

AGRICULTURE/WILLIAMSON ACT SUBVENTION

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Funding	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

California's agricultural sector is the most important in the United States, leading the nation's production in over 77 different products including dairy and a number of fruit and vegetable "specialty" crops. The large variety of crops grown allows California to be on the leading edge of agricultural markets and technology. California produces almost twice as much as its closest competitor, Texas, and is the sole U.S. producer of crops such as almonds, artichokes, persimmons, raisins, and walnuts.

Locally, agriculture continues to be the County's major producing industry. The 2013 gross production was valued at \$1.4 billion. This is a \$145 million (10%) increase in gross value when compared with the 2012 figures and is the eighth year in a row that agriculture has surpassed the one billion dollar benchmark. The County is the second largest producer in the state for broccoli and cauliflower as well as having a high production of strawberries, grapes, lettuce, and other produce. Farming and ranching operations are also one of the most important industries and economic drivers in the County.

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, also known as the Williamson Act, allows local governments to enter into ten year contracts with private landowners for the purpose of restricting specific parcels of land to agricultural or related open space use. Landowners are assessed property taxes based upon farming and open space uses as opposed to full market value of the land. Local government in exchange receives an annual subvention of forgone property tax revenues from the State via the Open Space Subvention Act of 1971. Approximately 550,000 acres of land are enrolled within the Williamson Act within the County of Santa Barbara. The FY 2009-10 state budget reduced the Williamson Act Subvention payments from \$39 million to \$1,000, effectively suspending the payments to local governments during an already difficult economic time. There have been no subvention payments to the County since then. Historically, the County had received an annual subvention payment from the State of approximately \$600,000.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests its State delegation, the Legislature, and the Administration to restore the funding for subvention reimbursement to counties who continue to have a Williamson Act program.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

The Williamson Act program has been an effective tool to preserve farmland and open space. It assists local government with general plan and zoning objectives and promotes orderly growth.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

There has been no appropriation of subvention funds for the Williamson Act program since FY 2011-12.

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COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICES

Principle	
Efficient Service Delivery/Operations	
Strategy	Target
Funding	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The County of Santa Barbara funds Library services and operations for 17 city and county libraries. Library services in the County are administered via contracts with the City of Santa Barbara, the City of Santa Maria and the City of Lompoc. Through this arrangement, the county partners with local cities to provide library facilities, services and materials in a cost effective manner. Library services are provided through the following established zones:

Zone 1: Santa Barbara. Services provided to the cities and unincorporated areas located within or in close proximity to Santa Barbara, Carpinteria, Montecito, Isla Vista, Goleta, Solvang, Santa Ynez and Los Olivos.

Zone 2: Lompoc. Services provided to the cities and unincorporated areas located within or in close proximity to Buellton, Lompoc, Vandenberg Village and Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Zone 3: Santa Maria. Services provided to the cities and unincorporated areas located within or in close proximity to Cuyama, Guadalupe, Los Alamos, Orcutt and Santa Maria.

The County's contribution to library services for each zone is based on the population of the cities and unincorporated areas within the respective zone as certified January 1st of the prior fiscal year by the California State Library Public Library Fund (PLF).

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests state funding for our library system. The first priority is to fund needed new library technology, books and materials. In addition, the County seeks funding for equipment, furnishings and to expand hours of operations at various library locations.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

The demand for countywide library services continues to increase. Residents of the County view library services as an essential part of the community and an avenue for all segments of the population to continue self-improvement and education. Current library facilities are in need of renovation, new books and materials, new technology and increased hours of operation.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The County contributes approximately \$2.9M annually from its General Fund, for library services and operations countywide. The cost to maintain library operating hours, replace materials, books, and technology far exceeds our current ability to provide funding. The County seeks additional annual funding, to allow for replacement of out dated equipment, furnishings, technology and materials and increase library hours of operation.

CONTACT

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FUNDING FOR EXCLUSION AND EARLY PEST DETECTION PROGRAMS AGAINST HIGH RISK PESTS

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Funding	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

California’s impressive and valuable agricultural production, which California’s County Agricultural Commissioners are entrusted to promote and protect include (*based on latest USDA national agricultural statistics information*):

- California is ranked #1 in the United States in cash receipts at \$42.6 billion for their output in 2012
- California represents 11.9 percent of total U.S. agricultural revenue
- There are approximately 77,857 farms and ranches and 25,569,001 total acres.
- The largest dairy industry in the nation
- More than 400 commodities are grown in California
- California produces about half of the U.S. grown fruits, nuts and vegetables
- Many crops are solely produced in California

There are a number of significant invasive species being introduced and detected in California that threaten agriculture and the environment. Continued funding of Pest Exclusion, Pest Detection trapping and Survey Activities, Rapid Response, Pest Management and Eradication (if feasible), and Public Education Outreach Programs is critical in protecting California’s resources. Unique in the United States to California, County Commissioners and Sealers provide the first line of defense against the introduction of injurious plant and animal pests.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action: The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests its federal delegation, the Legislature, and the Administration to:

- Protect existing revenue sources and enhance state and federal funding of Pest Prevention Program activities.
- Provide full cost recovery for new Invasive Pest programs and maintain or enhance funding for current Invasive Pest programs.
- Support all reasonable efforts by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, County Agricultural Commissioners, and the agricultural industry to acquire funding and to prevent the introduction and potential spread of invasive pests in California.
- Support Legislation and/or state and federal programs that provide for effective pest management and eradication activities.
- Provide local flexibility to enhance the Agricultural Commissioner’s ability to respond to pest emergencies and high priority local pest exclusion pathways.
- Support research on invasive species pathways as well as funding mechanisms to close potential pathways.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

In addition to benefits to California agriculture, early pest detection and surveillance programs benefit the natural ecosystem, consumer interests, and human health, as well as agriculture in states other than California.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

A reduction or elimination of federal and state funding for the State and counties to perform early pest detection and surveillance activities will result in either an additional cost to local governments to cover the costs of these critical pest exclusion activities or a reduction or elimination of these services all together. This will lead to the agricultural industry, the public and environment being put at risk for further invasive pest infestations. California agricultural losses to exotic pests exceed \$3 billion annually.

