

# SANTA BARBARA COUNTY BOARD AGENDA LETTER



Clerk of the Board of Supervisors  
105 E. Anapamu Street, Suite 407  
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**Agenda Number:**  
**Prepared on:** 5/2/05  
**Department Name:** Public Works  
**Department No.:** 054  
**Agenda Date:** 05/17/05  
**Placement:** Departmental  
**Estimate Time:** 1 Hr  
**Continued Item:** NO  
**If Yes, date from:**

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**TO:** Board of Supervisors

**FROM:** Phillip M. Demery, Director of Public Works Department  
John M. Scherrei, Fire Chief

**STAFF CONTACT:** Phillip M. Demery, Director x3010  
Bruce Carter, OES Manager x5526

**SUBJECT:** 2005 Storm Emergency and Recovery efforts, All Supervisorial Districts

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## **Recommendation(s):**

That the Board of Supervisors:

- A. Receive report regarding the 2005 Storm Emergency and Recovery efforts.
- B. Provide direction to staff regarding recommendations for improvements of future disaster operations and recovery efforts.

## **Alignment with Board Strategic Plan:**

The recommendation(s) are primarily aligned with Goal No. 1. An Efficient Government Able to Anticipate and Respond Effectively to the Needs of the Community.

## **Executive Summary and Discussion:**

On February 1, 2005 the Board of Supervisors received a report and heard public input on the severe winter storms from County departments, State and Federal agencies, local organizations and members of the public. This testimony provided valuable input on the collective response to the severe storms that struck Santa Barbara County in December and January, how it impacted local residents and businesses, and how we can increase preparedness for such future events. The Board directed staff to report back on the progress of disaster response and recovery efforts.

Based on past experience, Santa Barbara County and California residents will continue to be exposed to future emergencies. While the County continues to make improvements based on past disaster responses, there are always new and unforeseen issues unique to every disaster. This is the reason to conduct after action reviews and make adjustments to further enhance overall preparedness and response. There were several disaster response and recovery issues that were brought up at the February 1, 2005 Board of Supervisors hearing. Emergency communications (including the Reverse 9-1-1 system), alternative

transportation, critical workforce, storm damage recovery and the Emergency Operations Center issues were identified for follow-up.

**Disaster Response Operations:**

Based on past history, Santa Barbara County residents will continue to be exposed to future disasters. Although our County learns from each disaster response and makes improvements where necessary, there are always unforeseen issues that arise with any disaster. This is the reason to conduct after action reviews and make adjustments to further enhance overall preparedness and response. There were several disaster response and recovery issues that were brought up at the February 1, 2005 Board of Supervisors hearing. Emergency communications (including the Reverse 9-1-1 system), alternative transportation, workforce and Emergency Operations Center issues were all discussed.

A. Emergency Communications

Communications issues arise with every disaster whether it be the September 11<sup>th</sup> terrorist attacks, advance notification of the Indonesian Tsunami or broadcasting emergency information for public consumption during the winter storms. The Office of Emergency Services has been coordinating with other response agencies and the media to improve overall emergency communications. Some of the improvements that have already been made include the upgrade of the Sheriff Department's Reverse 9-1-1 automated phone dialing system, the anticipated launch of the Family Service Agency's 2-1-1 non-emergency information referral system, the launch of the new San Marcos Pass radio station for emergency public information (1040 AM, WPWA) and a new local news radio station 1290 AM.

How Emergency Information is received by the Public

It is important to first understand how the listening and viewing public receives emergency information. Disseminating emergency public information is a three-step process. The first step is for the agency PIO to gather information regarding a particular incident as it is unfolding. The PIO then crafts a distinct message with specific emergency information. The next step is for the PIO to disseminate the information to the news media and the public at large (See Attachment 1 – PIO Media List). This is done using a variety of communications tools via Code-20 media pagers, recorded news line information, direct contact (phone or in person interviews), press releases (faxed and emailed), website postings, Government Access TV scrolled information, Emergency Alert System (EAS) and the Reverse 9-1-1 system. Emergencies are fast moving and dynamic events that often demand constant attention. The primary communications tools employed by PIO's are the Code 20 pagers, news line recordings and direct media contact. There is no discrimination in providing emergency information; all of the media outlets receive the same message whether they are radio, television or print media. The last step is for the media to broadcast the information via radio, television or print media. This is where the public on their local radio or television station and in the newspaper receives the information.

