



From: Ilene Bezahler <ibezahler@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 9:47 AM
To: Lavagnino, Steve; sbcob; Nelson, Bob; Laura Capps; Hartmann, Joan; Supervisor Das Williams
Subject: February 7, 2023 Agenda Item A-22

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Board of Supervisors
 County of Santa Barbara
 105 E Anapamu Street, Suite 407
 Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Dear Board of Supervisors,

I am writing to you in regards to the Legacy Estates/Village Square Proposed Project.

As a resident of Los Alamos, I have strong concerns about the scope of this project. I fully understand the need for housing in Santa Barbara County but as an already "under served community" I feel that building more homes as proposed will only continue to put stress on the community.

Specifically:

1. No affordable housing is included in the plans. This will not help a community that has become unaffordable for many people. We have been told that it will bring in jobs but we are already having a problem getting employees as they cannot afford to live nearby.
2. Internet service - we have no cable in town and rely on less than adequate wifi for all of our electronic communications. As a freelance graphic designer, I am continually working odd hours in order to have adequate connectivity. The businesses in town are impacted as well.
3. Postal Service - We are out of boxes and there is not room for more. Many days our mail is not sorted until much later in the day due to under staffing and out of towners coming to apply for passports. A reminder, we do not have mail delivery in our town.
4. Weekend Traffic - our town has become the "it" town to visit on the Central Coast. Every weekend the town is packed with visitors. They are all using the little bit of internet that we have. They are taking up all the street parking. They are leaving trash all over town as we don't have street trash cans. How can we accommodate more residents on top of the weekend deluge?
5. Environmental regulations - I have not seen any evidence that developer has worked to incorporate eco friendly designs into the plans. For example, lawns. Will this be a typical water hungry community - watering every inch of their property?
 What about solar? Things have changed since 2005 and the current environmental issues should be addressed.

6. School Capacity - as this is not a 55+ community, how will our current school be able to accommodate more students when it is already over-crowded. Also, at this time, there is a rotating schedule for classes to use the internet!

7. Taxes - This development will indeed bring in more tax revenue for the county. How will this benefit our community? Will more money be allocated to us so that we are no longer an under-served community?

I have included below the letter written by our lawyers in regards to the EIR. I am in full agreement on all of their points.

I fully understand that this project will happen. I do ask that it be re-evaluated and updated to reflect 2023 not 2005!

Thank you,
Ilene Bezahler
PO Box 1002
Los Alamos, CA 93440
617-817-1735

Re: February 7, 2023 Agenda Item A-22: Opposition to Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements for Village Square Subdivision; File Reference No. 22-01130 (Final Map of Tract No. 14,608, Legacy Estates/Village Square, 02TRM-00000-00007)

Honorable Supervisors:

Although described by the project proponent as a 59-lot residential subdivision project with no significant impacts, the environmental impacts of this subdivision are likely to be significant. Yet, the full impacts of the Project, which have been rendered far more severe by changed circumstances since the Project was approved in 2005, have yet to be disclosed to the public, considered by the County's planners and decision makers, or mitigated. Under these circumstances, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires supplemental environmental review before the County may approve any more discretionary approvals for the Project such as the requested Flood Control Improvements Agreement. Save Los Alamos respectfully requests that the Board require thorough environmental review of the Project's likely impacts on the Los Alamos community and the greater Santa Ynez Valley environment.

I. The County Must Prepare a Subsequent Environmental Impact Report before Considering the Flood Control Agreement for the Project.

There is no question the Project will have significant impacts on the Santa Ynez Valley. The County certified an EIR for the Project nearly 18 years ago, in 2005. However, CEQA requires additional environmental analysis to account for the changes to the Project, its circumstances, and changes in the availability of mitigation and alternatives that have occurred in the nearly 18 years that have passed since 2005. CEQA requires preparation of a subsequent EIR to support subsequent discretionary approvals required for a project if any of the following conditions are met:

- a) Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the environmental impact report.
- b) Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken which will require major revisions in the environmental impact report.
- c) New information, which was not known and could not have been known at

the time the environmental impact report was certified as complete, becomes available.

(Pub. Resources Code, § 21166.) The CEQA Guidelines explain what constitutes a substantial change to the project or the circumstances, requiring a subsequent EIR when major revisions of a previous EIR or negative declaration are required "due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects." (CEQA Guidelines §15162, subd. (a)(1).)

New information requiring preparation of a subsequent EIR includes:

- A. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;
- B. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;
- C. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or
- D. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

(CEQA Guidelines §15162, subd. (a)(3).) When the project that is actually constructed has greater impacts than the project studied in the EIR, a subsequent EIR, not an addendum, is required. (Ventura Foothill Neighbors, supra, 222 Cal.App.4th at 435-36.)

The Project would have impacts that have been rendered significant and far more severe than were acknowledged in the 2005 EIR because the circumstances surrounding it, especially with regard to flooding and mudflow risks, transportation impacts, water supply, and land use regulations have exacerbated the Project's likely impacts. Accordingly, substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken which will require major revisions in the environmental impact report and new information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the environmental impact report was certified as complete, has become available. Subsequent environmental review is required before the Project may be lawfully considered and approved by the County.

II. The County's Findings Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 Lack Substantial Evidence.

In order to rely on the 2005 EIR, the County must be able to support, with evidence, findings that the actions requested under the Project do not exceed the scope of the 2005 EIR, that no substantial changes are proposed in the Project, that no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the Project's circumstances, and that no new information of substantial importance has come to light regarding the Project's environmental impacts or mitigation measures. Yet the entirety of the County's analysis of these issues can be found on page 2 of the January 24, 2023 Agenda Letter and in the following paragraph of the December 13, 2022 Board Letter:

Under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15162, since the recommended actions do not exceed the scope of previously conducted environmental review documents, no subsequent environmental document is required. Here, no substantial changes are proposed in the project and no substantial changes will occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken. Furthermore, no new information of substantial importance has come to light regarding environmental effects of the project or of the

sufficiency or feasibility of mitigation measures. Consequently, the recommended actions are within the scope of the project covered by the environmental review documents certified and adopted by the County Board of Supervisors. Therefore, no subsequent environmental document is required.

The paragraph restates the CEQA Guidelines, but contains no evidentiary support for its findings.

III. Substantial Changes to Circumstances and New Information Preclude Reliance on the 2005 EIR for the Flood Control Agreement.

A. Flooding and Mudflow Risks are Much Higher Now Than 17 Years Ago When the EIR Was Approved.

The original Project EIR fails to consider the impacts of climate change and its consequent risk of atmospheric rivers causing excessive rainfall, flooding, and mudflow.

(August 22, 2022 Report at <https://scripps.ucsd.edu/news/climate-change-projected-increase-atmospheric-river-flood-damages-united-states>;

<https://research.noaa.gov/article/ArtMID/587/ArticleID/2926/Atmospheric-Rivers-What-are-they-and-how-does-NOAA-study-them>; https://riskfactor.com/city/los-alamos-california/643252_fsid/flood .)1

The Project is at the foot of a very steep hill, yet the potential impacts of mudflows induced by intense rainfall has not been adequately addressed. A subsequent EIR is required to address these newly recognized risks that were not analyzed in the 17 year old 2005 EIR. This is particularly important in light of the devastating mudflows that inundated Montecito in 2018 (<http://www.santamariasun.com/news/17950/what-went-wrong-santa-barbara-county-analyzes-action-during-thomas-fire-and-19-debris-flow/>) and recent flooding in 2023.

The EIR must be revised to account for such potential flows and to provide mitigation to ensure the safety of existing and future residents and property. Montecito also demonstrates the benefits of analysis and the implementation of safety and flood control measures. Although the area received intense rainfall yet again in January 2023, no lives were lost because the County successfully developed and implemented strategies to mitigate the risks of atmospheric rivers to life and property during the intervening 5 years. A subsequent EIR is required to address these newly recognized risks for Los Alamos that were not analyzed in the 17-year-old 2005 EIR.

1

All reports, articles, and studies cited by specific URL in this letter are incorporated by reference in this letter for inclusion in the record. (Golden Door Properties, LLC v. Superior Court of San Diego County (2020) 52 Cal.App.5th 837, 762.)

The Project's discretionary decisions extend beyond the map itself. In the January 24, 2023 recommendation report to the Board of Directors, the Flood Control and Water Conservation District action (a) asks that the Board approve and authorize the Chair to execute the Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements with Los Alamos 59, LP and MHP Builder Inc. associated with off-site storm drain improvements for Tract Map 14,608 in the Los Alamos Community. The decision to approve an Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements is a discretionary decision that requires adequate environmental review in a Subsequent EIR before it may be approved.

The Legacy Estates Final 2005 EIR determined that "project development would not result in a exceedance of the following threshold criterion, and therefore not discussed further:

*Would the project be inundated by seiche (i.e. a stationary wave caused

by strong winds and/or changes in atmospheric pressure) tsunami, or mudflow?

- The project site is not located near the Pacific Ocean, any enclosed bodies of water such as a lake, or steep slopes subject to mudflows, therefore these geological phenomena would not occur."

(Legacy Estates Final 2005 EIR, 4.6 Drainage/Flooding and Water Quality, 4.6.2 Impacts and Mitigation, emphasis added.)

However, this determination stands contrary to the findings of Santa Barbara County's own Flood Control & Water Conservation District and Water Agency. A copy of their report Los Alamos Drainage Study, May 1990 explicitly states "Both the Solomon and Purisima Hills soil profile consists of relatively shallow, heavy texture soils, with generally low permeability. The low soil permeability and steep (45-50%) slopes combine to promote very rapid flash flood type flooding conditions within the canyons and at the mouths of canyons where they discharge into the Los Alamos Valley." (Appendix to EIR, p. 1, Drainage Setting, par. 6, emphasis added.)

The County flood control report further states that it is important to note, "that the potential flood hazard is such that it must be addressed from a public safety perspective within the urban area of Los Alamos." (Emphasis added.) This has not occurred.

The final 2005 EIR completely omits analysis of impacts and mitigation regarding mudflow hazards to the Los Alamos Valley. If the County were to approve the Project prior to preparing an adequate Subsequent EIR to address the now-recognized increased severity of flooding and mudflow hazards, the County could be held liable to property owners and others who suffer damage from mudflows exacerbated by the approval of the Project. (Yue v. City of Auburn (1992) 3 Cal.App.4th 751, 763.) In Yue v. City of Auburn, the plaintiff alleged a defendant public agency-- the City of Auburn-- had "approved the development of a subdivision, which increased the flow of surface waters, then built a culvert to divert these surface waters even though defendant knew, or should have known, the new culvert would empty into an existing drainage system with a significantly smaller capacity, inevitably causing plaintiffs' land to be flooded. In other words, plaintiffs are alleging defendant had a duty to prevent harm to plaintiffs' land caused by conditions defendant approved or created." (Id. at 763.) This allegation was sufficient to withstand demurrer because the public agency had a duty of care that could be violated by its negligent approval of the subdivision.

The claim that the Project is not located near a steep slope subject to mudflows is completely erroneous, factually incorrect and mis-characterizes the County's own study findings. Reasonable due diligence was not exercised at the time the 2005 EIR was certified as complete, substantial evidence was omitted and was not examined, and significant effects of flooding and mudflow hazards are substantially more severe than shown in the 2005 Final EIR. A subsequent EIR is required.

