ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Principle	
Job Growth and Economic Vitality	
Strategy	**Target**
Funding & Legislative	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

We can be successful in improving the opportunities women and girls in Santa Barbara County have by supporting public policies that aim to bolster~~:~~ women's access to equitable health care, affordable and quality child care, economic and workplace advancement opportunities to close the gender-wage gap, and to better support survivors of domestic violence and human trafficking.

In California, women earn $0.8~~98~~ for every dollar their male counterparts earn. ~~For the average~~Nationally, working woman experience ~~that amounts to~~ an annual wage gap of $10,169~~5,928~~ according to the National Partnership for Women and Families published in ~~April 2018~~May 2019. Women with children are more likely than their male counterparts to live in poverty, almost 500,000 statewide. . According to the 2017 Children's Scorecard the cost of child care can be prohibitively expensive for working women especially single mothers. The average county-wide cost of child care for infants is $1,171 per month and $788 per month for preschool.And while cases of domestic violence and human trafficking are lower in Santa Barbara County than across the state, much can be done to better aid survivors and punish the perpetrators of violence against women.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support funding and legislation for programs and services that improve the lives of women and girls in the following areas:

- Women, Poverty and Economic Empowerment Opportunities
- Women, Working Families and the Workplace
- Women's Access to Health Care
- Affordable and Accessible High Quality Child Care
- Addressing Human Trafficking and Violence Against Women and Girls

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Supporting women and girls is essential. Economic inequality and increased risk of poverty has negative impacts across multiple generations. It has been proven that women make special and unique contributions to organizations (public, private and not-for-profit), and they offer perspectives often overlooked. The more opportunities women and girls are afforded full and equal access to opportunities compensation and support ~~,~~ such as affordable and high quality childcare the more our society will benefit.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

No direct cost at this time. Any financial cost will be more than recovered when women can equally meet their full economic capacity. Economic empowerment, legislation that helps working families, access to health care and child care~~, and~~, and addressing human trafficking and violence, will increase the productivity of women, and increase their access to higher paying work and success. In turn, they will be earning and spending more money and expand their tax contribution.

CONTACT

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COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

Principle	
Job Growth and Economic Vitality	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The challenges associated with our nation's broken immigration system has been an ongoing issue that has impacted all levels of our government, multiple sectors of the economy, wage-earners, taxpayers and families across the country. In many communities~~ across the nation~~, including Santa Barbara County, we have seen the impacts of a broken immigration system~~ on local communities~~, especially the agricultural industry that makes up a major part of the local economy. Various proposals for immigration reform have been discussed in recent years but have not resulted in the adoption of any legislation. The need for a bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform solution has created the opportunity for advocacy.

REQUESTED ACTION

Advocate for Congress and the President to enact comprehensive immigration reform that:

- Secures the borders of the United States;
- Includes a national strategy for coordination among federal, state, local and tribal authorities;
- Establishes a sensible and orderly guest worker program;
- Imposes no unfunded mandates on state and local governments;
- Includes no mandates on counties to enforce immigration laws;
- Preserves the eligibility of legal non-citizens for federal-funded health benefits, and provides sustainable funding streams to counties for their cost of providing health services to legal non-citizens who are denied federal-funded health benefits;
- Establishes an earned path to citizenship that includes registering, background checks, demonstrating employment, learning English and civics, paying back taxes and fees that may be required;
- Supports the continuation of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program;
- Improves and simplifies the current legal immigration system, and
- Provides green cards for science, technology, engineering and mathematics students who have received a graduate degree from American universities.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Legal immigrants, refugees, undocumented individuals and others enter and remain in this country as a result of federal action or inaction. Our current immigration system is confusing and complicated. Communities would benefit economically from comprehensive immigration reform based on the framework identified above.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

While immigration is a federal responsibility, counties are directly affected by the costs associated with the current immigration policies. Counties provide health, education and public safety to all residents, regardless of immigration status. Immigrants and their families, regardless of whether they are authorized or unauthorized to be in this country, contribute to the local economy. As an employer, the County may be impacted by the backlog of employer visas.

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ECONOMIC ENHANCEMENT/REVENUE DIVERSIFICATION

Principle	
Job Growth and 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.

REQUESTED ACTION

Advocate 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. Support for funding and process improvements should include, but not be limited to, County's access to:

- Establishing or expanding revolving economic development 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~~through. Priority focus areas for Santa Barbra County include but are not limited to:

- Film and tourism
- Agriculture/Wine Industry
- Green technology and manufacturing, including technologies and services that promote clean, renewable energy and water use, non-fossil-fuel-based forms of transportation, waste minimization and a circular economy, green building and infrastructure, and responsible use of lands and waterways
- Education, University/Governmental Research
- Healthcare Industry
- Aerospace
- ~~Entrepreneurial development~~
- Developing hard and soft infrastructure to support economic growth
- Technology infrastructure improvements
- ~~University/Governmental Research~~

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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IMPROVING LOCAL GOVERNANCE: UNINCORPORATED POWERS

Principle	
Efficient Service Delivery and Operations	
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. In 2014, legislation was passed that allows voters in the unincorporated areas of a county to vote on a tax measure and the resulting revenue can only be applied within the unincorporated area. While this change 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 ACTION

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. Work with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) to fully assess spectrum of differences in powers of general law cities vs general law counties.

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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PUBLIC SAFETY

Principle	
Fiscal Stability	
Strategy	Target
Funding, Legislative, & Advocacy	**Fed/State**

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The tenet of the public safety departments in the County of Santa Barbara is the protection of life and property through highly competent delivery of emergency response, fire prevention services, constitutional and effective law enforcement, custody, and rehabilitation services that provide a high level of safety to residents and visitors. The public is well served when victims of crime are protected and individuals charged with a crime have equal access to justice, are prosecuted and defended diligently and ethically, and all involved parties receive a fair and timely resolution of their case.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support funding and advocate for legislation that aligns with the goals of the County of Santa Barbara Public Safety Realignment Act FY 2019~~8~~-2019~~9~~ Plan, including:

> Enhancing public safety by reducing recidivism through evidence-based and cost effective programming;
>
> Enhancing the use of alternatives to detention for appropriate offenders pre and post-sentence;
>
> Providing services and treatment that aid offenders successful re-enter communities;
>
> Coordinating efforts to eliminate duplication, increase efficiencies and promote best practices; and
>
> Support a systematic approach to studying and addressing ethnic and racial disparities in the justice system.~~.~~

Support continued State investment in local facilities and programs that will aid in addressing the "revolving door" problem in state and local detention facilities.

Support State funding that improves the delivery of inmate physical and mental health care services.

Support the national Stepping Up Initiative efforts to safely reduce the number of adults with mental and co-occurring substance use disorders in jail by connecting them to community-based treatment and services when possible.

Support State funding and policies in adult probation that build a continuum of intervention, prevention and supervision services for adult offenders.

Support State funding and policies that fully support Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) initiatives.

Advocate for increased juvenile placement options due to further restriction of group homes, especially residential and intensive outpatient treatment for the most seriously disturbed or at-risk youth, that are child welfare involved or clients of Behavioral Wellness.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Improving the means and tools for the Public Safety Departments that will allow them to provide quality public service to the people in Santa Barbara County by:

- Safeguarding them from the impacts of crime, fires, medical emergencies, and disasters;
- Providing information and recommendations to the Courts;
- Enforcing the laws and providing correctional services;
- Enforcing court orders and post-release community supervision conditions;
- Requiring offender responsibility and accountability;
- Delivering safe and effective juvenile detention, treatment, and rehabilitation services;

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- Prosecuting the guilty, protecting the innocent, and preventing crime;
- Ensuring constitutional rights of all; and
- Delivering effective and timely law enforcement services.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Public safety services can be very costly and demanding on local government budgets. This plank aims to seek additional funding and resources without negatively impacting the County's budget. There is no immediate or additional cost incurred.

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TRIBAL GAMING COMPACTS & LAND USE

Principle	
Local Control	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The County of Santa Barbara supports government-to-government relations that recognize the role and unique interests of tribes, states, counties, and other local governments to protect all members of their communities and to provide governmental services and infrastructure beneficial to all. In addition, the County recognizes and respects the tribal right of self-governance to provide for tribal members and to preserve traditional tribal culture and heritage. In similar fashion, the County recognizes and promotes self-governance by counties to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of all members of our communities. In order to provide for full participation by all community members, the County supports the full involvement of local government agencies on issues and activities taking place on tribal fee or trust lands which may create impacts to public health, safety or the environment.

The County of Santa Barbara recognizes that gaming on tribal land in California is governed by a unique structure that combines federal, state, and tribal law. While the impacts of gaming fall primarily on local communities and governments, policy is largely directed and controlled at the state and federal level. However, consistent with the legislative platform adopted by the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), many impacted counties find that the compacts as well as distribution of funds via the Special Distribution Fund (SDF) fail to adequately address these impacts and/or to provide meaningful and enforceable mechanisms to prevent or mitigate impacts.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support the restoration of full funding of the county share as a direct contribution of the annual Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund with letters of support, as well as, the appearance and testimony of County lobbyists.

In the spirit of developing and continuing government-to-government relationships between federal, tribal, state, and local governments; the County of Santa Barbara will coordinate work with CSAC, NACo, and the legislative delegation to improve existing and future Compact language in the following areas:

1. A Tribal Government constructing or expanding a casino or other related businesses or development that impacts off-reservation land will seek review and approval of the local jurisdiction to construct off-reservation improvements consistent with state law and local ordinances including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).
2. A Tribal Government operating a casino or other related businesses or development will mitigate all off-reservation impacts caused by project. In order to ensure consistent regulation, public participation, and maximum environmental protection, Tribes will promulgate and publish environmental protection laws that are at least as stringent as those of the surrounding local community and comply with CEQA.
3. A Tribal Government operating a casino or other related businesses or development will be subject to the authority of a local jurisdiction over health and safety issues including, but not limited to, water service, sewer service, fire inspection and protection, rescue/ambulance service, food inspection, and law enforcement, and reach written agreement on such points.
4. A Tribal Government operating a casino or other related businesses or development will pay to the local jurisdiction the Tribe's fair share of appropriate costs for local government services. These services include, but are not limited to, water, sewer, fire inspection and protection, rescue/ambulance, food inspection, health and social services, law enforcement, roads, transit, flood control, and other public infrastructure.

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5. The Indian Gaming Special Distribution Fund, created by Section 5 of the Tribal-State Compact will not be the exclusive source of mitigation, but will ensure that counties receive some funding to mitigate off-reservation impacts caused by tribal gaming.

The County of Santa Barbara continues to support the policy and platform positions of CSAC and NACo stating that judicially enforceable agreements between counties and tribal governments must be required in order to ensure that potential impacts resulting from projects are fully analyzed and mitigated to the satisfaction of the surrounding local governments. These agreements would fully mitigate local impacts from a tribal government's business and development activities and fully identify the governmental services to be provided by the county to that tribe. Furthermore, the County will continue to work in conjunction with the CSAC Housing, Land Use & Transportation Committee to assist in the development of information and policy positions for consideration by CSAC.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Involvement of the local government, general public and technical consultants in matters pertaining to future land use and potential development is critical to the overall review of any project to ensure compliance with Community Plans and the County's General Plan. Failure to fully engage critical stakeholders in project development and review impairs the ability of a local government to seek appropriate mitigation and/or provide critical public services which may have long term impacts on a region as a whole.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The County of Santa Barbara previously received a distribution from the SDF of approximately $1.4 million annually. The State has not made funds available for gaming impact mitigation grants since FY 2013-14. These funds were previously utilized to fund fire, law enforcement, and capital projects. In addition development which occurs on lands taken into fee to trust are taken off property tax rolls thus critical revenue to address service and infrastructure related impacts are lost to a local government in perpetuity.

