you to “unmute” yourself.

For phone in callers, enter \*3 to raise your hand to ask a question. You will hear a prompt to enter \*6 to “unmute” yourself.



# Housekeeping



Spanish  
Presentation  
Available



Civil  
Discourse



Participants  
Are  
Muted  
Initially



Chat  
Available



Raise  
Hand to  
Speak



Q&A  
Sections in  
the  
Meeting

# Objectives

- **To ensure property owners have the knowledge and opportunity to provide input and make decisions on their future Road Maintenance & Funding Options.**
- Basic understanding about the PRD Program
- Basic understanding of rate increase & reassessment processes
- Present initial options including rate increases
- Receive feedback on maintenance and funding options

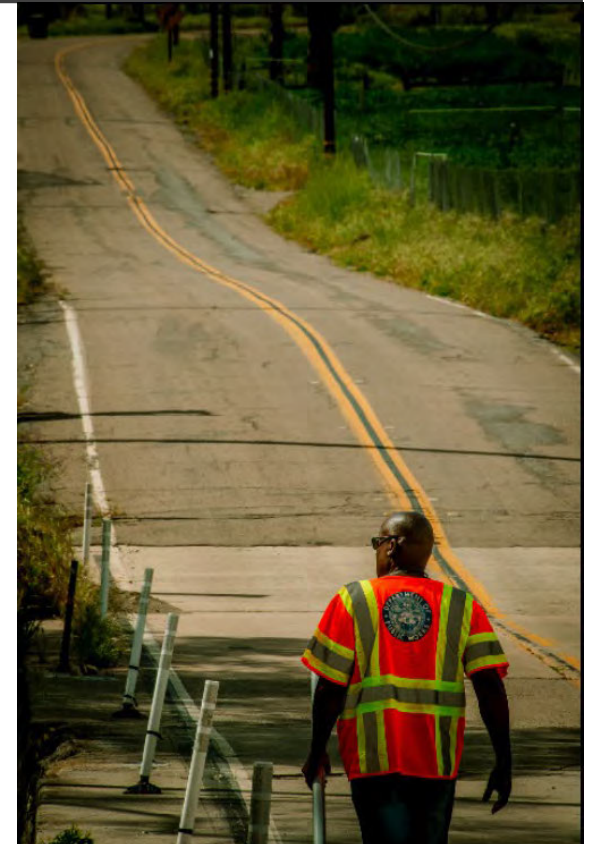
# Agenda



- What is a PRD Zone?
  - Q & A and Feedback
- PRD Maintenance & Funding Options
  - PRD Zones 6, 8, 1003
  - Q & A and Feedback
- Rate Increase Process & Requirements
  - Q & A and Feedback
- Next Steps

# Permanent Road Division (PRD) Zones

- PRD Zones are special districts formed at the request of property owners or as a condition of development
- Provide private road maintenance services
- Funded by property owner paid assessments or special taxes
- Some PRD Zones, formed before 1978, receive a portion of the countywide property tax revenue
- PRD Zone revenues are kept in individual funds



# Permanent Road Division Program

- Governed by California Streets and Highways Code
- County Policy J-16 – County specific guidance for PRDs
- Rates approved by voters during formation
- PRD Ordinance includes authorized services, maximum rate, and rate methodology
- Board can increase rates within voter approved maximum rate



# PRD Maintenance

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- Road Replacement
- Surface Seals
- Crack Filling and Sealing
- Drainage Culvert repair/replacement
- Roadside berms
- Striping & Legends
- Road Sign Replacements
- Optional additional services:
  - Street Sweeping
  - Roadside Vegetation Trimming



# Why be in a PRD Zone?

## Advantages

- Each Property Pays Fair Share of Maintenance Costs
- Collected Annually on Tax Roll
- Does Not Rely on Volunteers to Collect Funds or Manage Road Work
- Road Work Oversight by Experienced County Staff
- Road Work is Under Warranty for One Year
- Qualify for Emergency Repair Cost Reimbursements
- Loans Available for Emergency Repairs

## Disadvantages

- Formation Costs
- Administration Costs
- Maintenance Costs (Prevailing Wage, Public Procurement Requirements)

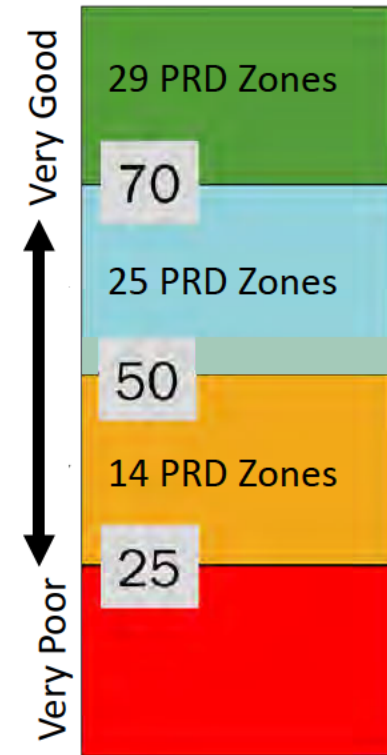
# Evaluating PRD Roads: Inspections & Pavement Condition Index