The Board must determine that pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15162, the recommended actions fall within the scope of the environmental review documents previously certified for this project on September 7, 2005. As stated above, this determination is not the full extent of what the Board must determine. The Board must also determine that substantial changes have not occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is being undertaken which will require major revisions in the environmental impact report and that new information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the environmental impact report was certified as complete, has not become available.

As we have identified in item a), reasonable due diligence was not exercised at the time the final 2005 EIR was completed, substantial evidence was not examined and

omitted in the Drainage/Flooding and Water Quality impacts and mitigations, and significant effects of mudflow hazard are substantially more severe than shown in the 2005 Final EIR. All these conditions, under the CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 subdivision (a), require the County to prepare and certify a subsequent EIR.

Therefore, the Project cannot be approved prior to the completion of a subsequent EIR.

The Los Alamos community recently witnessed successive storms that flooded Los Alamos streets, overflowed drainage ditches, and formed mudflows at Purisima Hills over a period of three weeks in early 2023. (See <https://www.noozhawk.com/widespread-roadway-flooding-vehicle-collisions-reported-during-storm/>.) "Highway 135 was closed between Los Alamos and Harris Grade Road, and Highway 1 was closed between Black Road and Solomon in Santa Maria due to flooding." (Ibid., emphasis added.) Climate extremes are no longer unusual occurrences and they will continue to wreak havoc and strain infrastructure. From the discovered significant effects of mudflow hazards, to cumulative material revisions of various agencies' guidelines cited over the past 17 years, requiring a subsequent EIR to be completed is the only responsible action the Board of Supervisors can take for the residents of Los Alamos.

In summary, the Board of Supervisors should not approve the Project.

Additionally, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15162 subdivision (a), the Board of Supervisors must require a subsequent EIR (Environmental Impact Report) for the Project so that newly available information of substantial importance may be reviewed.

B. Agricultural Buffer Requirements Are Not Sufficiently Addressed by the Prior 2005 EIR.

On April 9, 2013, eight years after the certification of the 2005 EIR, the County of Santa Barbara adopted an agricultural buffer ordinance intended to protect the County's vibrant agricultural industry from encroaching development. (See, <https://www.independent.com/2013/04/17/agricultural-buffer-zone-ordinance-approved-santa-barbara-county/>.) The Executive Director of the Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau applauded the Supervisors' vote, telling the Santa Barbara Independent, "The passing of this ordinance is a win for agriculture and the community at large...It provides local farmers and ranchers a tool to help maintain agricultural viability." (Ibid.)

Specifically, section 21-32A(A), finds "The intent of agricultural buffers is to minimize potential conflicts between agricultural and adjacent land uses that result from dust, light, noise and odor incidental to normal agricultural operations as well as potential conflicts originating from residential and other non-agricultural uses (e.g., domestic pets, insect pests and invasive weeds)." The ordinance requires that sensitive uses such as housing be located at least 300 feet from agricultural uses.

The Project's setbacks – at only 40 to 70 feet- fail to comply with County Code.

Accordingly, the Project must be redesigned to be consistent with County Code before it may be approved. From a CEQA perspective, the Project's inconsistency with applicable ordinances has introduced a significant land use impact that did not previously exist.

CEQA requires an EIR to disclose and analyze a Project's consistency with applicable land use plans and ordinances. (Guidelines § 15125.) Supplemental environmental review in a Subsequent EIR is required to address this important concern.

C. Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and Schools Must Be Analyzed Prior to Approving an Agreement Required for the Project.

Local schools would be impacted by the Project. The two local schools co-located on the same campus will experience the addition of 120 students. That impact was not accounted for in the 2005 EIR because school configurations have changed since the EIR was prepared. The transportation of students to the schools will also increase in transit through the

valley and daily vehicle miles traveled.

The Project also implicates new VMT requirements and analysis implemented by the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) starting in 2020, which was 15 years after EIR certification. As OPR stated:

Starting on July 1, 2020, agencies analyzing the transportation impacts of new projects must now look at a metric known as vehicle miles traveled (VMT) instead of LOS. VMT measures how much actual auto travel (additional miles driven) a proposed project would create on California roads. If the project adds excessive car travel onto our roads, the project may cause a significant transportation impact. (<https://opr.ca.gov/ceqa/sb-743/faq.html>.)

VMT analysis of the transportation impacts of the Project were not analyzed in the 2005, as has been required since July 1, 2020. Therefore, subsequent EIR review of the Project's VMT, and mitigation for any significant impacts, is required.

D. Water Supply Impacts Have Not Been Sufficiently Analyzed.

CEQA requires that the water supply impacts of a proposed project be thoroughly analyzed to ensure sufficient supplies will be available for the whole project at the time of approval. As emphasized by the Supreme Court:

[] CEQA's informational purposes are not satisfied by an EIR that simply ignores or assumes a solution to the problem of supplying water to a proposed land use project. Decision makers must, under the law, be presented with sufficient facts to "evaluate the pros and cons of supplying the amount of water that the [project] will need." (Santiago County Water Dist. v. County of Orange, supra, 118 Cal.App.3d at p. 829, 173 Cal.Rptr. 602.)

(Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, Inc. v. City of Rancho Cordova (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412, 430–431.) Circumstances with regard to water supply have changed drastically since the Project's EIR certification 2005. California has experienced several of its driest years since 2005. In 2014, Governor Brown declared a drought State of Emergency throughout California.

<https://www.ca.gov/archive/gov39/2014/01/17/news18368/index.html>.) Again, in 2021, Governor Newsom extended the drought emergency.

<https://www.gov.ca.gov/2021/10/19/governor-newsom-expands-drought-emergency-statewide-urges-californians-to-redouble-water-conservation-efforts/>.) These continuing drought emergencies were not considered by the EIR when it was approved in 2005 so the current circumstances of ongoing drought must be addressed in a Subsequent EIR.

In public meetings, the Project proponent has claimed the local water board will serve the homes one by one as they are proposed for construction. However, there is no guarantee that the water board can serve all 59 homes authorized by the Project's entitlements. CEQA requires that the water supply impacts of a proposed project be thoroughly analyzed to ensure sufficient supplies will be available for the whole project at the time of approval.

It is not sufficient to claim that permits would be denied at a future point if water is unavailable. "[A]n EIR may not substitute a provision precluding further development for identification and analysis of the project's intended and likely water sources. 'While it might be argued that not building a portion of the project is the ultimate mitigation, it must be borne in mind that the EIR must address the project and assumes the project will be built.' (Stanislaus Natural Heritage, supra, 48 Cal.App.4th at p. 206, 55 Cal.Rptr.2d 625.)" (Vineyard Area Citizens for Responsible Growth, Inc. v. City of Rancho Cordova (2007) 40 Cal.4th 412, 444.)

A subsequent EIR is required to address the current conditions in which water availability is uncertain and likely insufficient in view of changes in circumstances since 2005.

IV. The County's Street Vacation Process Has Not Complied with the Streets and Highways Code.

As part of its Project approval, the County in December 2022 purported to agree

“to vacate and abandon those portions of Public Road Easements and Rights of Way of Main Street, Perkins Street, Shaw Street, Coiner Street, Den Street, and St. Joseph Street obtained by the County of Santa Barbara per Book B Page 406 of Miscellaneous Records lying within the subdivision boundary of Final Map of Tract No. 14,608, Legacy Estate/Village Square that are not shown, as stated on the Abandonment Note on said Tract Map.” This abandonment of various public road easements is a discretionary decision that requires specific findings, and adequate environmental review to support that decision. Since neither of these occurred, the purported abandonment is void.

The County must explicitly approve abandonment of paper streets under the Streets and Highways Code prior to abandonment. (See City of Rancho Palos Verdes v. City Council (1976) 59 Cal.App.3d 869, 889 [City Council approval of street vacation set aside where unsupported by findings required in the Streets and Highways Code].) Streets and Highways Code Section 8324 requires findings must be made; Section 8323 requires notice must be given to the public prior to abandonment of a public street. The County has not made these findings or provided the requisite notice. Therefore, the County cannot abandon these public easements. Prior to valid abandonment, the County must prepare a Subsequent EIR that supports the discretionary decision to abandon the easements.

V. Conclusion

On behalf of Save Los Alamos, we thank you for your consideration of these comments and urge the County to reject the agreement for dedication and construction of Flood Control Improvements for the Project until proper environmental review is done. There are impacts that were not considered in 2005 and changed circumstances have both new environmental impacts and an increase in severity for others. Flooding and mudflows will be more severe than was analyzed; VMT/transportation impacts will be exceed those previously disclosed and VMT impacts have never been analyzed as required. Finally, the Project land use is inconsistent with County Code because the Project cannot satisfy subsequently enacted buffer requirements. Accordingly, the County’s findings that the Project’s impacts were adequately disclosed, analyzed, and mitigated in the 2005 EIR lack substantial evidence.

The County must prepare, circulate, and certify a subsequent EIR before considering this impactful Project further.

Prepared by Michelle N. Black and Douglas Carstens

cc:

Supervisor Bob Nelson (Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org)

Supervisor Das Williams (SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org)

Supervisor Joan Hartman (JHartmann@countyofsb.org)

Supervisor Laura Capps (Lcapps@countyofsb.org)

Supervisor Steve Lavagnino (Steve.lavagnino@countyofsb.org)

Brianda Negrete

From: Brianda Negrete
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 11:23 AM
To: sbcob
Subject: FW: Legacy homes

Brianda Negrete
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk County of Santa Barbara
105 E Anapamu Street, Suite 407, Santa Barbara CA 93101
T: (805)568-2240 E: bnegrete@countyofsb.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Bob and Lisa MENDOZA <mendozasrus@msn.com>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 11:21 AM
To: Brianda Negrete <bnegrete@countyofsb.org>; Hartmann, Joan <jHartmann@countyofsb.org>; Supervisor Das Williams <SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org>; Laura Capps <lcapps@countyofsb.org>; Lavagnino, Steve <slavagnino@countyofsb.org>; Bob Nelson <Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org>
Subject: Legacy homes

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We recently experienced heavy rains and flooding in Los Alamos. The claim that the Project is not located near a steep slope subject to mudflows is completely erroneous, factually incorrect, and mis-characterizes the County's own study findings. Reasonable due diligence was not exercised at the time the 2005 EIR was certified as complete, substantial evidence was omitted and was not examined, and significant effects of flooding and mudflow hazards are substantially more severe than shown in the 2005 Final EIR. A subsequent EIR is required.

Thank you.
Lisa mendoza
President- Olga Reed School PTSA

Brianda Negrete

From: Brianda Negrete
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 1:49 PM
To: sbcob
Subject: FW: Letter to the Board of Supervisors

Brianda Negrete
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk
County of Santa Barbara
105 E Anapamu Street, Suite 407, Santa Barbara CA 93101
T: (805)568-2240 E: bnegrete@countyofsb.org

From: Christine Gallagher <chris7g@earthlink.net>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 12:55 PM
To: Brianda Negrete <bnegrete@countyofsb.org>
Cc: Bob Nelson <Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org>; Hartmann, Joan <jHartmann@countyofsb.org>; Supervisor Das Williams <SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org>; Laura Capps <lcapps@countyofsb.org>; Lavagnino, Steve <slavagnino@countyofsb.org>
Subject: Fwd: Letter to the Board of Supervisors

Caution: This email originated from a source outside of the County of Santa Barbara. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify the sender and know the content is safe.