CONTACT

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Funding	State

COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICES

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The County of Santa Barbara funds Library services and operations for seventeen city and county libraries. Library services in the County are administered via contracts with the City of Santa Barbara, the City of Goleta, 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, and Montecito.~~, Buellton, Solvang, Santa Ynez and Los Olivos.~~

Zone 2: Lompoc. Services provided to the cities and unincorporated areas located within or in close proximity to 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.

Zone 4: Goleta. Services provided to the cities and unincorporated areas located within or in close proximity to Goleta, unincorporated Eastern Goleta Valley/Community Service Area 3, Isla Vista, Gaviota, Buellton, Solvang, Santa Ynez, Los Olivos and Hope Ranch.

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 ACTION

Seek State funding for the County's library system. If funding is provided, 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 $3.~~3~~8 M 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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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Principle	
Community Sustainability and Environmental Protection	
Strategy	**Target**
Funding & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The National Association of Homebuilders reported Santa Barbara County as the 5th least affordable small housing market in the nation. The elimination of redevelopment agency funding at the state level and reductions in federal affordable housing funds puts greater emphasis on finding other funding streams to help create and preserve both affordable rental and ownership housing. The impact of the lack of affordable housing, social services, and accessible employment was underscored by the County's 2013 Poverty Study, which found an unacceptably high percentage of County residents living below the federal poverty threshold, including an increasing incidence of child poverty. Federal resources, such as the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) programs have continually been subject to appropriation reductions; since 2010, the County's funding for these programs dropped 43%. Such reductions negatively impact our community as this funding provides an important resource to address County needs in the areas of capital infrastructure, public service, microeconomic development, and affordable housing. In 2018, the State provided significant new funding resources to address housing and homeless service needs, such as the California Emergency Solutions and Housing (CESH) Program, and the Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP) authorized by SB 850 Housing, and SB 2 Building Jobs and Homes Act. Such funding is critical in addressing immediate housing and service needs of the most vulnerable community members, and improving the community's overall quality of life, resulting in a growing and vibrant economy. The County supports creative strategies to preserve, build, and make housing available and affordable for individual and family households countywide.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support policy and funding commitments to community development programs at the state, and national level to:

1) Provide resources to address the housing needs of all households, but in particular: elderly persons, persons with disabilities (including developmental disabilities), low-moderate income households, workforce households, large families, farmworker households, single parent headed households, persons needing emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing, and veteran households; and

~~1)~~2) Advocate that the State allocate State funds to jurisdictions by formula rather than on a competitive basis. Allow jurisdictions to administer their allocations of State funds for eligible uses via grants or loans, and allow the use of loan repayments to support additional eligible uses. Example funding sources include Housing Trust Fund, recording fees collection as required by SB 2, No Place Like Home, and others.

~~2)~~3) Create public-private partnerships to develop housing and services.

At the state level, the County supports advocacy for housing finance bills in the Legislature which create a dedicated source of revenue to produce new housing. At the federal level, the County supports continued advocacy for affordable housing and community development programs including, but not limited to, CDBG, HOME, the Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program and the National Housing Trust Fund. The County also supports full funding of HUD's homeless assistance programs, such as the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and the Continuum of Care (CoC) programs. Cross collaboration across federal and State programs, exemplified by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) recent report "Home, Together: The Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness" and the State's Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and the State Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency, will result in greater coordination between partners and improved service delivery for community consumers.

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PUBLIC

The development of affordable housing at all income levels will not only help mitigate the County's housing crisis, but will increase construction jobs and tax revenues. Federal and state efforts to develop creative funding strategies, ~~, such as a $75 recordation fee on real estate transactions,~~ the LIHTC Program, and the National Housing Trust Fund, among other federal and state programs, will help to address housing needs. The availability of housing and community services supports stronger communities, improved outcomes in schools, and work-ready community residents. Federal and state legislation in support of housing and community infrastructure would stimulate the construction industry, generating tax revenue and positive ripple effects throughout the economy.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The Federal CDBG and HOME programs provide up to 20% and 10%, respectively, of the annual grant amount to offset program administration costs to government. Advocates point out that for every $1 in CDBG or HOME funds expended, the community leverages over $4 from other sources. In terms of the cost benefit to government in providing funding to supportive housing for homeless persons, a 2010 study by the National Alliance to end Homelessness found that the use of permanent supportive housing was cost effective and reduced the use of shelter, ambulance, police/jails, health care, emergency room, behavioral health, and other service costs. Secondary positive impacts include improved outcomes for children and families, low/moderate income households, senior adults, disabled households, and veterans.

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 works in partnership with cities and community organizations to address homelessness. The County seeks funding support to implement effective strategies to address homeless issues of replacement, including financing a comprehensive system of housing, sheltering services and treatment to help prevent homelessness.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support existing and new legislation to address the issue of homelessness. Advocate for State support of multi-year funding streams that allow communities to address the shelter and housing crisis, such as the California Emergency Solutions and Housing Program (CESH), Homeless Emergency Aid Program (HEAP).~~.~~ Legislation streamlining approvals and construction of ~~making it easier to build~~ housing units is essential to homelessness efforts. Support funding of housing, services and treatment programs to end chronic homelessness. Specifically, the
~~C~~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.~~ Advocate for federal ESG to lower threshold criteria to determine funding eligibility of jurisdictions.

Support the inclusion of ~~provisions which~~provisions that allow for additional flexibility in the use of State and 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. Expansion of the federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program provides incentives for private investment in the development of new affordable and supportive housing units.

Support No Place Like Home (NPLH) funding regulations that provide local discretion on program design to address the needs of mentally ill persons experiencing homelessness.

PUBLIC

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, 23 ~~45~~% or as many as 450 ~~913~~ people are chronically homeless. Santa Barbara County's chronically homeless population is composed of primarily 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

In 2018, the League of California Cities and California State Association of Counties published its Homelessness Task Force Report. One of the report's conclusions is that addressing homelessness early on and implementing preventative services and strategies, using a coordinated and specialized support to homeless individuals at greatest risk, can result in significant cost savings to local government. Chronically homeless people may consume more than *50%* of all the services provided to homeless people, such as hospital emergency rooms, mental health crisis services, and criminal justice system, 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~~

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~~and chronic homelessness can be ended through~~ ~~T~~the provision of permanent supportive housing, with easily accessible services for residents, is an evidence-based model, that ends homelessness.~~. Studies have demonstrated that providing people with permanent supportive housing~~ and is the most humane and cost-effective way to end long term~~chronic~~ homelessness.

CONTACT

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Kimberlee Albers, Homeless Assistance Program Manager, (805) 560-1090

Commented [A2]: George: Kim wrote in her comments to me, that there is focus on "chronic" homelessness in this Plank, so I treied to remove a couple of references to "chronic" and broaden to 'homeless' and 'long term' homelessness.

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ARTS & CULTURE

Principle	
Job Growth and Economic Vitality	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Arts and Culture are a proven force in developing sustainable economic and community vitality. Recent studies of arts funding initiatives at the national and state level demonstrate the vital impact of arts & culture; in Santa Barbara County, the not-for-profit arts sector generates over $200 million dollars in revenue each year and provides almost 6,000 full-time-equivalent jobs for residents. Arts and culture catalyze civic engagement, increased property values and public safety. As it pertains to Santa Barbara County, art includes, but is not limited to: literary arts and publishing; textiles and fashion; visual arts, film and new media; performing arts, music, dance and drama; culinary arts; landscape arts; cultural and creative enterprises.

Arts as a tool for creating economic vitality and stimulating job growth

Art has proven to be invaluable as a tool in stimulating and creating economic development, job growth, neighborhood revitalization and greater vitality while building safer communities and neighborhoods. Studies released in 2016 demonstrated that in Santa Barbara County, participating arts and culture nonprofits provided $131,421,000 in household income, spent $126,303,269 locally and generated almost $20 million dollars in city, county and state tax revenue. Per the 2016 National Endowment for the Arts Study ~~Center for Cultural Innovation Study~~, the City of Santa Barbara ranks 9th out of 367 municipalities ~~studied~~ surveyed nationally in Working Artists Per Capita. Nationally, Arts account for 4.2 percent of the GDP. The production of arts and cultural goods in the U.S. added $730 billion to the economy in 2014, and included a $30 billion international trade surplus.

Creating a workforce for the 21st Century: Support for Arts Education in Schools

In California, one in ten jobs available to graduating students throughout the state is part of the creative economy. Studies have proven that workforce needs are dramatically shifting—creativity is the top attribute sought in today's CEO's. Private sector companies are looking for employees with new skill sets that focus on creative thinking and solutions, and workers that do well as part of a team. Studies have demonstrated repeatedly that arts in schools help students develop these skills and better prepare them for the job market and new career paths as well as encouraging them to stay in school. Every child should have access to a well-rounded education that includes the arts. Arts-integrated instruction helps strengthen elementary school students' reading, fluency, and comprehension. Students engaged in arts learning have higher GPAs, standardized test scores, and college-going rates as well as lower drop-out rates.

Arts as a tool for addressing Social Service Issues

A number of recent initiatives are successfully employing arts to solve social issues nationally and this has also been true in Santa Barbara County. Examples are programs that engage veterans and their families in the arts, generating a direct positive impact on mental health; art programs in prison provide trade skills and effectively reduce recidivism. Additionally, increased arts programming for students has directly correlated to minors' decreased participation in gangs in Santa Barbara County. Areas with a public art component have a statistically higher level of public safety. Researchers have demonstrated that a high concentration of the arts leads to civic engagement, more social cohesion, higher child welfare, and lower poverty rates.

Creative Placemaking

Nationally, Creative Placemaking brings together the public~~,~~ and private sectors, nonprofit organizations, artists and community members to strategically influence the physical and social character of communities through arts and cultural activities and public art. Cultural districts or a high concentration of cultural facilities and programs can serve as economic anchors. ~~Santa Barbara County's two largest cities, Santa Maria and Santa Barbara, are both pursuing local arts placemaking efforts at the city level~~. Public art can increase community cohesion, civic engagement and public safety. Santa Barbara County and its municipalities are actively pursuing local arts placemaking efforts. The County Office of Arts & Culture is ~~actively~~ partnering

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with the County Arts Commission and local constituents as part of a ~~four-~~ multi-year countywide cultural placemaking and master planning initiative.

REQUESTED STRATEGY AND ACTION

Advocate for increased funding of art and culture initiatives from the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and the California Arts Council (CAC). Encouraging charitable gifts and provisions to support community access to the arts. Support grant opportunities that link the public and private sectors, and programs that link arts to addressing social services. Promote creativity and public access to the arts. Advocate for economic impact research to determine the economic impact of art and culture. Support legislative efforts to increase funding for school-based arts education and prepare the next generation workforce.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

- Quality of life and lifelong learning
- Economic growth and revenue
- Significant and diverse employment opportunities
- Public spaces and parks activated through the arts
- Increased public safety
- Providing youth with opportunities and skills for careers to meet a changing workforce
- Increased property values
- Decreased levels of recidivism
- Preserving cultural assets and practices and increasing cross-cultural understanding

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Grant funds from National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) and California Arts Council (CAC) are used to attract private sector support and to leverage matching public sector funds. As an example, the County Office of Arts and Culture was recently awarded $62,850 from the CAC to support administrative expenses as well as a regional poetry program for high schools called Poetry Out Loud.