## PRD Road are evaluated by

- Periodic Staff Inspections
- Pavement Condition Index (PCI)

## What is PCI?

- Measures road smoothness & pavement surface distress
- Scores range between 0 to 100
- County PCI Goal of 70 for County-maintained roads



1 PRD Zone has DG roads

Attch. 5, p. 13

# Pavement Condition Index Level (PCI)

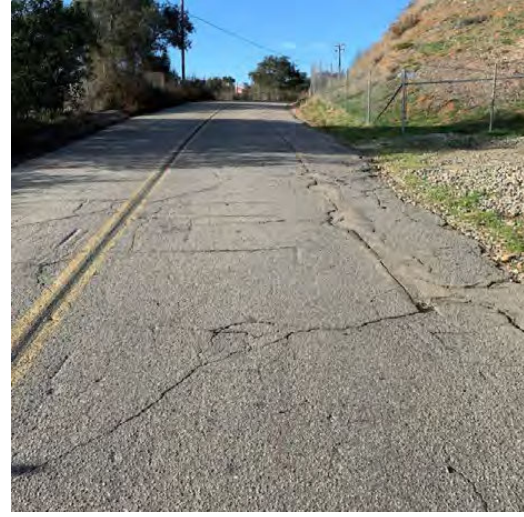
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**Very Good**



**Good**



**Poor**



**Very Poor**

# Q&A and Feedback



- If you have a question about a specific parcel, or where to find your PRD Zone's ordinance, map, or financial information, please email Neil Searing at [Neil.Searing@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:Neil.Searing@sdcounty.ca.gov)
- We'll take questions for 15 minutes
- At the end of the Q&A, we'll provide 5 minutes for people to type questions or feedback into Chat