Brianda Negrete
VIA EMAIL: bnegrete@countyofsb.org
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk
105 E. Anapamu St. Suite 407
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

February 3, 2023

Dear Santa Barbara County Supervisors,

Please vote NO on A-22, the Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements for Village Square Subdivision Homes.

The Legacy Homes EIR states, "The project site is not located near...**steep slopes subject to mudflows, therefore these geological phenomena would not occur.**" The **determination** in the report **contradicts** the findings of **Santa Barbara County's own Flood Control & Water Conservation District and Water Agency.**

A copy of the report was included in the EIR and stated, "Both the Solomon and Purisima Hills soil profile consists of relatively shallow, heavy texture soils with generally low permeability. The low soil permeability and steep (45-50%) slopes combine to promote very rapid flash flooding conditions within the canyons and at the mouths of canyons where they discharge into the Los Alamos Valley...**potential flood hazard is such that it must be addressed from a public safety perspective within the urban areas of Los Alamos.**" THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE! Putting Los Alamos property and residents in danger.

The final 2005 EIR completely omits analysis of impacts and mitigation regarding mudflow hazards to the Los Alamos Valley. Suppose the County were to approve the Project before preparing an adequate Subsequent EIR to address the now-recognized increased severity of flooding and mudflow hazards. In that case, the County could be held liable to property owners and others who suffer damage from mudflows exacerbated by the approval of the Project.

Flooding is only one of the unmitigated issues identified in the 17-year-old EIR and our attorney's letter to the Board.

I know you are not the Board that initially approved the plan almost two decades ago. But **you are the Board** charged with the decision for final approval.

You are the Board now aware of a glaring omission in this EIR that threatens life and property.

You are the Board that would be responsible for flood damage and loss of life if you vote yes on A-22.

You are the Board that can call for a subsequent EIR. Again, I urge you to vote NO on A-22 and call for a subsequent EIR.

Respectfully,

Christine Adams
137 Main Street
Los Alamos, CA 93440
caburke123@gmail.com

Cc: Supervisor Bob Nelson (Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Joan Hartmann (JHartmann@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Das Williams (SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Laura Capps (Lcapps@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Steve Lavagnino (steve.lavagnino@countyofsb.org)

Brianda Negrete

From: Brianda Negrete
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 10:20 AM
To: sbcob
Subject: FW: Learning from Montecito in Los Alamos

Brianda Negrete
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk
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From: Jim Albertson <jimboblue@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 10:09 AM
To: Brianda Negrete <bnegrete@countyofsb.org>
Cc: Bob Nelson <Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org>; Hartmann, Joan <jHartmann@countyofsb.org>; Supervisor Das Williams <SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org>; Laura Capps <lcapps@countyofsb.org>; Lavagnino, Steve <slavagnino@countyofsb.org>
Subject: Learning from Montecito in Los Alamos

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February 3, 2023

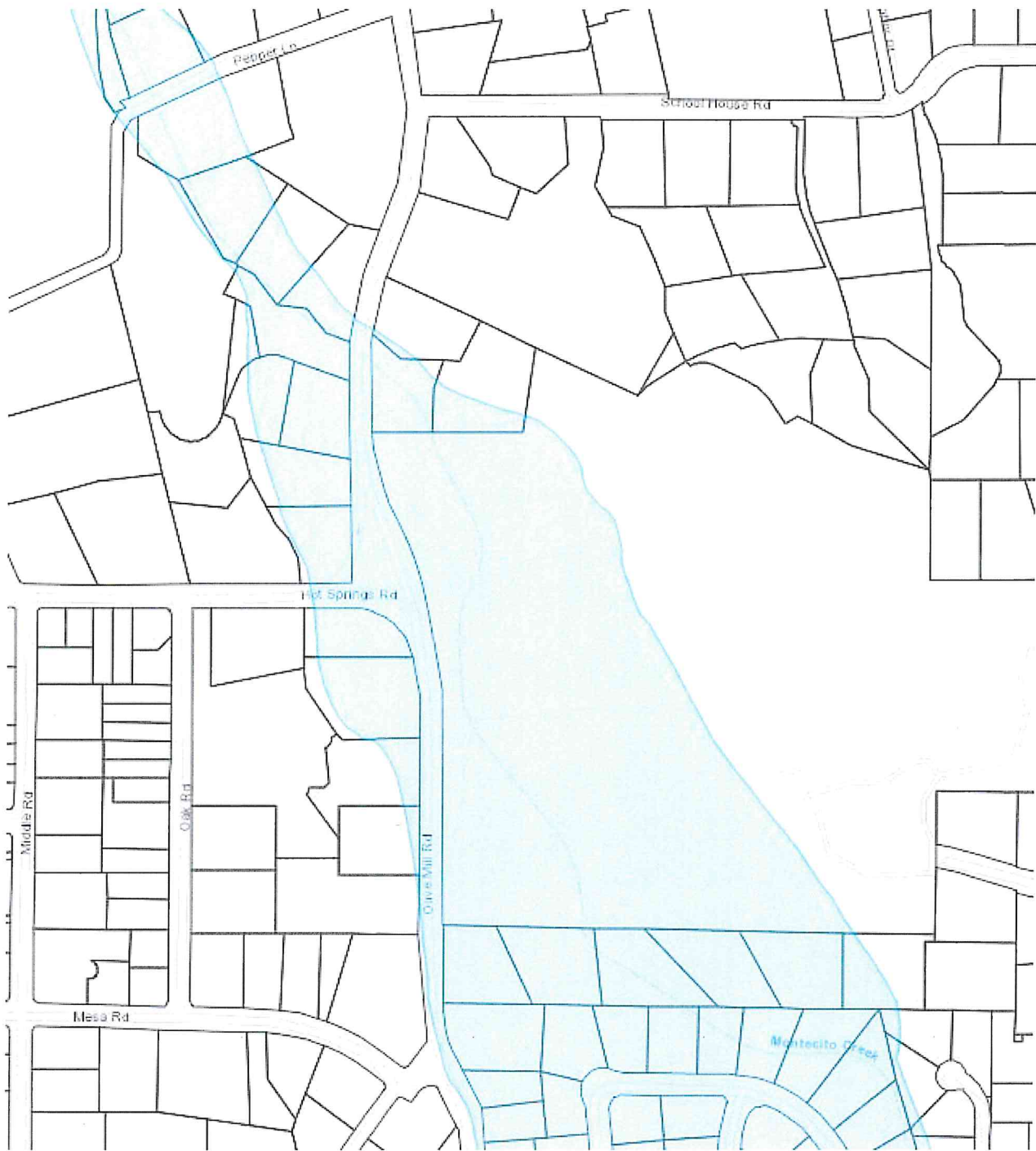
By e-mail sbcob@countyofsb.org Board of Supervisors County of Santa Barbara
105 E Anapamu Street, Suite 407
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

Re: February 7, 2023 Agenda Item A-22: Opposition to Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements for Village Square Subdivision; File Reference No. 22-01130 (Final Map of Tract No. 14,608, Legacy Estates/Village Square, 02TRM-00000-00007)

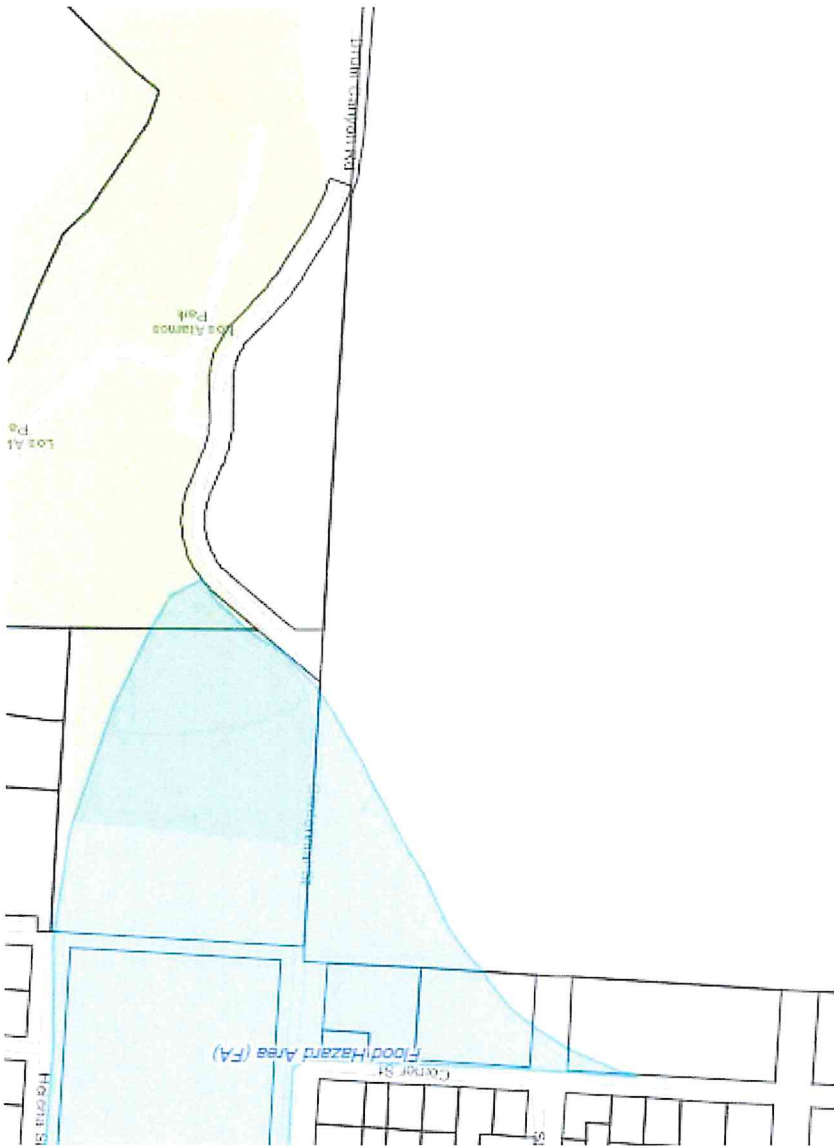
Honorable Supervisors:

Let's learn from Montecito. In 1914, debris flows came down Montecito creek below East Valley Road and wiped out Old Spanish Town in Montecito (source: Santa Barbara Independent, 2/3/23). In the years since, people have been allowed to build homes on this same land, only to have history repeat itself.

Below are two maps from the online Santa Barbara County Land Use and Zoning map, with the Flood Hazard Overlay turned on. Note how in Montecito, houses and businesses have been built directly in the Flood Hazard AREA around Montecito Creek. This is a recipe for repeated disaster.



In Los Alamos, Drum Canyon follows a similar pattern, widening out and flooding at the base of the canyon.



Note that there would be 7 Village Square homes on the east end of Coiner built within the Flood Hazard Area, as noted by the County's website.

This website was not available when the Old Spanish Town area of Montecito was rebuilt. It was not available in 2005, when the EIR was written. Knowingly building homes in the path of a flood is unethical.

CEQA requires preparation of a subsequent EIR to support subsequent discretionary approvals required for a project if any of the following conditions are met: ...c) **New information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time the environmental impact report was certified as complete, becomes available. (Pub. Resources Code, § 21166.)** The original Project EIR could not have known the Flood Hazard Website information because it was not available at the time.

What we have learned in Montecito demonstrates the benefits of analysis and the implementation of safety and flood control measures. Although the area received intense rainfall yet again in January 2023, no lives were lost because the County successfully developed and implemented strategies to mitigate the risks of atmospheric rivers to life and property during the intervening 5 years. A subsequent EIR is required to address these newly recognized risks for Los Alamos that were not analyzed in the 18-year-old 2005 EIR. I respectfully ask that the county prepare, circulate, and certify a subsequent EIR before considering this impactful Project further.