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ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH SERVICES

Principle	
Health & Human Services	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

One of the most important ways of supporting the health of Santa Barbara County residents is to ensure their access to health care coverage and health care services. The Affordable Care Act has made many residents eligible for health care coverage. All health care plans include most essential benefits like maternity, mental health, preventive, and pediatric dental care. To maintain the health of our residents, we are committed to assisting residents to enroll in benefits for which they are eligible, providing health care services through Federally Qualified Health Centers for individuals who receive Medi-Cal or Medicare in addition to those without other coverage options, maintaining infrastructure for a quality health service agency, and pursuing related requirements to receive federal funding for public healthcare organizations.

REQUESTED ACTION

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors support measures which establish, enhance or fund policies, programs, research, standards, educational material and public awareness campaigns that prevent disease, promote wellness and ensure access to needed health care.

- Assistance for health care coverage – Support direct assistance with applications and patient education concerning health care coverage, support for renewals and re-application for health benefits, coordination with our county and state partners at the Department of Social Services, CenCal Health, and Covered California.
- Organizational infrastructure for public healthcare organizations – Support automated systems and staffing that manage, report on and evaluate health care delivery, programs and incentives to maximize the capacity of our systems and coordination of care. Support accreditation of the PHD to support quality.
- Provision of essential health care services – Support measures that would provide for the continued support and expansion of both county and community Federally Qualified Health Clinics (FQHCs) and the provision of quality health care services. Favor approaches such as the Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH) that promotes partnerships and coordination in the provision of services to patients. Continue to advocate for programs and FQHC payment reform that provides for reimbursement for the necessary wrap around and support services of the treatment team, such as pharmacists and Marriage & Family Therapists (MFTs).

Support should include no decreases in current funding levels in these health related programs.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

There will be an increase in access to health care coverage and a decrease in morbidity and mortality among residents in Santa Barbara County.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

There is no immediate or additional cost incurred directly.

CONTACT

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NO UPDATED NEEDED

HEALTH IN OUR COMMUNITY

Principle	
Health & Human Services	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

We can be successful in improving the health of all residents by supporting legislation that prevents chronic disease, prevents the spread of illness, promotes healthy behaviors and promotes wellness. Legislative, policy, environmental changes and education can influence behavior and thus impact health and health outcomes. Three behaviors (poor diet, physical activity levels and tobacco use) contribute to four chronic diseases (vascular disease, cancer, lung disease and type 2 diabetes) that cause more than 50 percent of the deaths in Santa Barbara County. In a 2015 survey, residents reflected priority areas of healthy eating, active living, mental healthcare, and housing to improve health in Santa Barbara County. We can directly impact behaviors that drive chronic and communicable diseases and poor health outcomes. We can also directly impact health with access to services, preparedness, and our response to health conditions. Health looks at the whole person including physical, mental, social, and spiritual well-being.

REQUESTED ACTION

The Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors support measures which establish, enhance or fund policies, programs, research, standards, educational material and public awareness campaigns that prevent disease, promote wellness, ensure access to needed health care and maintain a safe and healthy environment.

- Healthy behaviors and activities to promote wellness- Support programs and funding that encourage physical activity, healthy eating, breastfeeding, healthy parenting practices, healthy and safe foods, and reduce the prevalence of smoking and obesity.
- Disaster preparedness and emergency medical response to protect the community - Support programs and funding that prepare our emergency response procedures, training, and disaster command structures for the entire community including vulnerable populations and medically fragile residents. Support legislation and regulatory measures that improve the quality and delivery of emergency medical services and pre-hospital care.
- Promote public health and safety, and prevention of harmful environmental conditions and ensures access to health care. Support programs and funding that prevent injuries and violence, prevent the spread of communicable disease, promote infection control and laboratory practices.
- Protect public health by cleaning up and maintaining hazard free streambeds.

Increase the integration of behavioral and physical healthcare, and identify opportunities to address the social determinants of health. Support should minimally include no decreases in current funding levels in these health related programs and measures that maintain or strengthen local agency roles.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

There will be a decrease in disease and illness and a decrease in premature death among residents in Santa Barbara County.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

There is no immediate or additional cost incurred directly.

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NO UPDATED NEEDED

OCEAN WATER TESTING

Principle	
Health & Human Services	
Strategy	Target
Funding	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Ocean water testing is performed at sixteen Santa Barbara County beaches on a weekly basis to identify any areas where bacterial health standards are exceeded. When sampling results indicate water quality meets state health standards, the beaches are open. Warnings are posted at beaches when one or more of the state health standards have been exceeded. Beaches are closed when water is contaminated by sewage at the location and there is an imminent public health concern. The current testing methodology provides tests results 24 hours after the ocean water has been tested. There is a new ocean water testing methodology, Method 1609 polymerase chain reaction (qPCR,) that provides point in time water testing results. These results could be provided to the public in a timelier manner, thus supporting timely postings of beach warnings and closures to keep our residents safe and healthy.

REQUESTED ACTION

Request funding support in the amount of $70,500 for the costs associated with the implementation of Method 1609 qPCR for ocean water testing. These costs are due to the "parallel" testing (running duplicate methods to ensure accurate and consistent results) is required for the first year of implementation.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Beaches are a significant environmental resource in Santa Barbara County used by many residents. If residents enter ocean water when water quality exceeds safe standards, there are increased health risks. Ocean water testing results are shared broadly on our website, in media and through various organizations as a public health service to our community.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

During Fiscal Year 2015-16, the Public Health laboratory testing cost approximately $73,000 under the existing testing methodology. The new Method 1609qPCR testing is projected to increase costs one-time by approximately $70,500 for the first year of implementation because of the parallel testing required. This projected one-time cost is currently unfunded.

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NO UPDATE NEEDED

WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Principle	
Community Sustainability & Environmental Protection	
Strategy	Target
Funding	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Onsite wastewater treatment systems (septic systems) that are properly sited, installed and maintained provide a safe and effective means of handling domestic wastewater in areas where the public sewer is unavailable. Conversely, antiquated systems or systems installed in areas that are not especially suitable for the use of septic systems represent a potential health and safety hazard as they may expose the public to sewage and noxious odors as well as contaminating surface water (creeks) and groundwater.

In 2012, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the Water Quality Control Policy for the Design, Operation and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) that for the first time established statewide regulations for OWTS. The policy not only sets stringent standards for new systems but also for the repair or modification of existing systems. The Santa Barbara County board of Supervisors approved the County Local Agency Management Plan (LAMP) in late 2015 that outlines how the county will implement the state policy. Depending on location specific conditions, the cost of installing or repairing an OWTS has increased significantly. This is especially true in the county designated special problems areas that include places such as Los Olivos, Janin Acres and Mission Canyon. As a result, homeowners may delay making needed repairs or upgrades to their systems.

By providing financial assistance in the form of grants or low or no interest loans, property owners will be more proactive to replace or repair a failing or antiquated OWTS. Such a program would enhance the public health and safety by eliminating exposure to sewage and preventing contamination of the County's water resources.

REQUESTED ACTION

Request funds, in the form of grants, low interest loans or no interest loans, to assist homeowners that must make expensive repairs or upgrades to their OWTS in order to be in compliance with new state standards be made available.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Providing inducements to replace or repair antiquated or failing OWTS will reduce the potential for exposure to sewage and contamination of surface water and groundwater provide greater protection of the public health and safety.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

No immediate direct cost but unknown administrative costs associated with working with a financial institution or other entity with expertise to manage a grant or loan program.

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PER PHD NO UPDATE NEEDED

2018 FARM BILL FUNDING & DISEASE MANAGEMENT AND NATIONAL CLEAN PLANT NETWORK

Principle	
Fiscal Stability	
Strategy	Target
Funding	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

~~The Agricultural act of 2014 (Farm Bill, P.L. 113-79) extends important provisions from the 2008 Food, Conservation and Energy Act (P.L. 110-146) that amends the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7721) to continue an ongoing initiative that supports the U.S.' comprehensive network of local, state and federal stakeholders combating pests and diseases that are harmful to the agriculture industry. This provision should be maintained in the 2018 Farm Bill reauthorization.~~

~~Specifically, Section 420, subsection (b) of the Plant Protection Act mandates the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into cooperative agreements with each State department of agriculture and/or political subdivision of the State to carry out biological early plant pest detection and surveillance activities that prevent the introduction or spread of plant pests harmful to agriculture and the environment.~~

~~The Plant Protection Act is clear about the targeted use of authorized funding. Special funding considerations are enacted and based on pest pathways. The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide funds to a state department of agriculture if the Secretary determines that the state department of agriculture is in a state that has a high risk of being affected by 1 or more plants pests or diseases, taking into consideration the following important priorities:~~

- ~~The number of international ports of entry in the state;~~
- ~~The volume of international passenger and cargo entry into the state'~~
- ~~The geographic location of the state and if the location or types of agricultural commodities produced in the state are conducive to agricultural pests and diseases;~~
- ~~Crop diversity or natural resources (including unique plant species) of the state; and~~
- ~~Whether the Secretary has determined that an agricultural pest or disease in the state is a federal concern.~~

~~Further, the funding may also be used for:~~

- ~~Threat Identification and Mitigation Programs;~~
- ~~Specialty Crop Certification and Risk Management Systems, and~~
- ~~National Clean Plant Network.~~

~~Congress recognizes the biological challenges presented to the agriculture industry by pests and the harmful diseases they convey. Accordingly, Congress appropriately addressed the issue with targeted funding toward identified high-risk pest pathways. The statute is clear about funding priorities. The funds are to be used for early plant pest detection and surveillance activities that will likely:~~

- ~~Prevent the introduction and establishment of plant pests; and~~
- ~~Provide a comprehensive approach to compliment Federal detection efforts.~~

~~As Congress begins deliberations on the upcoming Farm Bill, we expect that continuation of biological programs such as those contained in Section 10007 that combat pests and diseases should be an outcome. Policies developing programs such as pest and disease management benefit all of agriculture, the environment and security of the general public. With consistent mandatory program funding, systems can be enhanced to prevent the initial introduction of invasive species, and when a pest or disease is detected early, respective plant health officials throughout the U.S. can respond rapidly to eradicate the outbreak before it has a chance to become established or spread to other areas. The outcome is significant cost~~

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~~savings, as it avoids the high costs of a long-term management program. It also helps to maintain access to international markets for U.S. plants and plant products and reduces the costs of quarantine regulatory programs on effected industries.~~
~~The lesson states have learned from implementing biological programs in the Farm bill to combat pests and diseases is there is great need to use consistent federal funding to support biological efforts not just to discover new pests and diseases that impact agriculture, but to: 1) Mitigate pests offshore and eliminate pathways of introduction; 2) Prepare for the potential introduction of certain pests; and 3) Rapidly and effectively respond to introductions when they occur.~~

STATUS: ~~To date, funding from Section 10007 of the Farm Bill has provided California a total of:~~

~~Fiscal Year~~	~~Total Amount Available~~	~~Sequester~~	~~National Clean Plant Network~~	~~Total Available For Projects~~	~~Total to California~~
~~2009~~	~~$12,000,000~~	~~NA~~	~~NA~~	~~$12,000,000~~	~~$3,067,226~~
~~2010~~	~~$45,000,000~~	~~NA~~	~~NA~~	~~$45,000,000~~	~~$19,246,993~~
~~2011~~	~~$50,000,000~~	~~NA~~	~~NA~~	~~$50,000,000~~	~~$14,035,327~~
~~2012~~	~~$50,000,000~~	~~NA~~	~~NA~~	~~$50,000,000~~	~~$15,950,780~~
~~2013~~	~~$50,000,000~~	~~$2,550,000~~	~~NA~~	~~$47,450,000~~	~~$14,004,755~~
~~2014~~	~~$62,500,000~~	~~$3,600,000~~	~~$5,000,000~~	~~$53,900,000~~	~~$13,187,969~~
~~2015~~	~~$62,500,000~~	~~$4,562,500~~	~~$5,000,000~~	~~$52,937,500~~	~~$16,927,972~~
~~2016~~	~~$62,500,000~~	~~$4,250,000~~	~~$5,000,000~~	~~$53,250,000~~	~~$13,898,542*~~
~~2017~~	~~$62,500,000~~	~~$4,312,500~~	~~$4,574,905~~	~~$53,187,500~~	~~$11,938,300~~
~~2018~~	~~$75,000,000~~	~~$4,950,000~~	~~$6,500,000~~	~~$63,550,000~~	

~~*FY 2016 announced spending plan, incl NCPN. In FY 2015 APHIS added $4.4 mil to announced spending plan.~~

ACTION NEEDED:

~~Continue adequate support for biological pest and disease management provisions in the 2018 Farm Bill. The program should be implemented in the targeted manner prescribed in the Special Funding Considerations of the statute.~~

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

~~There are a number of significant invasive species being introduced and detected in California that threaten agriculture and the environment. Continued funding of Invasive Pest programs and Farm Bill Specialty Crop specific programs is critical in protecting Santa Barbara County agriculture.~~

COST TO GOVERNMENT

~~Funding for programs in the 2014 Farm Bill total nearly $100 billion annually; it is unlikely that a new Farm Bill would be above that funding level. The breakdown by Title of Farm Bill funding includes: Nutrition 77%, Crop Insurance 10%, Commodities 6%, Conservation 6%, and remaining Titles 1%.~~

~~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's agricultural losses to exotic pests exceed $3 billion annually.~~

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AGRICULTURE/WILLIAMSON ACT SUBVENTION

Principle	
Community Sustainability and Environmental Protection	
Strategy	Target
Funding	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

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 $653,000.