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HISTORIC SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Funding	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The Santa Barbara Courthouse is owned by the County of Santa Barbara and serves as a community resource for the area’s civic groups, non-profit groups and other residents. However, this aging building is in need of funding to correct deficiencies and undertake historic rehabilitation of the structure.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

Through the Department of the Interior, National Endowment for the Arts, Housing and Community Development, Homeland Security or direct Budget Appropriation—fund the continued conservation, preservation and conservation of this iconic National Historic Landmark; a request of five million over the next five years is requested.

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests that the Department of the Interior, Housing and Community Development, Department of Commerce and Homeland Security all be funded with a component of this request and that the request be earmarked for the Santa Barbara Historic Courthouse.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

The historic (City Landmark, State Historic Landmark and National Historic Landmark) Santa Barbara Courthouse, constructed in 1929, is a 156,000 square foot building home to the Superior Court of California and Civic Government. It is comprised of multiple offices, courtrooms, and historic rooms that are able to accommodate hundreds of people. Moreover, it serves as a vital component of civic society, primarily as a gathering place for community celebrations in the area.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The County has estimated the cost of renovation to be approximately \$40 million, which includes:

- ADA upgrades including lift installation, restroom upgrade, handrail and signage installation (\$1,235,000)
- Architectural / Safety upgrades including installation of exit sign, fire rated doors and related hardware and fire alarm and fire sprinkler system, stone and cast stone restoration, leather and furniture restoration, painted ceiling restoration, draperies and textile restoration, insulation, restroom addition, roof tile and downspout repair (\$22,000,000)
- Structural upgrades including structural analysis and retrofitting of structural elements (\$1,775,000)
- Mechanical upgrades to existing heating and plumbing systems (\$6,475,000)
- Electrical upgrades including replacement of circuitry and re-wiring of building (\$2,760,000)
- Hazardous Material abatement including asbestos and lead paint abatement, and termite inspection report (\$4,600,000)
- Exterior modifications including repair of existing sidewalks, curbs and gutters and enhanced landscaping (\$3,118,000)

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HOLLISTER/STATE STREET IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

Principle	
Inter-Agency Collaboration	
Strategy	Target
Funding	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Hollister Avenue from San Antonio Road to Modoc and State Street from Modoc to State Route 154 are primary arterials in Santa Barbara County. This corridor serves as an alternative route to U.S. 101 and needs improvements to accommodate multimodal travel at current and future traffic volumes.

Proposed improvements include widening the corridor to create additional capacity and improve multimodal circulation. The project will add pedestrian boulevards, bike lanes, bus accommodation, transportation enhancements, and replace a narrow and outdated railroad overhead crossing. The project is supported by the community and will promote a unified sense of community, improve public health and welfare, provide alternative routes for movement of goods and services, and stimulate economic development throughout the area.

The County requests \$8M for design and construction of Phase 1 to widen a portion of Hollister Avenue between San Antonio and Modoc Roads.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests participation by providing funds for design and implementation of this project.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

This project supports multimodal transportation and infill development. Some of the benefits to the community include:

- Reduced travel time for movement of people, goods and services, resulting in less congestion, and pollution and improved regional air quality
- Reduced conversion of agricultural land, sensitive habitat, and open space for new development
- Reduced costs to build and maintain expensive new infrastructure
- Improved health and welfare with opportunities for active transportation
- Added vibrancy and a unified sense of community to the corridor
- Implements complete streets concepts, accommodating vehicles, pedestrians, and bicycles
- Improves facilities to comply with the American Disabilities Act

COST TO GOVERNMENT

\$8M for design and construction of Phase 1.

CONTACT

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MARKETPLACE EQUITY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Principle	
Local Control	
Strategy	Target
Funding	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Weights and Measures Programs are important to businesses and consumers in California. Weights and Measures ensure there is a “level playing field”, maintaining fair competition for business and industries. Likewise, these programs are critical in providing protection for consumers and a method for making value comparisons.

The Division of Measurement Standards (DMS) within the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) is the lead agency for weights and measures and works closely with county sealers of weights and measures who carry out the vast majority of weights and measures enforcement activities at the local level. County sealers of weights and measures have a variety of programs that protect consumers and provide an equitable marketplace for local business. Examples of programs consist of Device Registration & Inspection, Price & Quantity Control, Weighmaster, Service Agents, and Petroleum Products. DMS provides the regulatory oversight for county sealers for weights and measures programs in addition to the California Type Evaluation Program and Metrology. The California Type Evaluation Program tests, evaluates and approves all new commercial weighting and measuring devices to be used for commercial purposes in California. The State Metrology laboratory keeps and maintains standards of weight, volume, time, temperature, and length that are used to ensure accuracy for weights and measures in the state of California. These physical standards form the legal and scientific basis for commercial transactions in California involving weights and measure. The values of these standards are traceable to national and international standards. Without these standards, county sealers could not test commercial devices for accuracy and businesses would be at a disadvantage globally without proof of accurate measurement standards. DMS has taken significant general fund reductions that have diminished their role in consumer protection, promoting an equitable marketplace and support services for county sealers. General fund support for all programs except Metrology has been eliminated.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