One of the key strategies is to have the PIO from the affected agency or agencies is to put out the same emergency information to all media (radio, television and newspapers) using the various tools at their disposal. The key is use of these redundant tools so that if one tool has a glitch, the others will overlap and the information gets out to all media outlets. This redundancy worked well during the April 30<sup>th</sup> Voluntary Mission Canyon Evacuation Drill.

Emergency communications is a collaborative effort. With the exception of GATV's existing capabilities, the County does not own or run a radio station, newspaper or live television station. It is up to the individual

media outlets at this point to broadcast the information put out by the PIO's to the public via their media outlet (radio, television or newspaper). In essence, the County or other agency PIO puts out the information and the media broadcasts it to the public.

#### *Emergency Public Information Communicators Group*

The Santa Barbara County Emergency Public Information Communicators Group was formed after the Gaviota Fire and continues to meet. Participation includes members of radio, television and print media are part of this coalition as well as local agency Public Information Officers (PIO's). To further enhance after hours emergency communications, the PIO Group maintains a 24-hr emergency contact directory with both agency and media contact information. This continues to be a productive group and it has further solidified the relationships between agency PIO's and the news media.



#### Reverse 9-1-1 Upgrade

With Homeland Security Grant funding, the Sheriff's Department has recently upgraded its automated dialing system to the **REVERSE 9-1-1** interactive community notification system. **REVERSE 911** is a Windows-based program that uses a patented combination of database and GIS technologies. You can quickly target a precise geographic area and saturate it with thousands of calls per hour. It also features a Hazardous Materials database that integrates the National American Emergency Response Guide (NAERG) to automatically draw isolation and protective action zones with in field data from first responders. The new **REVERSE 911** combines mapping and data lists so that a single operator can launch a session in just a few minutes by harnessing dedicated phone lines, available phone lines through the *Line Grabber* feature and borrowed phone lines for *Reverse911.net*. The operator is able to target a precise geographic area and saturate it with thousands of calls per hour. The Sheriff's Department is conducting some fine-tuning to the **REVERSE 911** in order to address some glitches that surfaced after initial installation. In order to provide operational redundancy of the **REVERSE 911**, a second **REVERSE 911** was funded through the Homeland Security Grant program and will be installed in the Lompoc Public Safety Dispatch Center and linked with the County Sheriff's Department.

#### Radio Station Broadcasts

The question has been posed as to whether to designate one single radio station to be the one source for emergency information. The major radio broadcasters in our county include Cumulus Broadcasting, Clear Channel Communications, and Knight Broadcasting. The new 1290 AM news radio station will be launched in the near future. The new SMPERS 1040 AM low power emergency radio system for the mountain community will officially launch May 19<sup>th</sup>. UCSB has two lower power radio stations, KCSB 91.9 FM and their low powered Parking/Emergency AM radio station, 1640 AM.

The community has expressed concerns that they would prefer to designate one radio station to tune to for all emergency information. Due to geographical concerns, there would need to be one station for the south county and one for the north county. After discussions with agency PIO's and the major radio broadcasters, the majority would be opposed to any one station being designated because each is obligated to broadcast emergency information to its listening audience.

Another issue that has arisen is the cultural change that has occurred in the listening audience. In the past radio listeners generally stayed tuned to one radio station. There also there has been a shift towards syndicated broadcasts and an increase in technology (such as streaming audio over the Internet) leading to changes in the business model for radio stations that has favored increased automation and decreased the need for 24-hour staffing.

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) involves voluntary participation of broadcasters except for broadcast of federally declared emergencies. The EAS may be activated in the event of an emergency to communicate short, prescribed messages to the media and ultimately the public. The EAS is used to inform the public about the nature of the emergency and what steps you should take. All Santa Barbara County radio stations are part of the Emergency Alert System and broadcast and repeat official information about major emergencies.

