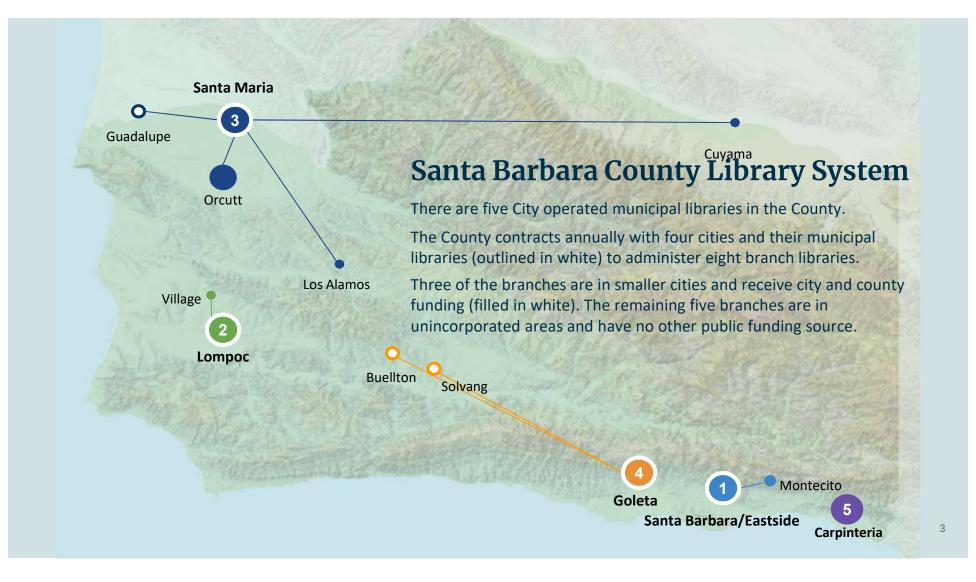
Library Ad Hoc Committee Update

Board of Supervisors Meeting, May 9, 2023

Presented by Community Services Department and LegacyWorks Group

Recommended Actions

- A. Receive and file an update on the work of the Library Ad Hoc Committee
- B. Appoint Zone 5 Library Administrator to the Library Ad Hoc Committee
- C. Provide staff direction regarding Library Ad Hoc Committee recommendations and next steps
- D. Determine recommended actions are not subject CEQA



Purpose of the Library Ad Hoc Committee

Outline a path to achieving a sustainable and equitable finance and governance system for county libraries

Library Ad Hoc Committee

Established by the Board of Supervisors in October 2018

Purpose: To outline a path to achieving a sustainable and equitable finance and governance system for county libraries

Members

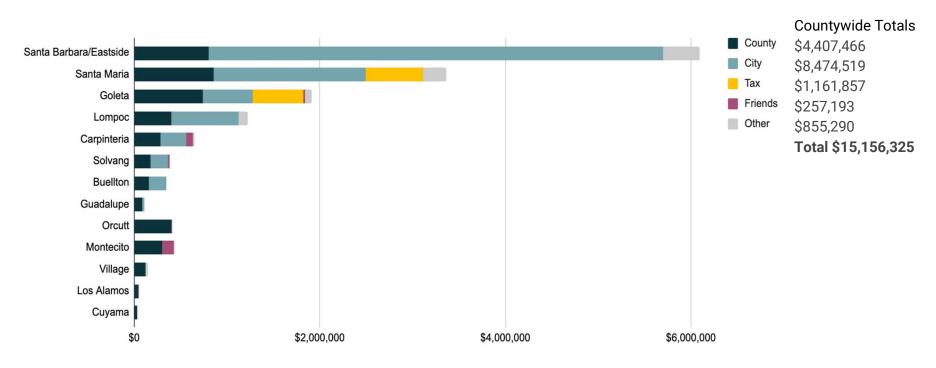
- 2 County Supervisors
- 4 Library Directors
- Friends Member
- Library Advisory Committee Member
- Community Services Department Director