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 201~~6~~8 gross production was valued at $1.~~4~~52 billion. This is a $~~5~~72 million (~~3.7~~ 4.9%) decrease in gross value when compared with the 201~~5~~7 figures and is the ~~eleventh~~ thirteenth 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, wine grapes, lettuce, and other produce. Farming and ranching operations are also one of the most important industries and economic drivers in the County.

REQUESTED ACTION

Restore State subvention funds that reimburse counties which 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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MARKETPLACE EQUITY AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Principle	
Job Growth and Economic Vitality	
Strategy	Target
Legislative	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Weights and Measures Programs are important to businesses and consumers in California. Weights and Measures regulatory activities ensure that there is a "level playing field" for business and industries. Likewise, these programs are critical in providing protection for consumers and a method for making value comparisons by providing equity in the marketplace. The Division of Measurement Standards (DMS) within the California Department of Food and Agriculture is the lead agency for weights and measures. DMS has incurred significant general fund reductions that have diminished their ability to provide consumer protection.

REQUESTED 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 including the use of state general funds for the Division of Measurement Standards.

Support legislation that establishes funding for quantity control and package inspection.

Support legislation which assures clear labeling and accuracy of the net quantity of packaged 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 or computed by Point of Sale systems.

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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NEW PESTS OF CONCERN IN CALIFORNIA NATIVE AND URBAN LANDSCAPES

~~Principle~~	
~~Fiscal Stability~~	
~~Strategy~~	~~Target~~
~~Funding~~	~~Federal~~

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE:

~~There are several new pests introduced into California that threaten our native and urban landscape trees.~~

~~Invasive Shot Hole Borers~~
~~**The Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer (PSHB), *Euwallacea sp.***~~ ~~The PSHB which was first detected in Southern California in 2003, infests a wide range of host trees and brings with it a pathogenic fungus (Fusarium euwallacea), as well as other fungal species that kills the host tree. PSHB now appears to be established in Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside Counties and is expanding its range in San Diego and Ventura counties.~~

~~**Kuroshio Shot Hole Borer (KSHB)**~~
~~The KSHB was confirmed in October of 2016, in a rural neighborhood in southern Santa Barbara County. KSHB is also found in San Diego County with tree mortality so extensive it has led to a loss of habitat for endangered avian species.~~

~~**How Can Something So Small Kill Something So Big?**~~
~~PSHB and KSHB attack a wide range of native, ornamental and horticultural trees, and has caused severe damage in avocado groves as well. As of the fall of 2017, it's been found to attack over 230 species of trees including Box Elder, California Sycamore, Coast Live Oak, Avocado, White Alder, Japanese Maple, Liquidamber and Red Willow. The tiny beetle introduces a fungus upon which it feeds into host trees that cause a disease called Fusarium Dieback (FD).FD interrupts the transport of water and nutrients causing the death of the tree. There is no cure for the disease.~~

~~A distribution map can be viewed at: http://ucanr.edu/sites/pshb/Map.~~

~~**Gold Spotted Oak Borer (GSOB), *Agrilus auroguttatus*.**~~
~~GSOB infests and kills several species of oaks in California. In 20014, GSOB was first detected in San Diego County and since then oak mortality levels have reached 45%. In 2012, GSOB was detected in Riverside County and was likely introduced from infested firewood.~~

STATUS:

~~PSHB, KSHB, and GSOB, are going to severely impact avocado production, however, there are many native and landscape trees also at risk. Some species may be listed as endangered and threatened and provide habitat for many endangered species. Slowing the spread will give researchers time to develop control methods and measures that will allow our native woodlands to cope with this infestation. This is going to take time and in the meantime the spread needs to be slowed.~~

~~The President's FY 2019 budget request proposes to reduce the US Department of Agriculture's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service budget for Tree and Wood Pests from $54 million in FY 2017 to $25 million in FY 2019~~.

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ACTION NEEDED:

~~We urge strong and active support of adequate appropriations to combat the Polyphagous Shot Hole Borer, Kuroshio Shot Hole Borer and Fusarium Dieback disease in California as well as the GSOB. Santa Barbara County supports:~~

~~1. $450,000 for two and half years to fund leading researchers at the University of California at Riverside under the Specially Crop Research Initiative (SCRI) for a multi-year project.~~
~~3. Funding to support research on biological control agents. Currently, researchers at U.C. Riverside are developing a biological control method to inhibit the growth of the disease. This research could be applied on native tree species to control SHB/FD. $100,000 is needed each year to fund this research.~~
~~4. $100,000 for outreach activities by CDFA and related agencies educating citizens on the risks of moving pests on firewood.~~
~~5. $250,000 for funding to create enforceable regulations prohibiting the movement of firewood from infested areas.~~

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

~~There are a number of significant invasive species being introduced and detected in California that threaten agriculture and the environment. Continued funding of research under the Specialty Crop Research Initiative for biological control methods and for outreach activities is critical in protecting Santa Barbara County agriculture and the environment.~~

COST TO GOVERNMENT

~~In the FY 17 Spending Plan for Farm Bill Section 10007, the following projects were allocated funding that will slow the spread of these newly introduced pests:~~

- ~~$97,285 has been allocated to Academia for research on risk, spread and control of Fusarium dieback – Shot Hole Borers~~
- ~~$175,000 has been allocated to a non-profit for PSHB/Fusarium Dieback in Avocado: survey, detection and Producer Education~~
- ~~$190,000 allocated to Academia for research on targeted identification of pheromones and related attractants for invasive cerambycid beetles from Asia~~
- ~~$27,608 allocated to Non-APHIS Federal organization for protecting trees and plants in our communities and our forests: Plant health outreach for diverse youth~~
- ~~$47,264 allocated for research on natural enemies and control of PSHB~~
- ~~$100,000 allocated to Academia for research on endophytes for Fusarium dieback – shot hole borers biocontrol~~

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AIR QUALITY – MARINE VESSEL EMISSIONS

Principle	
Community Sustainability and Environmental Protection	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

In Santa Barbara County, ~~the~~ more than one thousand~~s of~~ large marine vessels make several thousand trips~~that travel~~ along ~~the 130 miles~~ our coastline each year and produce significant emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx), particulates, air toxics, and greenhouse gases. The Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District (District) ~~has estimated~~estimates that more than half of the smog-forming NOx emissions in the County are from ~~marine~~ ocean-going vessels ~~transiting the Santa Barbara Channel (Channel)~~as they travel to and from U.S. ports. Emissions threaten air quality and public health, and constrain the County's ability to meet and maintain federal and state air quality standards~~ pertaining to ozone and particulates~~. Over the last several years, ~~In the summer of 2014, T~~the ~~Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control~~ District has worked with partners to ~~institute a small-scale trial~~ implement a voluntary incentive program to reduce ship speeds in the ~~Channel~~Santa Barbara Channel (Channel) and San Francisco Bay regions. As the program has scaled up, shipper participation has increased and it has achieved significant emission reductions~~ to gather data and help establish the foundation for a larger scale program~~.

~~While progress has been made in efforts such as the trial program, and in achieving r~~Regulatory measures,~~ions~~ such as the California Air Resources Board fuel rule~~,~~ and the engine and fuel ~~rules associated with~~requirements of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) action designating~~designating~~ 200 miles off the coast of North America as an Emission Control Area (ECA), have also helped reduce emissions from this source.~~,~~

While progress has been made, the following ~~re are four~~ areas ~~that~~ still need to be addressed~~ include, namely~~:

1. ~~Responding to challenges to the ECA and its rules that need to be addressed by the U.S. Delegation to the IMO;~~Identify funding options to support and continue a large-scale voluntary vessel speed reduction program to reduce sh~~ee~~ip speeds in the Channel, providing air quality and whale protection benefits,

~~1.~~ Technology improvements to r

~~2. Efforts to r~~educe emissions from existing vessel engines~~,~~;

2. ~~Improve methodologies used to Q~~quantifying air quality impacts~~emissions from associated with the existing shipping lanes activities in the Channel region~~, and~~, and~~

3. Support initiatives that recognize shipping companies for their efforts to reduce vessel speeds for air quality and whale protection.

~~4. Identifying funding and/or regulatory options to implement a large-scale vessel speed reduction plan in the Channel to reduce ship speeds down to 12 knots or less, providing air quality (and whale protection) benefits.~~

REQUESTED ACTION

Support ongoing funding for a large-scale vessel speed reduction program in the Channel region. A program could be structured as a voluntary incentive program (with an identified source of funding - for example, supplemental environmental projects funded through violation settlement agreements). This program could be expanded to include a component that provides recognition of participating shipping companies.

Support securing economic incentives to accelerate the retrofit of engines and funding for research and development of new technologies, and strategies to control shipping emissions.

~~Support ongoing funding for a large-scale vessel speed reduction program in the Santa Barbara Channel region. Such a~~ A program could be structured as a voluntary incentive program (with an identified source of

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~~funding , for example, supplemental environmental projects funded through violation settlement agreements). This program could be expanded to include a component that provides recognition of participating shipping companiesState Cap-and-Trade auction revenues).~~

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Ships contribute to worldwide emissions of ~~nitrogen oxides~~NOx, particulate matter, sulfur, air toxics, and greenhouse gases. These emissions represent a serious threat to air quality and public health. Moreover, ~~local control is diminished as federal and state laws (Federal and California Clean Air Acts) require adherence to air quality standards, and~~ local jurisdictions have limited authority to~~over~~ regulate ~~regulating shipping~~ these vessels. Recognizing and/or incentivizing ship speed reduction will ~~Ship speed reduction to 12 knots will~~ reduce air pollutant emissions ~~of all pollutants by up to 50% annually~~ and ~~also and would increase the protection~~protect ~~of~~ endangered whales and other marine mammals.~~.~~ Vessel speed reduction can reduce the fatality of whale strikes.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Emissions from marine vessels ~~There~~ may result in ~~be~~ indirect costs to local governments and businesses that are required to plan for and achieve emission reductions in order to maintain ~~federal and state~~ federal and state air quality standards, as well as~~standards for air quality and~~ greenhouse gas reductions, despite having no local control over shipping vessels~~'~~ emissions.