There are several issues that must be in considering whether to designate one single radio station for emergency public information. First, the radio station should be staffed one 24-hour basis and have redundant emergency power and broadcast capability. Second the station must cover all parts of the county. This is problematic for broadcasters due to the wide geographical areas that must be covered from Guadalupe in the northwest to Cuyama in the northeast and south to Carpinteria, including all mountain and rural communities in between. The main policy issue is that of the County endorsing one private enterprise over another.

#### New Radio Stations

In addition, there are now two new radio stations that will be coming on line in the next several weeks. The first is a volunteer effort for a low power advisory AM station at the top of San Marcos Pass for emergencies affecting the mountain community and Highway 154 traffic. This is the San Marcos Pass Emergency Radio System (SMPERS) and it will officially launch on Thursday, May 19th following the next PIO Group meeting. SMPERS can be remotely triggered to play automatic pre-recorded announcements or accept a real-time announcement such as evacuation instructions from designated emergency authorities. Local authorities will also be able to call SMPERS via telephone and make live announcements. During non-emergency periods, endless pre-recorded messages, including Public Service Announcements, will play. SMPERS is currently proposing to expand its coverage through an effort to purchase two additional mobile transmitters.

The second new radio station, KZBN, 1290 AM, is slated to follow shortly as a news format. Both stations will be incorporated into the existing PIO media distribution lists.

#### County Public Information Officer

Currently the County does not have one person that is designated as the overall Public Information Officer (PIO) for the county. This person could be the central focal point for all countywide communications. The only full-time designated PIO's are in the Sheriff's Department and Fire Department. The Public Health Department also has a PIO function; however, they do not have one employee dedicated solely to PIO duties. This situation presents a deficiency in that there is no one person to oversee and coordinate all information and media needs for handling county information and emergency communications. The County Executive Officer has recognized this issue and has included a County PIO position as an expansion request in the proposed FY 2005-06 budget.

The Board will be reviewing the potential creation of this position in public during the June Board hearings. A designated County PIO located in the office of the County Executive Officer would help to improve overall emergency communications and lessen the burden on dedicated department PIO's in the Fire and Sheriff's departments and could assist other county agencies in their public information needs.

The County has relied on PIO's from the key departments to fill this function in past emergencies. While the experience of these PIO's has served the County well in past emergencies, creation of a public information team led by the county PIO described above and deployed as the unified voice of the County organization would provide a higher level of service to the public and will better protect the health and safety of county residents.

**B Alternative Transportation**

One of the issues that occurred during the winter storms was the impact on the main transportation corridors through Santa Barbara County that were discussed above. One business, the Condor Express, provided ferry service to and from Ventura and Santa Barbara harbors for thousands of commuters stranded by the road and railroad closures south of Santa Barbara County (Highway 101 and Highway 150, Southern Pacific Railroad). The County is currently pursuing a Memorandum of Understanding with the owners of the Condor Express and will coordinate efforts with the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce and it's efforts towards potential vessels that could serve as a ferry service in the event of a disaster.



For critical supplies, the County can access State mutual aid to access the California National Guard Resources (CNG) to assist with logistical efforts. CNG resources used in past disasters include all-terrain HUMVEE personnel vehicles and helicopters. CNG could also be requested to provide all-terrain transport vehicles. Depending on the severity of the supply shortage, the CNG may be requested to assist with transport of critical public health and safety supplies for local hospitals to aid in disaster recovery. Each private business should have it's own contingency plan for critical supplies.

**C. Critical Workforce**

Firefighters, law enforcement and emergency medical personnel (doctors) are able to pass through roadblocks using picture identification and/or badges. However, if there exists a dangerous and unsafe condition such as the Highway 154 landslide closure and the Highway 101 at La Conchita then no one will be allowed to pass. The Incident Commander who has authority over that portion of the roadway makes the decision. When safe to do so, the first allowed to pass through will be emergency personnel.

**D. Emergency Operations Center**

The County currently does not have a permanent Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC is located at the Employee University that is converted to an EOC during disaster response. The single most important improvement to enhance coordination in disaster response is the construction of a permanent EOC with state of the art equipment and communications. Rather than have to convert the Employee University into an EOC by plugging in phone lines, computers and converting the existing workspace for EOC activities, a permanent dedicated EOC will facilitate an integrated and timely response by the County of Santa Barbara and enhance the countywide command post for official policy decisions and agency coordination during disasters. The EOC could be constructed to include a Joint Information Center to further enhance emergency communications and coordination of multiple agencies during an emergency. The EOC project is currently in the County’s Capital Improvement Plan at an estimated cost of \$4.3 Million (See Attached).