Committee requested facilitation, which has been provided by LegacyWorks Group

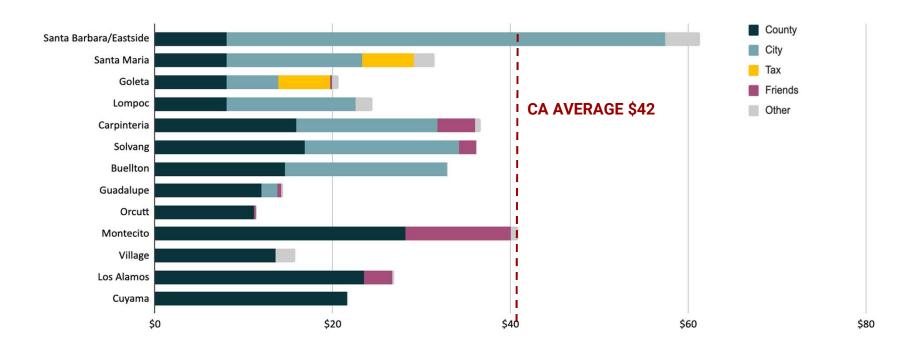
Problems we are trying to solve

- Address chronic budget shortfalls
- Rebuild library staffing and services, which have been eroded over time
- Improve equity and address the needs of small and unincorporated branches
- Reduce dependence on private sources to cover core operating expenses
- Provide a forum for communication and joint decision making among jurisdictions
- Enhance coordination and planning to strengthen the countywide system

Total library funding by library (2021–22)



Library funding total per capita by library (2021–22)



Library Ad Hoc Committee

immediate budget deficits

Outline a pathway to a sustainable and equitable finance and governance system for county libraries



Joint Powers Authority Findings

The Ad Hoc Committee's governance working group found:

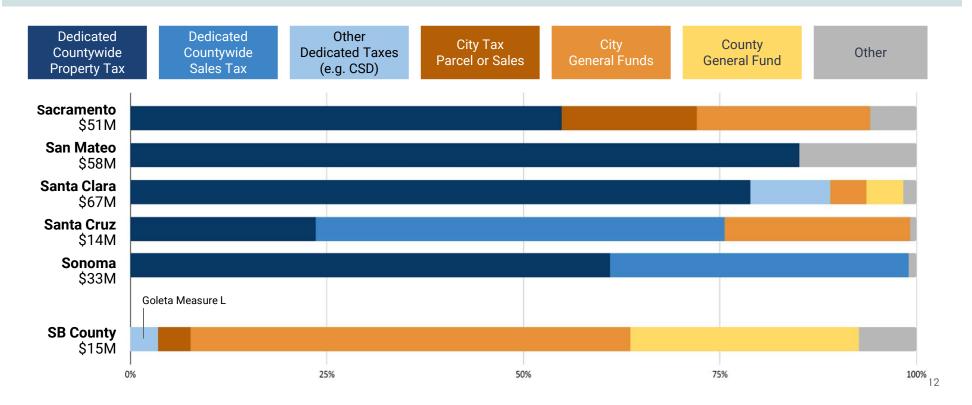
- A Joint Powers Authority could provide a forum for multi-jurisdiction decision making and a mechanism for raising dedicated funds for libraries via a new tax
- Centralization has generally improved performance and equity and reduced conflicts and costs for library systems administered as JPAs (five CA counties)
- **Dedicated and sufficient revenue** is a key ingredient in other systems' success
- A JPA is not a one size fits all solution. It may face barriers but it is highly customizable

Ad Hoc and City Representatives Considered Several Options

OPTION	RECOMMENDATION?
Full fledged library JPA with enhanced funding via a new tax and centralized administration and operation of all participating libraries	
Library JPA with opt-in operations , providing funding via a new tax and library administration for county branches and those cities that wish to opt in	
Library finance JPA providing enhanced funding via a new tax; libraries continue to be administered via existing zone structure	
No JPA + county levied tax in which libraries continue to be administered via existing zone structure but county levies new tax and controls distribution of revenue	

Library Revenue Models - JPAs v. Santa Barbara County

Dedicated revenue makes up 55-100% of the JPAs' budgets but just 11% in Santa Barbara County



Funding needed to meet branch minimum service levels

- In 2020, the Ad Hoc Committee recommended minimum service level standards for the branch libraries based on state and national benchmarks
- We did not set standards for the municipal libraries
- None of the branches met all the standards in FY 21-22
- We estimated it would cost roughly \$710K to bring the branches up to the minimum service levels in FY 21-22
- Enhanced funding to meet the minimum service levels remains a need