- Support legislation that preserves and enhances funding resources for weights and measures programs at the state (DMS) and local (Sealer) level for consumer protection. /Encourage the use of state general fund for the Division of Measurement Standards.
- Support legislation which assures clear labeling and accuracy of the net quantity of package products to promote value comparison and to ensure the consumer receives the correct product and the quantity of product for which they pay.
- Oppose legislation that would allow for industry self-certification of commercial weighing and measuring devices.
- Oppose legislation that would diminish or remove protections now afforded to consumers for transactions measured by weighing or measuring devices.
- Support legislation that establishes funding for quantity control and package inspection.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Weights and measures programs serve the people of California by aggressively preserving and defending the measurement standards essential in providing the citizens a basis of value comparison and fair competition in the marketplace.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

During the 2011-12 fiscal year, CDFA experienced a \$19 million General Fund reduction. Funding for many important programs was affected including those in DMS. An industry led consortium guided CDFA through the reduction process, in which alternatives were considered, including reduction and elimination of programs, and other funding sources. The Device Administrative Fee was authorized by the California Legislature in Assembly Bill 120 and signed by Governor Brown on July 26, 2011. This fee is to fund the DMS Device Compliance Program which provides oversight and training to county weights and measures officials in areas of commercial weighing and measuring device inspection. However, other weights and measures programs continue to lack the necessary funding to provide adequate services.

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PARKS/OPEN SPACE

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Funding	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Santa Barbara County Parks provides services to over 7 million annual visitors to 71 day use parks, open space locations and two camping parks as well as to a network of trails and coastal access easements. The County is interested in preserving and expanding the amount of open space located within its boundary. As such, the County is supportive of funding opportunities that enable local governments: (1) to maintain existing facilities (i.e. funding for park and trail maintenance); (2) to acquire additional land for open space preservation and (3) to ensure safe access to beaches, parks and open space. Examples of these projects are listed below as well as in other areas of the 2014 platform./

Gaviota Coast Preservation: The Gaviota Coast is a largely undeveloped area along Highway 101 North of Goleta and South of Lompoc that consists primarily of agricultural land in private ownership, Vandenberg Air Force Base, US Forest Service Land, and three state parks. There are a number of endangered or threatened species in the area, including the red legged frog, steelhead trout, and California tiger salamander. A National Park Service Study looked at various conservation methods, including a potential federal designation, and concluded that the area is “nationally significant” and the best conservation approach was through local and private conservation efforts. Currently there is no interest in reconsidering a potential federal designation for the Gaviota Coast. There is a need for federal funding and assistance for planning efforts and land conversation acquisition by local government and/or private land trusts.

Point Sal Access and Management Plan and Implementation: This project will provide public access to Point Sal “Reserve”, which consists of 2,600 acres of publicly and privately-owned lands located in the northwestern corner of the County, along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. In 1991, an original management plan was developed and revised in 2002 under an internal administrative draft, to include parcels acquired by the County since the original 1991 plan. Costs total approximately \$8 Million to update the management plan (\$50,000), implement public access including land acquisition and vehicle improvements to the trail-head and pedestrian trail (\$7.6 Million), signage and cattle control (\$350,000). The United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service has provided a \$200,000 California Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) Grant for the preparation of environmental documents, design and permit applications.

Santa Claus Lane Beach Access and Development: This project will secure public access rights and easements to the beach and open an access way over the existing railroad tracks and rock seawall. The total project cost is approximately \$6.9 million which includes acquiring access rights and the design and construction of safety developments for the railroad and seawall crossings, installation of a parking lot, landscape screening, a restroom and other ancillary facilities. The United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service has provided a \$316,000 California Impact Assistance Program (CIAP) Grant to facilitate securing access rights.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors County requests support from its delegation to: (1) assist the County in its interaction with other affected agencies and (2) identify funding opportunities for these projects.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

These projects enhance the opportunities of residents and visitors to the County to gain safe access to beaches, partake in recreational activities and learn more about natural habitat.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The County has secured partial funding for many of these projects and is seeking additional funding to complete these projects.

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PESTICIDE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Funding	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The size and diversity of California agriculture, and the State’s increasing urbanization, require a more complex partnership between state and local pesticide regulatory authorities than anywhere else in the nation. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) is vested with primary authority through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to enforce federal and state laws pertaining to the proper and safe use of pesticides. DPR’s enforcement of pesticide use in the field is largely carried out in California’s 58 counties by County Agricultural Commissioners (CACs) and their staffs (approximately 400 inspector/biologists). CACs seek compliance through education, including presentations to community and industry groups, training sessions for pesticide users, informal or formal compliance actions (such as warning letters), and corrective interviews. CACs regulate pesticide use to prevent misapplication or drift, and possible contamination of people or the environment. Among a Commissioner’s most important responsibilities is investigating pesticide-related illnesses and injuries. All reported pesticide related illnesses and injuries are investigated by the CAC in the county which the illness occurred. If the law was broken and people made ill, the commissioner takes enforcement action. CAC staffs also enforce regulations to protect ground and surface water from pesticide contamination. To do this, they may work with regional waters boards and the State Water Resources Control Board. Farmers must obtain site-specific permits from their CAC to buy or use many agricultural chemicals. The CAC staff must evaluate the proposed use to determine if the pesticide can be used safely, particularly in sensitive areas, such as near residential neighborhoods, schools and other sensitive sites. State law requires CACs to ensure that applicators take precautions to protect people and the environment.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests its State delegation, the Legislature, and the Administration to:

- Support methods that would provide long-term funding for county pesticide regulatory activities.
- Support legislative or budgetary proposals that maintain or increase funding through the pesticide mill fee that is sufficient for pesticide regulatory activities to protect the safety of farm labor, the public and the environment and provides funding for education, outreach and compliance assessment activities related to the safe use of pesticides.
- Support the preemptive status of state pesticide laws and authority provided to the Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR) and California Agricultural Commissioners.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

The mission and objectives of local pesticide enforcement programs is to protect public safety, the environment and farm labor from pesticide exposure. County Agricultural Commissioner’s provide the local regulatory framework to carry out the mission and to meet the objectives of the pesticide enforcement program.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

During the 2014 Legislative Session, the budget-trailer bill (Chapter 741, Statutes of 2003; SB 1049) intent language indicates that the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) should fund County Agricultural Commissioners’ local pesticide regulatory programs with \$22 million annually. The Legislature failed to appropriate adequate funding to DPR to meet this level, nor was authority provided to the County Agricultural Commissioners to establish fees to cover their program costs. Approximately \$15 million in County general funds in California are contributed per fiscal year in order to maintain the integrity and

quality of the pesticide regulatory system Californians have grown to expect. It is critical that we find a way to fund these local pesticide enforcement programs and provide CACs full cost recovery for local pesticide enforcement services.