**Storm Events:**

The winter storm season began with the wettest October of record for the Santa Barbara area as well as the upper watershed of the Santa Ynez River; exceeding normal rainfall by approximately 1,000 percent. Then in late December through early January, 2005 prolonged rain totally saturated the watersheds of the Santa Ynez River and south coast streams.

On January 7, 2005 a cold low-pressure system descended down the west coast of the United States. This low-pressure system mixed with a moist subtropical jet stream directly impinging on Santa Barbara. A blocking high-pressure system off of northern California held the large low-pressure system in place, which in turn caused the moist subtropical jet stream to remain stationary over the area. The end result was 5 days of heavy rain, filling and spilling Lake Cachuma, causing significant runoff, erosion and debris transport.

Extensive damage to the County’s infrastructure occurred during this storm event due to abnormally high amounts of rainfall. In a 15-day period, various areas of the county received four times more rain than normal seasonal averages, as illustrated in the following chart.

**Rainfall Totals – December 26, 2004 through January 11, 2005**

<b>Station</b>	<b>Rainfall (in)</b>	<b>% of Normal to date</b>
Santa Maria	4.05	203
Lompoc	9.82	249
Buellton	18.2	395
San Marcos Pass	37.96	365
Santa Barbara	18.97	360



As a result of the damages that occurred from the heavy rainfall, the County declared a Local State of Emergency on January 10, 2005. Subsequently, the State and Federal Governments also proclaimed Disaster Declarations, enabling the County to receive reimbursement for emergency work and permanent repairs.

A third significant storm sequence occurred in February 2005 from an upper level low-pressure system west of California spinning bands of precipitation and thunderstorms across Santa Barbara County. An additional 6.6 inches of rain fell in Santa Barbara and an additional 15.5 inches fell at Gibraltar Dam.

The following table summarizes the rainfall accumulation of this winter, comparing the rainfall to the percent of normal and providing the relative ranking of the rainfall accumulations for each of the area records:

Partial Year Comparisons			
Area	Rainfall Through 4/8/05	% normal	Ranking (Yrs. of record)
Gibraltar Dam	66.68	263	1st (85)
Buellton	38.59	236	1st (50)
Santa Barbara	35.39	209	6th (133)
Santa Maria	18.02	140	8th (55)

Note: Santa Barbara City Seasonal Rainfall now ranks 7<sup>th</sup> for entire water year.

**Storm Damage Recovery Issues:**

A. Transportation

Transportation infrastructure suffered heavy damages as a result of the 2005 storms. These damages resulted in partial isolation of Santa Barbara County, interrupting the transportation of goods and services for at least 5 days.

Landslides/mudslides caused the complete closure of State Route 101 at the La Conchita Community in Ventura County. A bridge failure caused the complete closure of State Route 150 in Santa Barbara County near the Ventura border. Additionally train traffic to the south was stopped due to rail damage. Transportation to the north was also limited due to the complete closure of State Route 154 for several weeks. Ironically, the only transportation available was State Route 101 northbound through the burn area near Gaviota.

The County road system suffered damages at 140 sites (see attachment A), mostly in the foothills and mountains. Landslides buried many roads at multiple locations. Drainage culverts were plugged and/or significantly damaged. Many roads were undermined by down gradient land slippage (slip-outs).



As shown on attachment A, the total cost for emergency debris removal from our County roads (category A) was estimated to be \$1.3 million. The total cost for emergency operations and temporary measures to keep our County roads open (category B) has been estimated to be \$7.3 million. Finally, the total cost to permanently restore our County transportation infrastructure is estimated to be an additional \$17.4 million. Adding the total costs from each of the categorical expenses equates to \$25.9 million in estimated Public Works, Transportation Division expense.