# **PRD Zone Maintenance & Funding Options**

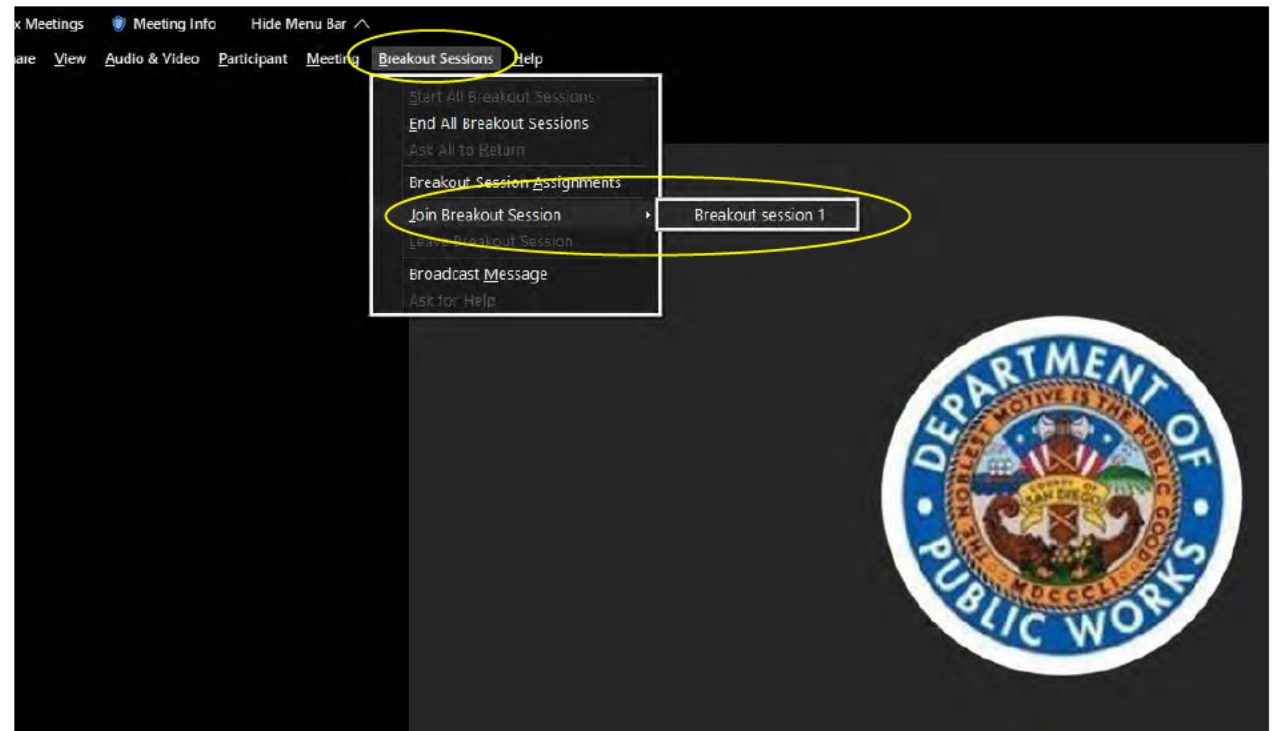
**Move to Break out Rooms**

**Breakout Sessions -->Join Breakout Sessions --> Session 1**



# Maintenance & Funding Options

- In Break-out Rooms
  - Rate Increase Options
  - PRD 6 in main room
  - PRDs 8 & 1003 in Breakout Session 1
- Return to main meeting
  - Community Solution
  - Dissolution

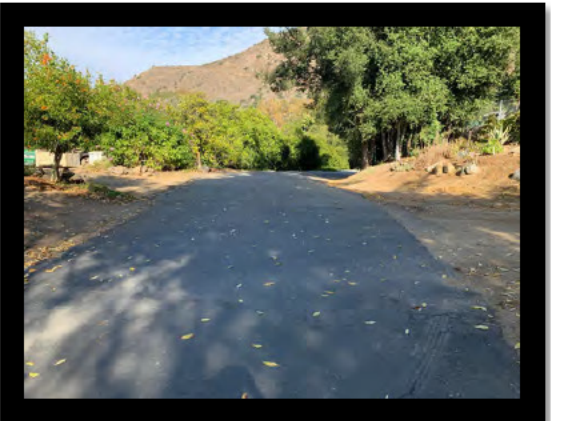
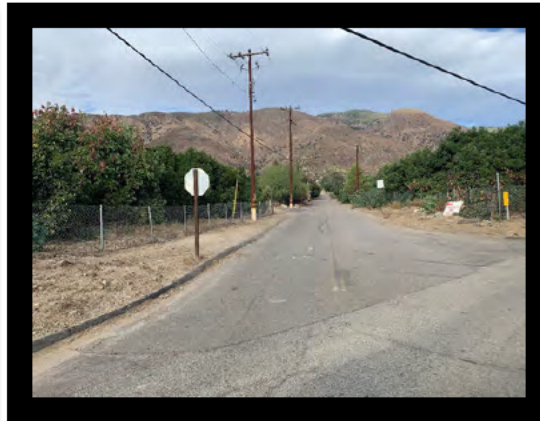




# PRD Zone 6: Current Conditions

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- Overall PRD Zone roads: Fair Condition
- Pavement Condition Level (PCI): 52.3
  - Find PCI levels for each road segment at: <https://tinyurl.com/PRD-PCI-2021>



# PRD 6 Maintenance & Funding Option 1

## Staff's Recommendation for Very Good Roads (>70 PCI):

- \$1,207,168 within 10 years (with reassessment rate increase in Yr 3)
- Roads: Reconstruct and resurface 2.9 miles of Adams and Citricado
- Culverts: Replace 3 drainage culverts

Current Max Rate is Insufficient to Fund Work Needed to Maintain Average PCI Above 50

## New Higher Rate Needed:

- Requires Property Owner Approval (Reassessment)
  - \**Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$1,200/year
  - \$400 Rate x 3 Benefit Units (Average Parcel)



\*Reassess PRD with a higher rate structure in year 3, process takes 18-24 months.

# PRD 6 Maintenance & Funding Option 2

## Phased Increase over 3 years for Very Good Roads (>70 PCI):

- \$1,207,168 within 8 years
- Roads: Reconstruct and resurface 2.9 miles of Adams and Citricado
- Culverts: Replace 3 drainage culverts

### Rate Increase Needed:

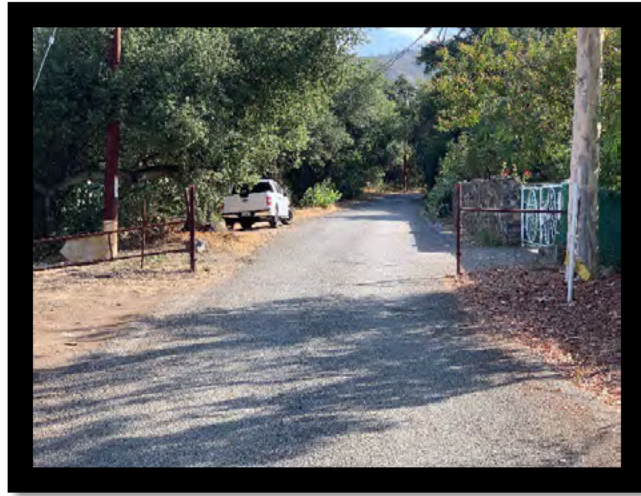
- ➔ Yr 1 *Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$120/year (Rate = \$40)
- ➔ Yr 2 *Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$120/year (Rate = \$40)
- ➔ \*Yr 3 Higher Rate Approved by Property Owners (Reassessment)  
*Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$1,545/year (Rate = \$515)