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VETERANS MEMORIAL BUILDINGS

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Funding	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The Santa Barbara and Lompoc Veterans Memorial Buildings are owned by the County of Santa Barbara and serve as a community resource for the area’s veterans, non-profit groups and other residents.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

Strategy: Veterans of foreign wars are often overlooked, forgotten and misunderstood---giving them a place to interact with other veterans regardless of wartime experience in not only important—it is our duty to do so. The generation of the 20s and 30s understood this obligation—the generation of this decade needs to follow through. This request will enable the Veterans Memorial Buildings within the County of Santa Barbara to continue to serve our returning veterans for decades to come.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Santa Barbara Building

This 83-year old building built in 1927 is located on historic Santa Barbara’s premier waterfront. It is heavily used by the Veterans and the community alike. It has been designated a “City Landmark” by the City of Santa Barbara and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Historically, Veterans Memorial Buildings came into being through the counties of California, which provided publicly-owned or donated land for the construction of memorial sites to be built in their cities. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, memorial halls and structures were constructed and dedicated as a tribute to those who fought in World War I. The usage of these spaces is guided and governed by the California Military and Veterans Code, which provides for the use of such facilities by persons or organizations other than veterans, either free of charge or for stated compensation to aid in defraying the cost of maintenance. These facilities are being closed in many counties. It is desired to save this building and ensure the usage for many years to come.

Lompoc Building

The historic (City Landmark, listed on the California Register and eligible for the National Register) Lompoc Veterans Memorial building, constructed in 1936, is a 20,393 square foot building home to several veterans groups. It is comprised of multiple offices, a large commercial kitchen, and two large halls that are able to accommodate hundreds of people. Moreover, it serves as a vital component of Lompoc civic society, primarily as a gathering place for the military veterans in the area.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The work items listed below are in priority order for reach building:

Santa Barbara Building

The County has estimated the cost of renovation to be approximately \$800,000, which includes:

- 1) Seismic Safety: This includes seismic retrofitting, foundation stabilization, and deteriorated wood framing components. Total cost estimated for this work is \$300,000.
- 2) Electrical Systems: This includes main panel, subpanel upgrades, internal wiring systems and aging light fixtures. Total cost estimated for this work is \$200,000.
- 3) Energy: This includes water distribution systems, HVAC, utility regulation equipment and window upgrades. Total cost estimated for this work is \$300,000.

Lompoc Building

The County has estimated costs for restoration to be \$700,000, which includes:

- 1) Architectural: This section includes exiting, fire protection, accessibility for the disabled and other life-safety related projects; roofing, replacement of doors and windows and related buildings systems upgrades. Federal Share request is \$400,000.
- 2) Hazardous Materials: This section includes removal of lead based paints and asbestos materials. Federal Share request is \$300,000.

CONTACT

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ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT/ REVENUE DIVERSIFICATION

Principle	
Job Growth/ Economic Vitality	
Strategy	Target
Funding & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Economic enhancement offers local government, the private sector, the nonprofit sectors and residents the opportunity to work together to improve local economy. It aims to enhance competitiveness and thus encourage sustainable economic growth given the priorities for a specific area.

REQUEST STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy:

- Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests the county's state and federal delegation in aggressively seeking and securing legislation to provide for enhanced funding and streamlined processes that will encourage the diversification, development, incubation, and growth of business determined to be of priority to California counties in general and Santa Barbara County specifically.

Funding and process improvements should include, but not be limited to, County's access to:

- Establishing or expanding revolving loan funds,
- Small business loans,
- Community Reinvestment Act Community Development loans and investments, and
- Equity capital and tax relief for startup businesses.

This funding will enhance opportunities to increase economic vitality and diversify the county's revenue base. In addition, the County supports efforts to secure, where appropriate, direct distribution of federal funds to local governments rather than state pass-throughs.

Priority focus areas for Santa Barbra County include but are not limited to:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| • Film and tourism | • Entrepreneurial development |
| • Agriculture | • Developing hard and soft infrastructure to support economic growth |
| • Wine Industry | • Technology infrastructure improvements |
| • Green technology and manufacturing | • University/Governmental Research |
| • Education | • Clean energy |
| • Aerospace | |

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Facilitating local job growth, economic enhancement and revenue diversification of local revenues, based on community priorities, creates an environmentally sustainable economy that improves the community's ability to generate and retain local revenues, address priority needs, create jobs, and weather the swings in the economy.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

In the long term, costs to government are reduced as the private and nonprofit sectors expand and diversify.

CONTACT

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HOMELESSNESS

Principle	
Health & Human Services	
Strategy	Target
Funding & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The County of Santa Barbara in partnership with cities and community organizations drafted the “Bringing Our Community Home: The Santa Barbara Countywide 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness” plan in 2006. The County continues to work on these and other efforts in partnership with the Central Coast Collaborative on Homelessness or C3H. The County seeks funding support to implement this plan, including financing a comprehensive system of housing, services and treatment to help prevent homelessness.

REQUEST STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy:

- Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests that its state and federal delegations support existing and new legislation to address the issue of homelessness and support funding of housing, services and treatment programs to end chronic homelessness.