San Marcos Road repair work has received the most attention both in resources and notoriety. Various landslides were removed from the road between Cathedral Oaks and State Route 154 as a result of the January storm. Additionally, five costly slip-outs were repaired at separate locations along the higher elevations of the road. The above debris removal and repair work was conducted while Caltrans had closed State Route 154. It was quite challenging to conduct emergency repairs on San Marcos Road while serving as a daily commuter detour given the closure of State Route 154. The commuter traffic impeded emergency operations, accelerated pavement degradation and caused significant strains to the existing communication network. During the several weeks that State Route 154 was closed and San Marcos was used as a detour, the commuting public became more and more agitated about the delays. Work schedules at the repair sites were adjusted and delayed on several occasions to accommodate commuter schedules.



After the third significant storm, a major landslide developed on San Marcos Road. The landslide buried San Marcos Road, which caused the closure of the road. Fortunately for the commuting public, State Route 154 was opened within days of the Old San Marcos slide. The debris from the landslide was removed and the failing slope was cut back to stabilize the mountain slope. Approximately 170,000 cu. yds. of material was removed and taken to three disposal sites. One of the disposal sites was located north of the landslide and along State Route 154. The other disposal site was located south of the landslide at a closed landfill location near Calle Real and El Sueno. The third site was located just a short distance from the landslide on San Marcos Road. This site was used during wet weather as the State Route 154 site had to close for safety reasons. The estimated cost to date for the landslide stands at approximately 6.8 million. This amount covers all components of the project which are grading to remove the landslide material, right-of-way impacts and patching and paving San Marcos Road from Cathedral Oaks to State Route 154.

San Marcos Road was re-opened on April 13, 2005. Patch crews will continue to be working along several of the road segments so that the road can be repaved this summer.

**B. Flood Control**

The erosion and debris transport caused by the January storm filled 16 of the County's 37 debris basins with sediment, boulders and trees. Although these basins were designed to capture this material protecting downstream communities, the material needed to be removed from the basins quickly before the next storm occurred. As part of the debris removal effort, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers assumed the cleanout of 6 of the 16 debris basins saving the County over \$5 million. The remaining basin work is part of the 39 project sites identified on Attachment B. The total cost of emergency debris removal (category A) was estimated to be \$5.4 million. The total cost of emergency operations including temporary repairs (category B) was estimated to be \$280 thousand. The total cost of flood control facility restoration (category D) is estimated to be \$1.3 million. Adding the total estimated flood control category A, category B and category D costs identifies \$7.0 million in estimated damages to our flood control facilities.

**C. Resource Recovery and Waste Management**

There were also damages to facilities operated by the Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division of Public Works. Ten project sites identified on attachment C represents a total estimated cost of \$745 thousand. Most of the damages were associated with surface water drainage at various facilities.

**Sediment disposal:**

The rains of 2004-2005 caused extensive erosion and land sliding in southern Santa Barbara County. Landslides have impacted County roads and debris has filled County flood control basins. This results in soil removal at many locations. The soil resulting from clean-up of the basins and slides has been used for beach nourishment at Goleta Beach and stockpiled in two areas, one along the Caltrans right-of-way northwest of the intersection of Highway 154 and Cathedral Oaks Road, and the second at the closed Foothill Landfill (closed landfill) site.

Soils from the slide on San Marcos Road have been trucked to the closed landfill site since mid-March. This material has been used to provide additional cover over trash and permanently fix the yearly erosion that has occurred on the closed landfill site during past storm events. Furthermore, the material disposed can be used to develop the open space/recreational area that has been envisioned through the Calle Real Campus Urban Design Guidelines (first draft dated May 2003).

The Resource Recovery and Waste Management Division (RRWM) has been meeting with a group of representatives from the 2nd Supervisorial District (Rachael Couch), the Local Enforcement Agency (Lisa Sloan), Urban Creeks Council (Eddy Harris), EDC (Brain Trautwein), an El Sueno neighbor (Craig Fusaro), Growing Solutions (Don Hartley) and others to balance the regulatory requirements to maintain the site with the desire to re-vegetate the area with native trees and shrubs. A network of trails is anticipated along the terraces of the soil fill.

The representatives have agreed to meet following the completion of this year's landslide soil fill and hydro seeding with a native seed mix. At that time the configuration, and most importantly, the depth of the soils placed at the site, will be known and a detailed plan will be developed including the types of planting and their locations. The representatives will begin to formulate a revegetation plan that will be implemented over the next three years. The Public Works Department will commit approximately **\$20,000 to \$30,000** in funds or as matching grant funds for the revegetation effort.