\*Requires Proposition 218 Vote, Reassessment Process Takes 18-24 Months



# PRD Zone 8: Current Conditions

- Overall PRD Zone roads: Poor Condition
- Pavement Condition Level (PCI): 41.0
  - Find PCI levels for each road segment at: <https://tinyurl.com/PRD-PCI-2021>



# PRD 8 Maintenance & Funding Option 1

## Staff's Recommendation for Good Roads (>55 PCI):

- \$649,489 within 14 years (with reassessment rate increase in Yr 3)
  - Work Phased in Yr 8 and Yr 14
- Roads: Reconstruct and resurface 2.4 miles of Magee Road
- Culverts: Replace 3 drainage culverts

Current Max Rate is Insufficient to Fund Work Needed to Maintain Average PCI Above 50

New Higher Rate Needed:

- Requires Property Owner Approval (Reassessment)
- \**Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$1,275/year
  - \$850 Rate x 1.5 Benefit Units (Average Parcel)



\*Reassess PRD with a higher rate structure in year 3, process takes 18-24 months.

# PRD 8 Maintenance & Funding Option 2

## Phased Increase over 3 years for **Good Roads** (>55 PCI):

- \$649,489 within 13 years: In Yr 7 & Yr 13
- Roads: Reconstruct and resurface 2.4 miles of Magee Road
- Culverts: Replace 3 drainage culverts

### Rate Increase Needed:

- ➔ Yr 1 *Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$600/year (Rate = \$400)
- ➔ Yr 2 *Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$600/year (Rate = \$400)
- ➔ \*Yr 3 Higher Rate Approved by Property Owners (Reassessment)  
*Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$1,425/year (Rate = \$950)

\*Requires Proposition 218 Vote, Reassessment Process Takes 18-24 Months.

# PRD 8 Maintenance & Funding Options 3

Maintain PRD in **Very Good Condition** (>70 PCI):

- \$1,126,170
- Reconstruct and resurface all 3.15 miles of Magee Road
  - Would fund work in 3 phases: Yr 7, Yr 12, and Yr 17
- Replace 3 drainage culverts

Rate Increase Needed:

- Yr 1 *Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$600/year (Rate = \$400)
- Yr 2 *Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$600/year (Rate = \$400)
- \*Yr 3 Higher Rate Approved by Property Owners (Reassessment)  
*Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$1,875/year (Rate = \$1,250)

\*Requires Proposition 218 Vote, Reassessment Process Takes 18-24 Months.

# PRD Zone 1003 – Alamo Way

- Formed: 2008
- Parcels: 22
- Road Miles: 0.28
- Culverts: 2
- Annual Revenue: \$4,402
  - Assessments: \$4,402
  - General Property Tax: \$0
- Fund Balance: \$21,872\*
- Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$220
  - \$110 Rate x 2 Benefit Units (Avg Parcel)



\* Fund balance as of July 1, 2022

# PRD Zone 1003: Current Conditions

- Overall PRD Zone roads: Fair Condition
- Pavement Condition Level (PCI): 51.0
  - Find PCI levels for each road segment at: <https://tinyurl.com/PRD-PCI-2021>



# Maintenance & Funding Option 1

## Staff's Recommendation for Very Good Roads (>70 PCI):

- \$163,358 within 8 years (with reassessment rate increase in Yr 3)
- Roads: Reconstruct and resurface 0.25 miles of Alamo Way
- Culverts: Replace 2 drainage culverts

Current Max Rate is Insufficient to Fund Work Needed to Maintain Average PCI Above 50

New Higher Rate Needed:

- Requires Property Owner Approval (Reassessment)
- \**Projected Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$1,800/year*
- \$900 Rate x 2 Benefit Units (Average Parcel)



\*Reassess PRD with a higher rate structure in year 3, process takes 18-24 months.