CONTACT

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US HIGHWAY 101 - REGIONAL

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

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The ~~widening of~~ U.S. ~~Highway~~ 101 High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes project ~~lane widening project~~ is the highest 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 only 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 U.S. 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. U.S. 101 also provides critical access to Vandenberg Air Force Base in central Santa Barbara County, which is headquarters for the 30th Space Wing, which manages for the Department of Defense missile testing and satellite launches into polar orbit. 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, 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. The first six miles were completed in 2015, from northern Ventura County to southern Santa Barbara County were the first HOV lanes on the California Central Coast. The remaining ~~This~~ 10-mile segment will commence construction in 2020. ~~, 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 ACTION

Request the continuation of federal funding for the region's highest regional roadway priority.

Advocate, in cooperation with the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments, for legislative and administrative action on the critical nature of the project at the State and Federal level.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

U.S. 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 U.S. 101. It is designated as a State Focus Route and High Emphasis Route.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The total estimated cost of all 5 of the segments of the final phase of the U.S. 101 HOV Project is approximately $700 million. The U.S.101 HOV project will be funded by leveraging $140 million, 2008 unescalated, from Measure A, the local transportation sales tax. To date SBCAG and Caltrans have received $394 million in Senate Bill 1 (SB1) state funds currently allocated by the California Transportation Commission. The remaining funding needed, ~~(~~approximately $150~~-~~ million, will also be filled with state or federal discretionary transportation funds to fully fund completion of the corridor.. -

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CONTACT

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MODERNIZATION OF THE CHILD SUPPORT PROGRAM

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

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The Flexibility, Efficiency, and Modernization in Child Support Enforcement Programs final rule was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. Implementation will require some changes in California legislation, and decisions about whether to implement parts of the Rule that are state-optional. The proposed changes are intended to move the program toward a more family-friendly philosophy that acknowledges Child Support occurs in a context that necessarily includes recognition of employment challenges, custody and visitation arrangements, and co-parenting challenges. Mindful that some of the Child Support enforcement tools can create unnecessary damage to struggling individuals, the proposed changes in regulations also permit families to seek assistance from Child Support without being enrolled in all of its available services. The NPRM has been widely circulated during a public comment period. The Child Support program will benefit from the implementation of the proposed regulations.

REQUESTED ACTION

The Flexibility, Efficiency, and Modernization in Child Support Enforcement Programs final rule was published in the Federal Register on December 20, 2016. Implementation will require some changes in California legislation, and decisions about whether to implement parts of the Rule that are state-optional.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Many aspects of the Child Support program have not been updated in 35 years. The public will benefit from increased program flexibility, efficiency and modernization; adaptations that take advantage of advances in technology; and the correction of technical errors in current regulations.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The proposed changes will utilize existing state and federal resources currently budgeted for the Child Support program.

CONTACT

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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.

REQUESTED ACTION

Requests funding of $8 million for design and construction of the improvement project of Hollister Avenue between San Antonio and Modoc Roads.

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

$8 million

CONTACT

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LOWER MISSION CREEK PROJECT

Principle	
Job Growth/Economic Vitality	
Strategy	Target
Funding & Legislative	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The Lower Mission Creek Project was initiated by the U.S. Army 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 are implementing elements up to U.S. 101. 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.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support legislative language in the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) to keep Lower Mission Creek a viable project.

Support funding for the Corps of Engineers 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 each has spent significant dollars on getting to a viable project.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Lower Mission Creek bisects 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 U.S. 101 (a major North – South Transportation corridor), the railroad, and local streets. In addition, damages to public and private 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.

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LOWER MISSION CREEK: COUNTY FUNDING TABLE*

Fund 2610 -- So Coast Flood Zone 2 SC8042 LOWER 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
2013-14	$1,081,600
2014-15	$584,600
2015-16	$5,020,900
2016-17	$2,578,000
2017-18	$1,366,800
2018-19	$2,757,500
totals	$~~22,182,300~~24,939,800

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~~[TITLE]~~SUSTAINABLE GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT ACT

Principle	
Community Sustainability	
Strategy	Target
Funding & Legislative	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Two groundwater bills became effective January 1, 2015 (SB 1168, and SB 1319). Together these bills comprise the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). The intent of the Act is the sustainable management of California's groundwater within about 25 years. SGMA is being implemented by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB).

Basins that are subject to the legislation include all medium and high priority basins as defined by DWR that have not previously been adjudicated. Within Santa Barbara County, there are ~~six~~ five such basins. They are the Cuyama Valley, San Antonio Creek Valley, Santa Ynez River Valley, Montecito, Carpinteria~~ and the non-adjudicated portions of the Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basins~~.

The Act requires the completion of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for each basin. The general components of GSPs will include technical information about aquifer yield, use, and balance, measurable objectives for sustainability, and actions to meet the sustainable yield. The entity responsible for complying with the requirements of the Act is each basin's Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA).

Although Proposition 1 includes $100 million in grant funds for SGMA, it is a relatively small amount for the 127 basins subject to the Legislation. Therefore, we desire the State to provide additional funding mechanisms for SGMA implementation as compliance will require the expenditure of significant resources over a period of decades.

REQUESTED ACTION

Develop additional funding mechanisms by the State for Santa Barbara County and GSAs to implement the requirements of SGMA. Without funding SGMA becomes essentially an unfunded mandate for comprehensive analysis and management of groundwater basins in Santa Barbara County.

PUBLIC

California is one of the last remaining States that has not required some form of sustainable management of groundwater. As a result, many California basins are in a state of critical imbalance that has resulted in degradation of water quality, land subsidence, loss of surface water interaction, and economic hardship among users. In addition, it has reduced the water available for use during periods of drought. Creating additional funding mechanisms for the implementation of SGMA will allow for sustainable management of the County's basins that will ultimately benefit several of the ~~2017~~ 2019 Legislative Principles including Economic Vitality, Community Stability, and Health and Human Services. It will allow basins to retain their value as sources of emergency water supply, maintain agricultural vitality, and environmental resources.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Precise cost estimates for the implementation of SGMA are unavailable at this time because the State has not yet finalized all future funding guidelines and because associated costs will extend far into the future.

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SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING

Principle	
Fiscal Stability	
Strategy	Target
Funding, Legislative & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Every trip begins and ends on a local road, bridge or sidewalk. Local transportation systems are critical for moving people, goods, and services reliably and safely to their destination. 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.

In order to maintain the transportation system in a safe and serviceable condition the philosophy of system preservation must be embraced by our country's leadership to provide the right treatment, to the right facility at the right time. This issue is well documented at every level of government in needs assessments throughout the country.

Sustainable and dedicated transportation funding is needed to provide certainty for businesses and communities, create jobs, and make necessary policy updates that lay the foundation for lasting economic growth. Transportation infrastructure is too essential to suffer continued neglect. We must commit to finding ways to support maintenance of existing infrastructure.

REQUESTED ACTION

Advocate with ~~State and~~ Federal leaders for a sound, long-term financial solution that will ensure stable funding of the surface transportation system.

The solution must include dedicated funding to properly maintain existing transportation infrastructure including, but not limited to pavement, bridges and pedestrian facilities.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Maintaining local roads to ensure safe and efficient movement of people, goods, and services is critical for public safety and economic development. This plank supports maintaining the existing transportation network that provides the first and last part of every trip. If the backlog of existing maintenance is not addressed now, the cost to maintain it will double in the next decade. For Santa Barbara County, this means the transportation maintenance backlog will increase from $250M to $500M. An additional $12M of annual funding is needed for pavement maintenance alone to prevent roads from deteriorating further and even more is needed to implement pavement best management practices.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Ongoing sustainable funding to maintain roads and other essential transportation infrastructure is critical to the public's health, safety and welfare throughout the nation. The lack of a consistent source of funding leads to costly deferred maintenance, extensive repairs, less safe roads, loss of efficiency, and increased liability claims.

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WORKFORCE INNOVATION & OPPORTUNITY ACT FUNDING

Principle	
Workforce Development	
Strategy	**Target**
Advocacy	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The Federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) of 2014 is the nation's public/private partnership on workforce development. The WIOA empowers private-sector led local Boards (WDB's) to develop and oversee workforce strategies, policies, and implementation to assist businesses to ~~strive~~compete and local residents to acquire the skills ~~—~~and training necessary for ~~good~~well-paying jobs. In Santa Barbara County, County government is an equal partner with the WDB, tasked with fiduciary responsibility for the WDB's WIOA funding.

Over the past decade, the federal government has decreased funding by 50 percent~~. While Congress agrees that~~ for workforce ~~development is critical, an executive order was signed to "prioritize and expand workforce development" yet there is no mention of support for the~~programs. Nevertheless, public ~~workforce system. Public~~ workforce systems have been the lifeline to more than 4 million job seekers annually through a coordinated and professional network of 2,500 "America's Job Centers~~." The~~" nationwide. WIOA funds are used to establish these "one-stop ~~centers~~centers' that serve job seekers and employers alike; and support youth programs that help develop a solid work ethic in young people, as well as the all-important summer jobs program for the ~~numerous~~thousands of 14-24 year olds who want the opportunity to work and ~~—~~earn money.

In California, with the transition of Gavin Newsom as Governor, the statewide workforce system is being primed for dramatic changes. A new State Department (the "Workforce & Economic Development Department") is being created to coordinate workforce development with local, regional, and statewide economic development activities in order to position California – and its workforce, to meet the future challenges of advanced technology, collaborative industry sector strategies, and upgrade/incumbent worker training.

Our local workforce system is especially challenged due to minimal WIOA funding (a combined $3 million), a vast geographical area – with three distinct industry sector "anchors," and two economic mini-regions: Santa Barbara/Ventura, and Santa Maria/San Luis Obispo.

REQUESTED ACTION

The County requests that its delegation advocate at the Federal level for increased funding for all three funding streams of WIOA in the U.S. Department of Labor's budget: adult programs; youth program; and business serving programs. Statewide organizations like the California Workforce Association (CWA) have impressive statistics that speak to California's successes—and we know other states have similar information. ~~In Santa Barbara County, we know that the 260 youth we are putting to work in the private sector in Santa Maria is doing a lot to combat the recent surge in youth gang activities—and violence.~~

In Santa Barbara County, we have succeeded in building successful partnerships with (among others) the State EDD, our two local community colleges (SBCC, AHC); as well as success in putting over 300 (WIOA enrolled) adults per year into sustainable wage, career pathway jobs, countless others via job fairs and specialized recruitment events, and nearly 300 youth in Santa Maria were served via a special anti-youth gang federal Department of Labor grant.

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In addition to increased funding, we request enhanced advocacy in the area of ~~collaboration – without funding cuts – with our workforce partners: the community colleges, the economic development system, and adult education. The Federal Government, much like what is being implemented in California at the State level, can require that Strategic Plans~~program flexibility and innovation to meet local needs. Granting performance measurement relief for ~~all partners have "sign-offs" by the local workforce executives; thus creating a system of cost-efficiency via collaboration~~serving individuals with extreme barriers (e.g., justice-involved ex-offenders), as well as for self-employed/entrepreneurial training would allow local creativity in Santa Barbara County.

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PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Santa Barbara County continues to struggle with attracting opportunities for our citizens to live and work here. Research has already shown the percentage of low-wage jobs in the county to be very high; near the top for California counties. This is what happens when there is not a coordinated, strategic planning system between WDBs, community colleges, adult education, the chambers of commerce, and economic vitality groups. The role of the WIOA-funded WDBs (within the capacity that their budget allows) is to convene stakeholders and partners; educate the business community; understand and engage the growth industry sectors that offer middle-wage jobs; and to assist the citizens of the community to raise their incomes in proportion to a booming economy.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The WIOA program does not require a county match. If additional federal resources were to be secured it is anticipated that no additional county match would be required.