This site has saved the taxpayers thousands of dollars and has been the catalyst for developing the envisioned open space. There is opportunity for soil stockpiling in the future at the closed landfill site. Additional organic-free soil material can be accommodated when another natural disaster arises in the future. Additional stockpile material would be integrated into the current revegetation effort/recreational trail development following stockpiling and ultimately result in an open space area re-vegetated with native species to enhance wildlife habitat, restore views and provide recreational opportunities consistent with the Draft Master Plan for the Calle Real Campus.

D. State and Federal Assistance:

The estimated road damage of \$25.9 million, flood control facility damage of \$7.0 million and Resource Recovery facility damages of \$745 thousand represents \$33.6 million in Public Works damages as a result of the 2005 January storm. Parks, Sheriff's and other affected county departments add an estimated additional \$3 Million. The overall damages to county facilities, property and infrastructure is estimated at roughly \$36.6 Million. Although 94% of these costs are eligible for reimbursement often times the reimbursement comes at a much later date sometimes years after the expense. For this reason it is of paramount importance for us to process invoices quickly and to monitor cash flow.

California State Assembly member Pedro Nava has sponsored AB-164, which, if enacted, would amend the state disaster assistance act to increase the state share from 75% to 100% of total state eligible costs, and would also allow the enactment of certain property tax reductions for damaged homes connected with the winter storm event. If enacted, this would decrease the local share from the current 6.25% down to 0% and save the County in excess of \$2.2 Million. Eligible damages to cities and special districts within the county would also benefit similarly if AB-164 were enacted.

E. Stockpile / Disposal sites

In a Flood emergency a significant amount of debris needs to be removed from roads, basins and channels quickly before the next winter storm. This material needs to be taken to locations for sorting and/or disposal. Often it is the transportation costs of delivering the debris to such a site that is the most expensive element of the removal operations. For this reason, Public Works staff has traditionally utilized existing County land for such disposal needs and has augmented with other disposal sites near locations of emergency removal

need. This additional stress could be eliminated by securing land at strategic locations along the south coast prior to the next flood emergency.

**F. Flood Mitigation**

Flood mitigation efforts helped lessen the damages from this event. The County has also just completed a Disaster Plan in response to the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act (DMA). Our DMA plan provides two very key points. First, it keeps the County eligible for FEMA disaster aid. Second, it provides for grant opportunities for projects to further mitigate future damages.

As a long-standing participant in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), the County and its Cities are required to uphold certain development standards in relation to flooding potentials and risks. The County has done a good job in this regard. While there were instances of flooding of residential and commercial buildings, in general these occurrences were limited. While flows in the various creeks and channels were lower than past flood events, the mitigation efforts implemented over the past 30 years have paid off in this disaster and others.

**Recommendations for Improvements of Future Disaster Operations**

1. Pursue funding strategies for construction of a permanent County Emergency Operations Center.
2. Continue to support legislation to offset the local's 6.25% share of the disaster costs.
3. Consider funding for an automated switch for the emergency generator at the Emergency Operations Center at a cost of approximately \$30,000.
4. Consider the County Executive Officer's efforts to fund a County Public Information Officer position during June budget hearings.
5. Provide support for expansion of San Marcos Pass Emergency Radio System (SMPERS), 1040 AM radio station coverage and continue to pursue opportunities to enhance radio coverage for emergencies.
6. Direct staff to pursue securing land for stockpile and disposal of flood and storm related debris at strategic locations along the south coast of Santa Barbara County prior to the next 2005-2006 winter storm season.
7. Direct staff to secure Memorandums of Understanding with local boat vendors to provide emergency ferry service between Santa Barbara and Ventura.

**Mandates and Service Levels:**

None

**Fiscal and Facilities Impacts:**

The cost of providing an automatic switch for EOC generator is approximately \$30,000. The Emergency Operations Center project is currently in the County's Capital Improvement Plan at an estimated cost of \$4.3 Million. If AB-164 is enacted the County would realize a savings in excess of \$2 Million because the legislation authorizes the state to cover the full local share.