# Maintenance & Funding Option 2

## Phased Increase over 3 years for Very Good Roads (>70 PCI):

- \$163,358 within 9 years following district reassessment
- Roads: Reconstruct and resurface 0.25 miles of Alamo Way
- Culverts: Replace 2 drainage culverts

### Rate Increase Needed:

- ➔ Yr 1 *Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$566/year (Rate = \$283)
- ➔ Yr 2 *Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$566/year (Rate = \$ 283)
- ➔ \*Yr 3 Higher Rate Approved by Property Owners (Reassessment)  
*Projected* Average Parcel Annual Charge: \$ 1,510 /year (Rate = \$755)

\*Requires Proposition 218 Vote, Reassessment Process Takes 18-24 Months.

# Q&A and Feedback

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## Returning from Breakout Room(s)

More Questions? Join our virtual video chat on November 9<sup>th</sup>.  
Visit our website for more information: <https://tinyurl.com/COSD-PRDZones>

Sign up for our mailing list to receive PRD news and information:  
<https://tinyurl.com/PRD-News-Email>



# Options: Community Solution



- If your community has the ability to:
  - Do some of the prep work on your roads
  - Raise funds and hire a contractor to do road work
- Then this might remove or minimize the need for a rate increase.
- To pursue this path, coordinate with other property owners in your PRD to develop a plan and a timeline.
- Provide this information to DPW by **February 10, 2023**
- If the plan is not successful, and the average PCI for your PRD falls below 50, and there is not enough funding to improve road conditions, staff may recommend that the PRD be dissolved.

# Option: Property Owner Initiated Dissolution

PRD would no longer exist

- Assessment/Special Tax no longer charged on Property Tax Bill

Property Owners Would Have Road Maintenance Responsibility

## Dissolution Process

### Property Owners Initiate Dissolution

1. Petition signed by 50% of ALL Prop. Owners
2. Submit Petition to County.
  - Petitions can be submitted at any time, but should be submitted by July 15 to remove charge from the upcoming property tax bill
3. Two Board hearings
4. District dissolves. County no longer responsible for maintenance.

# Rate Increase & Reassessment Processes

More Questions? Join our virtual video chat on November 9<sup>th</sup>.  
Visit our website for more information: <https://tinyurl.com/COSD-PRDZones>

Sign up for our mailing list to receive PRD news and information:  
<https://tinyurl.com/PRD-News-Email>