Specifically, the County requests the Federal delegation’s support for funding McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants, including the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program, and the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program. These programs are authorized under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009. The County recommends the inclusion of provisions which allow for additional flexibility in the use of Federal funds on the local level to address housing for the homeless. The County also requests continuing support for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program and the HOME program. These two programs provide additional public services, capital improvements, and new affordable housing, which work together to reduce homelessness and prevent additional persons and families from becoming homeless.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Each year more than 6,300 people in Santa Barbara County experience homelessness; on any given night, nearly 2,000 people are homeless. Of the people who are homeless, 45% or as many as 913 people are chronically homeless. Santa Barbara County’s chronically homeless population is composed of single adults and families with children who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more or have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years, have a disabling condition and have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. living on the streets) or in an emergency shelter during that time. Many of these individuals have serious mental illnesses; two-thirds of all people with serious mental illness have been homeless or have been at risk of being homeless at some point in their lives.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Chronically homeless people may consume more than 50% of all the services provided to homeless people due to their continued movement through the service system without obtaining the help they need. Chronically homeless individuals are also frequent users of other costly public services, such as hospital emergency rooms, psych emergency wards and the criminal justice system. Chronic homelessness is expensive, but these costs can be reduced and chronic homelessness can be ended through the provision of permanent supportive housing. Studies have demonstrated that providing people with permanent supportive housing is the most humane and cost-effective way to end chronic homelessness.

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LAKE CACHUMA

Principle	
Inter-Agency Collaboration	
Strategy	Target
Funding & Advocacy	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

As a result of a biological opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau) has evaluated the impacts of raising the water level at Lake Cachuma to protect the endangered steelhead trout. The increased water level, coupled with the need to replace outdated and aging infrastructure, is the catalyst for funding requests to continue Parks operations listed below.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests its Congressional delegation support new appropriations requests as follows: Fire flow and water distribution system improvements - \$5.1 million; New water treatment plant and related systems - \$3.5 million; Sewage treatment - \$4.7 million; Boat Ramp Extension - \$1 million; Recreational improvements - \$9.1 million.

PROJECT	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT FUNDED	SOURCE OF AMOUNT FUNDED***	UNFUNDED AMOUNT	STRATEGY TO SECURE FUNDING**
BIOLOGICAL OPINION / SURCHARGE INITIATED PROJECTS					
Fire Flow and Water Distribution Improvements	\$2,249,000	\$504,000	BOR / SBC	\$1,745,000	BOR (\$1,745,000)
Construction Road Repair & Access Improvements (connected to fire flow for fire truck access)	\$3,331,000	\$0	-	\$3,331,000	BOR (\$3,331,000)
New Water Treatment Plant and Related Systems	\$6,217,500	\$2,737,500	BOR / SBC	\$3,480,000	BOR (\$3,480,000)
Sewage Treatment Plant and Related Systems	\$5,040,000	\$335,000	BOR	\$4,705,000	BOR (\$4,705,000)
Boat Ramp Extension	\$1,000,000	\$0	DB&W	\$1,000,000	DB&W \$1.0 M
Boat Launch Ramp	\$2,626,140	\$2,626,140	DB&W	\$0	COMPLETE
New Fire Suppression Water Storage Reservoir (ARRA)	\$1,051,056	\$1,051,056	ARRA	\$0	COMPLETE
Existing Water Reservoir Re-roofing	\$460,321	\$460,321	BOR	\$0	COMPLETE
Sewer Lift Stations	\$1,138,500	\$1,138,500	BOR / SBC	\$0	COMPLETE
TOTAL	\$23,113,517	\$8,852,517	-	\$14,261,000	
OTHER CAPITAL FACILITIES AND RECREATIONAL PROJECTS					
Live Oak ADA Showers, Restrooms & Electrical Upgrades, and Marina Cafe	\$1,960,472	\$1,960,472	BOR / SBC (& OGALS)	\$0	BOR (\$938,236) SBC (\$1,022,236)
New Overnight Accommodations (Cabins / Yurts)	\$2,496,000	\$290,000	BOR / SBC	\$2,206,000	BOR (\$1,118,000) SBC (\$1,088,000)
Recreation Improvements (Pool Facilities)	\$6,900,000	\$0	BOR / SBC	\$6,900,000	BOR (\$3,450,000) SBC (\$3,450,000)
Mohawk ADA Bathrooms	\$569,094	\$284,547	BOR / SBC / ARRA	\$0	COMPLETE
TOTAL	\$11,925,094	\$2,535,019	-	\$9,106,000	
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL PROJECTS	\$35,039,083	\$11,387,536	-	\$23,367,000	

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

The County provides an array of recreational amenities including boating, fishing, camping (tent, RV, yurts and cabins), seasonal naturalist programs, and nature cruises to approximately 800,000 visitors year-round.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The Bureau owns all “project” facilities and operates Bradbury Dam, which was constructed under contract with the Santa Barbara County Water Agency to provide irrigation and water supplies.

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SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

Principle	
Fiscal Stability	
Strategy	Target
Funding & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Transportation facilities are essential for the current and future well-being of the State of California and the country. Traditional sources of revenue for transportation are declining as communities develop more sustainably and vehicles become more fuel-efficient. Additional funding is required to respond significantly to transportation needs.

Americans need a multi-year transportation bill that provides certainty for businesses and communities, creates jobs, and makes necessary policy updates to lay the foundation for lasting economic growth. Transportation infrastructure is too essential to suffer continued neglect.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy:

- Funding Request
 Legislative Proposal
 Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors calls on Congress and the California State Legislature to commit to a sound, long-term financial solution that will ensure stability of the surface transportation system for the next several years.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Americans need a multi-year transportation bill that provides certainty for businesses and communities, creates jobs, and makes necessary policy updates to lay the foundation for lasting economic growth. Mobility and accessibility are essential to the financial and social well-being of the American people. A commitment to maintaining our nation's infrastructure will create jobs, improve quality of life, and ensure that the USA continues to be a leader in the global economy.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

We have to continue existing funding and secure new funding to significantly address infrastructure needs. The cost to "fix it first" is far more economical than the cost to kick the can down the road. Additional state and federal revenue sources can be found in ways such as gas and sales taxes, congestion pricing, public-private partnerships, and user or transaction fees. The cost to the government can be minimal if procedures on the use of these federal and state funds are structured to minimize bureaucratic red tape and recognize the professional capabilities of local agencies.