Sincerely,

Jim Albertson
Los Alamos, California

Brianda Negrete

From: Brianda Negrete
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 2:52 PM
To: sbcob
Subject: FW: 2/7/23 Agenda Item A-22: Opposition to Agreement for Flood Control Improvements - Village Square Subdivision; File # 22-01130

Brianda Negrete
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk County of Santa Barbara
105 E Anapamu Street, Suite 407, Santa Barbara CA 93101
T: (805)568-2240 E: bnegrete@countyofsb.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Sonja Nelson <sonjalosalamos@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 2:19 PM
To: Brianda Negrete <bnegrete@countyofsb.org>
Cc: Bob Nelson <Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org>; Hartmann, Joan <jHartmann@countyofsb.org>; Supervisor Das Williams <SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org>; Laura Capps <lcapps@countyofsb.org>; Lavagnino, Steve <slavagnino@countyofsb.org>
Subject: 2/7/23 Agenda Item A-22: Opposition to Agreement for Flood Control Improvements - Village Square Subdivision; File # 22-01130

Caution: This email originated from a source outside of the County of Santa Barbara. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify the sender and know the content is safe.

Dear Santa Barbara County Supervisors,

I respectfully request inclusion in the Public Comments section of the Board record on the 2/7/23 vote on Agenda Item A-22: the Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements with Los Alamos 59, LP and MHP Builder Inc.

A supplemental/subsequent Environmental Impact Reviews (EIR) should be required for the Legacy Estates/Village Square Subdivision Project, based on the many issues raised in the letter submitted by the attorney for the Save Los Alamos coalition.

In particular, the attorney's letter summarizes this need: "We recently experienced heavy rains and flooding in Los Alamos. The claim that the Project is not located near a steep slope subject to mudflows is completely erroneous, factually incorrect, and mis-characterizes the County's own study findings. Reasonable due diligence was not exercised at the time the 2005 EIR was certified as complete, substantial evidence was omitted and was not examined, and significant effects of flooding and mudflow hazards are substantially more severe than shown in the 2005 Final EIR. A subsequent EIR is required."

The Santa Barbara County Flood Control & Water Conservation District and Water Agency's own report 'Los Alamos Drainage Study, May 1990' states "the potential flood hazard is such that it must be addressed from a public safety perspective within the urban area of Los Alamos." This public safety hazard has yet to be addressed.

I have lived in Santa Barbara County since 1979 and experienced many rain and flood events. The January 2023 torrential rains, which flooded and damaged roadways, downed trees and power lines, and caused mud and rock flows in our surrounding areas, will happen again and could be even more severe given the ongoing effects of climate change.

Please vote 'No' on this item and call for a subsequent EIR, to ensure the proper and necessary due diligence on this large project that will have a significant impact on our small town.

Thank you,
Sonja Nelson
11 Chamiso Drive
Los Alamos, CA 93440

Brianda Negrete

From: Brianda Negrete
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 10:30 AM
To: sbcob
Subject: FW: Public Comment A-22
Attachments: SBBOS LETTER-2_3_2023.pdf

Brianda Negrete
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk
County of Santa Barbara
105 E Anapamu Street, Suite 407, Santa Barbara CA 93101
T: (805)568-2240 E: bnegrete@countyofsb.org

From: Christine Burke <caburke123@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 10:25 AM
To: Brianda Negrete <bnegrete@countyofsb.org>
Cc: Bob Nelson <Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org>; Hartmann, Joan <jHartmann@countyofsb.org>; Supervisor Das Williams <SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org>; Laura Capps <lcapps@countyofsb.org>; Lavagnino, Steve <slavagnino@countyofsb.org>
Subject: Public Comment A-22

Caution: This email originated from a source outside of the County of Santa Barbara. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify the sender and know the content is safe.

Attached please find my letter for public comment on A-22.

Best,

Christine Adams

Brianda Negrete
VIA EMAIL: bnegrete@countyofsb.org
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk
105 E. Anapamu St. Suite 407
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

February 3, 2023

Dear Santa Barbara County Supervisors,

Please vote NO on A-22, the Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements for Village Square Subdivision Homes.

The Legacy Homes EIR states, "The project site is not located near...**steep slopes subject to mudflows, therefore these geological phenomena would not occur.**" The **determination** in the report contradicts the findings of **Santa Barbara County's own Flood Control & Water Conservation District and Water Agency.**

A copy of the report was included in the EIR and stated, "Both the Solomon and Purisima Hills soil profile consists of relatively shallow, heavy texture soils with generally low permeability. The low soil permeability and steep (45-50%) slopes combine to promote very rapid flash flooding conditions within the canyons and at the mouths of canyons where they discharge into the Los Alamos Valley... **potential flood hazard is such that it must be addressed from a public safety perspective within the urban areas of Los Alamos.**" THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE! Putting Los Alamos property and residents in danger.

The final 2005 EIR completely omits analysis of impacts and mitigation regarding mudflow hazards to the Los Alamos Valley. Suppose the County were to approve the Project before preparing an adequate Subsequent EIR to address the now-recognized increased severity of flooding and mudflow hazards. In that case, the County could be held liable to property owners and others who suffer damage from mudflows exacerbated by the approval of the Project.

Flooding is only one of the unmitigated issues identified in the 17-year-old EIR and our attorney's letter to the Board.

I know you are not the Board that initially approved the plan almost two decades ago. But **you are the Board** charged with the decision for final approval.

You are the Board now aware of a glaring omission in this EIR that threatens life and property.

You are the Board that would be responsible for flood damage and loss of life if you vote yes on A-22.

You are the Board that can call for a subsequent EIR.

Again, I urge you to vote **NO** on **A-22** and **call for a subsequent EIR**.

Respectfully,

Christine Adams
137 Main Street
Los Alamos, CA 93440
caburke123@gmail.com

Cc: Supervisor Bob Nelson (Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Joan Hartmann (JHartmann@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Das Williams (SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Laura Capps (Lcapps@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Steve Lavagnino (steve.lavagnino@countyofsb.org)

Brianda Negrete

From: Seth Steiner <wsasteiner@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 12:18 PM
To: sbcob
Cc: Bob Nelson; Hartmann, Joan; Supervisor Das Williams; Laura Capps; Lavagnino, Steve
Subject: AGENDA ITEM A-22: VILLAGE SQUARE

Caution: This email originated from a source outside of the County of Santa Barbara. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify the sender and know the content is safe.

Honorable Chair and Supervisors,

Since the EIR of 2005, conditions have changed materially. A supplemental EIR is needed before the Village Square project may properly proceed.

Environmental impacts are likely to be significant and some have not yet been made public or mitigated. Seventeen years ago, when the report was written, the phrase “atmospheric rivers” was not in our vocabulary. Now, especially Montecito and many county roads have seen the destructive effects of this phenomenon. And they are likely to become more frequent and calamitous over time.

The prospects of flood damage on the site in question in Los Alamos, and the ensuing loss of life and property in the third and succeeding decades of the century, were not accounted for in the original EIR.

Public safety is in your hands and I ask you to avoid County responsibility for mudflow damage by voting “NO” on A-22.

Further, the matter of dwindling water resources and lengthy periods of drought ought to be addressed in the current context... not as they appeared almost a generation ago.

And, CEQA requires that water supply impacts be analyzed for “*the whole project*” not on a home-by-home basis as is now planned by our CSD. This crucial matter should also take into account the prospect of 69 more homes in a Price Ranch Development.

Please consider these issues, and those additional ones set out in the CBC&M lawyers’ report, and vote “NO”... and for another EIR.

Respectfully yours,

Seth Steiner

750 Shaw Street

Los Alamos

805.344.1828

Brianda Negrete

From: Brian Ross Adams <brian@trustedmessengermarketing.com>
Sent: Friday, February 3, 2023 10:35 AM
To: Brianda Negrete; sbcob
Cc: Bob Nelson; Hartmann, Joan; Supervisor Das Williams; Laura Capps; Lavagnino, Steve
Subject: Letter and Materials in Opposition to A-22
Attachments: No on A 22.pdf; Governor Newsom Expands Drought Emergency Statewide, Urges Californians to Redouble Water Conservation Efforts _ California Governor.pdf; Governor Brown Declares Drought State of Emergency _ Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr_.pdf; Agricultural Buffer Zone Ordinance Approved in Santa Barbara County - The Santa Barbara Independent.pdf; Climate Change Projected to Increase Atmospheric River Flood Damages in the United States _ Scripps Institution of Oceanography.pdf; Highway 101 Lanes Closed, Highway 154 Closed Due to Flooding, Mudslides _ Local News _ Noozhawk.pdf; What went wrong_ Santa Barbara County analyzes action during Thomas Fire and 1_9 Debris Flow _ News _ Santa Maria Sun, CA.pdf; 20230109_145317.jpg; 20230109_170513.jpg; 20230109_170518.jpg; 20230109_170646.jpg

Caution: This email originated from a source outside of the County of Santa Barbara. Do not click links or open attachments unless you verify the sender and know the content is safe.

Brianda Negrete

VIA EMAIL: bnegrete@countyofsb.org

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk

105 E. Anapamu St. Suite 407

Santa Barbara, CA 93101

February 3, 2023

Dear Santa Barbara County Supervisors,

Please vote NO on A-22, the Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements for Village Square Subdivision Homes.

The Legacy Homes outdated EIR states, "The project site is not located near...steep slopes subject to mudflows, therefore these geological phenomena would not occur." The determination in the report contradicts the findings of Santa Barbara County's own Flood Control & Water Conservation District and Water Agency. A copy of the report was included in the EIR and stated, "Both the Solomon and Purisima Hills soil profile consists of relatively shallow, heavy texture soils with generally low permeability. The low soil permeability and steep (45-50%) slopes combine to promote very rapid flash flooding conditions within the canyons and at the mouths of canyons where they discharge into the Los Alamos Valley...potential flood hazard is such that it must be addressed from a public safety perspective within the urban areas of Los Alamos." THIS HAS NOT BEEN DONE! Putting Los Alamos property and residents in danger.

The final 2005 EIR completely omits analysis of impacts and mitigation regarding mudflow hazards to the Los Alamos Valley. Suppose the County were to approve the Project before preparing an adequate Subsequent EIR to address the now-recognized increased severity of flooding and mudflow hazards. In that case, the County could be held liable to property owners and others who suffer damage from mudflows exacerbated by the approval of the Project.

Flooding is only one of the unmitigated issues identified in the 17-year-old EIR and our attorney's letter to the Board.

Our attorney, Douglas P. Carstens of Chatten-Brown, Carstens & Minter LLP, has sent you a detailed letter of all the problems associated with Legacy Homes and their outdated EIR. I am attaching prints of the articles the letter references, as well as images taken during a recent rainstorm that shows the flooding in the area of proposed development.

Again, I urge you to vote NO on A-22 and call for a subsequent EIR.

Respectfully,

Brian Adams
137 Main Street
Los Alamos, CA 93440
brian@trustedmessengermarketing.com

Brianda Negrete
VIA EMAIL: bnegrete@countyofsb.org
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors Deputy Clerk
105 E. Anapamu St. Suite 407
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

February 3, 2023

Dear Santa Barbara County Supervisors,

Please vote NO on A-22, the Agreement for Construction and Dedication of Flood Control Improvements for Village Square Subdivision Homes.