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CONTACT

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SAFETY NET PRESERVATION

Principle	
Health & Human Services	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Federal/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

According to ~~2016~~ 2017 Census figures, in Santa Barbara County ~~66,880~~ 65,493 people (~~15.9~~15.4% of residents) are living below the federal poverty level (compared to 11.9% in 2007). There are approximately ~~19,412~~18,861 (~~20~~19.4% or about one in five) of the County's children living in poverty (compared to 13.5% in 2007). ~~Our poverty rates reflect the impacts of a weakened economy and the slow and prolonged recovery from the Great Recession, and drastic cuts in health and human services programs at the Federal and State levels. All of these factors have disproportionately affected low income s~~Seniors~~, as well as~~ children and families are disproportionately represented, leaving their "basic" needs of food, shelter, personal and financial security, health and welfare at risk of being unmet and leading to food insecurity, diminished health, and homelessness.

For those workers and their families who are getting by living paycheck to paycheck with little to no assets to fall back on, the loss of a job or serious illness can plunge their families into poverty. Many will turn to government-run safety net programs for help. ~~Cumulative cuts to county-administered health and human services programs add up to a loss of more than $2.4 billion in state and federal funds since June 2001. Additionally, nationwide, food stamp benefits saw a $5 billion reduction in November 2013 when Congress allowed a recession-era boost to expire. Though there have been modest restorations too many~~Many core public services ~~are~~ remain underfunded following years of deep cuts. The shrinking public safety net has put extreme pressure on underfunded faith-based and community-based organizations to "catch" these needy families. If the safety net, "public" or "non-public," cannot respond to the growing need to temporarily assist those in need until their economic conditions improve, more residents will fall into poverty.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support the ~~preservation~~ maintenance of existing safety net program funding levels at both the Federal and State levels~~, and restore cuts to safety net programs in future budgets,~~ in order to preserve the safety net for the County's most vulnerable citizens.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Hunger and malnutrition exacerbate chronic and acute diseases and speed the onset of degenerative diseases among the elderly, which affects their quality of life and increases the cost of caring for them. Children who are hungry or sick cannot learn, and may fail to reach their full potential, leading to an uneducated future workforce who compromise future personal self-sufficiency and economic competitiveness. Residents that do not qualify for Medi-Cal expansion of coverage or are unable to pay the insurance premium through Covered California continue to be without health insurance and turn to emergency rooms, which shifts the burden and cost of health care to local communities. They may forego preventive or basic care, which increases the risk they will need more expensive care in the future. Without child care subsidies, ~~low income~~low-income working parents may be forced to quit their jobs as the costs of child care becomes too expensive and staying home to provide child care affects their ability to maintain their employment and self-sufficiency.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Poverty imposes enormous costs on society and can have devastating implications on the short-term and long-term economic vitality of Santa Barbara County. The long-term economic impacts of poverty include the lost potential of children raised in poor households. The short-term impacts include lower productivity, earning, and purchasing power of poor adults, poor health, increased crime, and broken-down neighborhoods.

CONTACT

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SENIOR SERVICES FUNDING

Principle	
Health & Human Services	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Federal/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Our aging population is a priority in our County and state alike. Additional resources are needed beyond what the Older Americans Act provides to increase service capacity to meet the growing demand, not only for basic needs like food, transportation, and housing but also for workforce development i.e. geriatric specialization and caregiver support.

Recognizing that California's over-65 population is projected to grow to 8.6 million by 2030, Governor Gavin Newsom signed an executive order calling for the creation of Master Plan for Aging to be developed by October 1, 2020. The Master Plan will serve as a blueprint that can be used by state government, local communities, private organizations and philanthropy to build environments that promote healthy aging.

According to 2017 Census data there are over 67,000 seniors age 65 and older within the County of Santa Barbara (15% of the County's population). This number is expected to double by the year 2050 placing additional demands on a variety of health and human services programs. Key issues facing seniors within the County are in-home care, food, housing, transportation, as well as public assistance needs for those that live below the poverty level. It is critical to ensure that the programs and services that are needed to meet the needs of the growing population and low-income seniors are available.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support re-authorization of the Older Americans Act.

Support for California's Master Plan on Aging.

Support increased Federal and State funding and support for services that promote health and well-being, as well as support family and informal caregivers of seniors, thereby enhancing the quality of life of low-income seniors.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

California's baby boomers are turning 65 years of age at the highest rate in the nation. California's age 65 and older population currently stands at 5.5 million, and is projected to grow to over 8 million by 2030. Among persons 65 years of age or older, an estimated 70% will use long-term services and supports. Additionally, the projected average life expectancy has increased to over 81 years for women and over 76 years for men.

While seniors are the fastest growing sector of the population, little funding is provided to address overall spectrum of needs faced by individuals as they age. Without assistance, seniors often lack the ability to remain in their own homes and thus must resort to assisted living facilities at extraordinary costs or rely on family members and professional or informal caregivers for continued care. When seniors are not healthy and lack transportation options, it deprives the community of their involvement in civic activities and the sharing of their professional or personal experiences in the community. In addition, because of increasing medical needs, seniors utilize emergency rooms and public clinics at an increasing rate as a result of lack of appropriate health coverage.

The SCAN Foundation highlights Medicare-Medicaid integration, person-centered care and long-term care financing as key issues to meeting the increasing demands. A comprehensive program of safety net services provided via community providers and governmental agencies, provides for the opportunity for seniors to remain independent for a longer period and provides for the spectrum of health and human services needs required to age with dignity. The Governor has asked that the State's Master Plan for Aging address these and other concerns, such as fragmented services, social isolation, nursing shortages, and transportation needs.

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COST TO GOVERNMENT

Preventative, proactive, geriatric specific services for the aging population is more cost effective and better practice in comparison to institutional placements. Evidence confirms that skillful case management community centered services and nutrition-based programs are important in maintaining the health and functional independence of older adults. Said services can reduce costly hospital admissions and delay nursing home placement. A majority of older adults in the US have diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol or a combination of these chronic conditions. These conditions can be successfully managed with appropriate interventions that will improve health and quality of life. Unchecked, these conditions result in increased costs.

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SOCIAL SERVICES TANF REAUTHORIZATION

Principle	
Health & Human Services	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Federal

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program was founded on the idea that states should have the flexibility to design their programs in a way best suited to their unique populations in order to help families transition from assistance to self-sufficiency. The last reauthorization of TANF__ ~~(and subsequent extensions)~~, which was part of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, and two extensions signed by the President, are ~~was~~ heavily weighted toward Federal oversight and penalties instead of state flexibility – a change that reflected a level of distrust that was unwarranted given the progress states made in reducing the welfare rolls after TANF was initially implemented. The success of TANF depends on counties' flexibility to target local needs and support participant's work activities. Without that flexibility and the funding to implement it, the working families who are struggling toward self-sufficiency will lose supportive services and many will be unable to successfully end their reliance on cash assistance. Welfare reform is an ongoing process of supporting working families in gaining self-sufficiency, not a one-time removal of families from the welfare rolls.

With congressional reauthorization looming, the county supports flexibility that allows States and counties to meet the individual needs of their caseloads. We support establishing Federal rules that measure the effectiveness of welfare programs by utilizing more outcome-based measures.

REQUESTED ACTION

The County requests that its delegation advocate at the Federal level to reauthorize the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to restore and enhance state and county flexibility to tailor work and support services that move families into self-sufficiency based on their unique needs. TANF Reauthorization must reverse the damaging effects of the 2005 TANF Reauthorization changes to the Work Participation Rates (WPR) formula and definition of "work." The County is interested in a balanced approach between federal oversight and state flexibility with better and more outcome-based measures of success.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Santa Barbara County continues to struggle with the challenge of complying with Federal regulations and finds it difficult to achieve the federal WPR, placing our county at risk of fiscal sanction. TANF Reauthorization offers an opportunity to change the current one-size fits all Federal rules that penalize States and Counties instead of offering flexibility and incentives gauged toward effective measures of welfare program success.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Since TANF Reauthorization in 2005, the current required Federal participation rate of 50% has been a challenge to meet at the county level. TANF Reauthorization offers an opportunity to change the current one-size fits all Federal rules that penalize States and Counties instead of offering flexibility and incentives gauged toward effective measures of welfare program success.

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SUBSIDIZED CHILD CARE

Principle	
Health & Human Services	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

The CalWORKs child care program is three different stages with Stage I administered by County Welfare Departments and Stages 2 and 3 administered by the California Department of Education. Without child care subsidies, low income working parents are unable to obtain employment, are forced to quit their jobs, or put their children in substandard care which impacts children's future and our communities' viability. Without adequate investment in child care infrastructure, providers and parents lack the support necessary for a strong system.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support maintaining or increasing State funding for quality and quantity of child care slots, subsidies, reimbursement rates, infrastructure, and support services to align with current programming, changes in regulations, and trends in early care and education.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Researchers and economists have documented that high quality early care and education offers a high return on investment ($4.00 to $17.00/per dollar spent), especially for children with risk factors. Reductions in juvenile crime, teen pregnancy, high school drop-out rates and intervention services are well-documented for children who attended such programs. Additionally, the child care industry contributes significantly to the local economy both in their workforce, and the ability for parents to be gainfully employed. Therefore, providing children with a strong start can counteract the negative implications of disadvantaged environments.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

In FY ~~2017~~2018-~~18~~ 19 Santa Barbara County received $3,~~373~~085,024 in Stage 1 child care funding, compared to $3,~~649~~373,~~177~~ 027 in FY ~~2016~~2017-~~17~~18, translating to a ~~7.6~~8.5% decrease in funding. When former CalWORKs families cannot work due to the reduction or lack of child care benefits, their self-sufficiency is threatened and many end up back on aid (cash, CalFresh, and Medi-Cal). Costs shift from a relatively reasonable cost for keeping people employed to a more expensive model in which the State and Counties pay for people to remain on public assistance. Additionally, reduced access to high quality early care and education services for children at risk will result in higher social service and law enforcement costs in the near future.

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HISTORIC SANTA BARBARA COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Principle	
Community Sustainability and Environmental Protection	
Strategy	Target
Funding	Fed/State

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 for it to continue serving the community going forward. The historic (City Landmark, State Historic Landmark, and National Historic Landmark) Santa Barbara Courthouse, constructed in 1929, is a 156,000 square foot complex of buildings and home to the Superior Court of California and Civic Government.