CONTACT

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US HIGHWAY 101 - REGIONAL

Principle	
Job Growth/Economic Vitality	
Strategy	Target
Funding & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Highway 101 Lane Widening is the No. 1 Regional funding priority for the County. The project will increase U.S. Highway 101 from 4 to 6 lanes by adding High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes between the Cities of Carpinteria and Santa Barbara, a distance of 10 miles, to improve safety, reduce traffic congestion and match the 6-lane highway south of Carpinteria and north of Santa Barbara. US 101 is one of two north-south highways in California that connect the Los Angeles basin, with a population of 13 million, and the greater San Francisco Bay Area, with a population of 7 million. The other north-south highway, Interstate 5, is periodically closed due to inclement weather and US 101 serves as the primary alternate route in California during those periods.

The corridor provides access from Central Coast agricultural operations to markets around the country. US 101 also provides critical access to Vandenberg Air Force Base in central Santa Barbara County. The entire project corridor is within the Santa Barbara urbanized area that includes the University of California at Santa Barbara, defense-related businesses, and hundreds of businesses related to the tourism industry. On a daily basis, commuters from neighboring Ventura County, interregional truck traffic, and tourists contribute to the facility’s average daily traffic of 90,000 vehicles per day, exceeding the capacity of the four-lane facility for hours at a time, bringing this 10-mile segment of highway to a crawl.

Upon completion of the project, the corridor will be a part of a continuous 40-mile, 6-lane facility, extending from the City of Ventura in Ventura County to the City of Goleta in Santa Barbara County. The corridor will include 16 miles of continuous HOV lanes. This 10-mile segment, and an adjacent 6-mile segment to the south at the Ventura/Santa Barbara County line currently under construction, will be the first HOV lanes on the Central Coast of California.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

Santa Barbara County and the eight cities within the County support the Highway 101 Widening Project as the region’s top regional roadway priority for Federal funding. Santa Barbara County will work in a support position to the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments to promote the critical nature of the project at the State and Federal level.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

US Highway 101 is one of only two north-south transportation routes between Los Angeles and San Francisco within the State of California. Transportation of commuters and goods and services, including Central Coast agricultural crops, are essential to the overall economic health and vitality of the State. When Interstate 5 is closed, due to accident, fire or snow, all north-south traffic is diverted to the US 101. It is designated as a State Focus Route and High Emphasis Route.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The total estimated cost of the project is \$425 million. The project will be funded by \$140 million from Measure A, the local transportation sales tax, and \$285 million in State and Federal funding.

CONTACT

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PAVEMENT PRESERVATION

Principle	
Fiscal Stability	
Strategy	Target
Funding, Legislative, & Advocacy	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Santa Barbara County roads are deteriorating faster than they can be maintained. Approximately \$12M is needed each year to effectively implement Pavement Preservation best management practices. The County currently has \$3M available for this work. An additional \$9M is needed annually from other sources, including local, State, and Federal funds. This issue is well documented at every level of government in needs assessments throughout the country.

Every trip begins and ends on a local road. They are critical for moving people, goods, and services reliably and safely to their destination. Pavement preservation strategies for transportation infrastructure have been employed to maintain these networks since the early 1990's. These strategies have evolved and become more effective and efficient since then, but the core concept remains the same: pavements treated more frequently with lower cost treatments last much longer, at a much lower cost, than those maintained using a 'worst first' strategy. In order to maintain this road system in a safe and serviceable condition the philosophy of pavement preservation must be embraced by our country's leadership to provide the right treatment, to the right road at the right time.

The reauthorization of MAP-21 and prioritization of State spending should include measures to bring funding levels in line with the current needs, and to focus on 'fix it first' strategies to maintain existing infrastructure.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests participation by passing legislation to increase funding for pavement preservation, and by setting priorities for spending on maintaining existing infrastructure.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

This project supports the existing transportation network, to maintain safe and efficient movement of goods, services, and people. If the backlog of existing maintenance is not addressed now, the cost to maintain it will double by 2020. For Santa Barbara County, this means a roadway maintenance backlog will go from \$250M to \$500M.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

\$9 M annually

CONTACT

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RESOURCE RECOVERY PROJECT

Principle	
Efficient Service Delivery/Operations	
Strategy	Target
Funding, Legislative, & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The Resource Recovery Project is a promising new way for Santa Barbara County to further enhance the region’s recycling programs while reducing our community’s carbon footprint. Established in February 2007, under the direction of the Board of Supervisors, this project is a coordinated effort of the County of Santa Barbara and the Cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Solvang and Buellton.

For the past six years, County Staff has been looking to dramatically increase recycling and convert “leftover” mixed municipal solid waste (through non-combustion thermal, chemical or biological means) into green energy. The County has determined a preferred vendor for this project that uses both a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) Facility. The MRF will enable us to divert recyclables that are still ending up at our landfill. This MRF will also allow us to sort out our organics, which is the common cause of methane gas generation in landfills worldwide. Once the organic waste is separated from our waste, we accelerate and control the decomposition process through the use of anaerobic digestion or “AD.” This process captures all of the methane potential of our organic material, generates green energy, and greatly reduces our future greenhouse gas impact. The organics processed by the AD facility are composted into a product that can be used as a soil amendment. The MRF and AD Facility working together are projected to reduce the amount of waste currently landfilled at Tajiguas by 60%, bringing our region’s total recycling rate well above 80%.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy:

- Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action: Funding Request: Santa Barbara County, along with the four partnering cities, has been pursuing this project as an environmentally beneficial alternative to landfilling of our municipal solid waste. In order to limit financial impact to the ratepayer the County is requesting a grant equaling 25% of capital costs (\$15 million) or equivalent tax credits.