Potential tax revenue countywide vs. unincorporated areas only

COUNTYWIDE	UNINCORPORATED ONLY		
 Parcel tax 132,484 parcels in the county (2022) \$60/parcel would generate ~\$8M 50% of total 2022-23 county + city funding 	 Parcel tax 49,847 parcels in the county (38% of total) \$60/parcel would generate ~\$3M 19% of total 2022-23 county + city funding 		
 \$8.4 billion taxable sales (estimated from 2022 Q4 CA sales tax) 0.125% sales tax (\$0.00125 per dollar) would generate ~\$10.5M 66% of total 2022-23 county + city funding 	 \$960 million taxable sales (11% of total) 0.125% sales tax (\$0.00125 per dollar) would generate ~\$1.2M 7.5% of total 2022-23 county + city funding 		

Sales Tax Rates and Measures

*Unincorporated sales tax rate 7.75%

**Goleta CSD also has Measure L 1990 dedicated parcel tax for libraries

City	New Sales Tax Rates*	Recent Sales Tax Measures (effective date)	Purpose (all sales tax measures are general, not dedicated, funds)	
Goleta**	8.75%	2024 Measure B 1.0% passed by 64.39%	to maintain and expand city services and programs could be used to repair and upgrade aging local infrastructure, support and expand after school programs	
Solvang	8.75%	2023 Measure U 1.0% passed by 62.93%	to protect and maintain funding for City services, including recreation programs and other vital city services	_
Guadalupe	8.75%	2021 Measure N 1.0% passed by 70.88%	to maintain/enhance essential services, including opportunities for youth library, and other vital services	_
Lompoc	2019 Measure II 0 75%		to maintain and improve public services including community and recreational services	_
Santa Maria			to support city essential services increased spending on library services, recreation, homelessness and programs for at-risk youth	_
Carpinteria	9.00%	2019 Measure X 1.25% passed by 56.31%	for public safety and vital services, includingprevent cuts to local library, senior, youth programs	_
Santa Barbara	8.75%	2018 Measure C 1.0% passed by 56.20%	to maintain essential services and repair critical infrastructure. Council establish priorities include protecting parks, youth, and senior services	_
Buellton	7.75%	N/A		_ 15

Recommended JPA Model

OPTION	RECOMMENDATION
Full fledged library JPA with enhanced funding via a new tax and centralized administration and operation of all participating libraries	Rejected - Fails to maintain local control
Library JPA with opt-in operations , providing funding via a new tax and library administration for county branches and those cities that wish to opt in	Rejected - Too complex
Library finance JPA providing enhanced funding via a new tax; libraries continue to be administered via existing zone structure	Recommended - Provides forum for joint decision making between Cities and County and a source of supplemental funding
No JPA + county levied tax in which libraries continue to be administered via existing zone structure but county levies new tax and controls distribution of revenue	Rejected - Does not provide forum for joint decision making between Cities and County

April 2023 Recommendations of the Library Ad Hoc Committee and Invited City Participants

- 1. Ad Hoc recommends the finance
 JPA model with a dedicated revenue
 source to be determined via
 research and voter polling and to be
 placed on the 2024 or 2025 ballot.
- 2. Ad Hoc requests the County prepare a letter to the cities that lays out the foundational background, articulates the proposed direction, and requests ongoing city participation. The letter should be followed by a presentation to answer questions.

Potential Next Steps

- Further investigate potential options for levying a tax.
- Conduct voter polling to assess voter preferences around such a new tax.
- Conduct outreach to cities to determine their interest in forming a JPA.
- Answer key questions about the design of the JPA, including its functions, governing board membership, and voting structure.
- Consider hiring a .5 FTE Library Contracts Administrator who could lead the county's
 efforts to implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee and support the
 countywide library system through fiscal oversight, strategic planning, and
 collaborative fundraising.

Questions?