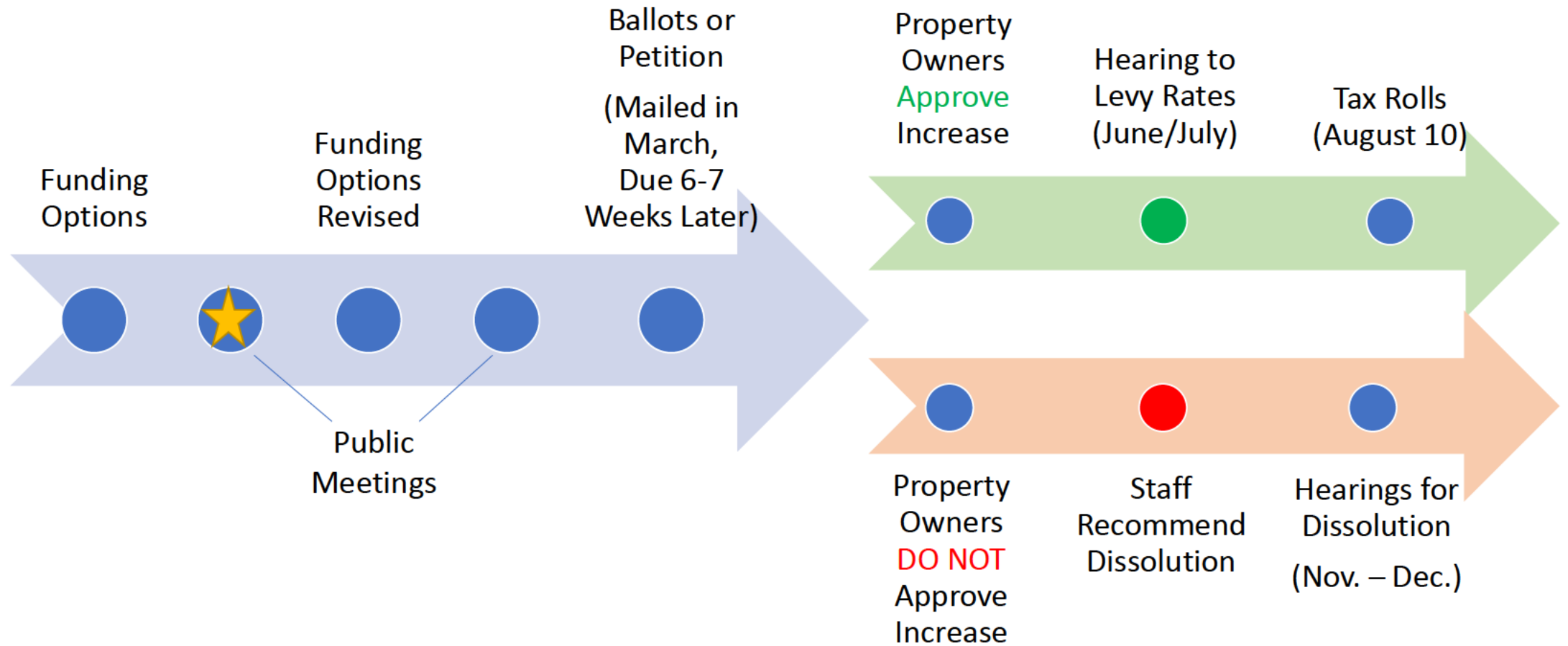


# Maintenance and Funding Options Timelines

Process	Approval Needed	Timeline
<b>Balloted Rate Increase within Max Rate</b>	50+% of <u>Returned Ballots*</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ballots mailed to all property owners in March</li> <li>Ballots due 5-6 weeks later</li> <li>Ballots may include options for rate increase and for dissolution</li> </ul>
<b>Petition for Rate Increase within Max Rate</b>	50+% of <u>ALL Property Owners*</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit by <b><u>Feb. 10, 2023</u></b> to avoid rate increase balloting</li> <li>Submit by <b><u>May 5, 2023</u></b> to take to the Board in June/July</li> </ul>
<b>Petition for Dissolution</b>	50+% of <u>ALL Property Owners*</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Petition can be submitted at any time</li> <li>Submit by <b><u>Feb. 10, 2023</u></b> to avoid rate increase balloting</li> <li>Submit by <b><u>July 15, 2023</u></b> to remove assessment from tax rolls</li> </ul>
<b>District Reassessment</b>	50+% of <u>Returned Ballots*</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit Petition with 60+% ALL property owners in support of reassessment</li> <li>Ballots mailed to all property owners (TBD)</li> <li>Ballots due 45 days after Board calls for election</li> </ul>
<b>Community Solution</b>	Depends on the Plan. Discuss with Staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan due to staff on <b><u>Feb. 10, 2023</u></b> with property owner support documented to avoid rate increase balloting, or to calculate reduced rate needed based on community planned road work</li> </ul>

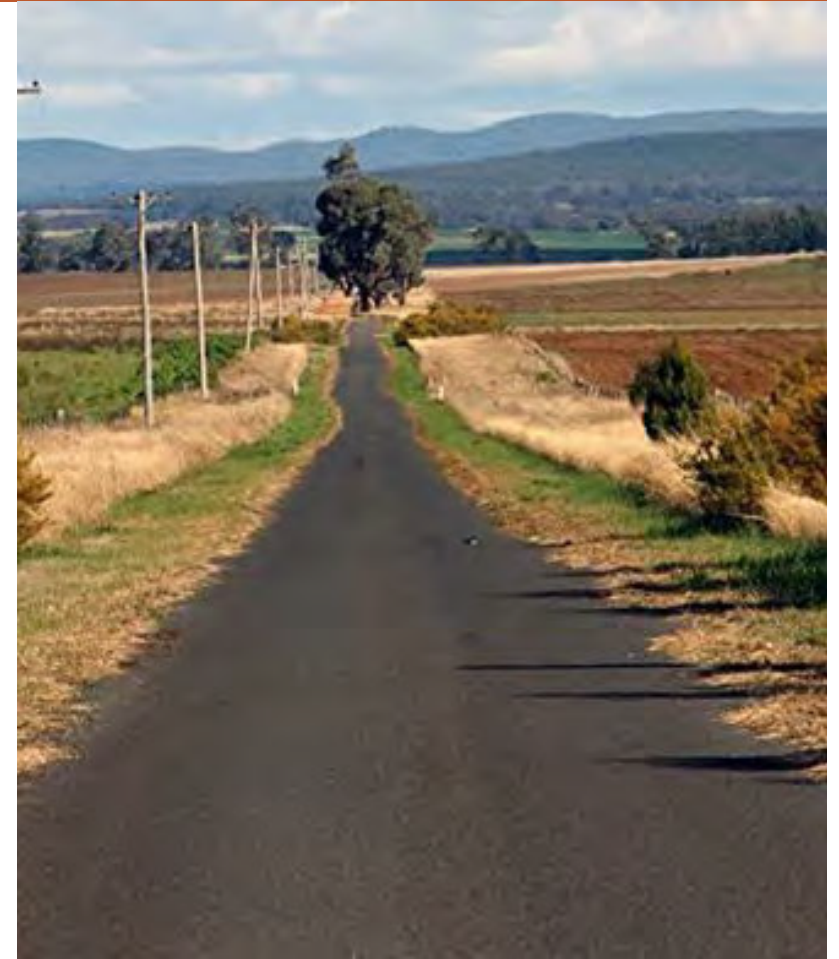
\* Property Owners OR Total Benefit Units