**Special Instructions:**

None

**Concurrence:**

None

## ATTACHMENT 1

### **Public Information Officer Media List**

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*(Media Outlets that receive emergency information disseminated by PIO)  
(Note that different media businesses can and do change ownership and programming)*

#### **Print Media**

- The Beacon
- The Channels
- Coastal View
- Daily Nexus
- Lompoc Record
- SB Independent
- Santa Barbara News Press
- Santa Maria Times
- Santa Maria Sun
- Santa Ynez Valley News
- Valley Voice

#### **Radio Stations**

- KCLU, FM 102.3 (*National Public Radio*)
- KCSB, FM 91.9
- UCSB, AM 1640 Parking/ Emergency
- KDB, FM 93.7
- KIST, FM 107.7 (*Clear Channel*)
- K-LITE (KSBL) FM 101.7
- KTMS, AM 990 (*Clear Channel*)
- KTYD, FM 99.9 (*Clear Channel*)
- KJEE, FM 92.9
- KRUZ, FM 103.3 (*Cumulus*)
- KKSJ, FM 106.3
- KMGQ, FM 97.5,
- KSMA, AM 1240
- KSMY, FM 106.7
- KSNI, FM 102.5 (*Sunny Country*)
- KXFM, FM 99.1
- KSYV, FM 96.7 (*Knight Broadcasting*)
- KUHL, AM 1440
- KZBN, AM 1290
- SMPERS 1040 AM- (*San Marcos Pass*)

#### **Spanish**



- KBKO, AM 1490
- KSPE, FM 94.5
- KOXR, AM 910

**Television Stations**

- KCOY, Channel 12 *CBS*
- KEYT, Channel 3 *ABC*
- KSBY, Channel 6 *NBC*
- FOX 11, KKFX / *KCOY*
- ComCast
- Cox Communications
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**Spanish**

- KTAS, Channel 7
  - Univision
-

## ATTACHMENT 2

### Capital Improvement Projects

**Function:** Public Safety  
**Department:** Fire  
**Project:** Emergency Operations Center Facility Construction  
**StartDate:** 7/1/2001      **EndDate:** 6/30/2007



**Description**

This project builds a permanent Emergency Operations Center (EOC) utilizing plans created for the Sheriff's Dispatch Center as the model. The new EOC will be located on County property near Fire Department Headquarters on Cathedral Oaks Road and would encompass approximately 6,500 square feet, which will serve projected needs for the next 50 years. The new EOC facility may also be used during non-emergency periods as a training center, particularly for disaster related training.

An EOC is the "Nerve Central" during local disasters serving as the official policy making and agency coordinating command post and serves as the hub for official disaster related communications with the State Office of Emergency Services, Coast Guard, Red Cross, fire districts, health care providers, utility companies, shelter providers, cities and local officials. As the County does not have a dedicated EOC, Fire Headquarters is currently "transformed" into a makeshift EOC during disasters, displacing fire staff. The provided space for the makeshift EOC is inadequate and does not have appropriate automation and communications capacity. The project includes \$875,000 for communications equipment, furniture, computers, etc.

**Status**

Currently, the Employee University (EU) Building on Camino del Remedio Road is functioning as the County's EOC. Modifications were made to the EU in FY 2001-02 and 2002-03 to accommodate this. The permanent EOC construction project is on hold until a funding source is obtained.

**Net Impact on Operating Budget**

Facility maintenance and utility costs will increase roughly \$33,000 per year and would be the responsibility of the General Fund.

**Estimated Project Costs - in Thousands**

Preliminary	48
Design	248
Acquisition	0
Construction	2,083
Other	1,844
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>4,223</b>

Source of Funds	Fund	Prior Year(s) Expense	Est. Act 2003-04	Proposed 2004-2005			Projected Requirements					Five Year Total	Future Years	Project Total
				Carry Forward	New Funding	Year 1 Total	Year 2 2005-06	Year 3 2006-07	Year 4 2007-08	Year 5 2008-09				
General Fund Unfunded	0001	145					2,000	2,078				4,078		4,078
<b>Totals</b>		145					2,000	2,078				4,078		4,223
<b>Gross Operating &amp; Maintenance Costs for Fund 0001</b>									33	33	66			

Land, Buildings and Facilities - Partially Funded