Carrie Kappel, <u>carrie@legacyworksgroup.com</u> Megan Miley, <u>megan@legacyworksgroup.com</u>

Appendix

Comparison of options with and without JPA

OPTION	PROS	CONS
Library finance JPA providing enhanced funding via a new tax; libraries continue to be administered via existing zone structure	Forum for joint decision making between Cities and County Significant source of system-wide, dedicated supplemental funding	Tepid appetite for new taxes in cities Difficult, complicated process to get all jurisdictions to work together and negotiate details of the JPA
No JPA + county levied tax in which libraries continue to be administered via existing zone structure but county levies new tax, hires a Library Contract Administrator, and controls distribution of revenue. Library Contract Administrator provides system-wide coordination and advocacy.	Source of supplemental funding Enhanced library expertise within County	Does not provide forum for joint decision making between Cities and County Uncertain allocation pathway Funding may not be dedicated

Library JPA - Governing Board Structures

Library JPA	Size	Representation	Voting	Board Composition	
Sacramento	15	Weighted by population	Tiered voting	City electeds + 5 County supervisors	
San Mateo	12	Equal	Majority rules	County and City electeds on Governing Board County and City administrators on Operations Committee	
Santa Clara	11	Equal*	Majority rules	City electeds + * 2 County supervisors	
Santa Cruz Library Financing Authority	4	Equal	Unanimous vote	County and City administrators	
Santa Cruz Joint Powers Board	9	Weighted	⅓ vote required for approval		
Sonoma	13	Equal*	Majority rules; ⅔ for new taxes/bonds	Citizens appointed by the County and Cities *County and Santa Rosa share 1 additional rep	

Critical questions

Process	JPA Agreement	Tax Proposal	
Are all jurisdictions willing to explore the option of forming a library finance JPA?	Governing board structure & composition Voting structure (equal or	Target revenue? Parcel or sales?	
How will the effort be funded? (staffing, legal support, polling, tax campaign, etc.)	weighted) Staffing Allocation formula?	Timeline? Allocation formula? How will a new library tax affect or be affected by	
Who will champion and keep the momentum through difficult negotiations?	Maintenance of effort? Equity? Minimum Standards?	existing Measures L, U and X? What other tax proposals are being considered?	

Draft timeline for JPA establishment and new tax

- Secure funding to hire public opinion research firm; conduct voter polling 2023 Q3
- Identify leadership and funding for ballot campaign 2023 Q3
- Retain legal counsel with JPA experience and negotiate terms of JPA 2023 Q4
- Determine staffing for JPA administration (new or leveraging existing) 2023 Q4
- Draft and ratify joint powers agreement (each party passes a resolution) 2024 Q1
- File a notice of Joint Powers Agreement with Secretary of State 2024 Q1
- Appoint members to the governing board 2024 Q1
- Put tax measure on the ballot; campaign 2024
- Allocate new funding for FY 25-26

Process for JPA establishment

- Negotiate powers to be shared and size, structure, and membership of governing board
- Draft a joint powers agreement among the participating parties
- Each party passes a resolution to ratify the agreement and establish the new agency
- File a notice of Joint Powers Agreement with Secretary of State
- Parties appoint members to the governing board
- Fund the initial start up (optionally, if prior to tax passage)
- Levy a new tax for libraries (either County or JPA, depending on sequencing)
- Hire a JPA library director to oversee the library district

JPA Survey Takeaways

- Not all jurisdictions participated and the overall response rate was lower than hoped (11/28)
- The majority of respondents were enthusiastic or hopeful about the concept of forming a JPA
- There was good consensus on the benefits a JPA could deliver
- There is agreement that it would be difficult to form a JPA but only two respondents identified insurmountable hurdles
- There is much work to do to designate roles and respective functions if a JPA were established
- The point of strongest agreement is that a JPA could bring more financial stability to the system
- The question that needs the most attention is how power will be distributed between the JPA and municipal cities who wish to retain authority over municipal libraries, staff and budgets
- If the JPA solely serves a financing function, is it still better than a tax levied and administered by the County?

Alternative governance models (4-5 of 7)



- Option 4: County contracts with a private vendor to provide library services to unincorporated areas
 - o Political non-starter because of unpopularity of privatization of public services
- Option 5: County provides library service to unincorporated areas directly, administering all non-municipal branch libraries
 - Source: Management Partners Report
 - Would require in house library expertise
 - Probable political non-starter because it implies taking County \$ away from City libraries (and Main Library services away from smaller City libraries)

2	_Marked as done_ Megan Miley, 5/3/2023
1	@carrie@legacyworksgroup.com _Reassigned to Carrie Kappel_ Megan Miley, 5/3/2023

3 _Re-opened_

link in speakers notes if you want to review context Megan Miley, 5/3/2023