# Rate Increase Within Approved Max Rate

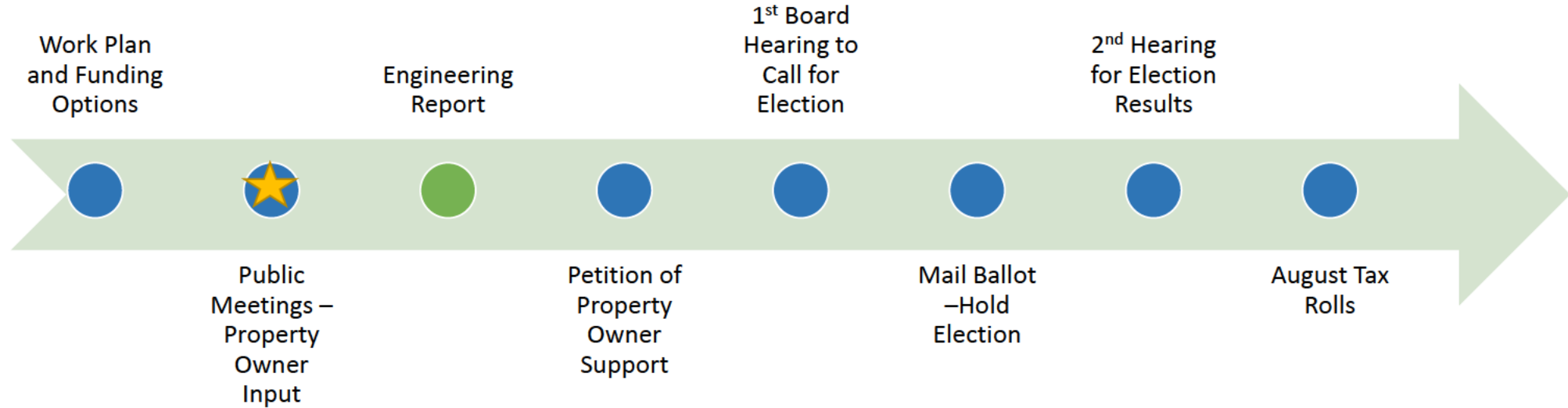


# District Reassessment

- New PRD would be Formed
  - Retain general tax revenue, if applicable
  - New rate would be established
  - Can adjust boundaries, road segments & services
  - Reevaluate how benefit is calculated
- Annual Revenue would be sufficient to fund all recommended road work & property owner requested services
  - Property owner feedback will determine scope of road work and services (repair vs replacement)
- Process takes ~18 months
  - Public Outreach
  - Engineering report
  - Public Hearings before the Board of Supervisors
  - Mail Ballot Proceedings



# District Reassessment: (Approx. 18 Months)



# County Initiated Dissolution

County Initiated Dissolution Process IF Property Owners do NOT Approve a Rate Increase and PRD does NOT have sufficient funding to maintain roads above PCI of 50.

- Staff will recommend dissolution to DPW Management, Executive Management, and Brief Board Offices
- If the dissolution proceeds,
  - Staff will work with property owners to spend remaining funds on road work or refund it to owners who paid it.
  - Property owners will be informed about the pending dissolution Board Hearing dates and how to participate in the Hearings.
  - Board Hearing #1 – Schedule Public Hearing
  - Board Hearing #2- Public Hearing
- If the Board Approves the Dissolution, the PRD will no longer exist, the County will not collect funds for the PRD or have road maintenance responsibility.

Road Maintenance Responsibility Would Return to Property Owners

# Next Steps

- Virtual Video Chat – Drop-in meeting to ask questions & get additional information: Nov. 9<sup>th</sup>
- Property Owner Feedback on Rate Increase Options & Reassessment Options
- Additional PRD Zone Meetings for Property Owners: Spring 2023
- Rate Increase within Current Max Rate
  - Balloting, Petition Circulation, Community Plan Deadlines: Feb. 10 – May 5, 2023
  - Approved rate increases will go to the Board of Supervisors in June/July 2023
- Reassessment Process To Approve NEW Higher Rate
  - Property Owners feedback included in Engineering Report (costs/rates/services)
  - Updated costs to be shared at Spring 2023 Property Owners Meeting(s)
- **More information available on our website: <https://tinyurl.com/COSD-PRDZones>**

# Q&A and Feedback





**PUBLIC WORKS**

**MARISA K. BARRIE, PE**  
DIRECTOR

5510 OVERLAND AVENUE, SUITE 410, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92123-1237  
(858) 694-2212

**KATHRYN A. STEWART, PE**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

February 2, 2026

Dear Resident,

As a resident with a property in Permanent Road Division (PRD) 13A, the County of San Diego is seeking your input about the future of PRD 13A. This input will be used to support a recommendation to the Board of Supervisors to either call for a special election for a rate increase or dissolve Permanent Road Division 13A (PRD 13A). The County understands this increase may create financial challenges, but it is necessary to maintain essential services and infrastructure for the PRD. This letter explains the options for the future of PRD 13A.