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Again, I urge you to vote **NO** on **A-22** and **call for a subsequent EIR**.

Respectfully,

Brian Adams
137 Main Street
Los Alamos, CA 93440
brian@trustedmessengermarketing.com

Cc: Supervisor Bob Nelson (Nelson@bos.countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Joan Hartmann (JHartmann@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Das Williams (SupervisorWilliams@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Laura Capps (Lcapps@countyofsb.org)
Supervisor Steve Lavagnino (steve.lavagnino@countyofsb.org)

Governor Newsom Expands Drought Emergency Statewide, Urges Californians to Redouble Water Conservation Efforts

Published: Oct 19, 2021

Proclamation authorizes State Water Board to ban wasteful water uses, boosting conservation efforts

SACRAMENTO – Following the second driest year on record and with near record low storage in California’s largest reservoirs, Governor Gavin Newsom today issued a proclamation extending the drought emergency statewide and further urging Californians to step up their water conservation efforts as the western U.S. faces a potential third dry year.

Bolstering conservation efforts, the proclamation enables the State Water Resources Control Board to ban wasteful water practices, including the use of potable water for washing sidewalks and driveways. The Governor issued an executive order in July calling on Californians to voluntarily reduce water use by 15 percent compared to 2020 to protect water reserves and complement local conservation mandates. The Governor’s action today comes as the Board reports that in August, California reduced urban water use by 5 percent compared to 2020.

“As the western U.S. faces a potential third year of drought, it’s critical that Californians across the state redouble our efforts to save water in every way possible,” said Governor Newsom.

“With historic investments and urgent action, the state is moving to protect our communities, businesses and ecosystems from the immediate impacts of the drought emergency while building long-term water resilience to help the state meet the challenge of climate change impacts making droughts more common and more severe.”

A copy of today’s proclamation can be found [here](#).

More information on the state’s response to the drought and informational resources available to the public are available at <https://drought.ca.gov/>.

###

This is historical material “frozen in time”. The website is no longer updated and links to external websites and some internal pages may not work.



Office of Governor
Edmund G. Brown Jr.

Governor Brown Declares Drought State of Emergency

Published: Jan 17, 2014



SAN FRANCISCO – With California facing water shortfalls in the driest year in recorded state history, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. today proclaimed a State of Emergency and directed state officials to take all necessary actions to prepare for these drought conditions.

“We can’t make it rain, but we can be much better prepared for the terrible consequences that California’s drought now threatens, including dramatically less water for our farms and communities and increased fires in both urban and rural areas,” said Governor Brown.

“I’ve declared this emergency and I’m calling all Californians to conserve water in every way possible.”

In the State of Emergency declaration, Governor Brown directed state officials to assist farmers and communities that are economically impacted by dry conditions and to ensure the state can respond if Californians face drinking water shortages. The Governor also directed state agencies to use less water and hire more firefighters and initiated a greatly expanded water conservation public awareness campaign (details at saveourh2o.org).

In addition, the proclamation gives state water officials more flexibility to manage supply throughout California under drought conditions.

State water officials say that California’s river and [reservoirs](#) are below their record lows. Manual and electronic readings record the snowpack’s statewide water content at about 20 percent of normal average for this time of year.

The Governor’s drought State of Emergency follows a series of actions the administration has taken to ensure that California is prepared for record dry conditions. In May 2013, Governor Brown issued an [Executive Order](#) to direct state water officials to expedite the review and processing of voluntary transfers of water and water rights. In December, the Governor formed a [Drought Task Force](#) to review expected water allocations, California’s preparedness for water scarcity and whether conditions merit a drought declaration. Earlier this week, the Governor toured the Central Valley and spoke with growers and others impacted by California’s record dry conditions.

Photo captions and the full text of the emergency proclamation are below:

1.) Governor Brown announces Drought State of Emergency with Natural Resources Agency Secretary John Laird, Department of Water Resources Director Mark Cowin, Water Resources Control Board Chair Felicia Marcus and

Governor's Office of Emergency Services Director Mark Ghilarducci (left to right). Photo Credit: Justin Short, Office of the Governor.

2.) Governor Brown signs proclamation declaring Drought State of Emergency. From left to right: CAL FIRE Director Chief Ken Pimlott, Department of Food and Agriculture Secretary Karen Ross, Secretary Laird, Director Cowin, Chair Marcus and Director Ghilarducci. Photo Credit: Justin Short, Office of the Governor.

For high resolution copies of these photos, please contact Danella Debel, Office of the Governor at Danella.Debel@gov.ca.gov.

A PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS the State of California is experiencing record dry conditions, with 2014 projected to become the driest year on record; and

WHEREAS the state's water supplies have dipped to alarming levels, indicated by: snowpack in California's mountains is approximately 20 percent of the normal average for this date; California's largest water reservoirs have very low water levels for this time of year; California's major river systems, including the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, have significantly reduced surface water flows; and groundwater levels throughout the state have dropped significantly; and

WHEREAS dry conditions and lack of precipitation present urgent problems: drinking water supplies are at risk in many California communities; fewer crops can be cultivated and farmers' long-term investments are put at risk; low-income communities heavily dependent on agricultural employment will suffer heightened unemployment and economic hardship; animals and plants that rely on California's rivers, including many species in danger of extinction, will be threatened; and the risk of wildfires across the state is greatly increased; and

WHEREAS extremely dry conditions have persisted since 2012 and may continue beyond this year and more regularly into the future, based on scientific projections regarding the impact of climate change on California's snowpack; and

WHEREAS the magnitude of the severe drought conditions presents threats beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of any single local government and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat; and

WHEREAS under the provisions of section 8558(b) of the California Government Code, I find that conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist in California due to water shortage and drought conditions with which local authority is unable to cope.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the state Constitution and statutes, including the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, section 8625 of the California Government Code **HEREBY PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY** to exist in the State of California due to current drought conditions.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1.State agencies, led by the Department of Water Resources, will execute a statewide water conservation campaign to make all Californians aware of the drought and encourage personal actions to reduce water usage. This campaign will be built on the existing Save Our Water campaign (www.saveourh2o.org) and will coordinate with local water agencies. This campaign will call on Californians to reduce their water usage by 20 percent.

2. Local urban water suppliers and municipalities are called upon to implement their local water shortage contingency plans immediately in order to avoid or forestall outright restrictions that could become necessary later in the drought season. Local water agencies should also update their legally required urban and agricultural water management plans, which help plan for extended drought conditions. The Department of Water Resources will make the status of these updates publicly available.

3. State agencies, led by the Department of General Services, will immediately implement water use reduction plans for all state facilities. These plans will include immediate water conservation actions, and a moratorium will be placed on new, non-essential landscaping projects at state facilities and on state highways and roads.

4. The Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) will expedite the processing of water transfers, as called for in Executive Order B-21-13. Voluntary water transfers from one water right holder to another enables water to flow where it is needed most.

5. The Water Board will immediately consider petitions requesting consolidation of the places of use of the State Water Project and Federal Central Valley Project, which would streamline water transfers and exchanges between water users within the areas of these two major water projects.

6. The Department of Water Resources and the Water Board will accelerate funding for water supply enhancement projects that can break ground this year and will explore if any existing unspent funds can be repurposed to enable near-term water conservation projects.

7. The Water Board will put water right holders throughout the state on notice that they may be directed to cease or reduce water diversions based on water shortages.

8. The Water Board will consider modifying requirements for reservoir releases or diversion limitations, where existing requirements were established to implement a water quality control plan. These changes would enable water to be conserved upstream later in the year to protect cold water pools for salmon and steelhead, maintain water supply, and improve water quality.

9. The Department of Water Resources and the Water Board will take actions necessary to make water immediately available, and, for purposes of carrying out directives 5 and 8, Water Code section 13247 and Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) of the Public Resources Code and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are suspended on the basis that strict compliance with them will prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the emergency. Department of Water Resources and the Water Board shall maintain on their websites a list of the activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.

10. The state's Drinking Water Program will work with local agencies to identify communities that may run out of drinking water, and will provide technical and financial assistance to help these communities address drinking water shortages. It will also identify emergency interconnections that exist among the state's public water systems that can help these threatened communities.

11. The Department of Water Resources will evaluate changing groundwater levels, land subsidence, and agricultural land fallowing as the drought persists and will provide a public update by April 30 that identifies groundwater basins with water shortages and details gaps in groundwater monitoring.

12. The Department of Water Resources will work with counties to help ensure that well drillers submit required groundwater well logs for newly constructed and deepened wells in a timely manner and the Office of Emergency

Services will work with local authorities to enable early notice of areas experiencing problems with residential groundwater sources.

13.The California Department of Food and Agriculture will launch a one-stop website (www.cdfa.ca.gov/drought) that provides timely updates on the drought and connects farmers to state and federal programs that they can access during the drought.

14.The Department of Fish and Wildlife will evaluate and manage the changing impacts of drought on threatened and endangered species and species of special concern, and develop contingency plans for state Wildlife Areas and Ecological Reserves to manage reduced water resources in the public interest.

15. The Department of Fish and Wildlife will work with the Fish and Game Commission, using the best available science, to determine whether restricting fishing in certain areas will become necessary and prudent as drought conditions persist.

16.The Department of Water Resources will take necessary actions to protect water quality and water supply in the Delta, including installation of temporary barriers or temporary water supply connections as needed, and will coordinate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to minimize impacts to affected aquatic species.

17.The Department of Water Resources will refine its seasonal climate forecasting and drought prediction by advancing new methodologies piloted in 2013.

18.The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection will hire additional seasonal firefighters to suppress wildfires and take other needed actions to protect public safety during this time of elevated fire risk.

19.The state's Drought Task Force will immediately develop a plan that can be executed as needed to provide emergency food supplies, financial assistance, and unemployment services in communities that suffer high levels of unemployment from the drought.

20.The Drought Task Force will monitor drought impacts on a daily basis and will advise me of subsequent actions that should be taken if drought conditions worsen.

I FURTHER DIRECT that as soon as hereafter possible, this Proclamation be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 17th day of January, 2014.

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.,
Governor of California

ATTEST:

DEBRA BOWEN,
Secretary of State

###

Latest News

[Governor Brown Announces Appointments](#)

[EXECUTIVE ORDER B-62-18](#)

[2018 Executive Report on Pardons, Commutations of Sentence and Reprieves](#)

[2018 Executive Report on Parole Review Decisions](#)

[Form 801 Gift to Agency Reports](#)



Agricultural Buffer Zone Ordinance Approved in Santa Barbara County

By **Santa Barbara County**

Wed Apr 17, 2013 | 5:39pm

On Tuesday, April 9th, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors unanimously adopted an agricultural buffer ordinance intended to protect agricultural properties from encroaching uses while also protecting the public from activities normally associated with agricultural production, including noise, dust, pesticides, lighting and more.

“The passing of this ordinance is a win for agriculture and the community at large,” said Teri Bontrager, Executive Director of the Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau. “It provides local farmers and ranchers a tool to help maintain agricultural viability.”

The ordinance, initially drafted as a policy by the Santa Barbara County Ag Futures Alliance (SBAFA), spent nearly two years going through the county process during which time it was reviewed and/or revised by the county’s Agricultural Advisory Committee, Planning Commission, Board of Supervisors and other stakeholders. In choosing to adopt an ordinance as opposed to a policy, the Board’s action carries the full weight of local law, separating it from similar buffer policies around the state.