Action: Legislative Proposal & Targeted Advocacy: the County is requesting legislation similar to H.R. 8 – The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, related to Renewable Energy Tax Credits (specifically Investment Tax Credits or Production Tax Credits), that would benefit the Resource Recovery Project through its production of renewable energy. A goal of this legislation would be to extend these tax credits at a minimum through 2016 or be made permanent.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

The Resource Recovery Project would have several sustainable and beneficial impacts:

- Providing a comprehensive and flexible 20 year solid waste management solution for the region
- Increasing the amount of material recycled in our region
- Providing a local source of green energy
- Eliminating future greenhouse gases generated by the landfill
- Helps the County achieve State mandates on waste diversion (75% by 2020 – AB 341), greenhouse gas reduction (1990 levels achieved by 2020 – AB 32), and green energy production (33% renewable energy by 2020 – SB X1 2).

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The estimated capital cost of the project is \$60 million. The project will be privately financed through a tipping fee at the facility. This cost will then be passed onto the ratepayers in their monthly bills. The costs for a project that includes a MRF and AD Facility are comparable if not lower than its alternatives.

CONTACT

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LOWER MISSION CREEK, SANTA BARBARA, CA

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Funding, Legislation & Advocacy	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The Lower Mission Creek Project was initiated by the Corps of Engineers (Corps) to study the flood threat to the City of Santa Barbara. Through a series of feasibility studies, a final project was developed in the 1990's that optimized the costs and environmental features of the project that would provide additional flood protection with a project that was locally acceptable.

The EIS/EIR was completed and certified in 2001 and since that time the permit process was completed and some design work started by the Corps. Today, the project is stalled because the new cost estimate from the recent design work puts the project below the required Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR).

The City and County of Santa Barbara have worked to forward the project starting at the lower end and hope to implement the elements below the freeway. We desire the Corps to find a way to fund the remainder of the work. This project has seen significant investments by the Corps and Local Agencies and as such we need to finish the project. The Lower Mission Creek: County Funding Table, below, shows the amount of money that has been locally invested including a one-time contribution from the State.

REQUEST STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy:

- Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

Fund the completion of Design and Construction; Include language in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) to keep Lower Mission Creek a viable project; Advocate for continued Corps funding.

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors requests that the Corps of Engineers be funded to complete the Design of the Lower Mission Creek Project and continue into Construction. Both the Corps and Local Agencies have spent decades developing the current project and have spent significant dollars each on getting to a viable project.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Lower Mission Creek dissects the City of Santa Barbara. Past flood events, most notably the 1995 flood events have shown the devastating impact these floods have on the community. The 1995 events showed that aside from the obvious devastating impacts to home owners and business owners, there is a serious impact to the transportation system, including US 101 (a major North – South Transportation corridor), the Railroad, and local streets. In addition, damages to public infrastructure results.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Previous costs estimates put the project costs at about \$80 Million which would leave approximately \$40 Million local share. Local funding for this project would take decades without Federal assistance.

Local costs could be further mitigated by subventions of the Federal Project with State funding.

**LOWER
MISSION CREEK: COUNTY FUNDING TABLE***

Fund 2610 – South Coast Flood Zone 2

SC8042 MISSION CREEK CIP	Expenditures
FISCAL YEAR	
1997-98	\$ 390,300
1998-99	\$ 145,000
1999-00	\$ 4,600
2000-01	\$ 47,700
2001-02	\$ 6,200
2002-03	\$ 203,200
2003-04	\$ 95,200
2004-05	\$ 142,300
2005-06	\$ 25,000
2006-07	\$ 61,800
2007-08	\$ 359,300
2008-09	\$ 2,013,000
2009-10	\$ 517,500
2010-11	\$ 539,300
2011-12	\$ 3,700,000
2012-13	\$ 3,300,000
2013-curr	\$ 179,300
totals	\$ 11,729,700

*Data only available back to 1997-98

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IMPROVING LOCAL GOVERNANCE: UNINCORPORATED POWERS

Principle	
Efficient Service Delivery / Operations/Local Control	
Strategy	Target
Legislative & Advocacy	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

States grant cities and counties the ability to administer government at the local level. Santa Barbara County as a general law County operates under California Government Code Title 3, and other applicable California laws. General Law cities operate under California Government Code Title 4 and other applicable California laws.

In many counties in California, more than half of a county's population is in an unincorporated area, as opposed to an incorporated city. Therefore, the county government is responsible for the provision of services and addressing infrastructure needs. Counties, however, do not enjoy the same taxing, revenue generation, and governing authorities as cities. AB2119 signed by Governor Brown on July 18, 2014, is intended to provide more flexibility to counties to raise certain revenues to fund local services in unincorporated areas consistent with incorporated areas. Specifically, AB 2119 allows voters in the unincorporated areas of a county to vote on a tax measure that would apply within an unincorporated area only. AB 2119 requires the revenue derived from the imposition of the tax to only be used within the area from which the tax was approved by the voters. While this new legislation provides for the imposition of sales and use tax, within a specific unincorporated area, increasing of the opportunities available for revenue generation, a general law county's ability to enjoy the full spectrum of governance powers provided to general law cities remains limited.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy: Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

Work in conjunction with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) to fully assess spectrum of differences in powers of general law cities vs general law counties and develop and support legislation which provides general law counties all governance powers afforded general law cities in order to adequately address full spectrum of services and infrastructure needs in unincorporated areas.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Unincorporated areas of counties must have mechanisms in place to address service and facility needs. Residents of unincorporated areas of a county should not be limited in the ability to achieve goals and address needs as a result of a lack of governance powers provided via the State. Preserving, enhancing and managing the revenue base in addition to employing all tools currently available to cities is essential to govern effectively and address collective and community specific needs. Tools to be explored will include but are not limited to levying of all administrative fines, forfeitures and penalties.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Counties will be better able to manage operating budgets if afforded the instruments to recover costs for services and infrastructure in unincorporated cities. Current services require funding sources that are acquired through indirect means. Using tools such as but not limited to fines, forfeitures and penalties will better equip counties with the potential for full cost recovery.