REQUESTED ACTION

Request $10 million in funding, over the next five years, for the continued conservation and preservation of this iconic National Historic Landmark through the Department of the Interior, National Endowment for the Arts, Housing and Community Development, Homeland Security, or direct Budget Appropriation.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

The complex is occupied by 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. The Courthouse hosts multiple weddings, private or public celebrations, and serves as a backdrop in commercial ad projects. There is a strong public-private partnership of fund raising with the help of the Courthouse Legacy Foundation and Courthouse Docent Council. These organizations have raised almost $3,000,000 over the previous five years for projects at the Santa Barbara Courthouse. This has allowed the County of Santa Barbara to leverage public resources to assist with the many projects underway at the Santa Barbara Courthouse annually.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

The County has estimated the cost of life-safety, conservation, preservation and restoration projects to be approximately $58 (55)million, which includes:

- ADA upgrades including ramps, restroom upgrade, handrails, signage installation ($2,235,000)
- Life-Safety upgrades including installation of exit sign, fire rated doors and related hardware, fire alarm and fire sprinkler system ($6,000,000)
- Architectural Conservation: stone and cast store restoration, leather and furniture restoration, painted ceiling restoration, draperies and textile restoration, wrought-iron, ceramic tiles and general plaster repairs ($25,000,000)
- Structural upgrades, retrofitting and stabilization of non-bearing elements ($2,775,000)
- Mechanical upgrades to existing heating and plumbing systems ($6,475,000)
- Electrical upgrades including replacement of circuitry and re-wiring of building elements ($3,760,000)
- Hazardous material abatement including asbestos, lead paint abatement, and organic material destroying organisms ($4,600,000)
- Exterior modifications including repair of existing sidewalks, curbs and gutters and hard/soft landscaping elements ($4,000,000)
- ~~Rehabilitate red tiled roof: remove and store existing red tile, remove damaged underlayment, repair concrete support deck, replace underlayment and reinstall existing red tile. ($3,000,000.)~~

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OIL & GAS INFRASTRUCTURE SAFETY AND COMPLIANCE

Principle	
Community Sustainability and Environmental Protection	
Strategy	Target
Funding, Legislative, &Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Oil & gas development has occurred in Santa Barbara County since as early as the 1890's. A significant amount of onshore and offshore oil & gas production continues within the County today. Numerous private operators utilize infrastructure such as pipelines, tanks and specialized equipment to serve this ongoing production. Existing infrastructure continues to age and degrade, some of which is in need of replacement. ~~Unused, historic infrastructure persists~~. Existing, aging oil & gas infrastructure is less likely to include modern technological features that help ensure safe operations and reduce potential for spill/upset. A significant amount of historic, abandoned infrastructure associated with discontinued operations is also located within the County. Local jurisdictions have limited ability to require upgrading of aged infrastructure, and to enforce existing safety-related and environmental protection-related laws and ordinances.

Oil & gas operators continue to operate under a difficult financial context with oil persisting at historically lower prices leading to the potential for corporate financial collapse. Several local operators have recently filed for bankruptcy including Venoco (2016), Breitburn Energy (2017), ERG Operating Company (2016) and Greka (2019). In the case of Venoco, government entities inherited various oil and gas assets and were forced to finance their disposition including the State of California which will eventually pay out several hundred million dollars in order to abandon Platform Holly and its related onshore processing facility. The potential for Santa Barbara County to be affected by a similar future action is concerning. While several financial mechanisms are required by various state and federal agencies to address infrastructure appropriately in the case of bankruptcy, a comprehensive regulatory approach to ensure field safety and remediation is currently lacking.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support legislation that incentivizes and/or requires private oil & gas operating companies to repair/replace aging infrastructure including pipelines and tanks. Also include requirements for the use of best available safety-related technologies, with the intent of reducing the frequency and volume of upset events that result in environmental damage. (Funding for improvements would be provided by the affected company.)

Support legislation that provides local jurisdictions with increased regulatory authority and enforcement capability to oversee inspection and maintenance activities of existing/future oil & gas infrastructure.

Support legislation allowing for stronger enforcement actions, including increased penalties, to be imposed by the land use authority for oil & gas operators that are clearly in violation of permits and related entitlements.

Support funding for cleanup/removal of historic, abandoned oil & gas wells and equipment where there is no existing responsible party with an urgent priority targeting wells that pollute the marine environment, as well as for equipment that creates public safety/nuisance concerns.

Support legislation to strengthen the rules set forth by, and enforcement capabilities of, the Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) and State Lands Commission (SLC) to require timely and proper abandonment of oil & gas facilities which have an existing responsible party.

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Support legislation that would require oil and gas operating companies to provide comprehensive financial assurance for the purpose of disaster response in the instance the company is not able to pay for cleanup of a spill or other related incident. Financial assurance should be required of new owners at the time of transfer of any oil and gas lease.

Support legislation that would require oil and gas operating companies to provide comprehensive financial assurance for the purpose of lease remediation at lease end of life including cleanup/removal of historic, abandoned oil and gas wells and equipment as well as site contamination.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Reduce likelihood of oil spills and public safety hazards with the intent of protecting public health and the ecologically sensitive habitats of Santa Barbara (including terrestrial and marine environments). Increase oil & gas operators' compliance with environmental and health-protective permit requirements. Reduce the likelihood of local government financial responsibility for oil & gas related liabilities.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

There are no known direct costs to the County. Economic impacts would be absorbed by private oil & gas operators.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS LEGISLATION

Principle	
Local Control	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Section 332(c)(7) of the Federal Telecommunications Act of 1996 prevents local governments, including the County of Santa Barbara, from opposing the placement and regulation of personal wireless service facilities on the basis of the environmental effects of radio-frequency emissions to the extent that the proposed facilities comply with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regulations concerning such emissions. The California Public Utilities Code also limits the authority of local governments to regulate wireless facilities in public rights of way.

There is ongoing debate within the scientific community regarding how thoroughly the long-term health effects of low-frequency electromagnetic and radio-frequency emissions are understood. Questions remain regarding how well the existing regulations established by the FCC protect more vulnerable populations such as school-aged children, and how well they protect against the cumulative effect of radio-frequency emissions on people who live or work in close proximity to multiple cellular facilities. Currently, the ability of local governments to include a consideration of the health and environmental effects of these facilities when deciding whether or not to approve the construction or modification of a cellular communications facility is limited. Existing regulations regarding telecommunication facilities also hamper local agencies' ability to protect the visual quality of their communities. Protecting a high quality visual environment is vitally important to community residents; it is equally important to protect the desirability of an area as a tourist destination.

In addition to regulating the scope of local review, local jurisdictions are limited by federal and state law, in the time they have to review and process, including environmental review and permits for telecommunications facilities. The planning review process must be complete in (1) 60 days for modifications to existing facilities that would not substantially change their physical dimensions; (2), 90 days for modifications to existing facilities that would substantially change their physical dimensions and new collocated facilities, and (3)150 days for new facilities; otherwise, ~~or~~ the facilities are deemed approved.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support state and federal legislation that repeals limitations on state and local authority imposed by federal and state law that ~~infringe upon~~ limit the authority of local governments to regulate the placement, construction, and modification of telecommunications towers and other personal wireless service facilities on the basis of the health and environmental effects of these facilities.

Oppose sections of the Act that preempt local control and prevent local governments from considering health effects.

Advocate for the FCC to work in cooperation with the FDA and other relevant federal agencies to revisit and update studies on potential health concerns arising from wireless emissions in light of the national proliferation of wireless use. In particular, the County believes it is imperative that the FCC undertake longitudinal health studies to determine whether its existing exposure limits are adequate to protect public health. The longitudinal studies should encompass a broad demographic (i.e. children, people with compromised health~~, etc.~~) in order to fully protect public health. ~~It is significant to note that the~~ The exposure limits allowed by the FCC appear to exceed the levels considered permissible by most other countries.[1]

Advocate that the FCC revise the processing deadlines for new telecommunication facilities to insure that local agencies have adequate time to fully evaluate proposed projects under the California Environmental

[1] See Reference:
http://www.rivm.nl/Documenten_en_publicaties/Algemeen_Actueel/Uitgaven/Milieu_Leefomgeving/Comparison_of_international_policies_on_electromagnetic_fields

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(CEQA) to address siting and design options to minimize visual and site disturbance impacts and protect a high quality visual environment~~. The 2016-17NACo American County Platform and Resolutions~~ The 2019 NACo Legislative Priorities supports the County's position: ~~"Counties need to be concerned about retaining authority as trustees of public property and as protectors of public safety and welfare. The 1996 Telecommunications Act acknowledges the balance among federal, primarily through the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and state and local authority. NACO opposes any actions that would undermine this shared responsibility and any federal or state preemption of counties' traditional powers in these areas."~~ : "NACo urges Congress and federal agencies to recognize counties as co-regulators, providers and partners in extending the benefits of advanced telecommunications and broadband technology — including improvements to county emergency preparedness and response systems — to all Americans. Federal policymakers should support local decision-making and accountability of local elected officials and should oppose any actions that would preempt or limit the zoning and siting authority of local governments.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Health advocates have worried for decades that exposure to frequencies emanating from telecommunications sources might be harmful. There are increasing health and environmental effects resulting from the location of certain cell phone towers and antennas, especially in regards to the cumulative effect of radio-frequency emissions on people who live or work in close proximity to multiple cellular facilities. Longitudinal studies need to be conducted to determine whether the exposure levels currently allowed by the FCC are safe or whether they may cause adverse health effects to any population group. Citizens would be better served by allowing local government greater flexibility to regulate the placement of cellular facilities near areas such as residences, schools, daycares, or parks. Longer processing times would give local agencies the opportunity to evaluate alternative locations and designs in order to maximize the protection of a high quality visual environment.

COST TO GOVERNMENT

This is largely a regulatory function to allow local governments' greater discretion to decide how, when, and where cellular facilities should be sited.

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ENERGY AND CLIMATE

Principle	
Community Sustainability and Environmental Protection	
Strategy	Target
Funding, Legislative & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

In March 2009, the County of Santa Barbara instituted taking immediate, cost-effective and coordinated steps to reduce the County's collective Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. The County has since accelerated existing or established new sustainability initiatives, including making clean energy and building efficiency improvements to public facilities, and helping residents and businesses do the same. In May 2015, the County adopted an Energy and Climate Action Plan (ECAP) to ~~lower~~ reduce GHG emissions to 15% below baseline levels (2007) by 2020 consistent with Assembly bill AB32. ~~and provide for additional reductions beyond 2020. At the State level, SB 32 and Executive Order B-30-15, extend the goals of AB32 and set a 2030 goal of reducing emissions 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.~~ The ECAP includes fifty emission reduction measures encompassed in the following eleven categories:

Community Choice Energy	Industrial Energy Efficiency
Sustainable Communities Strategy	Waste Reduction
Land Use Design	Agriculture
Transportation	Water Efficiency
Built Environment	Governmental Operations
Renewable Energy	

A recent GHGemissions inventory (Ascent Environmental, Inc. June 2018) revealed that the unincorporated county will be 3% over the 2007 ~~ECAP~~ baseline levels by the year 2020, instead of 15% below 2007 levels by 2020, despite the implementation of emission reduction measures~~, to date~~. Therefore, further implementation of emission reduction measures set forth in the ECAP and possibly new, additional measures will be required to effectively reduce emissions. ~~In December 2018, the Board of Supervisors established a new 2030 GHG reduction target of 50% below 1990 levels upon expireation of the existing ECAP in 2020~~.

Senate Bill (SB) 32 and Executive Order B-30-15 extend the goals of AB 32 to reduce emissions 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. In December, 2018, the County Board of Supervisors directed staff to update the ECAP to: (1) achieve a GHG emission reduction goal of 50% below 1990 levels by 2030, and (2) incorporate climate adaptation measures.

While some of the emission reduction measures in the ECAP are already in existence, others require funding for further development. The ability to fully develop the ECAP measures and make sustainable energy programs more robust is integral for countywide reduction of energy consumption in order to meet climate and sustainability goals.

In addition to measures outlined in the ECAP, the County is also monitoring opportunities related to carbon sequestration, emissions resulting from forest fires, and climate change planning and adaptation strategies. To coordinate climate and sustainability implementation efforts across departments, the County ~~has formed~~ established a County Sustainability Committee in 2015, and in 2018 began formation of a Santa Barbara County ClimateCollaborative with local cities and public agencies. The County is also participating in the : (1) Central Coast Climate Collaborative (4C), which focuses on regional climate mitigation and adaptation strategies; (2) International Counceil for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI)-Local Governments for Sustainability, which provides GHG emissions monitoring tools and other sustainability support; (3) the Local Government Sustainable Energy Coalition, a program of the Local Government Commission that provides best practices and polity support for clean energy and sustainability activities; and (4) the California Coastal Resilience Network, which allows local jurisdictions to share lessons learned about coastal climate change adaptation. ~~The County is also participating in the recently formed Central Coast Climate Collaborative, which focuses on regional climate mitigation and adaptation strategies; ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability, which provides GHG emissions monitoring tools and other sustainability support; the Local~~

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~~Government Sustainable Energy Coalition, a program of the Local Government Commission that provides best practices and policy support for clean energy and sustainability activities; and the California Coastal Resilience Network, which allows local jurisdictions to share lessons learned about coastal climate change adaptation.~~

Furthermore, Santa Barbara County participates prominently in the management and regulation of not only traditional petroleum-based energy resources, but renewable energy resources, as well. The County's promotion of and participation in projects that cover the spectrum of renewable energy generation and storage demonstrates its commitment to sustaining the region's economic vitality, maintaining grid reliability and resiliency, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change associated with more traditional energy development. The County will then initiate zoning ordinance amendments to facilitate utility-scale solar development.