“The Santa Barbra Ag Futures Alliance identified the creation of a buffer policy as an important focus of the group’s efforts,” said Christina McGinnis, formerly of the Environmental Defense Center (EDC). “Over a year was spent researching other policies around the state and developing language that we felt would be useful in reducing land use conflicts for Santa Barbara County’s agricultural operators.” Ms. McGinnis was a driving force in the policy’s development for SBAFA, and is now the Agricultural Resources and Policy Manager for the Monterey County Agricultural Commissioner.

Buffer policies intended to protect both agriculture and members of the public are common in agricultural communities, but can vary in size, scope and complexity. As part of the development process, members of the SBAFA reviewed existing policies from San Luis Obispo, Yolo, Fresno, and numerous other rural counties in order to glean the optimal conditions and requirements that would be most appropriate to

Santa Barbara's diverse agricultural conditions and surrounding communities. With input coming from local farmers, policy experts and community advocates, SBAFA's proposal represented a model of informed, citizen-based policy development.

"The new buffer ordinance will provide clearer permit processes and add new development standards pertaining to agricultural buffers that will serve to minimize potential land use conflicts between agricultural uses and non-agricultural uses," said Cathy Fisher, Santa Barbara County's Agricultural Commissioner. "Both agricultural uses and non-agricultural uses benefit from the passing of this ordinance."

As adopted, the buffer ordinance provides specific requirements for uses that might encroach on the borders of existing agricultural operations. Buffer widths are based upon an intended project's land use and the type of adjacent farming operation. "Sensitive non-agricultural uses," for example – a new day care facility or senior housing project – adjacent to a high intensity production agriculture operation will have a minimum buffer width of 300 ft. A project that proposes commercial or industrial development next to production agriculture will have a minimum buffer width of 100 feet.

SBAFA is dedicated to maintaining agricultural viability in Santa Barbara County through a process that values dialogue and collaboration. SBAFA is a project of the Ag Innovations Network.

For more information on this ordinance, please contact Teri Bontrager at 805.688.7479 or SB County Agricultural Commissioner Cathy Fisher at 805.681.5600.

Fri Feb 03, 2023 | 18:17pm

<https://www.independent.com/2013/04/17/agricultural-buffer-zone-ordinance-approved-santa-barbara-county>

Aug 22, 2022

CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTED TO INCREASE ATMOSPHERIC RIVER FLOOD DAMAGES IN THE UNITED STATES

Damage costs in western states could triple by end of century

Sacramento River overtops Fremont Weir, 2019. Photo: Florence Low/Calif. DWR

AUTHOR

[Robert Monroe \(mailto:scrippsnews@ucsd.edu\)](mailto:scrippsnews@ucsd.edu)

TOPICS

[Climate Change \(/news/archives?field_news_page_filters_target_id%5B%5D=430&combine=&year=all\)](/news/archives?field_news_page_filters_target_id%5B%5D=430&combine=&year=all)

[Hazards \(/news/archives?field_news_page_filters_target_id%5B%5D=434&combine=&year=all\)](/news/archives?field_news_page_filters_target_id%5B%5D=434&combine=&year=all)

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A research team at Scripps Institution of Oceanography at UC San Diego has found that flood damages triggered by atmospheric river storms may triple from \$1 billion a year to over \$3 billion a year by the end of the century unless action is taken to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions.

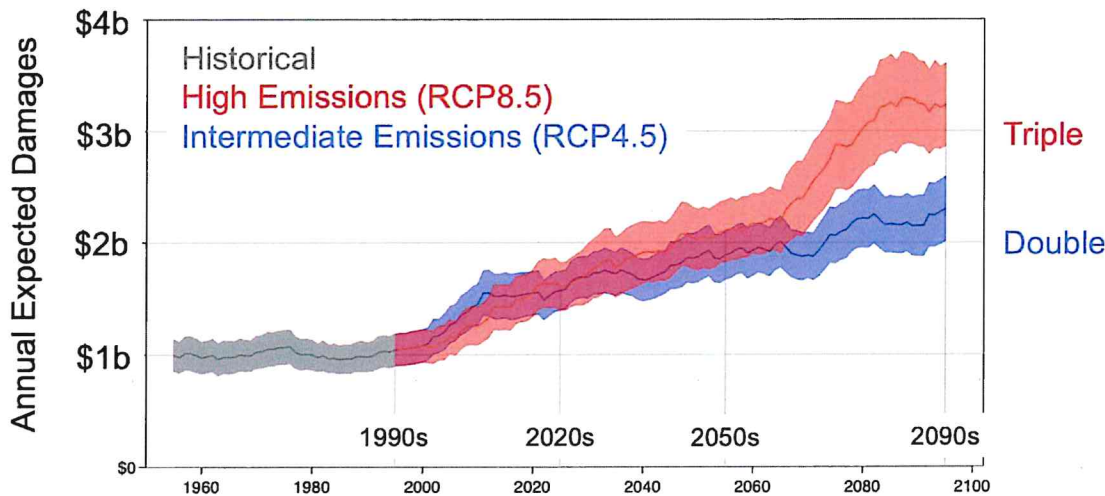
The damages could be limited to \$2 billion a year if intermediate reductions in emissions are achieved, the researchers said.

"The threat of a megaflood in the western United States is very real," says lead author Tom Corringham, a climate economist at Scripps Oceanography's Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes (CW3E (<https://cw3e.ucsd.edu/>)). "As atmospheric rivers become more intense, flood damages are on track to triple by the end of the century, but it's not too late to limit the risk. Reductions in greenhouse gas emissions could significantly reduce projected damages."

The study [results](https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-15474-2) (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-022-15474-2>) appeared Aug. 12 in the journal Scientific Reports.

Atmospheric rivers (ARs (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NULrvr8pTBg>)) are long narrow bands of concentrated moisture in the atmosphere, thousands of miles long and hundreds of miles wide, that transport vast quantities of water vapor from the tropics to the mid latitudes. When they reach the mountainous terrain of North America, much of the moisture falls to earth in the form of rain and snow, which can sometimes cause catastrophic flooding. ARs are responsible for the vast majority of floods in California and the western United States.

In 2019, CW3E researchers found that ARs generate more than \$1 billion (<https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.aax4631>) in average annual flood damages in the western 11 states. The new study projects flood damage to the end of the century but researchers say the impacts will be felt sooner. The researchers project that, if no action is taken, expected AR-related flood damages will increase by 10 percent each decade until the 2050s, rising more steeply as the century progresses.

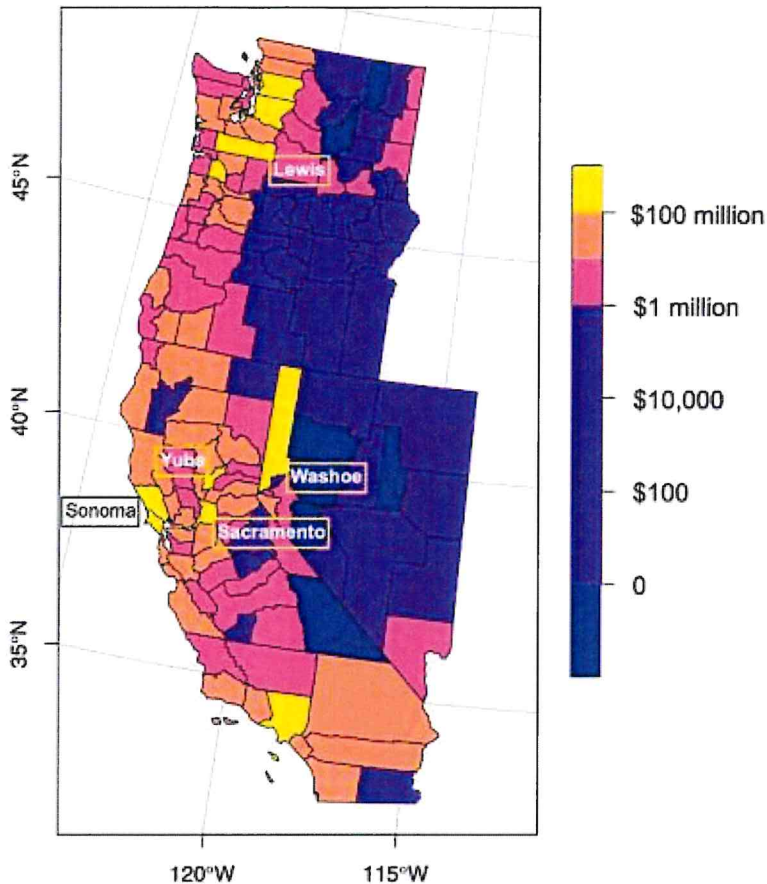


AR flood damages projected to double by 2050s and triple by 2090s relative to 1990s

"We know that ARs are already boosted by the changing climate (<https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1029/2021EF002537>) and, as warming continues, we expect a shrinking wet season but increasing rainfall from more potent ARs (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-019-46169-w>)," said study co-author Alexander Gershunov, a climate scientist at Scripps Oceanography. "This spells more reliance on floodwater for water resource generation during increasing drought conditions."

The researchers identified counties in the western U.S. that are most at risk of increased flood damages, including Sonoma, Yuba, and Sacramento counties in California, Washoe County in Nevada, and Lewis County in Washington. Other areas at risk include Los Angeles, Seattle and the western Puget Sound area, and the border of Oregon and California.

Projected difference in annual damages: 2090s vs 1990s



The projections, based on 16 global climate models linked to flood insurance records, and adjusted for inflation, assume that flood exposure and vulnerability will remain constant at current levels. The increase in damages is due to the intensification of ARs as a warmer atmosphere holds and moves more water vapor, particularly in near-saturated ARs. Increased development in floodplains could further increase damages, while investments in flood protection could reduce expected damages.

The new findings emphasize the need to invest in flood protection, including green infrastructure such as floodplain restoration, flood-managed aquifer recharge (Flood-MAR (<https://water.ca.gov/programs/all-programs/flood-mar>)), and tools such as Forecast Informed Reservoir Operations (FIRO (<https://cw3e.ucsd.edu/firo/>)) in which improved AR predictions (https://cw3e.ucsd.edu/arrecon_overview/) can grant reservoir managers greater flexibility in reducing flood risk, improving water supply reliability, and maintaining environmental benefits.

Co-authors include Scripps CW3E members James McCarthy, Tamara Shulgina, Alexander Gershunov, Daniel

Cayan, and Marty Ralph. The research was supported by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the California Department of Water Resources, the California Nevada Climate Applications Program (CNAP (<https://cnap.ucsd.edu/>)), the Southwest Climate Adaptation Science Center (SW CASC (<https://www.swcasc.arizona.edu/>)), and the Multi-Campus Research Programs and Initiatives through the University of California Office of the President.

About Scripps Oceanography

Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California San Diego is one of the world's most important centers for global earth science research and education. In its second century of discovery, Scripps scientists work to understand and protect the planet, and investigate our oceans, Earth, and atmosphere to find solutions to our greatest environmental challenges. Scripps offers unparalleled education and training for the next generation of scientific and environmental leaders through its undergraduate, master's and doctoral programs. The institution also operates a fleet of four oceanographic research vessels, and is home to Birch Aquarium at Scripps, the public exploration center that welcomes 500,000 visitors each year.