PRD 13A was formed in 1968. There are approximately 6 miles of private roads and 41 culverts within the PRD included for maintenance in the PRD formation documents. Currently, the PRD brings in revenue totaling about \$140,000 annually. About \$50,000 is revenue from residents of the PRD, collected through the annual tax rolls. About \$90,000 comes from taxpayers across San Diego County. General taxpayer revenue is not available to new PRDs, but remains available to PRD 13A unless dissolved.

The PRD formation established a maximum Benefit Unit cost of \$50. Benefit Units vary by property, but an average resident has about 3 Benefit Units and pays about \$150 per year currently to the PRD fund. The County estimates that about \$720,000 annually is needed to properly repair and maintain PRD roads and culverts. To generate that level of revenue, staff estimate that each parcel would need to pay approximately \$2,000 each year. Exact allocations would be determined by an independent third-party technical consultant that specializes in special districts.

The enclosed survey is intended to collect information from PRD 13A residents about the level of support for an increase in the PRD cost. **This is not an official ballot.** Returning this survey does not in any way impact the current assessment applied to your parcel in PRD 13A. By law, an official ballot process must be initiated by the Board of Supervisors to implement any new rate above the maximum established in the PRD 13A formation documents. If a special tax election is not conducted, or is conducted but the tax increase is rejected by voters, Board Policy supports the dissolution of the PRD due to insufficient funding. The special tax needs to be approved by two-thirds of registered voters living within the PRD boundary.

Staff is administering this **informal survey** because implementing an official ballot process and the subsequent reporting will cost PRD 13A approximately \$50,000 to \$65,000 from its current \$120,000 balance. Consequently, staff would like to make an informed recommendation to the County Board of Supervisors about next steps for PRD 13A: either calling for a special election to increase revenue or dissolving the PRD.

If the PRD is dissolved, any remaining fund balance in the PRD 13A account at the time the Board approves that action will be returned to members of the PRD in the same proportional share that they were paid based on Benefit Units. Property owners would then organize and coordinate any future maintenance for the roads and culverts.

**Permanent Road Division 13A (PRD 13A) Community Survey**

The purpose of this survey is to gather community input about future funding options for PRD 13A. Please fill out and mail or email the survey back to us at [spdist.lueg@sdcounty.ca.gov](mailto:spdist.lueg@sdcounty.ca.gov). Address or other personal identifying information collected by this survey will be considered as confidential and not disclosed to the public unless directed to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Or, scan the QR code to the right to access an online version.

The program requests all responses by February 23, 2026.

To mail your response, please send to:  
Private Road and Landscape Maintenance  
5510 Overland Ave., Suite 310  
San Diego, CA 92123



**Background Questions**

1. Please provide your address to verify Permanent Road Division 13A (PRD 13A) residency.

2. Are you aware that your property is designated part of a Permanent Road Division?

Yes  
No

3. Are you aware that roads maintained by the Permanent Road Division are private roads?

Yes  
No

4. Are you aware that the primary funding source for Permanent Road Division Road maintenance and administration is intended to be from members of the PRD?

Yes  
No

## PRD 13A Program Options

5. Would you support a special tax increase to fully fund maintenance needs of the PRD 13A roads through the PRD program?

Yes, whatever it takes to improve the roads.

No, under no circumstances do I support additional special tax collection for the roads.

Maybe, it depends on how much the rate increase would be.

6. A special tax election is required by California law in order to increase the tax for PRD 13A. The current annual tax rate is about \$150 per property each year. If there was a ballot measure to increase the rate to around \$2,000 per property per year, how would you vote?

Yes

No

7. If adequate funding is not secured for PRD 13A, Board policy supports dissolving the Permanent Road Division and returning any existing funds to property owners. Would you support dissolution of PRD 13A?

Yes

No

8. Is there anything else you would like to share with the PRD program staff?

9. If you would like updates about PRD 13A, and direct notification about future Board actions, please provide a valid email address. This information will also be posted on the PRD website:

[PRD Zone Information.](#)

(<https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/dpw/specialdistricts/prd/PRDzones.html>)

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