The County also has interest in supporting efforts to transition from the use of natural gas, gasoline, and other fossil fuels to electricity to enable deeper GHG reductions economy-wide. For example, the County participates with other regional local governments, air pollution control districts, and transportation planning bodies to prepare for and support the installation of electric vehicle chargers and encourage the electrification of the transportation sector. The County is also monitoring state and local opportunities to encourage all-electric homes, businesses, and public facilities to enable the use of 100% renewable energy resources.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support funding for local and regional energy and climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives, including, alternative transportation, energy efficiency, water efficiency, distributed clean energy, electrification of the transportation sector and other energy end-uses (e.g., space and water heating), and climate change adaptation planning.

Support more funding for local and regional energy and climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives from Cap and Trade auction revenues, and other State programs.

Support legislation and California Public Utility Commission and California Energy Commission regulatory actions and legislative activities that are favorable to local energy efficiency, renewable energy, energy storage, electrification initiatives, and Community Choice Energy programs.

Support access to clean energy related financing (e.g. California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority, Property Assessed Clean Energy Financing) as well as federal and State actions associated with increasing consumer protections related to clean energy financing.

Sponsor legislation that allows governmental customers to offset more than one electric meter with power generated from just one solar electric array allowing for multiple meters to be offset by electricity generated by a central solar facility.

Support legislation that improves air quality in coordination with the Air Pollution Control District; advocate for and seek legislation and funding to support County participation in emerging and mature renewable energy development programs, projects and infrastructure.

Identify, evaluate and advocate for changes to state and federal regulatory requirements that create unnecessary and/or unintended barriers to implementation of renewable energy programs and projects.

Advocate for the continuation of the current 30 percent federal investment tax credit for solar systems on residential and commercial properties beyond 2019.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

Co-benefits of climate action implementation and achieving the ECAP goal of lowering GHG emissions 15% below baseline levels by 2020 include:

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- Reduced energy usage
- Monetary savings
- Support of the local economy
- Improved mobility
- Informed public
- Improved public health
- Reduction in water use
- Conservation of natural resources

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Specific emission reduction measures and projects not already in existence will vary in cost. The costs for development and implementation of most are anticipated to be good candidates for external funding from private sector investment and/or grant funding from state and federal sources while others may require County investment.

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Principle	
Community Sustainability and Environmental Protection	
Strategy	Target
Advocacy	Federal

REGIONAL COASTAL SEDIMENT MANAGEMENT PROJECTS - FEDERAL AUTHORITY FOR CALIFORNIA

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Our coast provides ~~enormous~~ unique recreational and economic benefits and includes~~houses an immense range of~~ significant ecological resources. However, the California Coast is under severe threat from coastal erosion, storm damage, coastal environmental impacts, and sea level rise.

These threats not only impact the ecological, recreational, and economic threats to the coast, but the ability to maintain navigation channels as well. Regional Sediment Management solutions to these threats include:

- Recognizing coastal sediment as a natural resource;
- Maintaining and enhancing the natural sand (sediment) supply on 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; and
- Undertaking beach nourishment projects and considering other innovative technologies to maintain our coastal beaches.

With the exception of harbor dredging, there are no specific ~~F~~federal ~~A~~authorities in place designed to fund Regional Sediment Management ~~P~~projects that can result in a systems approach to a sustainable and resilient California Coast. Over the past eight years, ~~nine~~ 11 ~~separate~~ regions along the California Coast have prepared or are preparing Regional Sediment Management ~~P~~plans that define appropriate projects and policies to address regional challenges. As a result, California is ready to act.

REQUESTED ACTION

Support establishment of and funding for a ~~F~~federal ~~A~~authority that is consistent with the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) mission of coastal risk reduction, ecosystem restoration, and navigation, and that will fund Regional Sediment Management projects on the California Coast. The purpose of the ~~F~~federal ~~A~~authority will be to implement ~~r~~Regional ~~s~~Sediment ~~m~~Management solutions including those identified above.

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 ~~P~~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 Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment (BEACON) Coastal Regional Sediment Management Plan is $175M over 20 to 30 years.

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SUPPORT FOR WASTE RECOVERY AND REDUCTION PROGRAMS & FACILITIES

Principle	
Community Sustainability and Environmental Protection	
Strategy	**Target**
Funding, Legislative, & Advocacy	Fed/State

SUMMARY OF THE ISSUE

Communities are continually affected by new state and federal mandates regarding the ~~safe and effective~~ management of solid waste ~~materials~~, including the increased recovery of materials for beneficial reuse and recycling, as well as the appropriate management of a growing number of commonly used hazardous ~~wastes~~ products. In order to implement new programs and to build facilities to comply with growing regulations, ~~and general interest in doing more with waste materials~~, the County would greatly benefit from receiving resources, ~~such as~~ funding, permitting assistance, ~~and resources~~ associated with the ~~better~~ efficient management of waste.

~~Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an alternative approach to materials management that requires manufacturers and retailers to take greater responsibility for reducing the life-cycle impacts of their products and packaging. This approach encourages designing products for recycling, reducing excess packaging, and eliminating or reducing toxic materials in products. EPR also involves the development of effective end-of-life collection and recycling/disposal programs that are designed, funded, and operated by producers or their associated stewardship organizations.~~

~~Household hazardous waste (HHW) (e.g. paint, used motor oil, antifreeze, batteries, fluorescent lights, and electronic devices, such as computers, televisions, and cell phones) is a classification of solid waste that includes products that are toxic, flammable, corrosive, or reactive. These types of products are prime candidates for establishing EPR programs. Due to their hazardous nature, the disposal of these products must be handled separately from other types of solid waste. Local governments must provide collection and disposal/recycling opportunities, which may include permanent collection centers, periodic collection events, or curbside collection services. These programs, which require considerable public outreach and education, are costly to operate.~~

~~The County of Santa Barbara, in collaboration with the cities of Santa Barbara, Goleta, Solvang, and Buellton, is pursuing the development of the Tajiguas Resource Recovery Project (TRRP). This facility is projected to be publicly owned and privately operated on the County owned and operated Tajiguas Landfill. All waste currently buried at this landfill will be processed by removing recyclables for sale and having organics anaerobically digested into biogas and digestate. This facility will provide a 20-year waste management system by increasing the region's recycling rate, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and generating green energy.~~

REQUESTED ACTION

~~Support funding opportunities, such as grant programs or other funding mechanisms that support implementing new waste recovery programs and facilities.~~

~~Support existing or new legislation that will help local governments sustainably and cost effectively manage solid waste, such as HHW, including mandated EPR programs, for individual products or groups of products.~~

1. Support legislation that provides flexibility to local government agencies in meeting state and federal waste reduction mandates and that provides for performance-based standards rather than prescriptive requirements; conversely, oppose legislation that is overly prescriptive and/or inflexible.

2. Support legislation and policies that promote the development and operation of facilities, such as the County's ReSource Center, that divert materials from landfills, and ensure that these facilities qualify for

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incentives associated with renewable energy production, landfill disposal reduction, reduced carbon fuels production, and greenhouse gas emission reduction.

3. Support funding opportunities and subsidies for the operation of composting facilities, particularly anaerobic digestion facilities like the County's ReSource Center, which generate green energy and result in lower water consumption and a smaller land use footprint when compared with traditional aerobic composting operations.

4. Support proposals to provide funding to local governments for the environmentally safe management of hazardous and electronic waste.

5. Support legislation and funding to expand markets for diverted materials and support measures for Recycling Market Development Zones.

6. Support extended producer responsibility legislation and manufacturer take-back programs that require producers to fund the end-of-life management of their products, thereby reducing public costs and motivating improvements in product design.

7. Support legislation that facilitates funding for and/or strengthens the ability of local governments to prevent and remediate illegal dumping of solid waste.

8. Support legislation that reduces the negative environmental impacts of single-use items by implementing extended producer responsibility programs for single-use products and packaging; promoting more sustainable alternatives to single-use items; and phasing out the use of single-use items on a statewide basis when environmentally preferable alternatives are available.

9. Support legislation that provides resources to local agencies to increase edible food recovery programs.

10. Support legislation that provides funding to green business programs in California that certify and recognize businesses and organizations that excel in the areas of waste reduction, environmentally preferable purchasing, energy and water conservation, and pollution prevention.

11. Support proposals that establish greater multi-disciplinary coordination of state environmental policies and programs.

12. Oppose legislation which bans new hazardous materials from landfill disposal unless the proposals also provide a funding mechanism and/or establish programs and guidelines for local governments to manage the banned materials.

PUBLIC BENEFIT/IMPACT

~~The County of Santa Barbara would benefit from assistance, including new funding opportunities available for waste recovery programs and facilities in order to support the local economy, provide cost effective services, and create a variety of environmental benefits including~~

The recommended actions above would result in a variety of local benefits to the community including:

- Reduction of greenhouse gasses
- Conservation of water, ~~and~~ energy, and other natural resources
- Prevention of hazardous materials from entering our environment
- Decrease in costs to local government
- Improved worker safety

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- Increase in local waste management jobs
- ~~Conservation of natural resources by reusing extracted materials rather than extracting new materials and further impacting natural areas~~
- Reduction in use of toxic chemicals
- ~~Keeping dangerous and potentially harmful materials out of our environment~~
- Reduction in air emissions

~~Other benefits include a decrease in costs to local government and improved worker safety. The Tajiguas Resource Recovery Project in particular, will help the County achieve State mandates on waste diversion (75% by 2020 – AB341), greenhouse gas reduction (1990 levels achieved by 2020 – AB 32), green energy production (33% renewal energy by 2020 – SB X12), and the reduced disposal of organics (collection and diversion of organics from commercial generators – AB 1826, 15 years of organics processing capacity – AB876, and the collaboration of state entities on the development of composting facilities – AB1045).~~

COST TO GOVERNMENT

Local governments are ~~currently~~ responsible for providing waste management programs and infrastructure for their communities. The cost to do so is quite high, especially for new facilities and for managing hazardous wastes. Securing external resources greatly benefits these efforts. Additionally, legislation that alleviates the burden on local agencies, such as extended producer responsibility programs, would result in significant cost savings and potentially enhanced customer service for local governments.

~~recycling and disposal programs for unwanted products. The implementation of these types of programs and facilities can cost in the range of tens of thousands of dollars to over a hundred million dollars, so securing external resources would greatly benefit these efforts. For example, costs for managing products containing hazardous materials are very expensive. Legislation that would alleviate these burdens, such as EPR programs that shift the financial burden of managing products to producers and retailers of those products, would result in significant cost savings, and potentially enhanced customer service for local governments.~~

~~The estimated capital cost for the TRRP is approximately $120 million. The project will be financed through a tipping fee at the facility, and this cost will then be passed on to ratepayers in their monthly bills. This project's costs, which include a Materials Recovery Facility and an Anaerobic Digestion Facility, are comparable to other alternatives (e.g. exporting waste to another facility or expanding the existing landfill). Any external resources that can be provided will assist in the financial feasibility of this project.~~

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