About UC San Diego

At the University of California San Diego, we embrace a culture of exploration and experimentation. Established in 1960, UC San Diego has been shaped by exceptional scholars who aren't afraid to look deeper, challenge expectations and redefine conventional wisdom. As one of the top 15 research universities in the world, we are driving innovation and change to advance society, propel economic growth and make our world a better place. Learn more at ucsd.edu.

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Highway 101 Lanes Closed, Highway 154 Closed Due to Flooding, Mudslides

CHP, Caltrans close highways north and south of Santa Barbara as steady rainfall hits the region



by Giana Magnoli, Noozhawk Managing Editor

January 9, 2023 | 9:17 am



A mudslide covers Highway 101 lanes near the Nojoqui Grade Monday morning.
(Ryan Cullom / Noozhawk photo)

Steady rainfall has caused flooded roadways and mudslides across Santa Barbara County, with widespread street and highway closures reported.

The county issued evacuation orders Monday midday due to a Flash Flood Warning in effect.

Highway 101 and State Route 154 were both closed north of Santa Barbara due to mudslides and rocks in the roadway from the storm, according to the California Highway Patrol.

Northbound Highway 101 is closed between Mariposa Reina on the Gaviota Coast, near the landfill and state beaches, and Highway 1 due to a debris flow, Caltrans said.

State Route 154 is closed between State Route 246 in the Santa Ynez Valley and State Route 192 in Santa Barbara because of multiple rock slides, the CHP said at 10:30 a.m.

Interstate 5 is the only alternate route for Santa Barbara-area drivers to get north, which drivers would have to access from Ventura County.

Then, officials closed Highway 101 between State Route 150 in Carpinteria and Cabrillo Boulevard in Santa Barbara due to flooding. That means there is no way out of the Santa Barbara area on local highways as of Monday afternoon.

The CHP and Caltrans asked people to avoid time on the roads as much as possible Monday due to the storm conditions.

Highway 135 was closed between Los Alamos and Harris Grade Road, and Highway 1 was closed between Black Road and Solomon in Santa Maria due to flooding.

[Check Caltrans' Quickmap for highway closures here.](#)

[Check Santa Barbara County road closures on the Public Works map here.](#)

The wet weather likely contributed to the many vehicle collisions, spinouts, rollovers and over-the-side incidents reported Monday morning.

Moderate to heavy rainfall rates prompted the National Weather Service to issue a Flood Advisory through 8 p.m., warning of flooding and potential shallow debris flows.

Shortly before 10 a.m., a WEA alert was issued for the Refugio Canyon area to shelter in place due to flooding and mud flows.

The Alisal Reservoir in the Santa Ynez Valley had received 7.3 inches of rain in the 12-hour period ending at 10:50 a.m.

Other rainfall totals were: 1.8 inches in Santa Maria; 2.6 inches in Lompoc; 2.8 inches in Solvang; 2.5 inches in Goleta; 2.7 inches in Santa Barbara; 1.2 inches in Montecito; 1.3 inches in Carpinteria.

There was already a Flood Watch in effect for Santa Barbara County through 11 a.m. Tuesday warning that excessive rainfall and runoff could cause street flooding, creek flooding, rock slides and mud slides, and debris flows in recent wildfire burn areas.

“In addition, the Sisquoc River at Garey is expected to exceed monitor stage by 9 p.m. (Monday), peaking at around 11.5 feet late this evening,” the NWS said in its Flood Watch.

County emergency management officials **announced evacuation warnings for South Coast communities** near or within areas that burned in recent wildfires and were expected to order mandatory evacuations on Monday.

[Click here for evacuation information from ReadySBC.](#)



Refugio Road seen Jan. 4, 2023 before the rainstorms flooded the area.
(Screenshot via Santa Barbara County Public Works)

Montecito Fire Chief Kevin Taylor warned last week that the conditions were similar to the 1969 storm with heavy rainfall causing “saturation event” debris flows that killed several people and destroyed homes.

That storm was five years after the Coyote Fire, just as these storms come five years after the Thomas Fire, he said.

Last week’s storms dropped less rainfall than expected.

The rainfall caused roadway flooding and the high surf caused damage along the coastline, including **at the Santa Barbara Harbor** and Goleta Beach Park restaurant building.





Refugio Road flooding seen the morning of Jan. 9, 2023.
(Screenshot via Santa Barbara County Public Works)

Storm Preparedness Resources

Resources for Santa Barbara County residents include the 2-1-1 information hotline, as well as [readysbc.org](https://www.readysbc.org), where residents can register for emergency alerts, view evacuation maps and emergency preparedness information, and where emergency notifications will be posted.

Sandbag collection areas are available across the county, and a full list of locations can be found [here](#).

Power outages are possible because of the heavy rain and high winds in the storm, and [Southern California Edison](#) said customers can report or inquire about power outages at 800.611.1911 and get the latest outage information at [sce.com/outages](https://www.sce.com/outages).

The [Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management](#) is posting storm-related updates on its [readysbc.org](https://www.readysbc.org) website.

Check the [weather forecast and for local hazard notices at weather.gov](#).

[Click here for the latest Santa Barbara weather forecast.](#)

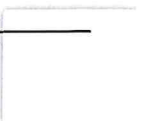
Freedom Warming Centers Opening

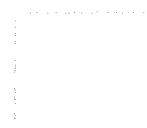
People needing shelter from the inclement weather can go to the county's [Freedom Warming Centers](#) on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

The centers will be open each day from 6 p.m. until 6 a.m.

They are located at First Presbyterian Church, 21 E. Constance Ave. in Santa Barbara; Carpinteria Community Church, 1111 Vallecito Road in Carpinteria; Peace Lutheran Church, 1000 W. Ocean Ave. in Lompoc; and Cornerstone Church of the Navarene at 1026 Sierra Madre Ave. in Santa Maria.

The Warming Center Hotline is 805.324.2372.





Santa Maria Sun / News

The following articles were printed from Santa Maria Sun [santamariasun.com] - Volume 19, Issue 34
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What went wrong: Santa Barbara County analyzes action during Thomas Fire and 1/9 Debris Flow

BY SPENCER COLE

For a brief stretch of time spanning December 2017 to January 2018, Santa Barbara County was synonymous with the word "disaster."

First, the Thomas Fire in December scorched hundreds of thousands of acres of federal, state, county, and private land, becoming one of the largest fires in California's recorded history. Barely a month after the blaze began, floods driven by isolated pockets of intense rain created a wall of debris, water, and mud that struck Montecito like a truck.

"We were walking through mud that was waist deep [looking for survivors]," Santa Barbara County Fire Engine Capt. Jason Sweet told the *Sun*. It would be weeks before he and his crew returned to their station.

The Jan. 9 debris flow incident claimed 23 lives and destroyed or damaged hundreds of homes. And even now, nearly a year later, county officials, residents, and first responders are still picking up the pieces, and trying to determine what went wrong. The latter is particularly important for emergency planners trying to prevent such deaths in the future.

On Oct. 16, Santa Barbara County's Office of Emergency Management (OEM) delivered a report to the Board of Supervisors assessing how the county's emergency operations center (EOC) responded to the disasters.

The 36-page document recommended the county shore up its evacuation plan and better disseminate it to the public through social media, text updates, and emails. It also recommended refining emergency public information and warnings in the minutes, hours, or days leading up to a disaster.

The report also called for increased collaboration between local government partners; for the county to "enhance its ability to respond to sustained EOC activation"; and to "increase the county's capability to recover from a major disaster."

Only in draft form, the current iteration is one of the longer such studies to be conducted over almost a year. According to OEM, the reports usually only take a few months.

OEM Director Robert Lewin told supervisors it was initially difficult to ascertain the damage from the Thomas Fire in the mountainous terrain above the coastal communities of Montecito, Carpinteria, and Santa Barbara before the rainstorm that caused the deadly mudflows hit.

He said that while this "after-action" report may be near completion, the county still had much work to do post disaster. For instance, a debris analysis plan is still in the works that will not be complete until 2020. Lewin attributed OEM's delay to a lack of "bandwidth."

Emergency administrators also stressed the need for an additional recovery plan to accompany the county's debris plan, which won't happen overnight because staff is already busy compiling an oil spill contingency plan after the Refugio Oil Spill in 2015.

"That's about as good as we can do, but I assure you our Public Works and the other regional players are participating in trying to handle this," Lewin added. "If we've learned anything, we've learned a whole lot about debris through this whole disaster."

One public speaker, who spoke on behalf of Montecito residents affected by the storm, was critical of the report delivered to the supervisors on Oct. 16 because it didn't address how to prevent prevent future civilian casualties.

"The deaths are undoubtedly the single most important and enduring legacy of this tragedy and yet they are mentioned in only one brief sentence and not analyzed to imagine how and why they occurred," he said.

The resident called for a root cause analysis—an investigative measure taken after a private sector industrial death.



MUDDY WATER

An aerial shot of Montecito after the rainstorm and debris flows that killed 23 people. When the cleanup began, some living in the area said they had little warning to evacuate because the evacuation zones issued by the county were poorly defined.

PHOTO COURTESY MATT UDKOW SBF

"A death in a mine or a chemistry plant in this country at the present time is a big deal," he said. "It's certainly more than the one sentence that was in the report."

On Oct. 18, an OEM spokesperson told the *Sun* the purpose of the after-action report was to analyze the county's emergency operations center response to the disaster, not investigate each individual death.

The speaker also derided the report for "not being self-critical in recognizing deficiencies" such as evacuation orders and warnings, "which did not adequately define high debris flow hazard areas, nor ensure residents were informed of the imminent disaster."

Lewin chafed at this characterization. He said it's impossible to not look back and re-examine how the county handled the disaster, but "as decision makers we base our decisions on the best information we have at the time. And we believe we did that."

Lewin did not return the *Sun's* request for a follow-up interview by press time.



PICKING UP THE PIECES

It took first responders months to comb through all the rubble from the Jan. 9 debris flows that wrecked much of Montecito. Pictured: Santa Barbara County Firefighter Vince Agapito searches through a home on Jan. 13 in Montecito.

PHOTO COURTESY MATT UDKOW SBFDF

Board of Supervisors Chair Das Williams, who lives in Carpinteria, said he empathized with his Montecito neighbors and pointed to problems with getting everyone in the county on a regional alert system, as opposed to a problem-prone national one. He noted Montecito's poor flood control systems, calling them "a problem that goes back decades," and blamed part of the issue on a lack of public land.

"So much more of Montecito is in private hands than is true in a typical community," he said. "And that is a daunting but not insurmountable factor in our efforts to increase flood control."

Santa Barbara County submitted several grant applications to the Federal Emergency Management Agency since the disasters and has plans for a community, nonprofit, and federal partnership to help subsidize costs due to limited resources at the county level. Some of the work involves increasing debris basin capacity.

Williams said there were plans to build additional basins to offset future flows. "We can do something about that," he added. "We will not be able to do it before winter but we can do it." The 1st District Supervisor called the work the "most important capital project response to the disaster."

Fourth District Supervisor Peter Adam defended the county's response to the debris flows and fires. He said that there would always be a chance for something to go wrong in the areas that were hit by the fire and floods.

"It's very difficult to express the amount of risk that everybody is in that underlies any of these fires at this point," he added. "It's like a spring that's loaded up there and all you have to do is have a trigger come along and bang, it goes off."

Adam's description is a pretty spot on depiction of what the county and California can expect for the foreseeable future, according to Daniel Swain, a climate scientist at UCLA's [Institute of the Environment and Sustainability](#). The state's and county's endless acres of poorly managed forests and heavy fuel loads could easily become the sites of more massive fires, floods, and eventual debris flows, he said.