CONTACT

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LAND USE: ENFORCEMENT FINES FOR LAND USE VIOLATIONS

Principle	
Local Control	
Strategy	Target
Legislative & Advocacy	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

State law governing ordinance violations sets maximum fine amounts for violators of land use codes at a maximum of \$100 for the first violation within a one year timeframe, a maximum of \$200 for the second violation within a one year timeframe, and a maximum of \$500 for each additional violation within a one year timeframe, including one-time violations. One-time violations are violations that cannot be corrected or cured. Similarly, fine amounts for violators of local building codes are set at a maximum of \$1,000 for each violation within a one year timeframe.

Santa Barbara County recognizes the need for the State legislature to set maximum fine amounts to ensure fairness and consistency across the State of California. However, the \$500 maximum severely hinders the County's ability to adequately enforce land use violations, particularly regarding one-time violations. One-time violations often occur when owners rent out their properties for special events (e.g. weddings). The County's Land Use Codes specifically prohibit this type of use on residentially zoned properties without proper permits. As written, the maximum amount the County may fine the owner for this type of violation is only up to a maximum of \$500 in any given year. This substantially undermines the County's Land Use Codes because the maximum allowable fine amount is insufficient to deter owners who rent out their properties for commercial purposes when the profit margin for violating the local ordinance is much greater. For example, a large commercial wedding with over 300 guests was held on residential property without the benefit of permits. Permit review would have addressed public safety and traffic concerns for an event of this magnitude. In this case, the County was only allowed to fine this owner \$100 for this purposeful violation. This amount is insufficient to deter property owners who can easily absorb this as part of their routine business operating expense.

Redrafting the applicable state codes to enable the local agency more discretion to impose appropriate fines, and the collection and enforcement of those fines, would greatly enhance the land use and building code enforcement program in Santa Barbara County.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy:

- Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

The County requests its delegation to support legislation that would provide the County with more local control and discretion over fines imposed for violations of the County's Land Use and Development Codes. For violations where a permit is available, the County requests that fines imposed be set at the discretion of the local agency, and up to ten times the maximum amount of permit fees allowable under the agency's adopted fee schedules. Where a permit is not available for the offending activity, the fines should be set at no less than \$1,000 per violation, with a maximum amount to be set at the discretion of the local agency not to exceed \$25,000. Property owners will continue to have rights to appeal any fines imposed and the appeal hearing officer will continue to have the discretion to waive, reduce, or modify the fine. In addition, the one year timeframe should be stricken from the Government

Code, or in the alternative, be increased to a five year timeframe, so that fines may further deter repeat offenders.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Revised legislation of applicable state law would provide the County with more effective tools to gain compliance from those who violate our County's land use codes. Increased penalties for one-time violations would be a greater disincentive and promote greater compliance with County ordinances. This would ensure that the County's land use codes are enforced thereby ensuring that the County's policies regarding land use and development continue to be met.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

No direct costs to the government are anticipated.

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REGIONAL COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECTS - FEDERAL AUTHORITY FOR CALIFORNIA

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Our coast provides enormous recreational and economic benefits and houses a massive range of ecological resources. However, the California Coast is under severe threat from:

- Coastal erosion
- Storm damage
- Coastal environmental impacts
- Ability to maintain navigation channels
- Sea level rise

Regional Sediment Management solutions to these threats include:

- Recognize coastal sediment as a natural resource
- Maintaining and enhancing the natural sand (sediment) supply in the coast
- Ensuring regular small-harbor dredging and improving the beneficial reuse of sediment (i.e., use of dredged sand from harbors)
- Linking coastal sand needs with availability
- Undertake beach nourishment projects and consider other innovative technologies to maintain our coastal beaches

However, with the exception of harbor dredging, there are no specific Federal Authorities in place designed to fund Regional Sediment Management Projects that can result in a systems approach to a sustainable and resilient California Coast. Over the past eight years, nine separate regions along the California Coast have prepared or are preparing Regional Sediment Management Plans that define appropriate projects and policies to address regional challenges. As a result, California is ready to act.

REQUEST STRATEGY AND ACTION

Strategy:

- Funding Request Legislative Proposal Targeted Advocacy

Action:

Establish Federal Authority that is consistent with the US Army's Corps of Engineers (USACE) missions of coastal risk reduction, ecosystem restoration and navigation and that will fund Regional Sediment Management projects on the California Coast. The purpose of the Federal Authority will be to:

- Implement coastal projects that restore, maintain, and enhance the natural flow of sediments to the coast,
- Ensure regular small-harbor dredging,
- Improve beneficial use of sediment from dredging operations,
- Link coastal sand needs with availability,
- Implement beach nourishment and consider the use of innovative technologies to maintain California's coastal beaches, and
- Implement coastal wetlands and coastal dunes restoration projects.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

The 1,100 mile California Coast is one of the most prized natural resources in the nation. It provides enormous recreational and economic benefits and includes an extensive array of ecological resources. However, this vital resource is under constant threat from upland and coastal development, ocean pollution, rising sea-levels, increasingly frequent intense coastal storms, and a reduction in the natural sediment supply. To address these threats, Coastal Regional Sediment Management Plans funded through the USACE and cost shared with the State have resulted in a comprehensive and integrated approach for resolving coastal issues in California.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The total projected cost to implement the BEACON Plan is \$175M over 20 to 30 years.

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