Swain is the lead author of a paper published earlier this year detailing how fluctuations in wet and dry periods will only increase in intensity over the course of the next century. And that means more floods and more fires, he said.

"We've seen that illustrated the past couple years where we really only had a few days of rain in LA, but one of them killed 20-something people with the mudflows in Montecito," Swain told the *Sun*, noting that while the floods were mainly related to fires that preceded them, they were still related to those fluctuations.

"That sort of flashiness of these flows and streams and intensities of the big bursts of precipitation are characteristic of what we'll see moving forward."

Staff Writer Spencer Cole can be reached at scole@santamariasun.com.

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Nature Nights

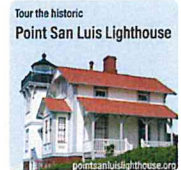
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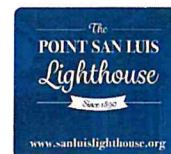


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Feb 4, 2023 at 9:00 AM to Feb 18, 2023 at 11:30 PM

Point San Luis Lighthouse
Avila Beach, CA



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Cupid Paws Doggie Parade

Feb 4, 2023 from 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Front Street
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SPACED OUT BEATS w/ DJs Frank the Tank and Joe Rock

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Flower city ballroom
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Full Moon Ceremony & Shamanic Water Ritual

Feb 5, 2023 from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

9th limb Yoga, 845 Napa Ave
Morro Bay, CA



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Feb 8, 2023 at 7:00 PM

110 W Ocean Ave
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Shakti: Embodying the Goddess

Feb 9, 2023 from 5:15 PM to 7:00 PM

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Feb 10, 2023 to Feb 11, 2023

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Feb 10, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA

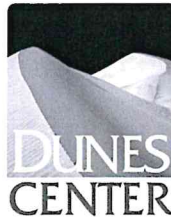


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The Dunes Center docent-led Huell Howser Memorial Nature Walk at Oso Flaco Lake

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Flower city ballroom
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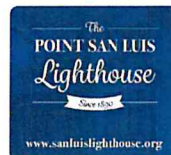


Yoga / Shuttle to the Lighthouse

Feb 18, 2023 from 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM

Point San Luis Lighthouse
Avila Beach, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



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Feb 18, 2023 at 6:00 PM

Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA

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Ernie Watts - Bill Cunliffe Duo

Feb 18, 2023 from 7:30 PM to 9:30 PM

Mt. Carmel Lutheran Church
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Michael Nowak and Friends present Schubert's "Trout" Quintet

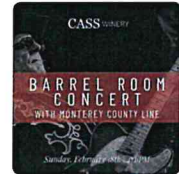


Feb 19, 2023 at 3:00 PM

Trinity United Methodist Church
Los Osos, California

[Get Tickets](#)

Barrel Room Concert: Monterey County Line



Feb 19, 2023 from 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM

Cass Winery
Paso Robles, CA

[Get tickets](#)

Treat yo' self @Breda_slo: A Decadent Chocolate Experience



Feb 20, 2023 from 5:30 PM to 7:30 PM

Mistura
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)

Anomaly House Presents: MINDSCAPE, An Evening of Trance, Psytrance, and Goa Trance



Feb 22, 2023 at 7:00 PM

Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA

[Get tickets](#)

Baller Pass



Feb 23, 2023 at 12:00 PM to Feb 27, 2023 at 12:00 PM

San Luis Obispo
San Luis Obispo, CA

Get Passes

Marvelous Mayhem

Feb 23, 2023 at 7:00 PM

Firestone Walker Taproom
Paso Robles, CA



Get Tickets

Provocative Banter

Feb 23, 2023 at 7:30 PM

Mr. Ricks
Avila Beach, CA



Get Tickets

Evening Laughs

Feb 23, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Odd Fellows Lodge
San Luis Obispo, CA



Get Tickets

Delectable Absurdities

Feb 24, 2023 at 7:00 PM

The Mark
San Luis Obispo, CA



Get Tickets

LA MARCHA SOUND Live in Concert

Feb 24, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA



Get tickets

Pure Stand-Up

Feb 24, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Luna Red
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Silly Saison

Feb 24, 2023 at 8:30 PM

Libertine Brewing Company
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Battle of the Sexes

Feb 24, 2023 at 9:00 PM

The Mark
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



90 Minute Abs

Feb 24, 2023 at 9:30 PM

Milestone Tavern
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Poisoned

Feb 24, 2023 at 11:00 PM

Luna Red
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



FREEDOM HEARTSONG, CATOK, and THE BAND CARTER Live in Concert



Feb 25, 2023 at 4:00 PM
Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA

[Get tickets](#)

Orcutt Children's Arts Foundation Gala

Feb 25, 2023 at 5:00 PM

Radisson Hotel Santa Maria
Santa Maria, CA

[Get tickets](#)



SLOcase

Feb 25, 2023 at 5:00 PM

The Mark
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Delectable Absurdities

Feb 25, 2023 at 7:00 PM

The Mark
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Pure Stand-Up

Feb 25, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Luna Red
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Silly Saison

Feb 25, 2023 at 8:30 PM

Libertine Brewing Company
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Battle of the Sexes

Feb 25, 2023 at 9:00 PM

The Mark
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



90 Minute Abs

Feb 25, 2023 at 9:30 PM

Milestone Tavern
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Only the Nasty Survive

Feb 25, 2023 at 10:00 PM

SLO Brew Rock
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Poisoned

Feb 25, 2023 at 11:00 PM

Luna Red
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Accessibility Training

Feb 28, 2023 from 8:00 AM to 4:00 PM



Pavilion on the Lake
Atascadero, CA

[Get Tickets](#)

Disabled Access & Code Changes Forum

Mar 1, 2023

Pavilion on the Lake
Atascadero, CA

[Get Tickets](#)

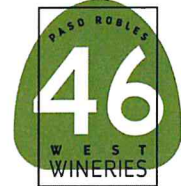


46 West Wine Safari Weekend!

Mar 4, 2023 at 11:00 AM to Mar 5, 2023

HWY 46
Paso Robles, CA

[Get Tickets](#)

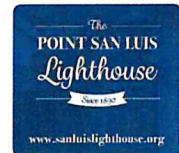


Pilates / Kayak to the Lighthouse

Mar 5, 2023 from 10:00 AM to 1:30 PM

Point San Luis Lighthouse
Avila Beach, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



AT HER TABLE: 7 Day Festival Celebrating Local Women Owned Food & Beverage Businesses

Mar 6, 2023 to Mar 12, 2023

[Get RSVPs](#)



At Her Table: Orange Wine & Chakra Paring

Mar 7, 2023 from 5:00 PM to 7:00 PM

Timshel Vineyards
Paso Robles, CA



Get Tickets

Almost Maine

Mar 10, 2023 to Mar 26, 2023

Santa Maria Civic Theatre
Santa Maria, CA



Get Tickets

Crafty Women Tastings & Tour

Mar 11, 2023 at 11:00 AM

The Hub
San Luis Obispo, CA

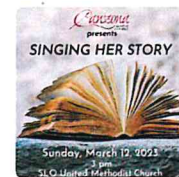


Get Reservations

Singing Her Story

Mar 12, 2023 at 3:00 PM

United Methodist Church
San Luis Obispo, CA



Get Tickets

Harmonious Harp

Mar 12, 2023 at 5:30 PM

Cass Winery
Paso Robles, CA



Get Tickets

Vocal Arts Ensemble Spring and Summer 2023 Season (10% DISCOUNT for 3 or more tickets!)

Mar 16, 2023 to Jun 4, 2023



Get tickets

Folk Music of The World

Mar 16, 2023 at 7:00 PM

Trilogy at Monarch Dunes
Nipomo, CA

[Get tickets](#)

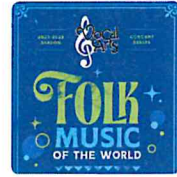


Folk Music of The World

Mar 18, 2023 at 3:00 PM

United Methodist Children Center
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get tickets](#)

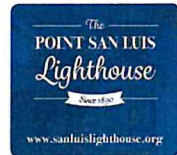


Yoga / Kayak to the Lighthouse

Mar 19, 2023 from 10:00 AM to 1:30 PM

Point San Luis Lighthouse
Avila Beach, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Folk Music of The World

Mar 19, 2023 at 3:00 PM

Harold J. Miossi Cultural and Performing Arts Center (CPAC) at Cuesta College
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get tickets](#)



Barrel Room Concert: RUN 4 COVER

Mar 19, 2023 from 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM

Cass Winery Barrel Room Event Center
Paso Robles, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



SLO Funny Comedy Show

Mar 25, 2023 from 6:30 PM to 10:30 PM



Veterans Memorial Building
Morro Bay, CA

[Get Tickets](#)

Kalos-Scottish & Traditional Music Trio

Mar 26, 2023 at 3:00 PM

Old Santa Rosa Chapel
Cambria, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Kalos-Scottish & Traditional Music Trio

Mar 26, 2023 at 7:00 PM

Old Santa Rosa Chapel
Cambria, CA

[Get tickets](#)



COSMIC DISCOTEQUE: A Night of Pure, Uncut 70s Disco and Funk

Mar 31, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA

[Get tickets](#)



Co-Creation Project VI

Apr 2, 2023 at 4:00 PM

Harold J. Miossi Cultural and Performing Arts Center (CPAC) at Cuesta College
San Luis Obispo, California

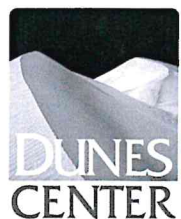
[Get Tickets](#)



The Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Center Docent-led Bird & Nature Walk at Oso Flaco Lake with John Deacon

Apr 15, 2023 from 8:00 AM to 10:00 AM

Oso Flaco Lake



Get Tickets

METALACHI Live in Concert

Apr 22, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA

Get tickets



KNEE DEEP Live in Concert

Apr 29, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA

Get tickets



Duo Carbe & Durand of Incendio

Apr 30, 2023 from 3:00 PM to 5:15 PM

Old Santa Rosa Chapel
Cambria, CA

Get Tickets



2023 Spring Folk-n-Soak Music/Hot Springs/Yoga/Camping Festival

May 19, 2023 at 4:00 PM to May 21, 2023 at 6:00 PM

Franklin Hot Springs
Paso Robles, CA

Get tickets



Jerrod Niemann at Rava Wines

May 20, 2023 at 7:30 PM

Rava Wines
Paso Robles, CA

Get Tickets



THE MIGHTY CASH CATS Live in Concert

May 20, 2023 at 8:00 PM

Flower city ballroom
Lompoc, CA

[Get tickets](#)



Baroque Jubilation

May 28, 2023 at 3:00 PM

Mission San Miguel Arcángel
San Miguel, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Vocal Arts Summer Concert

Jun 1, 2023 at 7:00 PM

Trilogy at Monarch Dunes
Nipomo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Summer Concert: Vocal Arts Ensemble at the Mission

Jun 3, 2023 from 3:00 PM to 5:00 PM

Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa 1772
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



Vocal Arts Summer Concert

Jun 4, 2023 at 3:00 PM

Harold J. Miossi Cultural and Performing Arts Center (CPAC) at Cuesta College
San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)



2023 Live Oak Music Festival



Jun 23, 2023 to Jun 25, 2023

El Chorro Regional Park

San Luis Obispo, CA

[Get Tickets](#)





on in the report contradicts the findings of Sam

